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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



VOL. LXXVIII.

JANUARY TO JUNE,

1881.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198 STRAND
LONDON.

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A Greek Play.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2172.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE NEW YEAR. DRAWN BY A. E. EMSLIE.—SEE PAGE 6

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Rutland-gate, the Lady Jane Vivian, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Walton Hall, Lady Mordaunt, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., the wife of Walter Wren, of Powis-square, W., of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, F.S.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, Bart., of Carlton and Kellochan, Ayrshire (late Coldstream Guards), to Emily Eliza Steele, widow of the late John Gordon, of Cluny, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart., of Stichill.

On Oct. 14, at St. Luke's, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Rev. E. A. Lingard, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Harris, Donald Henry Potts, J.P., eldest son of T. H. Potts, of Ohinitahi, to Annie Sophia, eldest daughter of C. Raine, of Christchurch.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 10, Craven-hill-gardens, Camilla Catherine Smythe, widow of the Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton, Ayrshire, in her 82nd year.

On the 28th ult., at Beverston, Dundrum, in the county of Dublin, Mary Louisa, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John Stanley Howard, of Ballina Park, Ashford, in the county of Wicklow.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881.

A rapid retrospection of the Year of Grace 1880—not so much in a summary of its incidents, as in a notice of its characteristic features in the chief departments of the national life—suggests several important topics of reflection. Before we turn our backs upon the past, and our faces toward the future, it is but natural for us to cast a farewell glance at the scenes and circumstances we have passed through during the twelve months now concluded. The year has certainly been a remarkable one in some of its aspects, and will take its place in the category of those not soon to be forgotten.

It has been a year of moderate sunshine, considered as a whole—not nearly so continuously overcast as its near predecessors, nor so bright and cheery as some of its remoter ones. In England we have been blessed with a fairly good harvest; Ireland, happily, has reaped crops more abundant and splendid than has fallen to her lot for many years past. There have been violent rain-storms in places, and inundations that have occasioned serious damage, and, in some instances, though but in a few only, loss of life. The floods, however, have been due rather to new methods of draining, combined with defective appliances for the storage of water, than to the caprice of Nature. We are learning our lesson somewhat slowly, it must be confessed, but we *are* learning it; and if, in future, some portion of our unemployed accumulation of capital is to find suitable investment, it may be hoped that the reputed fickleness of the climate of these Isles may not only be neutralised, but even turned to good account, for the cultivation of the soil.

The Trade and Commerce of the United Kingdom during 1880 cannot be spoken of in very decided terms. They have certainly not increased, as was last year anticipated, "by leaps and bounds." They are considerably above the lowest line of depression, as may be gathered from the state of Revenue accounts, and from the published statistics of the Board of Trade, but they have disclosed no very remarkable recuperative energy during the year. In some respects, and in regard to some means of employment, they have lost rather than gained ground since the opening months of 1880. In several they are stationary at best; in only a few can they be regarded as steadily advancing. There is abundance of money in the market, and where it can be obtained it can be had at a cheap rate; but caution, not to say timidity, still continues to govern the operations of capitalists, and hence all the movements of current business partake of a sluggish, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, of a routine and an unenterprising character.

It is in the political world that the year just gone has witnessed the most surprising changes. The Empire has passed under a new *régime;* something like a Revolution in the government of it has taken place. Parties have changed their positions. Suddenly, and as if for comparatively trifling reasons, they who were in power and who, no doubt, expected to remain so for some time to come, ventured to appeal to the constituent bodies and were beaten. They thereupon lost their majority in the House of Commons, and they had to face a majority twice as large as that which had carried them triumphantly through six years of not uneventful administration. They accepted their defeat, and made way for their successors. Mr. Gladstone, who had been largely instrumental in bringing about this result, was prevailed upon to accept the office which Earl Beaconsfield had resigned. All this happened midway of the Parliamentary Session. It was May before the new Government could address itself to the new Parliament. It was then too late to initiate what is called "heroic" legislation. Nevertheless, hard fights were fought; some useful domestic legislation was got through; great Financial changes were introduced, such, for example, as the commutation of the Malt Tax for an Excise Impost on Beer; Agricultural Tenants were gratified by receiving authority to protect themselves against the ravages of ground game; a Burials Bill of a tolerably satisfactory character was passed; and the immediate wants of Ireland (so far as the intentions of the Government could make provision for them) were considered, adopted by the Commons, and rejected by the Lords. The close of the Session did not take place until the month of September had made an appreciable advance towards Michaelmas. Some three or four weeks previous to the prorogation Mr. Gladstone fell ill, and the apparent danger of losing so valuable a life evoked the active sympathy towards him of all parties in the State. Lord Hartington took his place as Leader of the House of Commons during his enforced absence, and admirably conducted the business of the House.

Quite apart from the legislative achievements of Parliament, the conduct of our Foreign Policy stands in marked contrast with that of the preceding Cabinet. Steps were taken immediately upon the change of Government to establish what is now designated the "European Concert" for the settlement of the Eastern Question in the European Dominions of the Sultan of Turkey. They were taken with some success. His Imperial Majesty was courteously approached, but was made to feel that he stood in the presence of a combination which, if real, it would be fatuity to resist. His ring of Pashas have tried every art of evasion, but in vain. The Powers held him to the Treaty obligations he had incurred, and, after much fruitless negotiation with him, threatened him with a Naval Demonstration. Dulcigno was eventually ceded to the Montenegrins, and that chapter of history is closed. Greece still remains as she was before the Berlin Congress; but there can be little doubt that Greece, too, will be aided so far by the Moral Authority of the Concert of Powers as substantially to obtain, without the shedding of blood, the new Territory awarded to her by the Berlin Conference.

The Afghan War may be said to be virtually at an end. The marvellous march of General Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, followed up within two or three days by the total defeat of Yakoub Khan and the dispersion of his forces, more than revindicated the military prestige lost by General Burrowes a few weeks previously. British Troops will occupy Candahar during the winter, but, it is understood, will certainly retire from Afghanistan on the return of spring. At any rate, all is now quiet in that country, nor does there appear to be any decided probability of our occupation of it being much further prolonged. To this picture, however, there is a companion one, which is the reverse of satisfactory. The Cape Government in South Africa is putting out all its strength for a successful termination of the War in Basuto Land, and appears to be not too certain of achieving its object; while the Boers in the Transvaal have risen in insurrection against British authority, have proclaimed a Republic, and, if they are to be subjugated by British arms, fresh pecuniary burdens will have to be imposed upon British taxpayers.

If, however, nothing else had occurred to make the year 1880 memorable in this Realm, the state of Ireland within the last few weeks would have done so. A vast strike against the payment of rents at any valuation above what the tenants choose to put upon them, assisted by a novel kind of social coercion called Boycotting, has spread over the greater part of the island with almost magical rapidity. It seems to have produced a veritable reign of terror; it has set up in Ireland a secret Government, which uses menacing and even violent methods of carrying its illegal requisitions into effect. It has cast a gloom over the close of the year, but it is a topic which may be best reserved for discussion when Parliament meets.

Some few natural calamities have left their gloomy mark upon 1880, foremost amongst which the Landslip at Naini Tal, and the repeated shocks of Earthquake at Agram, in Croatia, will be long remembered. We have had disasters, too, at home—mine explosions, and, though fewer than usual, railway accidents. We have also been called to part with some of our most valuable men, of whom it will suffice to mention Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The readers of these pages have been made acquainted with these losses as they occurred, and, in most instances, have been supplied with portraits of the more illustrious dead. Let us close the year with gratitude for the blessings that we have enjoyed, and, amid all existing troubles, let us exercise a faith in the future, which will enable us to wish one another A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ECHOES OF PANTOMIME WEEK.

"First it blew, then it snew, then it thew, and then it friz 'orrid." The barbaric saying which I have ventured to quote is, I am aware, neither new nor elegant; still, in connection with the climate of my beloved country, in winter, it is certainly vigorously comprehensive; and eminently did it apply to the meteorological conditions of Boxing Day, 1880. "It" did all the things which I have enumerated, and more. Only it began by freezing and snowing; then it thawed; subsequently it drizzled; then it poured; and late in the afternoon there was a nice damp fog. The morning papers were very late; the post did not come in until past ten a.m., and then it brought no letters worth reading; we had had no fresh bread for three days; the entire establishment had become temporarily demoralised owing to Christmas Cards (the very dog had received one of these festive missives from New York City, U.S.A., and had injured his health by licking some coloured gelatine forming part of the ornamentation of his card); the cook, owing to the non-arrival of any fish, had announced her intention of "going for" the fishmonger (much wiser in her generation than the unfortunate Vattel, who killed himself because *la marée* made default); all the outside world of backshish beggars, from the postman to the turncock, and from the scavenger, who does not scavenge, to the dustmen who will not remove the dust, were knocking my door down for Christmas Boxes; so, about one in the afternoon, feeling in wretchedly dejected spirits, and doubting whether I should be much longer able to resist the impulse to suspend myself to a branch of one of the fine old trees in Makebelieve-square, I happily found a Golden Mean, and, entering a four-wheeled cab, proceeded to the Alhambra Theatre Royal.

The immense auditorium in that remarkable establishment (which I can remember as a Scientific Institute, a bazaar, a revivalist chapel, a circus, a place for Mr. Rarey's Exhibition of horse-taming, and a *café chantant*, and which is now one of the largest and handsomest theatres in Europe, reminding you very strongly of one of the enormous popular theatres on the Rambla at Barcelona) was densely thronged by a thoroughly Boxing-Day audience; not a Boxing-Night one, mind, for the great assemblage were, save when clamorously applauding the performers, exemplarily quiet and well behaved. I have an idea that the middle classes of the suburbs had poured down on the Alhambra on Monday; for one grows accustomed to the different physiognomical types of playhouse audiences; and the Alhambra boxes and stalls were filled on the twenty-seventh with people of a type wholly unfamiliar to me.

I was right glad to renew my acquaintance with the merry and sparkling *opéra bouffe* of "Mefistofele II.," the first performance of which I briefly noticed last week. It went swimmingly on Monday, a few necessary excisions having been made to bring it more compactly together. Miss Constance Loseby as Marguerite was in excellent voice, and sang charmingly; and the choregraphic interlude of the "Marguerites of all Nations" was received with tumultuous applause. As on the first occasion, a very rich crop of laurels was carried off by Miss St. Quinten as Mefistofele. This delightful little lady has not only a fresh and clear voice, which she manages with taste and skill, but she is likewise one of the most eloquently expressive mimes that I have ever seen off the Italian stage. And an Italian *Prima Mima* is ranked in a parallel line with a *Prima Donna Assoluta*. Quite apart from her vocal talents, which are brilliant, the mimetic acquirements of Miss St. Quinten—her grace, her agility, her versatility of pose and gesture, have at once secured for her high rank as a dramatic artist. As for Mr. Lionel Brough as the "Copper Captain" Valentine, if he made me shriek with laughter ten days ago he almost made me cry with cachinnation on Monday. If his death in the duel with Faust was superb, his coming to life again as a cadaverous but bibulous Ghost in an ulster and a Tam o'Shanter cap were simply inimitable. If Mr. Lionel Brough be accused of "gagging" or of saying more than is set down for him, all he has to reply is that the author of the libretto has not done much more than supply him with so much canvas, and that he has had *carte blanche* to embroider thereupon a picture of burlesque character replete with genuine humour and rare originality.

The special Boxing-Day entertainment provided at the Alhambra, which followed the performance of "Mefistofele II.," was an entirely new grand Ballet of Action in four scenes, entitled "Hawaia; or, The Burning Gulf," invented, designed, and "dressed" by Mr. Alfred Thompson. This versatile gentleman is an artist, a dramatist, a poet, and a "pantisocratist." (Is he not the editor of *Pan?*) I have no doubt that he could paint a panorama, build a pantechnicon, and play on the Pans'

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pipes. The brilliant success which his ballet of "Hawaia" achieved on Monday should incite him to compose similarly sparkling terpsichorean entertainments on the subjects of Pantagruel or Panurge. And what a splendid mythological ballet "Pandora, or the Magic Box of Mischief" would make! Of the plot of "Hawaia" I confess (not having provided myself with a libretto) that I could not make much. It appeared, however, to my darkened sense that Ferdinand the Catholic (who had espoused La Reine Pomare *en secondes noces*) had been pleased to appoint Señor Camoëns, author of the "Lusiad," an Admiral of the Pink Tights Squadron, and had commanded him to proceed on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. Thereupon, much dancing on the Common Hard at Portsmouth—I mean on the quay at Cadiz or Lisbon, it does not much matter which. Admiral Camoëns loves and is beloved by Poll of Portsmouth Point, alias Señorita Dolores Trasosmontes, Apple of the Eye of the Escurial, and Maid of Saragoza. They dance away to the South Pole in a four-decker galleon, Vasco de Gama, Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucius, and Sir Martin Frobisher cheering their departure and waving maps on Mercator's Projection: a solemn benediction being bestowed on the Admiral and his squadron by the Portuguese Bishop of Honululu, attended by a strong body of Ritualistic clergy attired in superbly illegal vestments. Tableau. In Scene the Second there occur a storm, a shipwreck, a sea-cave, a coral stream shore, and a dance of juvenile female cannibals in fleshings *couleur chocolat de santé*. Enter Admiral Camoëns as a shipwrecked mariner, and otherwise disguised as Captain Webb. To him (but the Admiral is a young lady) enters Dolores de Trasosmontes, who has assumed the aquatic garb of Miss Beckwith, of the Royal Westminster Aquarium. In another scene the savage inhabitants of the Cruel Islands (South Pole, W.C.) are exhibiting, by dancing, their joy and exultation at having just cooked and eaten half of the crew of the shipwrecked galleon (including the domestic chaplain of the Bishop of Honululu), and intending to eat the remainder on Boxing Night. Enter Hyppolita, Queen of the Amazons, formerly Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards Pocahontas, Princess of Virginia (what a pretty ballet the story of Pocahontas would make!), she falls in love with Admiral Camoëns, while her consort or cousin (let us hope her cousin), Hokey Pokey Wankey Fum, King of the Sham Guinea coast, and Original Bones of the Royal College of Surgeons, a young and handsome cannibal of the most pleasing manners, makes amatory advances to Dolores. But the endearments of the dusky anthropophagi are not reciprocated by the lovers of Iberio-Lusitania. The heart of Admiral Camoëns "is true to his Poll;" "and as for that damsel she declares, as eloquently as dumb show can tell it, that her real name is Molly, that never will she her Thomas (the Admiral's Christian name is Thomas) forsake, and that she is prepared, until further notice, his trousers to wash, and his grog, too, to make. Grand commotion at Wapping Old Stairs. I mean at Urucucu, capital of the Cruel Islands. Admiral Camoëns is condemned to be tattooed, tabooed, half scraped to death with oyster shells, and then to be bound to a Mourning Post fixed in a rock, with the expectation of being devoured at an early period by the Wangdoodlums, the Rypophagons, the Bonassuses, and other feral quadrupeds of the Postal District. As for the unfortunate Dolores, her painful doom is to be first "Boycotted," and then cast into the Burning Gulf—in other words, the tank of the Royal Westminster Aquarium, filled with Rowland's Macassar Oil, which has been heated to a temperature of 214 degrees. But Admiral Camoëns has been liberated by the generous and humane Hokey Pokey Wankey Fum from his embarrassing connection with the Mourning Post; and in the nick of time, just as Dolores is about to be made Beautiful for Ever (a quantity of Kalydor has been mingled with the Rowlands' Macassar) the Admiral arrives on the scene and rescues his beloved one. Here the story seems to get "a little mixed." I could not help thinking, looking at the roseate hue that tinged the billows of vapour rising from the Aquarium tank, that the Burning Gulf was intended to symbolise the discovery of steam navigation, and that Admiral Camoëns had been metamorphosed somehow into the Marquis of Worcester, Fulton, James Watt, and the Commodore of the Cunard Steam-Ship Company. However, all ended happily; and we spectators went away quite enchanted with a truly pretty ballet, in which there was some excellent dancing by Mdlles. Pertoldi, Dorel, and Th. de Gilbert as *premières sujets*, assisted by Mdlle. Rosa Matthews, Pattie, Morini, Marie, and Taylor, and by the renowned Alhambra corps de ballet. The bright and handsome scenery was by Mr. Hann; the ballet was arranged by M. Bertrand; the entirely new music had been most skilfully scored by M. G. Jacobi; and the gay and sparkling costumes were, of course, from the designs of Mr. Alfred Thompson, the "Pantisocratist."

To a club, in the rain (Leicester-square was destitute, either of hansoms or four-wheelers, at 5.30 p.m.; and in Pall-mall the hackney vehicles were few and far between). I declined the assistance of one cabby who was tipsy, of another who was insolent and ruffianly (what blessings Bank Holidays are, to be sure! How they refine and soften the manners of the people, and how empty the ginshops were on Monday!), and of a fourth who was either idle or idiotic, and professed not to know where the Foundling Hospital was. At last, after about twenty minutes' shrill whistling, I secured the services of a charioteer who was only deaf, rheumatic, and generally superannuated; and he was good enough to drive me home at a rate of speed of about a mile and a half per hour. So, after a hurried "snack," and, with the aid of a friendly four-wheeler specially retained from the Foundling stand (the cabmen on which are exceptionally willing and civil men) to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the performance of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Grand Comic Christmas Annual (the veteran dramatist disdains to call his "Annuals" by their legitimate name of pantomimes; but Mr. E. L. Blanchard has written so many that he may be allowed without protest to indulge his harmless whim) called "Mother Goose and the Enchanted Beauty." The plot of the Annual is founded on the very old fairy-tale of the "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood." "La Belle au Bois Dormant," one of the "Contes de la Mère d'Oie," which are as old as the hills, and still as charming as the green hills of Vermont, or as those Surrey hills of our own which Mr. Vicat Cole paints so deftly.

Such a good old-fashioned Christmas pantomime as Mr. E. L. Blanchard's "Mother Goose" (is it his Silver or his Golden Pantomimic wedding that he is about to celebrate, or has just celebrated?) and such a wondrous scene as Old Drury presented on Boxing Night! There were phenomena both before and behind the curtain. The National Theatre was literally crammed from pit to gallery; and hundreds of persons must have been turned away from the doors for lack of space. The dress circle, the private boxes, and the stalls were radiant with a galaxy (that, I believe, is the correct expression) of rank and fashion; not a seat was unoccupied in the upper tiers of boxes; the pit was one Black Sea of human heads; and in the upper and lower galleries; well, there was, prior to the rising of the curtain for the pantomime, Chaos come again, *plus* Babel revived, *plus* Bedlam let loose, the whole forming a traditional Drury Lane Boxing Night audience irrepressibly vociferous but thoroughly jovial and good tempered. I believe that if half the fearful uproar which was audible at Old Drury between half-past seven and eight o'clock on Monday night had been heard at any Continental theatre, the managerial authorities would have entertained serious thoughts of sending for the gendarmerie, or, if need were, for the military. As for an American audience, they are, as a rule, as quiet as the little lambs which skip about the uplands at Bo-Peep, by St. Leonards. Indeed, our American cousins (unless they have "whisky in the hair") only make a noise in public once a year: on the Fourth of July.

It was Mr. Ferdinand Wallerstein, the experienced *chef d'orchestre* and composer of the lively music of "Mother Goose," who, with his customary dexterity, on Boxing Night enacted the part of Neptune in the Æneid, and quelled the raging storm of yells and cat-calls—

> He spoke;—and while he spoke he smooth'd the sea,
> Dispell'd the darkness and restored the day.

That is to say, Mr. Wallerstein spoke to his "four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row," his bassoons, trombones, and clarionets; and, in obedience to the waving of his bâton of command, the band struck up a twice-repeated "God Bless the Prince of Wales," followed by "God Save the Queen." When the tremendous cheering consequent on the performance of the National Anthem had subsided, the many-headed denizens of the galleries settled themselves down quietly to enjoy the performance of "Mother Goose," of which, owing to the number of anticipatory pantomimic notices which have appeared, I am happily absolved from narrating the plot. So that which I have to say concerning this very merry pantomime has chiefly reference to the performers, and to the scenes and "situations," which seemed to afford the most intense delight to the audience. "Mother Goose's Model Farm in Lowther Arcadia" was a most amusing scene, comprising, as it did, a "Grand Ballet of Toys," in which the wooden menagerie of Noah's ark put in a very droll appearance; and Shem, Ham, and Japhet looked almost as grotesque as their sculptured brothers do in the bas-reliefs of the Doge's Palace at Venice. There was a wonderfully pretty Dance of Dolls, too, by the well-drilled and graceful little girl pupils of Madame Katti Lanner's National Training-School of Dancing. Do you remember the "Enfants Viennoises" at Her Majesty's Theatre in the bright days of the late Benjamin Lumley's management? Madame Kattie Lanner's tiny *ballerine* are even cleverer than the Viennese executants of the "Looking-Glass Dance." The Royal Nursery, too, was a most animated tableau, with a tea-party which gave rise to a refreshing amount of "rough-and-tumble" tomfoolery. Then there were moving panoramas, and "circular mechanical changes," and two Grand Transformation Scenes—of which I liked the first, "The Valley of a Thousand Charms," the best. In this the force of tinsel, spangles, foil-paper, coloured fires, "Dutch" metal, "ossidue," and graceful dancing could seemingly no further go;—yet it went a little further in Transformation Scene the Second, when, to the attractions of the metallic glitter and the rosy fires, there was superadded the "sensation" of young ladies in pink and gauzy draperies floating in the ambient air. The very elaborate and effective scenery was painted by Mr. William Telbin, Mr. Henry Cuthbert, and Mr. Henry Emden; and the pretty and tasteful costumes were from designs by Mr. Alfred Thompson, "specially retained for Mother Goose."

Mother Goose herself was impersonated by "Little Addie Blanche," one of Cicely Nott's daughters—the charming child whose performance of Puck in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Sadler's Wells filled me with admiration when I went to Mrs. Bateman's house last summer. "Little" Addie was indeed "Great" at "The Lane" on Boxing Night. To use an unpolished but expressive locution, she was "all over the shop," capering across the extensive stage of Old Drury, and, what is more, filling the vast house with her small but clear and ringing voice. The part of Prince Florizel was played by Miss Kate Santley, who received a rapturous welcome: it being her first appearance since her severe illness. She wore a fascinating costume, and danced and sang with all her old *brio*. Miss Santley was admirably supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, who as Dr. Syntax, the Prince's guide, philosopher, and friend had a wonderfully grotesque academical "make up," and, besides singing with much spirit and humour a song about things which were "prefectly propah," joined with Mr. James Fawn, as Yokel, a country bumpkin, in a "topical" duet nearly as comical as the gendarmes' duet in "Geneviève de Brabant." I was distressed, however, to notice a sarcastic allusion among the topics of the day touched upon by Messrs. Roberts and Fawn to the Dragon, miscalled the Griffin, of the Temple Bar Memorial. I have made my peace with that monster, and have learned to love him. I should have been better pleased had the artistes brought in Mr. John Bright, who, according to the Earl of Madeira's—I mean the Earl of Carnarvon's, notable letter, goes about careering on "a Hippogriff of Democracy." Fancy the Right Honourable member for Birmingham bestriding a Hippogriff. Let me also mention with applause the Terpsichorean and mimetic powers of Mr. St. John d'Auban, who has arranged all the ballets in "Mother Goose," with the exception of those executed by the pupils of Madame Kattie Lanner. Mr. John d'Auban himself (he is the black cook who dances that marvellous hornpipe in the opera of "Billee Taylor") plays in the Drury-Lane pantomime the part of the Lord Great Chamberlain; while Miss Emma d'Auban is Queen Tiddyiddy, and Miss Marian d'Auban is one of the Columbines. A word of hearty praise is also the due of Mr. Julian Girard, who looked weird and unearthly in a close-fitting suit of sables, with preternaturally long tails to his dress coat, and who threw himself about the stage; flung now one leg and now the other over the heads of the tallest performers; tied himself into Gordian knots and untied them without cutting them; broke himself to pieces and put himself together again (so to speak) in a bewilderingly dexterous manner. There were two (human) Donkeys also, attached to a van, out of which Dr. Syntax and Whimwag (Mr. Julian Girard) extracted much fun; and there was a Lion (human) that roared beautifully (but not so loudly as the galleries had roared between half-past seven and eight). In bringing to a close this notice of one of the funniest, most frolicsome, and best-mounted pantomimes that these many years past I have seen at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, let me say with unbated breath that had Mr. Blanchard's Annual been, instead of a crisp and sparkling entertainment overflowing with merriment, the dullest and dreariest of pantomimes possible of conception, it would have been redeemed from failure by the highly artistic carriage of the Goose. The Goose (in strict ornithological accuracy he should be a Gander) was sustained by Mr. John Ridley. Advisedly do I say "sustained," since the whole of Mr. John Ridley's individuality, except his legs, was inside the framework of the Goose's body; and he must have had rather an onerous weight of wicker-work and calico feathers to carry. The Goose, from beak to tail, must have been some seven feet high. He danced, he pirouetted, he waddled, he cut capers, he was rapped with sceptres, poked with broomsticks, and thrust at with swords; but he remained master of the situation, and quacked continually. He might have been a "Rooshian" or a "Prooshian," or even a Moldo-Wallachian, or a Member of the Albanian League, but he preferred to be Goose; and his gambadoes were glorious to behold.

Mem.: The Harlequinade at Old Drury was brief, and I have not the space at command to give it extended comment; but, in justice to a very industrious and deserving class of professionals whose chance of popularity comes, like Christmas itself, "only once a year," it may be recorded that Mr. William Waite, Miss Ridgeway, and Miss Carrie Coote were the Harlequins; Mr. Fred Evans, the "Great Little Rowella," and Master Bertie Coote the Clowns; Messrs. Bradford and Abrahams the Pantaloons; and Miss Marian d'Auban (as aforesaid) and Miss Clara Fisher, the Columbines.

Triumphant success was also the lot at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden, of the pantomime of "Valentine and Orson," written by Mr. F. C. Briareus Burnand. Obviously, I have not been able to witness it yet; seeing that on Tuesday in Pantomime week I went to see Mr. Edwin Booth as Bertuccio in the "Fool's Revenge," at the Princess's; and on Wednesday these "Echoes" go to press. But trusty informants tell me that Mr. Burnand's pantomime, with the inestimable aid of scenery by Mr. William Beverly, and the valuable assistance of the Vokes Family, went very bravely indeed. I hope to render an impartial account of it next week, marking, meanwhile, the curious fact of the Messrs. Gatti having enlisted under the banner of their management a host of celebrities formerly associated with Drury Lane, including Mr. Beverly as scenic artist, the Vokeses as burlesque artistes, the admirable Mr. John Cormack as director of the ballet; while, wonder of wonders! "Valentine and Orson" is produced under the immediate supervision and superintendence of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, erst Lessee and Manager of the National Theatre. Does not Honoré de Balzac say something about Life not being possible without an Immensity of Oblivion?

Albeit I resolved in the outset to devote this page exclusively to seasonable frivolity ('tis only once a year), I cannot resist the temptation to notice one little morsel of bibliography which a friend has sent me apropos of "Valentine and Orson." The romance on which Mr. Burnand has founded his libretto dates back, I learn, to an extremely remote period, and was a popular story in our chap-book literature even in the days of Shakspeare. A play under this title, written by Anthony Munday, assisted by Richard Hathaway, was acted by "the Queen's Players" in 1596, and is entered in the books of the Stationers' Company, March 31, 1600. In modern times "Valentine and Orson" has been adapted to the stage by "Tom Dibdin;" and I read that the drama, in which Charles Farley, the noted constructor of pantomimes, was the original Valentine, and Dubois the Orson, ran forty-three consecutive nights. This, at the time, was an exceptionally long run. In 1820 "Valentine and Orson" was popular at the Haymarket as a pantomime, with John Bologna as Valentine and Gomery, a well-known Harlequin, as Orson.

The name of "Farley" suggests an odd reminiscence. Nearly thirty years ago I had occasion to have a tombstone made and graven for the sepulchre of a beloved relative. The monumental sculptor (somewhere in the Kensal-green-road, I think) who executed the memorial was a son of Farley, renowned as a deviser of mirthful pantomimes. This is nothing—a mere accident, you may say. But mark this curious coincidence. There is at present flourishing a genial member of the Savage Club and author of several most popular Christmas pantomimes, whose normal business is that of a dealer in stone and marble, and who is ready to supply any number of tombstones and funereal memorials to a bereaved public. There must be more in this than mere accident. Constant contemplation of Carrara marble, Peterhead granite, or *rosso antico* may engender depression of spirits; and ultimately the too much "marmorified" merchant may murmur to himself, "I must go and write a grand comic Christmas Pantomime, lest I should throw myself into the Regent's Canal."

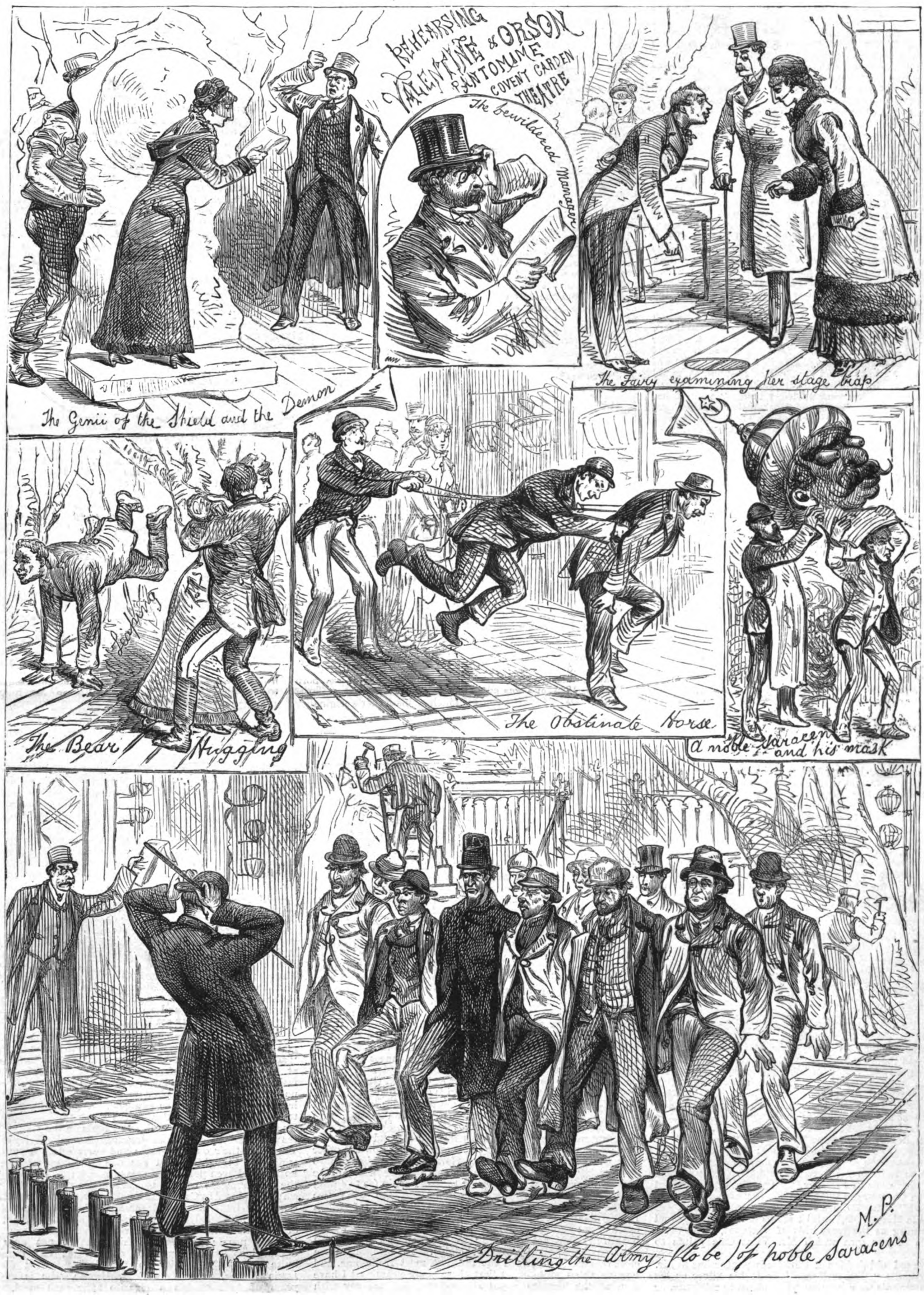
So I have just been enabled to skim the surface of "Pantomime Week," and to register the leading "Echoes" thereof. Next week, in addition to "Valentine and Orson," I mean (if all goes well) to say something about Mr. Reece's highly successful burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" at the Gaiety, in the cast of which extravaganza are comprised Misses Nellie Farren, Kate Vaughan, and Connie Gilchrist, the important Mr. Edward Terry, the portentous Mr. Royce, and all the leading spirits of the Gaiety company, whose motto is that of Maffio Orsini in "Lucrezia Borgia"—

> Non curiamo l'incerto domani
> Se quest' oggi c'è dato a goder.

Then there is a capital pantomime, I am told, at the Royal Park Theatre, Camden Town, "Harlequin Little Red Riding Hood;" and a superb one at the Surrey, "Hop o' my Thumb;" an elaborate one at the Britannia (the Great Theatre, Hoxton), "Love's Dream;" and a sumptuous one at the National Standard, "The Wideawake Sleeping Beauty." I must go far afield, and spend many shillings in cabs and playbills ere I meet my readers again.

At a mansion in Berkeley-square I was present on Christmas Day at one of the most curious and the most interesting "afternoon teas" that I can ever remember to have assisted at. A *grande dame de par le monde* had convened a numerous and fashionable company to meet, over "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," those phenomenal specimens of diminutive humanity, the "American Midgets," at present contributing to the amusements of "Pantomime Week" at Piccadilly Hall. On Christmas Day "the Smallest People in the World" took tea with "the Quality" in the drawing-room in Berkeley-square. They had their own tea-table and their own tea-equipage; while the thoughtful and graceful kindliness of the noble hostess had even provided a commissariat specially adapted to the requirements of the tiniest pigmies ever seen out of the empire explored by Captain Lemuel Gulliver. There were Lilliputian Sally-Lunns, microscopic muffins and almost imperceptible crumpets; Troglodyte toast, miniature macaroons, and slices of bread-and-butter wellnigh invisible to the naked eye. The "wee" people partook of this banquet not only with dignified composure but with easy grace; and there was quite a courtly dignity in the demeanour of Señorita Lucia Zarate, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, who is eighteen years of age, smokes a cigarito after each meal, would dance upon occasion, I have no doubt, the *Segudilla* or the *Jota Arragonese*, and who weighs just four pounds and three quarters avoidupois. After the Señorita Lucia, I will trouble you, if you please, for "General Mite," sixteen years of age, and weighing nine pounds; "Commodore" Foote and Miss Jenny Quigly, who are somewhat taller than Lucia and Mite, but are both considerably smaller than the smallest dwarfs ever seen in this country. I was in Dwarfland all that Christmas night, in bed; and dreamed that I was Count Bornlausky, and that Sir Jeffrey Hudson, maddened by envy of my exiguity, was pursuing me to slay me. G. A. S.

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PREPARING FOR THE PANTOMIME.—SEE PAGE 6.

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THE LATE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.



THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

The late Duchess of Westminster, who died at Branksome Towers, Bournemouth, on Sunday, the 19th ult., was Lady Constance Gertrude Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., by his marriage with Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Howard, third daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, and was born on June 16, 1834. She was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on April 28, 1852, to Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, who succeeded his father in the Marquisate of Westminster in October, 1869, and was elevated to a Dukedom in 1874. Her Grace has left a family of five sons and three daughters surviving. The eldest son, Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, to whom the Queen stood sponsor in person, was born in April, 1853, and is married to Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, youngest daughter of the Earl of Scarborough. Of the late Duchess's daughters, the eldest is now Marchioness of Ormonde, and the second is married to the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, eldest son of Lord Chesham. The late Duchess was sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess of Leinster, of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, the late Duchess of Argyll, and the late Lady Blantyre.

Our Portrait of the Duchess is from a photograph taken by Mr. Bassano.

THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

The death of Mr. Frank Trevelyan Buckland, her Majesty's Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, was announced last week. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, the eminent geologist. He was born Dec. 17, 1826, and was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He inherited much of his father's originality and keen powers of observation, and from boyhood developed a strong bias towards natural history and physical science. He never pursued his father's favourite study of geology, but applied himself to the medical profession. Having studied medicine in Paris and London, and served as house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, he entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1854 as assistant surgeon. Mr. Buckland's passion for natural history, and especially the piscicultural branch of the science, soon absorbed all his thoughts. He left the Life Guards in 1863, and for some time was a constant contributor to the *Field* newspaper and other periodicals. In 1866, with the late Mr. W. Ffennell, the first Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, Mr. Buckland projected and started *Land and Water*. He conducted its intelligence in regard to sea and river fisheries and practical natural history, and contributed to it up to the very day before his death. In 1867 Mr. Buckland was appointed Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, and since



THE BASUTO WAR: COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS RECONNOITRING—RETURN OF THE SCOUT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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then his labours have been unremitting. No one has done more to popularise the subject of fishery cultivation and preservation, not only in England, but throughout the world. His advice was sought by the Governments of Russia, Germany, France, and America, as well as our own colonies. His efforts for the introduction of salmon and trout into the Australian and New Zealand waters are well known. In 1870 Mr. Buckland was appointed special commissioner for the salmon fisheries of Scotland. He published a report on the Norfolk fisheries, which led to the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act of 1877. In the same year he was one of a Commission to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries of England and Scotland, which resulted in an Act of Parliament for the protection of those molluscs. In 1877 he served on a Commission of Inquiry into the herring fisheries. In the next year he was engaged upon the Commission relative to the sea fisheries around England and Wales, the report upon which was published last year by Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Mr. Buckland's researches into the mysterious salmon disease have attracted much attention. It would be impossible to give a full list of his contributions towards the development and preservation of our fisheries. His museum at South Kensington, collected at his own expense, is a monument of the industry with which he sought to gather information connected with the fisheries for the public benefit.

The Extra Supplement.

"CHARITY."

In the excellent picture we engrave, by the able Hungarian painter Benczur, we are carried back to the most grandiose time, at least as regards externals, in German history—the Maximilian era. The costumes, though extravagant in form and cumbrous in their amplitude, were at no period richer or more costly in material or more picturesque in general effect. The recent celebration at Cologne of the completion of the cathedral gave some idea of how widely different from our prosaic nineteenth century was the whole aspect of life towards the Gothic and early Renaissance epochs. We have before us a glimpse of what is meant in this stately figure of a noble lady, gracefully lifting her train as she passes out of church (her daughter leaning lovingly on her arm)—with her long sumptuous dress and puffed sleeves of velvets, silks, and satins, embroideries and gold tissues, an elaborate châtelaine by her side, and massive gold chain suspended round her neck, the whole foiled by the great bowed head-dress. As she passes the church portal she does not forget to drop a coin into the hat of the poor old beggar. Alms-giving was *then* one of the first, if not *the* first duty of a Christian, and the incident may be fittingly dwelt upon at this season, when charity is more needful and more incumbent on us than at any other. We have the poor always with it: metaphorically they lie at our own, as well as the church door: the aged, the sick, the halt, the blind, without shelter, food, or clothing, incapable of or without work. Let us, then, relieve them if we would enjoy, and doubly enjoy, that which we possess.

During the afternoon of Christmas Day the Queen distributed gifts to the old labourers and their wives on the Osborne estate, and to the children attending Whippingham School. Her Majesty's New-Year's gifts, consisting of beef and coals, will be presented to the poor of the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer to-day (Saturday). Her Majesty likewise gives a donation to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

Christmas was celebrated at Sandringham in a truly national manner, the kind thoughtfulness of the Prince and Princess of Wales providing that no cottage on the estate should be destitute of the means of enjoying the traditional Christmas dinner.

Lord Windsor, of Oakley Park, near Ludlow, distributed 1000 lb. of Christmas beef to the poor on his Lordship's Shropshire estates at Bromfield last Saturday, with a proportionate number of loaves of bread, for every family on the Hewell Grange estate, near Bromsgrove.

In London charity was open-handed. In most of the workhouses the inmates were supplied with some extras. In the Marylebone and other unions where the guardians are unable to supplement workhouse fare from the poor-rate, private subscriptions were solicited, so that the poor of the workhouse might be served with roast beef, plum-pudding, and a glass of ale. Five hundred and forty of the poorest families in the district of St. John's-wood and Marylebone were relieved on Christmas Eve at St. John's-wood Congregational Church, in accordance with a custom which has been observed for the last twenty-two years. The doles were distributed entirely without reference to religious creed. At the Moor-street Mission Hall, St. Giles's, there was a distribution of food for the Christmas dinners of 1500 persons, through the agency of the Bloomsbury Chapel Domestic Mission. Upwards of 800 of the homeless poor sat down to the Christmas dinner, which was given as usual at the Field-lane Refuges and Ragged Schools, Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road. Eleven hundred families were provided with a Christmas dinner from the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen. In the Lisson-grove School-room on Thursday week 1000 lb. of tea was given away, in 1 lb. packets, by Messrs. Spencer, Turner, and Boldero.

These are only a very few instances of the gracious manner in which Christmas has been kept, with true Christmas spirit, in town and country.

"THE NEW YEAR."

Perhaps the pretty allegorical picture with which—and all good wishes—we greet our readers on the first page of the first Number of a New-Year's issue may be found to have more suggestive meaning than might at first sight appear. The Old Year, or, if you will, Old Father Time, typified in that patriarchal figure, has the white hair and some, at least, of the wrinkles of advanced age; but he is not emaciated, decrepit, moribund, as often represented. He is still hale and hearty; for Time, however old, never dies, and the old year lives in the new; he has strength to support his little offspring with that heavily-laden lapful of promised blessings; his aspect claims our reverence and respect, and his countenance beams with beneficence, for has he not shown towards us all a father's forethought and care, has he not guided us and ordered our path for good in a thousand ways? So, too, with his little charge, the New Year—it is not the figure of a newly-born babe, plump it may be, with the promise of lusty youth and robust manhood, but still a suckling and unable to stand or walk alone, such as we often see. Our young beautiful fair-haired new friend will be able to take care of himself, at least we hope so. The eyes with which he recognises us, or that are looking into the future, are bright with hope and intelligence; while a smile of love and anticipated pleasure plays on his lips. And thus it is: the Old Year still lives with us—with its experience and lessons, if also with its grey hairs, and Time furrows, and, alas, its sorrows! The New Year comes to meet us not as an entirely new acquaintance, or helpless nurseling, though with no touch as yet of sorrow or trace of time, but with child-like hope, affection, promise—may the child prove "father to the man"—and laden with the lovely roses of spring, and the full-eared wheat and sun-riped fruits of autumn.

A NEW-YEAR'S PROMISE.

With the Old Year ended
Hope's bright promise sped!
Once more unfulfilled,
All its dreams are fled!
Sick my heart, and fainting
To have hoped in vain.
How, then, shall the spirit
Dream those dreams again?

Shall the fields lie barren
Though no flowers spring?
Shall the groves sleep ever
Though no wild-birds sing?
Shall the darkness deepen
And no dawn be near?
Or thy life be shadowed
And no Sunshine cheer?

Violets shalt thou gather
Ere the snow-wreaths melt!
Birds shall carol round thee
Ere the Zephyr's felt!
Rosily the morrow
Bursts the shroud of night!
Then forget thy sorrow
In the New Year's Light!—H. Hall.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from the Cape confirm the news that the Boers in the Transvaal have risen against the British Government and re-established a Republican form of government, after having occupied the town of Heidelberg. Full confirmation has been given to the painful report from the Cape which reached this country on Thursday week. An official telegraphic despatch received at the Colonial Office states that the head-quarters and two hundred and fifty men of the 94th Foot were assailed and overpowered by the Boers between Leydenberg and Pretoria; that one hundred and twenty were killed or wounded, and that "the rest were taken." It is added that the colours were saved, but we are not informed how or by whom that fortunate result was effected. The General Officer commanding in Natal, who forwards the brief account, justly remarks that the sanguinary incident materially alters the situation, since it will encourage the Boers, who "will now feel themselves committed." But the *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphed on Monday that "the report of the disaster to the 94th Regiment was exaggerated. Thirty men were killed and wounded. The remainder were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Pretoria. The steamer Anglian, with 140 soldiers on board, arrived at Natal to-day." The correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following despatch, which bears the same date:—"The Boers have released the prisoners belonging to the 94th Regiment, and have sent them to Pretoria. It is supposed that the leaders of the rebellion disapprove of the massacre, and are anxious to disclaim all responsibility for it." Though we should be glad to learn that the first accounts of the massacre of a company of the 94th Regiment by the Boers were exaggerated, yet the latest official telegram from Sir Pomeroy Colley does not leads us to believe that such is the case. The despatch adds the name of Lieutenant Hume to the list of casualties previously sent, and it is further stated that Dr. Ward was the only unwounded officer. As, therefore, all the officers suffered, it may be reasonably supposed that at least half the men were, as reported, killed or maimed. The following telegram has been received at the War Office from the General Officer Commanding in Natal to the Secretary of State for War:—"Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 27, 1880.—Magistrate Kimberley reports large force Boers occupied Potchefstroom, killing one officer, four English residents. Officer commanding camp, after warning Boers, shelled them out of buildings occupied. Boers evacuated town with loss one hundred killed and many wounded.

Several items of news respecting the native risings at various points are given in the telegrams. Among them is the complete rout of Umhlonhlo with the loss of three hundred men and a large number of cattle; and the repulse of a large Basuto force by Colonel Carrington, between Mafeteng and Morija. We give in the present Number an Illustration of Colonial Volunteers reconnoitring in Basuto land.

Sir Bartle Frere has addressed to Lord Kimberley a long letter acknowledging the Colonial Secretary's despatch of Oct. 14, and dealing in detail with the action taken by the Government with regard to the disarmament of the Basutos. He states that Government, by approving Sir Garnet Wolseley's suggestions restricting the employment of Imperial officers in organising colonial defences, materially augmented the difficulties of the situation. Sir Bartle calls upon the Colonial Secretary to publish this despatch.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The War Office have determined that the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, now stationed at Norwich, shall be dispatched to Natal, in compliance with the demand of the General Officer commanding there, for a cavalry regiment as reinforcement. It has been determined also to send out to the Transvaal a battery of artillery, and the Transport Department of the Admiralty have been requested to provide accommodation for the artillery, together with the cavalry. The National Company's steamer Queen has been ordered for survey to carry the head-quarters of the 6th Dragoons, but it is not expected that the vessel will be ready for at least ten days to come. The 97th Regiment left Gibraltar yesterday in the troop-ship Tamar for Cape Town and Natal. The Euphrates troop-ship is now due at Bombay to take home cavalry, and the 15th Hussars are on the roster to return to England; but until some more definite information as to the military position in the Transvaal is received no decision has been come to respecting the employment of the cavalry returning from India. Inquiries have been made, but have not yet been answered, as to the requirements of the Natal Government for infantry. The 91st Highlanders are in readiness at Cape Town to be sent to the Transvaal if requisitioned, and the Cape Colony Government has signified its readiness to spare them. The 97th Regiment is expected at Natal within a fortnight; and there are some companies of infantry at Mauritius also in readiness, and within ten days of Natal, if called upon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed an article on Christmas to the new number of the *Girl's Own Paper*.

PREPARING FOR THE PANTOMIME.

A Christmas pantomime has been aptly called "a manufactory of pleasure;" and the back of a pantomime-stage, with its ropes and pulleys, its tackle and bridges, its yawning chasms, docks, and lifts, has been inevitably compared to the busy deck of a seagoing ship; but it is an open question whether a third of the audience sitting comfortably in front has any idea of the labour involved or the discipline required in getting ready one of these elaborate shows for the delight of young and old on Boxing Night. It all looks so very easy when it is done. The conductor takes his seat in the orchestra, and strikes up the popular airs: a bell rings, and the curtain goes up, discovering cloudland or a demon kitchen: flowers open their petals and bloom out little fairies: ballets dance before us with easy grace and faultless precision: liliputian armies advance, to the intense delight of the children: a small flag is seen waving at the prompter's box, bringing on armies of amazons, painted processions, and animated heads: the clouds drift away, and we see the transformation scene, with its various stages of accentuated beauty; pretty girls seem to be flying in the air or lolling upon beds of roses; each moment of watching discloses fresh points to admire. There is a dazzle of silver and gold and an indescribable shimmer of tinsel. The coloured fires are lighted. The scene-painter and the manager make their bow, and then, in a few seconds more, we are whirled into the excitement of the harlequinade, with its tricks, its scrambles, and its never-ending variety. We get up from the contemplation of all this almost weary with the changes and the combinations. We are pleased to express our approval and to say that it was all as smooth as machinery and went like clockwork; but how surprised the audience would be if suddenly the whole stage could be reversed, in order to show the immense labour that each performance of a pantomime entails.

It is altogether erroneous to suppose that there is the slightest fascination or allurement in the busy, throbbing life behind the scenes. Strangers are not only in the way, but are made to feel that their room would be far more acceptable than their company. There is no time or place here for small compliments or quiet conversation. The players are at business now; they cannot be disturbed; nay, more, to distract the attention of any one of the hundreds stationed at responsible posts would be worse than to create confusion—it might cause hideous accidents, or even death. On the accurate ting of the prompter's bell depends the safety of scores of girls and children. It signals to the lowest depths and the topmost heights; each change and movement of scenery, each shift of machinery is timed to signal and warned by "cues;" the prompter and his assistants are in command of the ship, and as much direct responsibility is entailed on them as on the captain of a Channel steamer.

Just let us come behind the scenes and see what it is like, having exchanged the calm process of contemplation for what may be fairly called an organised confusion. Those who are inexperienced in the mere business of the stage cannot conceive how order can be produced from all this chaos. Carpenters in gangs, and all under subordinate command, are ready at the ropes that would puzzle an experienced Jack Tar; scene-shifters are watching with eager attention for their signal; fairies and amazons are edging their way through the crowd to be strapped on to the irons, or to fall into their ranks, and in every available corner there is a wonderful medley of animals, birds, beasts, fishes, dancers, and peripatetic toys. No maze in a holiday garden is more difficult to thread, and woe betide anyone who, without a trustworthy guide, attempts to make his way from one side of the stage to the other, or would have the hardihood, without a compass, to sail amidst these waves of pleasure and arrive in safety at the comparative peace of a quiet harbour known as the stage-door.

But, although the confusion of this stage would appear inextricable to the mere layman, practice has made perfect, and everyone knows, more or less, what to do at the right moment. The majority of those present are old hands; they have been trained to pantomimes all their lifetime; they understand the necessity of punctuality and order, and they have a wholesome dread of the fines that are rigorously administered. The new comers fall into the ranks like other recruits, and receive the assistance of the friends and companions by whom they are surrounded. Without absolute discipline a pantomime would be impossible, and obedience is exacted, from the most popular performer down to the humblest scene-shifter. For weeks and weeks past, all through the dull days of November and December, the various departments have been converging towards the centre of preparation. The ballet-girls have been drilled and trained at some school removed from the theatre; the band has practised in some deserted music-room; the scenery has come in piecemeal from some shop or warehouse over the water; the property-room has been busily employed ever since the leaves were on the autumn trees; in the heat of summer-time the pantomime book was written, and the mere words of the text form the very lightest part of the performers' labour; and those armies and processions of little children have been taken by themselves—drilled, taught, scolded, coaxed, and corrected morning after morning by the indefatigable stage manager or one of his assistants. Children who, with all deference to the School Board, know very little of their mother tongue, are taught to speak intelligently, to pronounce clearly, and to sing in tune, to say nothing of an invaluable lesson in precision and deportment. Everything is reduced to ultimate order by system; and there is framed for the guidance of everybody, from the highest to the lowest, a code of signals that must be obeyed by the popular artist who is paid a salary of forty pounds a week down to the humble supernumerary who comes on for a shilling a night in a rally, and flings a bunch of turnips at the head of the mischievous clown.

There are two sides to every question; and the sooner the public mind is disabused from the idea that fashion and frivolity have easy access to this industrious factory the better. To indulge in any laxity of the kind would be fatal to the success of any theatre, and it would be a very short-sighted policy on the part of any management to allow any talking to the men and women at the pantomime wheel. Women and children alike are well cared for, and when they are not wanted on the stage, are soon hurried down to their own rooms, that are made sufficiently warm and comfortable. Mothers can come and look after their little ones, and fathers and brothers do not fail to fetch home the girls when work is over; and though the manufactory is one of pleasure and not of commerce, and though the machinery is erected for the elaboration of transformation scenes and sylvan panoramas instead of cotton fabrics or steel pens, there is as much care required and responsibility involved in the preparation of a pantomime as in the conduct of any huge commercial place of business.

We give Illustrations on page 4 of incidents connected with the rehearsal of the "Valentine and Orson" pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Monday, Dec. 27.

Adieu! year of scandals, of agitation, of pornography, of false accusations, of bitter recriminations! It is all over with 1880. Hurrah for 1881! Need I recall all the sad events of the past year—the deaths, the quarrels, the ignominies? Gustave Flaubert lowered into a grave too narrow for his stature; gigantic as his genius, Adelaide Neilson lying on the cold marble of the Morgue, Madame Thiers, Edouard Fournier; the return of the Communist exiles—of Rochefort, of Humbert, of Louise Michel, angel of the Commune, haggard and prophetic; the charges against General de Cissey, the expulsion of the religious orders, the bitter fight of parties, the disgraceful scenes in the French Chambers? No. Let the ugly sides of 1880 be buried in oblivion, and let us remember that it was the year in which was passed the law on obligatory and secular education, and that for the French nation at large it has been a period of unusual prosperity and happiness. The proof of this is that, while it is the rule in Europe for all States to balance their Budgets by a deficit, the French Budget for 1880 will show an excess over the estimates of something like 177,000,000 of francs. When the direct and indirect taxes of a country come into the Treasury so readily and so abundantly it is a sure sign that the country has plenty of money; indeed, the only cry is for more ports and harbours, and more means of communication.

Apropos of public wealth and prosperity, I may mention a remarkable book that has just been published by the eminent economist, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, "Essai sur la repartition des Richesses." This book proves by facts and figures that it is not true that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. On the contrary, the poor are becoming better off and the rich are obtaining less benefit from their riches. In short, that the inequality of private fortunes is gradually diminishing, and that, provided no material causes interfere with the economical development now in progress, there is every reason to believe that pauperism will gradually disappear from the face of the earth. Were it any other than so clear-headed and unparadoxical a writer as M. Leroy-Beaulieu who made this consoling statement we should be apt, perhaps, to scoff at it. As it is, we can only hope that the dream may soon be realised.

As I have said above, the Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill on compulsory and secular education. The bill has been framed so as to suit the manners and necessities of the country, and the legal sanctions are very mild in form. Moral pressure will be exhausted to the very utmost before fines and imprisonment will be inflicted on recalcitrant parents. As regards child-labour in industry and agriculture, the local school boards will be empowered to close the schools for three months when that labour is most needed, or to dispense the children from half the classes. The ordinary vacations will take up two months out of the year, so that in the country districts, for instance, the children will go to school only seven months out of the year.

Contrary to all precedent, Parliament has taken no Christmas vacation. Both Houses have been sitting daily, and deputies and senators have not been, perhaps, in the best of tempers. The Cissey Committee is still sitting, and in the course of its inquiries a letter was handed in by M. Laisant from the widow Duvergier d'Hauranne accusing M. Emile de Girardin of being nothing less than the chief of the German spies at Paris. Yesterday M. de Girardin appealed to the Chamber on the accusation, which is, indeed, ridiculous enough, and the Chamber virtually gave him a vote of confidence. On Friday the Tribunal of the Seine inflicted small fines on four journals accused of having defamed the Baroness de Kaulla, the separated wife of Colonel Jung, whose conduct started this wretched Cissey scandal. While giving Madame de Kaulla a verdict against her defamers, the Court severely stigmatised her conduct, and told her that she "was no better than she should be." M. de Girardin is so disgusted with the interference of the Rocheforts and Laisants in public affairs, and with the era of *potins* in which we now live, that he has finally decided to retire from public life, and to take refuge at San Remo next year.

Christmas has passed in Paris with the usual gaiety and Garagantuan feasting. Now, the New-Year's fair is in full swing, and all the Boulevards and avenues of the city are lined with booths. Fancy Oxford-street and Regent-street lined with gingerbread stalls, and booths full of toys, dolls' furniture, cheap-jack wares, *articles de Paris*, stationery, canaries in cages, and all the useless nick-nacks that human ingenuity can imagine! The great confectioners have not enough hands to serve their customers, and their stocks of *bonbons* in elegant boxes and bags threaten every moment to be exhausted. Everybody is preparing to pay the terrible social tax of New-Year's Day, when presents are not spontaneous but obligatory. *Etrennes* are a burden under which all the Parisians groan, but which none of them dare to shake off, being, as they are, the most patient and long-suffering people in the world, witness *queues* at theatre-doors, and waiting-rooms at the railway stations.

M. Jules Claretie (who, by-the-way, has spoken in high terms of the Christmas Number of the *Illustrated London News* in *Le Temps*) suggests that the epitaph of the year 1880 might be:—*Ci-git* 1880—*l'Année pornographique*. It might be called with equal justice *l'Année des Cochons*. The companion of Saint Anthony has been in high honour throughout the year. It began as the *petit cochon porte-bonheur*, in the form of a little silver pig hanging from a bracelet; and, after passing through all the phases of jewellery and feminine ornament, it has ended—in *boudin*, of course, on Christmas even—but also in sugar and in gay-coloured satin in the form of a *bonbon* box. No present could be more appropriate on New-Year's Day than a delicious little pig in rose and yellow satin, full of *fondants*, *pralines*, and *marrons glacés*. That is the last word of Parisian inventiveness.

Mdlle. Lloyd and Mdlle. Julia Bartet have been elected sociétaires of the Comédie Française. The committee of that theatre have accepted the resignation of Madame Provost-Ponsin, who retires on account of ill-health.

M. Maxime du Camp was received at the French Academy on Thursday. M. du Camp, who is the historian of the Commune, owed his election to ephemeral political causes, and his reception speech was one of the poorest that has been heard at the Academy for a long time. M. du Camp has been everything but a stylist. He has been a photographer—the first who applied photography to book-illustration—a traveller, a Garibaldian, a novelist, a poet, a historian, without attaining brilliancy in any department. M. Caro, who replied to his speech, was maliciously true when he said to him, with a double reference: — "Vous êtes revenu de bien loin à l'Académie, Monsieur!"

Postscript.—The Senate has to-day (Tuesday) adopted the Budget of Receipts with the slight alterations of its amendments made by the Chamber. A conflict has thus been definitively avoided between the two Houses, which have now adjourned until January 11. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Boxing Night, while Pantomime—and Pantomime only—was holding high sway at those two whilom homes of the "legitimate" drama, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, Mr. Edwin Booth, at the New Princess's, gave another proof of his rare versatility as a tragedian, and added yet another entry to his roll of marked successes by his interpretation of the character of Bertuccio in the late Mr. Tom Taylor's interesting though unequal drama of "The Fool's Revenge." The regretted playwright was thoroughly justified in pointing out in the printed preface to this drama (in which at old Sadler's Wells more than twenty years ago I remember to have seen the late Samuel Phelps play the part of the Jester) that his "Fool's Revenge" was neither (as some critics of the time held it to be) a simple translation of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'Amuse" nor a mere *rifacciamento* of the libretto of Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto." There is, indeed, a great deal more of Mr. Tom Taylor than of Victor Hugo or Verdi's librettist in "The Fool's Revenge;" but serious students of dramatic literature will scarcely agree with Mr. Taylor in his estimate of "Le Roi s' Amuse" as a play "wanting in dramatic motive and cohesion," and "defective in that central secret of stage effect, climax." Such serious students will opine that "Le Roi s' Amuse" is a magnificent tragedy, replete with dramatic motive and never lacking in cohesion, and that its catastrophe presents a very striking climax indeed. Whether the incident of the corpse of the Jester's murdered daughter being brought in a sack *coram publico* is, as Mr. Taylor seemed to think it was, "inadmissible on the English stage," is a very moot point. The modern playgoing public will stand a great deal in the way of physical horrors, nowadays. During many years the hideously repulsive nature of the plot of "Lucrezia Borgia" was sufficient to relegate English translations of the unsavoury although splendid play to the transpontine or to the provincial theatres. At the Italian Opera "Lucrezia" was tolerated, first, through the glorious music of Donizetti, to which the story was wedded; and, next, because the majority of the audience were unable to understand the Italian libretto, or (from the vileness of the English translation thereof) to make out very much of what the story of the terrible Duchess of Ferrara was composed. Similarly, in "Rigoletto," the ears of the amateurs are too fully captivated by the dulcet strains of "Donna è mobile" to care much about the why or the wherefore of the poor young girl in the sack; yet, as regards both dramas, it is quite open to discussion whether a public which, night after night, witnesses and applauds, without any qualms of offended taste, exhibitions of murder and suicide in modern dramas, would be very much shocked at the spectacle of "Lucrezia" (Miss Geneviève Ward has repeatedly played the part in the provinces; but I know not whether she has ever played it in London) poisoning her guests at supper and then introducing a party of bare-footed friars to sing a funeral dirge over her victims; or of Triboulet, discovering the body in the sack is that of his beloved child Blanche, and that he has been the cause of her death. After the poisoning scene in "A New Trial," I entertain few misgivings as to the digestive powers of the British public in the way of horrors.

The death, by poison, of Galeotto Manfredi, Duke of Faenza, at the hands of his wife, Francesca Bentivoglio, may be, as we are told in the preface to "The Fool's Revenge," historical; and "the atmosphere of a petty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century" may be well suited as a medium for presenting the jester's wrongs, his rooted purpose of revenge, and the miscarriage of that purpose. Unfortunately, the "atmosphere" of "The Fool's Revenge" is not that of "a petty Italian Court in the Fifteenth, nor any other century, that I am aware of. The atmosphere is that of British melodrama, pure and simple, essentially "stagey" and artificial, and sometimes verging on the transpontine in the crudity of its situations of abduction and assassination. The "ladder" scene, in which Fiordilisa, in mistake for the Countess Malatesta, is carried off by Galeotto and his reprobate associates, is a kind of Cobourg travesty of the ancient fable of Jupiter and Alcmena; and, when Francesca decides upon poisoning her husband, she puts the doctor's stuff into the goblets with as much equanimity as though she were adding a dash of curaçoa to a tankard of Badminton. The drama is, nevertheless, smoothly, and in parts forcibly, written in blank verse, and is thus relieved from the utter melodramatic vulgarity into which, had the language been as commonly "sensational as the incidents," it must have drifted.

Mr. Edwin Booth is the life and spirit of the "Fool's Revenge." His real name is Antonio Bordiga. Albeit a deformed cripple, he found in early youth a woman to accept his hand and heart. As a notary public at Cesena, he lived happily with his consort and his infant child, Fiordilisa; when the profligate Commendatore Malatesta robs him of his wife. She soon afterwards dies. Antonio Bordiga has a brain fever, and after many years comes to the social surface again at the Court of Faenza, as the Duke's deformed and malevolently sardonic jester. His one purpose in life (beyond his passionate affection for his daughter, whom he has brought up in a convent, and who is kept in the strictest seclusion under the care of an ancient duenna) is to revenge himself on Malatesta, the betrayer of his wife. Thus he artfully incites the profligate Duke to carry off the Countess Malatesta. But certain of the courtiers have formed a counterplot to please the Duke and spite the jester, whom they hate, by carrying off his daughter. Warned of her danger by a troubadour kind of swain who has been in the habit of playing the lute under her window, and is respectfully enamoured of her, Fiordilisa escapes from her secluded dwelling just as the abductors are at her heels, and takes refuge at the Palazzo of the Countess Malatesta, a lady who on a previous occasion had protected her from molestation. But the Countess has been sent into the country by the jealous Commendatore, who, however, is chivalrous enough to offer hospitality to the lone and lorn Fiordilisa, whom he instals in his wife's own bedchamber. Thence she is abducted by the Ducal goodfornothings: the miserable Bertuccio, the jester, holding the ladder down while his daughter, muffled in blankets (and, it is to be presumed, gagged) is brought, and securely conveyed to the ducal palace. When, in the next act, the unhappy buffoon learns the dastardly trick which has been played upon him, he becomes temporarily frantic, and, after repeated and vain attempts to gain admission to the banqueting-hall, where the Duke and his courtiers are holding high revels in the presence of the poor captive Fiordilisa, the jester bursts the door open; jumps on to the table; kicks over the drinking-cups, and is (apparently) dispatched by the swords of the courtiers. The profligate Duke has been meanwhile satisfactorily dispatched, the vindictive Francesca exulting at the dissolution of her unfaithful spouse; but before Bertuccio dies he forgives his enemy Malatesta, joins the hands of the sympathetic Troubadour and Fiordilisa, and confesses that vengeance is a Divine and not a human attribute.

The Bertuccio of Mr. Edwin Booth was, throughout, magnificent. That is the only sufficing epithet for it. His delineation of the character was so entirely novel, original, and unexpected that the enthusiastic admiration of the audience was occasionally mingled with astonishment, partaking, more than once, of the nature of bewilderment and perplexity. So nearly did the extremes of the grotesque and the terrible touch each other, that for a moment one scarcely knew whether to smile at it or to be appalled at the ravings of the broken-hearted father. This was especially the case in the whimpered "Take me in, Take me in!" entreaty of the jester to the courtier when Bertuccio is repulsed from the door of the banqueting-chamber. He fondles, he fawns upon, he pats the knees of the man whom he thinks has influence enough to take him into the presence of Fiordilisa and her abductor. His yell of immeasurable despair when his suit is denied and he is rudely thrust from the door with a rough reminder that his "ape's tricks" are not wanted within, is something agonising to hear. His hysterical merriment conflicting with the wail of heartrending grief is a nobly artistic gloss on Gray's line, "Moody Madness Laughing Wild amid Severest Woe." The final catastrophe and scene of reconciliation, which have been altered by Mr. Edwin Booth himself from the text of Mr. Taylor, is not destitute of fine artistic effect; but it is not Mr. Booth's fault if throughout the part of Bertuccio, as throughout the drama itself, there runs a strong vein of "stagey" unreality and artificiality. Bertuccio is compelled to act the acting of a part; and it is his lot seldom, if ever, to be his real self. He must even, to his great muscular inconvenience, simulate a hobble and mimic a limp. He must have a voice, a mien, and language that are not only not his own, but that were not Bertuccio's own, whom the dramatist has made, with less ingenuity than ambition, *homo duplex* with a vengeance. Superb from first to last as is the Bertuccio of Mr. Edwin Booth, I would much rather see him as Triboulet, in an honest adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Roi s'Amuse," than in this Brummagem simulacrum of "a petty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century." It is not real Faenza, but very flimsy English earthenware made up to imitate the Continental commodity.

Mr. Edwin Booth was tolerably well supported. Mr. William Redmund was an efficient representative of the worthless Duke Galiotto; and Mr. Charles Cartwright (who has considerably toned down since his memorable tearing of a passion to tatters in the play of "Richelieu") was pleasingly gallant as the respectfully enamoured Trovatore Serafino dell' Aquila. It is almost unnecessary to say that so consummate an actress as Mrs. Hermann Vezin made as much as could be made of the thankless part of the poison-dealing Duchess; and of Miss Gerard as Fiordilisa it is difficult to say more than that she looked extremely pretty and bore herself very gracefully. I am happy to be told that the lady is very young. She has plenty of time before her in which to learn that vigour, concentration, and passion, are essentials among the qualities of a leading actress. At present her acting is fertile in promise, but (with the bright exception of her mad scene in "Ophelia") it has been sadly deficient in performance.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The close of the old year leaves, as usual, but little to be said of musical performances, most of which have been temporarily suspended in favour of pantomime and other entertainments appealing to holiday-makers. The last events of 1880 of any importance remaining for comment, and occurring too late for notice until now, were—Mr. Sims Reeves's Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, and a performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last Monday evening. On the first-named occasion Madame Albani contributed to a varied programme, her share in which consisted of the Scena, "Sovvenir de' mici prim' anni," from the Italian version of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," Haydn's air "With verdure clad" (encored), the ballad, "The Blue Bells of Scotland;" and, in association with Mr. Sims Reeves, the duet "Ah! morir," from Verdi's "Ernani" (also encored). The eminent prima donna was enthusiastically received, as was the concert-giver, who sang, with his usual success, Blumenthal's "The Requital," Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," and Davy's sea-song, "The Bay of Biscay." Mr. Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, was unable to appear, owing to a continuation of the illness which prevented him from singing at the Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday week. Miss M. McKenzie, Mr. Pyatt, and members of the London Vocal Union contributed to Mr. Sims Reeves's programme, as did Mr. Carrodus, who played a brilliant violin solo of his own, and the important obbligato accompaniment to Hérold's scena.

The performance at Albert Hall of "The Messiah" on Boxing Day, conducted by Mr. Barnby, calls for no specific comment. The solo singers were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Ludwig; and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

This (Saturday) afternoon Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will be resumed. On Monday evening the Popular Concerts (also at St. James's Hall) will recommence, and the afternoon performances associated therewith will be continued on the following Saturday, in the evening of which day the performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, directed by Mr. Charles Hallé, will be repeated. Mr. Carrodus will give a concert—at which he will play solos by various composers—on Jan. 20, at St. James's Hall, where, on the following evening, the third concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season will take place, the programme comprising Handel's "Coronation Anthem," "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie."

On Jan. 25 Burns's birthday will be commemorated at St. James's Hall by a concert, at which Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and other well-known vocalists are to sing. On the same evening a concert, also of a national character, is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, Madame Christine Nilsson being announced to appear.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed on Feb. 5; on the following Thursday the 143rd anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be held at St. James's Hall, the Duke of Connaught presiding. On the 24th of the month the Philharmonic Society will open its 69th season, again under the conductorship of Mr. Cusins, but with some change of directors, six concerts instead of eight being announced — and during February Mr. Sims Reeves will give four Ballad concerts—also at St. James's Hall—being the last concerts of the kind at which he will sing previous to his farewell tour. The Bach Choir, directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, will give the first of two concerts on March 3, the second being fixed for April 6; on the 30th of which month Mr. W. Ganz's new series of orchestral concerts will begin; and during May and June nine grand concerts, directed by Herr Hans Richter, will be given, likewise at St. James's Hall. Of the arrangements of Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson for the spring and summer season, at the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre, no particulars are yet known.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND: "BOYCOTTING" A TRADESMAN, COUNTY MAYO.—SEE PAGE 10.



DEPARTURE OF THE SCOTS GUARDS FROM LONDON FOR IRELAND.—SEE PAGE 10.

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A SEASONABLE COMPLIMENT: CROWNING THE HERO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The prosecution by the Government of the leaders of the Irish Land League began on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench, Dublin. Lord Chief Justice May read a statement that, acting on the advice of friends, he meant not to preside, and upon his retirement the trial proceeded before Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The preliminary proceedings, including the empanelling of a jury, occupied about two hours, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the opening speech of the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, Q.C. He said the traversers were charged with conspiring to prevent persons from paying rent, to incite tenants to resist the judgment of the Courts, and to reinstate evicted persons. He explained the law of conspiracy, and said it would be enough to show that the immediate object of the prisoners was mischievous. The only question for the jury would be, was there a combination among the traversers for an unlawful purpose; and he read passages from some of their speeches upon which he relied to prove the case for the Crown. On Wednesday the Attorney-General quoted extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Gordon, Mr. Brennan, and other traversers, in which a resort to force was more or less plainly advocated. Many of the traversers, he hinted, found agitation profitable. The Land League had plenty of money, and its friends on the other side of the Atlantic allowed it to draw upon them to any extent. No doubt men like Mr. Brennan, who had been a clerk to a company, Mr. Boyton, the son of a publican, Mr. Gordon, a boot and shoe maker at Claremorris, Mr. O'Sullivan, who had been a schoolmaster, and Mr. Nally, who was nothing, had found the paid agency of the Land League a very profitable undertaking, and superior to their former occupations. The learned gentleman also said that the present prosecutions had been undertaken in order to put down an intolerable tyranny which overwhelmed by its power the poor as well as the rich. The Attorney-General had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned, at half-past three o'clock.

Dublin is described as like a town in military occupation, there is such a force of military and constabulary in the city.

The Irish members of Parliament held their usual meeting preliminary to the opening of Parliament in Dublin on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Parnell was elected Chairman of the Party, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy Vice-Chairman; and the Parliamentary Committee was selected. Resolutions were passed to the following effect:—That union among the Irish members was so absolutely essential that a large discretion must be conferred on the Parliamentary Committee, to which the members present in effect pledged themselves to submit; that the Irish members should sit on the Opposition side of the House; that any attempt to pass a Coercion Bill should be resisted to the utmost by every means in their power; and that the Parliamentary Committee should be instructed to prepare an amendment upon the Address to the Crown praying that no ejectments might be enforced pending the consideration of the Land Bill. It was stated during the meeting that no English or Scotch bill would be allowed to be proceeded with until the arrears of Irish legislation had been wiped off.

A deputation representing the Corporation of Dublin waited upon Mr. Forster on Monday, urging the Government to introduce a bill to assimilate the franchises in Ireland to those in England. Mr. Forster said the Government intended the borough franchise should be made alike in the two countries. With regard to the county franchise, it would be as well not to meddle with it at present, as they were looking forward to a great change in the English county franchise and the Scotch county franchise, and perhaps the Irish franchise would be dealt with at the same time.

A riot took place in Dublin last Saturday night between some dragoons, artillery, and civilians. The former cursed "Parnell and the Land League;" the crowd threw stones, and the soldiers used their belts and whips. Eventually the police divided the combatants.

The reign of violence continues. Two policemen, while endeavouring to disperse a crowd in the city of Cork on Sunday morning, were fired upon with revolvers. One of them, named Manly, was struck in the thigh; he returned the fire with his revolver, and, it is believed, wounded one of his assailants. At Portadown on Friday night the house of a farmer named Berry, a tenant of Lord Lurgan, who had paid his rent in full, was burned to the ground and a large store of potatoes also destroyed. The outbuildings of his neighbour White, who had also paid his rent, were burned, together with a large quantity of hay. In the same district a man named Wortley, who had aided the police in their inquiries into agrarian outrages, was stabbed in the neck at the railway station. As a bailiff named Hill was returning to his home from Claremorris, on Thursday night, last week, he was set upon by four men, who knocked him down and severely beat him with sticks about the head and body. As the Rev. B. M. Boylan, C.C., was going on Sunday night from Inniskillen he was attacked by a party of men at Bromard and his horse stabbed. As the Hon. Mrs. Dunlop and her daughter were driving along their own avenue, in the neighbourhood of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth, on Saturday, they were fired at. Miss Dunlop jumped from the phaeton and chased the murderer, who took to flight. He escaped her; but she secured his gun, which he had been obliged to abandon. As the Rev. Canon Fleming, Protestant Rector of Ballinakill, in the county of Galway, was returning home on Sunday evening after performing Divine service in a distant part of the parish, and when within a quarter of a mile of his home, two shots were fired point-blank at him, the bullet from the first grazing his face, the second passing between him and his servant. These are a few of the many deeds of violence recorded.

Lady Lisgar, of the county of Cavan, has been "Boycotted." She was refused a car to convey her to Lord Headfort's house, where she was going to spend Christmas. The *Daily News* Special Commissioner in Ireland gives a series of Boycotting incidents. Mr. Nicholas Butler, J.P., who was one of the first landlords in the country to accept Griffith's valuation, has been Boycotted by the Crushen, County Clare, branch of the Land League, his offence being that, in consequence of the diminution of his income, he had discharged some of his domestic servants. We give an Illustration showing the Boycotting of a tradesman in County Mayo.

Subscriptions to the Boycott Relief Fund amount now to nearly £1490. Lord Claud Hamilton has consented to act as chairman. Among recent contributors are the Duke of Abercorn and the Dean of Llandaff.

The "Defence Fund" which was opened by the *Freeman's Journal* is now closed, over £8000 having been received. The Land League, however, say that they will require £20,000 and continue to levy contributions.

In view of the action taken by the Land League, the Emergency Committee of the Orange lodges in Ireland have issued a series of instructions to the district masters, directing them how to afford protection and aid to persons who are being persecuted, or are prevented by intimidation or threats from carrying out their legal liabilities by reason of the emissaries of the same organisation.

Replying to a memorial signed by upwards of 700 of the magisterial executive of Ireland, drawing attention to the alarming condition of the country, Mr. Gladstone has written a brief note to the effect that the attention of Parliament will be called to the subject next week.

DEPARTURE OF SCOTS GUARDS FOR IRELAND.

Her Majesty's Government have lately thought it needful to send large military reinforcements to uphold the administration of the law in Ireland, which has been so greatly prejudiced and obstructed by the Land League agitation. On Monday last week, in the evening, the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards left London for Dublin by way of Holyhead. Their departure had only been ordered three or four days, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the men, some of whom were on leave in the northerly parts of Scotland, could be got together. But all hastened to the rendezvous on being called in. At Wellington Barracks head-quarters there were eight companies, and two at Kensington; but, the battalion not being up to strength, volunteers were ordered from the 2nd Battalion at Windsor. These had been expected for head-quarters, viâ the South-Western Railway, but the order was countermanded on the Sunday evening. The advance party left Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, on the Sunday evening, marching to the Euston-square station of the London and North-Western Railway. The remainder of the battalion, on the Monday evening, marched out of barracks to the Victoria Station, and were conveyed, by the West London Railway, from Clapham Junction to Willesden, where they got upon the London and North-Western line. They mustered 671 rank and file, with thirty officers. The men, in heavy marching order, paraded at Wellington Barracks at half-past four, and were inspected by their commandant. Headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, they marched to Victoria Station, where an immense crowd assembled and cheered the troops. They took their places in two trains of the London and North-Western Company, the first of which started at three minutes past six, and the second ten minutes later, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and the men cheering lustily. An Illustration of the departure of the Scots Guards will be found in this Number of our Journal.——A company of the Royal Engineers has left Aldershott for Ireland.

CROWNING THE HERO.

"A Seasonable Compliment," indeed, when the gallant Major has come home from the recent campaigns in Afghanistan, with his share of military honour for good service in the field, is the graceful act of these young ladies at the Christmas party, where he appears a very gentlemanly "Lion." The old song—a classic English Ode, set to fine music in the old fighting and singing days—proclaims it as a maxim for all time, that "None but the brave deserve the fair." We suppose it may still be the personal opinion of many of the fair sex, even in this country, that all officers of the Army and Navy, being *ex officio* brave—to whom should be added the Militia and Volunteers—are entitled, man for man, to a larger share of feminine regard than their brothers in the civil professions. Ladies will think as they please upon this and every other question; and few sensible men, who do not happen to wear the Queen's uniform, will entertain the slightest jealousy of those social attentions which are commonly bestowed on those who do. Whatever may be said of French or Prussian military officers, and their frequent assumption of personal superiority to other classes of their fellow-countrymen, we seldom or never meet with an Englishman, of any commissioned rank in the Army, whose behaviour shows any disposition to claim an undue degree of importance in society upon this account. In general, they bear so modestly the distinctions which they have so fairly earned in the public service, and which were never more fully appreciated than at the present time, that nobody would or could be inclined to grudge a newly-promoted V.C. or C.B., or one who has simply been "mentioned in despatches," such an agreeable private token of esteem as we see here conferred upon the hero of a drawing-room reception.

THE COURT.

The Royal family party who joined her Majesty and Princess Beatrice at Osborne for the Christmas included Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold.

The Duke of Connaught went to Aldershott on Thursday week and inspected the first battalion of the 60th Rifles previous to their departure for Ireland this day, returning in the evening to Osborne.

On Christmas Eve the Queen distributed gifts to the old labourers and their wives on the Osborne estate and to the children attending Whippingham School. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, entered the Servants' Hall, where the ladies and gentlemen of the Household were assembled, shortly after four o'clock, and, assisted by the Princesses, handed the gifts to each recipient. A Christmas-tree was prepared for the children. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and their family and Lady Cowell and family were invited to be present.

The Queen, Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Christmas Day, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by Canon Prothero, at which all the Royal family were present.

Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, and Colonel G. Maude joined the Royal dinner circle on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Osborne on Tuesday. The Queen, with Princess Louise, paid a visit to the Hon. Lady Ponsonby.

Her Majesty was represented at the funeral of the Duchess of Westminster by Lord Alfred Paget, who placed a wreath on the coffin, sent by the Queen. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian joined the funeral procession, as also the representatives of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Prince Leopold, all bearing floral tributes.

The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady-in-Waiting, and the Hon. Evelyn Paget has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Maude has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after attending the funeral of the Duchess of Westminster, proceeded to Sandringham, the Princess and her daughters having previously arrived from town. Their Royal Highnesses were present on Christmas Eve at the annual distribution of Christmas cheer to all the cottagers on the Royal estate. On Christmas morning the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the park, which was tastefully decorated, the Rev. F. Hervey, M.A., Rector of Sandringham (with Babingley and West Newton) officiating. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses went to the service at West Newton church, when the Rev. Theodore Callipronas, Curate of the parish, officiated; and on Sunday the Royal family were present at Sandringham church, the Rev. F. Hervey performing the service. The Prince and Princess have been entertaining a large party during the week. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Christian arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Government House, Portsmouth, on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (General Commanding the Southern District) and Countess Dornberg. The Duke has been making an inspection of the coastguard.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre a few evenings since, and the Duchess has been to see the American Midgets at Piccadilly Hall. Their Royal Highnesses will go on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington at Crichel House next Monday. The Duke has consented to act as president of the council interested in establishing coffee taverns for the Army and Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Christian on Wednesday opened a new Cottage Hospital at Englefield-green, near Egham, on the confines of Windsor Park. The building has cost £2500, the money being raised by subscription. The Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Vicar of Egham, officiated.

Prince Leopold was present at the marriage of Mr. Arnold Royle, Surgeon in Ordinary to his Royal Highness, to Cicely Jane Longueville (second daughter of Mr. Thomas Snow, barrister-at-law, Liverpool), which took place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 20th ult. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, assisted by the Rev. John E. Kempe, performed the ceremony. The Prince proposed the bride's health at the breakfast at the Alexandra Hotel. The newly married pair left for the Continent. The presents included a pair of silver candlesticks from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a diamond and ruby bracelet from Prince Leopold, silver salt-cellars from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a pair of silver candlesticks from Princess Louise of Lorne. Prince Leopold has promised to preside at the annual festival dinner in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, on May 20 next, at Willis's Rooms.

CLOSE OF THE RECESS.

The Parliamentary Recess is virtually over. With the advent of the New Year (in which the world is to "come to an end"—according to the alleged prophecy of Mother Shipton), the holidays have practically ceased for our legislators, some of whom may be seen diligently gathering in a final store of recreation while they may, in sitting out the Christmas pantomimes. Lord Hartington, to wit, was on Boxing Night recognised in a private box at Drury Lane, absorbed in the fun of "Mother Goose." Mr. Childers was the only other Cabinet Minister detained in town at Christmas, the rising of the Boers in the Transvaal calling for important consultations between the Secretary for War and the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir John Adye.

The Prime Minister (who left Hawarden for Downing-street on Wednesday) will be seventy-one when he meets Parliament on Thursday next, Mr. Gladstone having been born in Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809; and the Earl of Beaconsfield will be seventy-five, Benjamin Disraeli having been born on Dec. 21, 1805. As leaders of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield will give the usual ceremonial dinners to their principal colleagues on the eve of the assembling of Parliament; and Earl Granville and Sir Stafford Northcote will follow the examples of their political chiefs.

The Ministry has seen few changes. The place of Mr. Adam (who resigned the office of First Commissioner of Works to be Governor of Madras) has been taken by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who will probably have much to do with the Ministerial land measure for Ireland. The studiously independent and critical position Mr. Leonard Courtney has taken up recently with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Government rather favoured the notion that the hon. member for Liskeard was fishing for office, and that it was not at all improbable he would accept the office of Under-Secretary for the Home Department in place of Mr. A. W. Peel, who resigned through ill-health. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone's appreciation of the merits of Mr. Lowe and Sir William Harcourt was undoubtedly quickened by the flank fire they used not to be averse to pouring into former Liberal Administrations.

The Earl of Carnarvon's Christmas Box to Mr. John Bright in the shape, so to speak, of a case of Madeira, laden with acid animadversions against the right hon. gentleman's latest speech on Ireland, and in answer to the energetic language he used towards monarchs and the House of Lords, was responded to by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Christmas Day in a characteristic note, the gist of which was that Mr. Bright was content to leave his speech and Lord Carnarvon's letter "to the judgment of the public."

Among the large number of illustrated books issued this Christmas is a new edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," profusely illustrated with wood engravings drawn by W. Gunston and engraved by R. Paterson. It is called the Elstow Edition, and each copy is bound in a portion of oak wood taken from Elstow church before its restoration. The paper and printing are excellent, and the whole get-up of the book is as good as it is novel. Bunyan's well-known allegory is preceded by a carefully written memoir and bibliographical notes.

A meeting of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hunt was recently held at Taunton, under the presidency of Lord Poltimore, to consider the future of the hunt, Mr. Fenwick Bissett, M.P., having resigned on account of pressure of his Parliamentary duties. A vote of regret at Mr. Bissett's retirement was adopted, and then Lord Poltimore proposed, and Mr. Granville Somerset seconded, that Viscount Ebrington be appointed master, the subscribers guaranteeing £1300 a year for two years. This was unanimously carried, and Lord Ebrington accepted the mastership. Mr. Bissett expressed great confidence in the future of the hunt.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for War, the Queen has awarded the Albert Medal for saving life to Surgeon Henry Grier, of the Army Medical Department, for his gallant conduct in endeavouring to save the life of the late Lieutenant Graham, second battalion 10th Regiment, stationed at Malta. Mr. Graham was suffering from diphtheria in the most virulent form, and had undergone the operation of tracheotomy for relief of some of the most urgent symptoms; the tube became blocked, and suffocation was imminent, when, other efforts having failed, Mr. Grier, at imminent risk, sucked the poisonous matter and diphtheritic membrane from the wound, and succeeded in restoring the life of his patient. Mr. Graham unhappily succumbed a day or two afterwards from exhaustion and extension of the disease.

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HOME NEWS.

An Aberdeenshire farmer has been fined £25 under the new Inland Revenue Act for having brewed beer without having a license to do so.

Mr. Loftus Thomas Monro, M.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Two servant girls have been fined a shilling and costs, at the Hammersmith Police Court, for wheeling perambulators abreast along the pavement in High-street, Kensington.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., presided at a meeting at Reading in connection with the Abbey Institute last week, and Mrs. Walter afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the several educational classes.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed certificates last week to those students of the Haberdashers' Schools who during the year had successfully competed for and obtained prizes, which amounted in the aggregate to £360.

It is stated that the Government will recognise the Fisheries Exhibition which is to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, in April, by the presentation of gold and silver medals as rewards of merit.

At the election of Common Councilmen for the City of London which took place last week, out of the twenty-five wards there were contests in only four—Farringdon Without, Farringdon Within, Castle Baynard, and Portsoken.

A statement issued by the Board of Trade of the services rendered by the life-saving (rocket) apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the gales of Oct. 27 to 30, 1880, represents the total number of lives saved as 264.

The Schliemann collection of Trojan antiquities, which has been lent for the last two years by Dr. Schliemann for exhibition in the South Kensington Museum, will be removed after the Christmas holidays.

Under the auspices of the Scottish Food-Reform Society a vegetarian Christmas supper was held in Glasgow on Monday night. There was a good attendance. Mr. D. Fortune, president of the society, occupied the chair.

At the last rent audit of the Duke of Buckingham, a remission of 10 per cent was given to the whole of the tenants. The same remission has been made by Mr. Crawshay Baily and Sir Charles Du Cane; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild remitting 15 per cent of his tenants' rents for the last half-year.

The annual dinner in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner took place on Thursday week evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. J. Scott presiding. Subscriptions amounting to close upon four thousand pounds were announced.

Serious floods took place last week in various parts of England and Scotland, owing to continuous rains and the melting of the snows. There has been a great snowstorm in the north of Scotland, seriously interfering with communication by rail and road.

The late Mr. John Frederick Stanford, barrister-at-law, of Regent's Park, has left to the National Life-Boat Institution £5000 for the purpose of placing and maintaining a life-boat on the coast, "as a memorial in honour of his late mother, the life-boat being named, after her, the Mary Stanford."

The usual ceremony in connection with Christmas Day took place at Queen's College, Oxford. The boar's head was carried into the dining-hall in procession, the choir singing the ancient "Boar's Head Song." The head, a magnificent specimen, weighed upwards of 80 lb.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week show an increase on those of the preceding week; making a total of 904 cattle, 262 sheep, 7893 quarters of beef, 643 carcases of mutton, and 299 pigs.

According to the *Citizen*, seventy-eight of the eighty-nine Livery Companies of the City are in possession of over 1000 trusts, representing a capital of half a million of money, or an income of nearly £190,000 a year. Considerably more than half this sum is spent in pensions and special gifts of money, coal, food, and clothing.

The Marquis of Bute has announced his intention to present to the Cardiff Infirmary Committee the freehold of the site o the old Longcross Barracks, which cover an area of about four acres, in order to assist them in their task of erecting a new hospital on an enlarged scale. His Lordship also gives £1000 towards the building fund.

Dr. Vaughan, the Dean of Llandaff, presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of King's College School last week. In the course of the proceedings a testimonial was presented to the Rev. Dr. Maclear, the late Master of the school, who retired last July, on being appointed Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

At a public meeting recently held at Dundee, Dr. John Lloyd Baxter intimated that he was in a position, with munificent assistance he had received, to place one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds at the head of a subscription list for the establishment in Dundee of a college similiar to Owens College, Manchester.

The Dundee Town Council having had under consideration the plans and bill for the new Tay Bridge, have decided to recommend Parliament to make the height of the bridge 40 ft. above high-water level instead of 77 ft., as proposed in the Bill, and to take steps to secure the co-operation of the burghs interested in seeing that the new structure is a thoroughly substantial one.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, on laying the memorial-stone of the new municipal buildings at Launceston last week, said, referring to municipal institutions, that they were in a state of growth in this country—a growth which he hoped would continue, as each little institution in turn contributed its quota to that great one of self-government which lay at the foundation of their Anglo-Saxon character.

The London School Board has adopted a report which recommends various changes in the scheme for the future management of Christ's Hospital. A letter from the clerk to the Clothworkers' Company announces that in connection with Hitchin's Charity five exhibitions for girls, of the average value of £30, are at the immediate disposal of the board.

Mr. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, has subscribed £100 to the fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the men who perished in the Pen-y-graig colliery explosion. Over £400 has been subscribed already. A concert in furtherance of the same object is to be held this month in London in which leading artistes will take a part.

About five months ago the shipbuilders on the Clyde, wishing to recognise the advantages accruing to their business from the skill and ingenuity of their employés, instituted a scheme of reward for all subsequent inventions or improvements introduced by the workmen which should commend themselves to the committee of investigation appointed by the firms. The first report of the committee has just been issued, which states that seven claims have been successful.

At a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, held on Tuesday, Mr. Alfred William Winterslow Dale was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr. Dale was a scholar of Trinity Hall, Chancellor's English Medallist in 1876 and 1878, and was eighth in the Classical Tripos of 1879. At the same meeting Mr. Thomas Thorneley was appointed Lecturer in Moral Science and Historical Studies. Mr. L. Crosskey, and Mr. R. F. Macmillan, were elected to law studentships. The Cressingham Prize for an English essay was awarded to George L. Stephens, scholar of the college.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held in November and December, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—John Mitchell Holms, George Alexander Swinton Stone, Charles Edward Baynes, Herbert Vaughan Kent, William Baker Brown, Charles Frederick Lendy, Thomas Reed Davys Bell, Burdett Edward Morony, John Wallace Pringle, Eyre Houston, Christopher George Oldfield, Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour, James Robert Beza Serjeant, Percy John Gay Wakefield, Walter Henry Robinson, Frederic William Starkey Stanton, Herman Bonham-Carter, Charles Frederick Mould, Rion Philip Benson, William Alleyne Macbean, Edward Dashwood Haggitt, Montagu Wynyard Sabine-Pasley, Ralph Broughton, Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell, William Arthur Perssé, James Berkley, Francis Richard Drake, Arthur Fox Pullen, Walter Alfred John O'Meara, Henry Minchin Ferrar, Oswald Charles Williamson, Algernon H. E. Goff, Morland Stanhope Eyre, Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie, Francis Arthur Randolph, Richard William Brocks, Henry Hadley, Henry Rex Cook, Charles Stuart Rose, John Claude Thorp.

The Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall Tavern, formerly the Royal Victoria Theatre, was opened last week by Mr. Ernest Hart. This is the initial step of the enterprise of the Coffee Music-Halls Company (Limited). The hall was opened for entertainments on Boxing Day. Mr. Ernest Hart, speaking on behalf of the directors, said their object in taking a lease of the Victoria Theatre and laying out a very large sum of money in adding the tavern to the theatre, was to provide for the working men, and their wives, daughters, and families, a place of pleasant, healthy, and sound recreation. Mr. A. Milner remarked that the tavern had been fitted up in a manner more complete and sumptuous than could have otherwise been possible by the munificence of one of the sympathisers of the coffee tavern movement, Mrs. Montefiore, who had contributed £1000 towards the tavern, in memory of her eldest son, Mr. Leonard Montefiore, who died some fifteen months back in a foreign land.—The Lord Mayor has subscribed ten guineas towards the formation of army coffee taverns, and has expressed his warmest approbation of the scheme. The Duke of Connaught has consented to serve as President of the Army Coffee Taverns Council.

SOME HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Queen Victoria's own Theatre"—as Mrs. Brown used unctuously to call the popular transpontine playhouse—presented a bright and handsome appearance when it was thrown open for the first time on the afternoon of Boxing Day as the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall. To judge from the hilarity and good humour of the large audience present, the inauguration of the Coffee Music-Hall Company's enterprise was distinctly successful. Lively music was discoursed by an efficient band; the committee of ladies and gentlemen who promoted the undertaking beamed satisfaction from private boxes—and were lynx-eyed in their vigilance to check any undue shortness in the skirts of the lady vocalists; Mr. Howard Paul poked light satirical fun in his own happy manner at the follies of the day; "Jolly Nash" and Mr. Arthur Lloyd kept the house in a roar of laughter; Miss Somers sang sentimental ballads with a sweetness and good taste that elicited prompt applause; and the grotesque choregraphic and musical performances of the remarkably clever Harlow Brothers were so warmly appreciated as to give the manager, Mr. Bullock, the keynote to the kind of entertainment the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall must continue to provide if the unquestionable success of the opening day is to be continued.

Sanger's—a household word in many an out-of-the-way village which relies mainly for its recreation on Sanger's travelling circus—offers to holiday folk, in the spacious theatre long known as Astley's, a zoological pantomime of much spectacular splendour, preceded by equestrian and acrobatic scenes in the circle, in which Little Sandy carries off the honours as Clown, and also by the hippic drama of "Mazeppa!" Enough to satisfy the veriest gourmand at amusements! The resources of Sanger's are seen to greatest advantage in the culminating scene in "St. George and the Dragon and the Seven Champions," written by Mr. H. Spry. This is the scene of combat—a magnificent pageant, of which the specialty is the procession of brightly-caparisoned horses, camels, elephants, and dromedaries. Sanger's also boasts this year of a novelty in a "Blondin Elephant."

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels, reverting to the large St. James's Hall for the Christmas holidays, well sustain their reputation for melodious minstrelsy, and for rollicking fun and burlesque. This is the thirteenth Christmas they have performed under the same roof. Large audiences bore willing testimony on Boxing Day to the fact that what is familiarly called the "go" of Mr. Moore is kept up with undiminished vigour, and that the popular "bones" of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels are clothed with plenty of flesh and animated by an abundance of healthy blood. The unflagging spirits of Mr. Moore stimulate his merry band, which has been strengthened by several recruits, among whom should be mentioned Mr. Curtis D'Alton and Mr. C. Wilson, whose songs were received with much favour. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels are seen at their liveliest in their diverting musical eccentricity, "Around the World in Eighty Seconds," abounding with national songs, rendered with marked effect.

Another capital company of Ethiopian serenaders, the Mohawk Minstrels, have put forth an amusing holiday programme, which will yield amusement to many visitors drawn to the Agricultural Hall by the varied collection of shows and ménageries to which the name of "The World's Fair" is given.

The natural humour of Mr. F. C. Burnand has again provided the German Reeds with an attractive holiday piece in "Sandford and Merton's Christmas Party;" and the delightful Drawing-Room entertainment at St. George's Hall has been rendered further seasonable by "A Merry Christmas," and by Mr. Corney Grain's refined fun in "A Musical Family."

The fifth annual dramatic entertainment of the London and Westminster Amateurs was held at St. George's Hall last week, when the "School for Scandal" was well performed, the characters being maintained with care, and, in some cases, with great effect.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE EARTH AT THE CHESHIRE SALT-MINES.

We give a few Illustrations of the remarkable disturbances in the surface of the land near Northwich that have recently taken place. Platt's Hill rock-salt mine, fifty acres in extent, is submerged, and can never again be worked as a rock-salt mine. Fears are entertained that several other rock-salt mines in the neighbourhood will be inundated, and a careful watch is being kept. Another great chasm has opened across the roadway close to Messrs. N. Ashton and Son's salt-works, and within the area in which the principal part of the disturbance has taken place. The roar caused by the sudden collapse of the ground was heard at a considerable distance. The new opening is a precipitous goblet-shaped chasm about fifty feet in depth. The whole of the neighbouring ground is cracked and shows signs of tumbling into the opening. Great rifts and clearings and the bodily dropping of the surface by slips make it appear as if an earthquake had occurred, accompanied by volcanic action, the surface being loaded with mud from the geyser-like action before subsidence. Should the flooding extend to Messrs. Fletcher's mine, which is said to be the largest in the world, very serious consequences would ensue, as this mine extends a very great distance under extremely populous districts surrounding Northwich. The subterranean effects of the great engulfment of surface waters which has taken place may be estimated by the fact that the neighbouring brine beds have had their levels raised 76 yards. The catastrophe is already of large dimensions, and must be productive of great losses; but the apprehensions it has created in the neighbourhood are, if possible, worse, as the sinking of the buildings, which is always going on more or less in Northwich, must be dangerously accelerated.

The Sketches shown in our page of Engravings were taken by our own Artist at the Witton and Dunkirk Salt-works of Messrs. N. Ashton and Sons, and at the Platt's Hill Salt-works of Mr. John Thompson. Witton is the name of the largest quarter of Northwich, and Dunkirk is a part of Witton. The chimney fell at the Dunkirk Works; and the cottage, which was inhabited by a man named Tomkinson, is also situated at Dunkirk.

The weather did not prove favourable for outdoor recreation on Boxing Day, frost, fog, and rain having alternated during the day. The places of amusement were, in consequence, more crowded than usual. Over 35,000 were admitted to the Crystal Palace, 20,000 to the Alexandra Palace, 21,000 to the South Kensington Museum, and 9367 to the Zoological Society's Gardens.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 8.

SUNDAY, JAN. 2.

Second Sunday after Christmas.
Accession of William I. as King of Prussia, 1861.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xlii.; Matt. i. 18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xliii. or xliv.; Acts i.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Prebendary Wilson: 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown, Head Master of the Charterhouse; 7 p.m., Rev. F. F. Goe, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

Royal Academy, opening of Exhibition of Old Masters.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. Andrew Wilson on Cuttle-fishes).
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Quilter on a Memorial of the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe, &c.)
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. Stainer on Musical Criticism).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Foot and the Leg).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).
Society of Biblical Archæology, anniversary, postponed till the 11th.
Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.
Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Knee and Thigh).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Callaway on the Archæan Geology of Anglesey, &c.; Professor Bonney on the Structure of the Anglesey Rocks, &c.).
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Wake Smart on Roman Remains from Nursling, Hants; Mr. G. R. Wright on the Hardship of the Present Law of Treasure Trove).

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

Epiphany. Old Christmas Day.
Meeting of Parliament.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on our Living Dramatists).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Twigg on Sombrero Island, West Indies).

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

Moon's first quarter, 8.9 p.m.
Conference on Fog and Smoke at the Mansion House.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Trunk).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Bax on Commercialism).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. R. Pink on a Week in Norfolk).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Professor Morris on the Zones of the Chalk).

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	(0-10)	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec. 19	29·539	39·3	32·1	·77	9	45·2	35·9	WSW.	524	0·430
20	29·467	34·5	33·7	·97	9	41·3	33·0	NE. WNW.	144	0·340
21	30·005	35·1	31·2	·87	2	40·0	28·9	WSW. N.	150	0·230
22	29·695	45·3	45·3	1·00	10	52·7	25·7	N. S. WSW.	330	0·340
23	29·463	50·5	45·4	·84	8	54·5	48·7	WSW. SW.	450	0·070
24	29·258	44·2	39·2	·81	6	51·9	38·7	SW. W.	3 1	0·015
25	29·563	34·7	26·7	·75	2	39·5	30·7	W. WSW.	264	0·035*

* Dew.

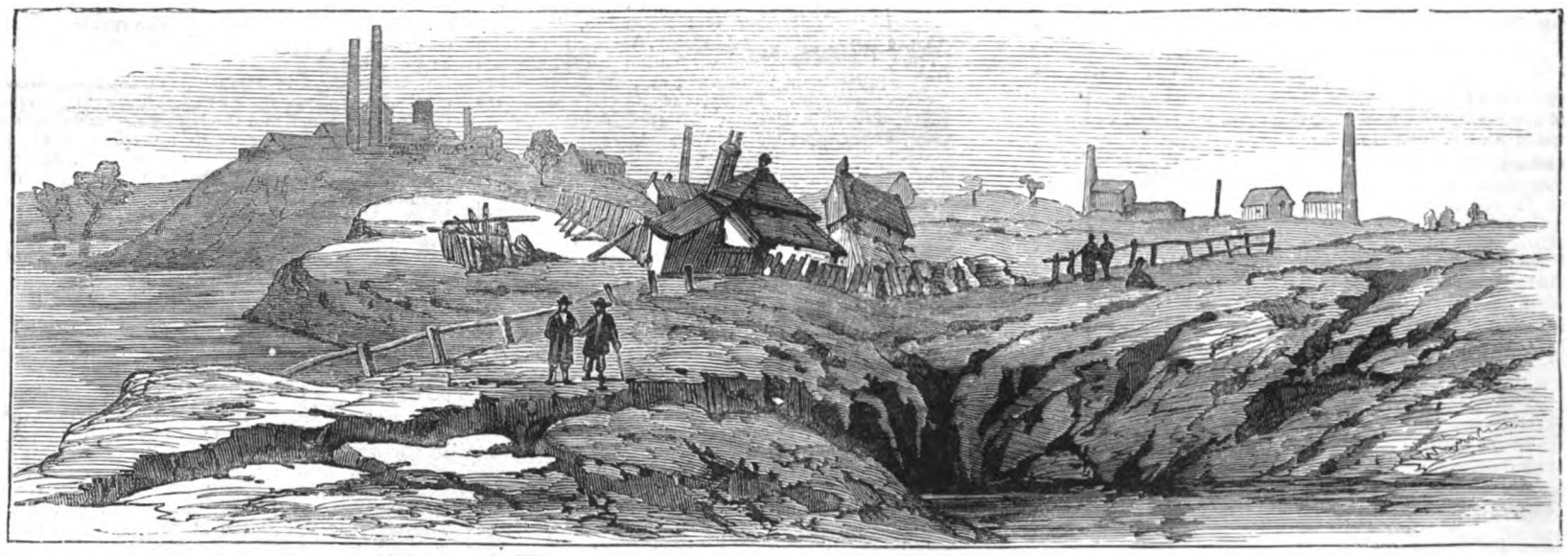
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

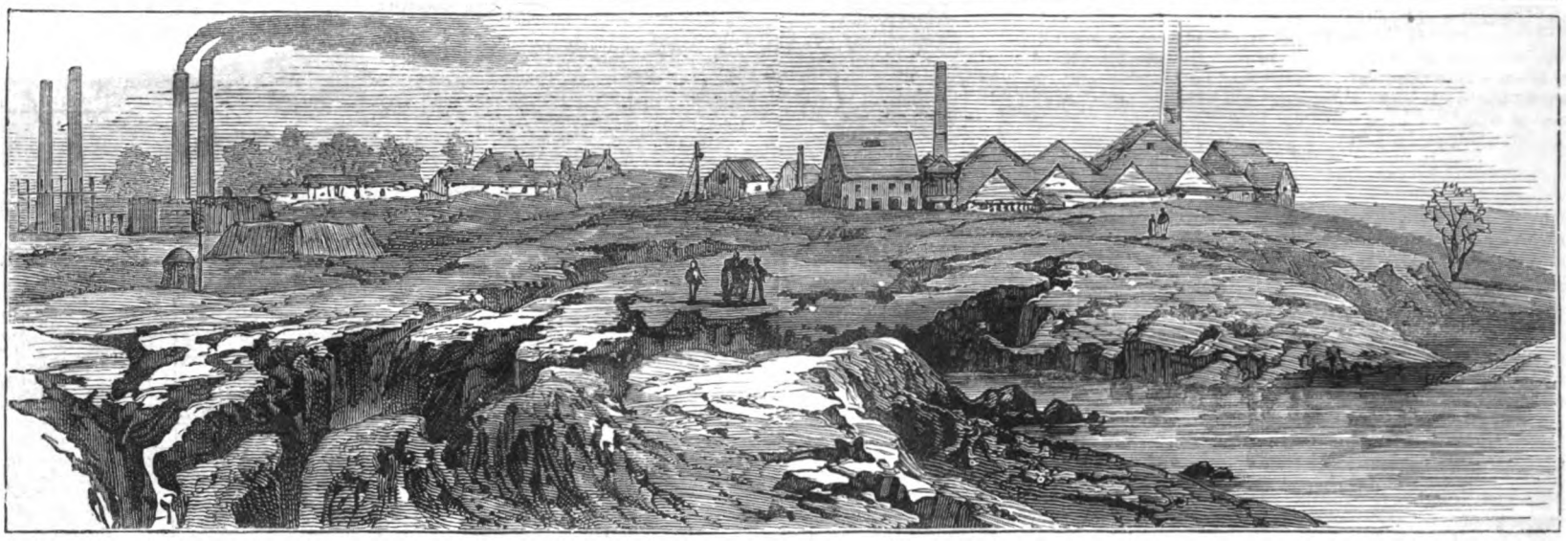
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·530	29·435	29·875	29·771	29·577	29·170
Temperature of Air	41·9	36·3	35·4	42·3	50·0	45·7
Temperature of Evaporation ..	38·7	36·12	35·4	41·2	47·2	44·1
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NE.	NW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

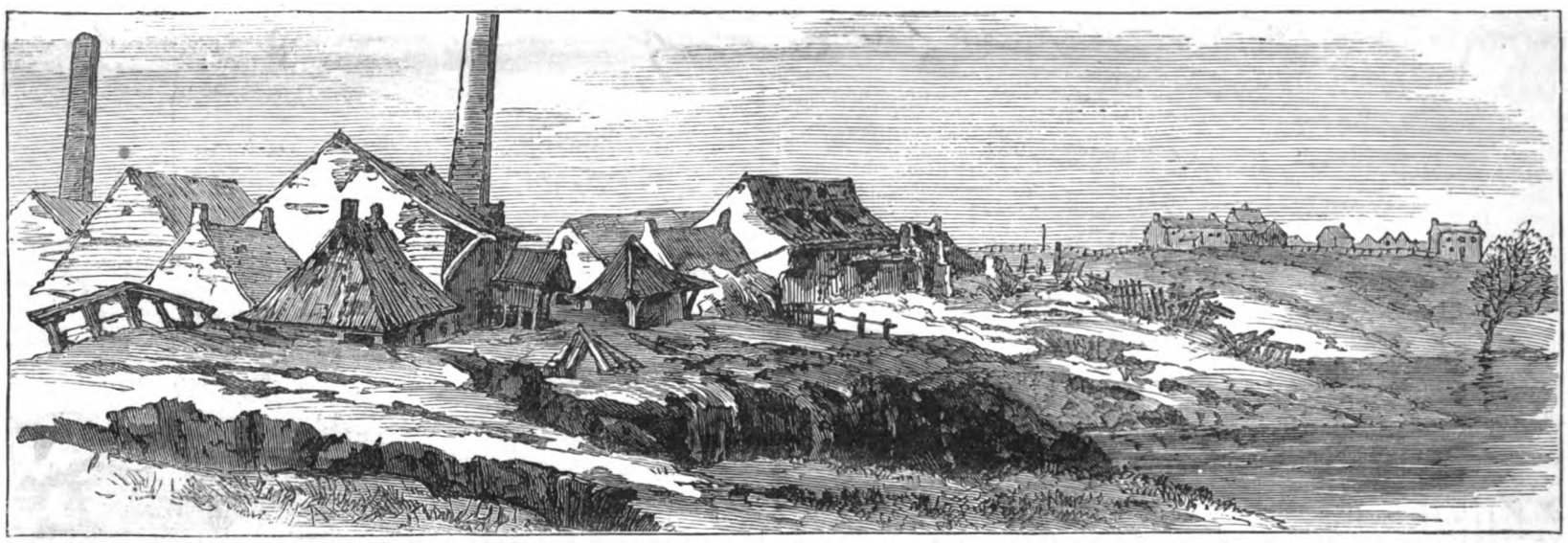
TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8.

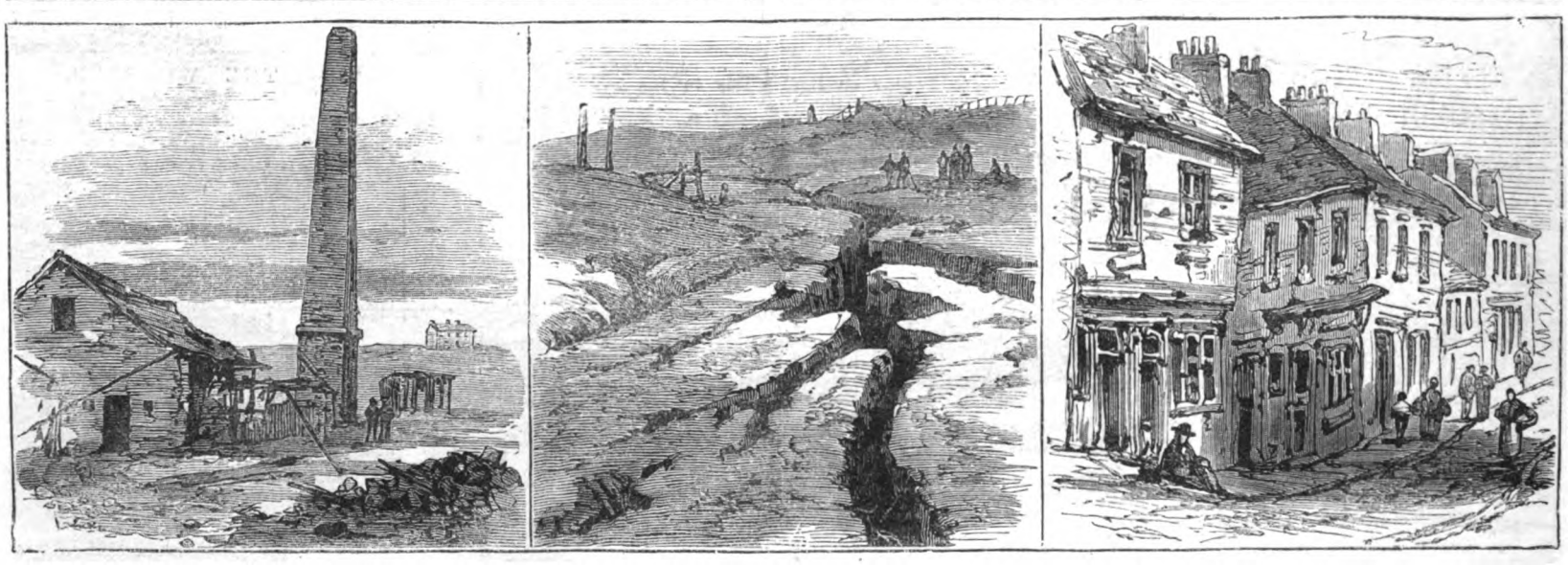
Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
2 48	3 13	3 35	4 2	4 25	4 50	5 12	5 33	5 55	6 17	6 40	7 3	7 30	7 56

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SUBSIDENCE OF LAND AT THE NORTHWICH SALT-MINES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XV.—THE RECTOR.

His style and title was the Reverend David Guy, Rector of Muchmore-cum-Pluribus, in Berkshire. It was at his parsonage in that lovely southern county that I spent one of the pleasantest months of my life. The time was July and August; and I, having, like most of my fellows, idled away the summer term at Oxford, meant to make up for wasted hours in the Long Vacation. So I readily accepted an invitation from Guy (my father's friend) to come and look him up. There, thought I, I shall be quiet. I was very young then—hopeful nineteen—or I might have guessed that three pretty girls, all marriageable, do not conduce to that serene frame of mind best befitting the serious study of the Ethics and the Republic.

Guy was about fifty-five, of the right sort of height, with thin greyish hair, and sandy whiskers turning to grey. Of a rather flabby face and peaked nose. They used to call him "Snipe" at Eton, where, by-the-way, he had been flogged twenty-three times, being second in flagellatory honours to none of his contemporaries, excepting Mr. (afterwards the Duke of) Beresford. After dinner, over a glass of fine old Madeira, when the ladies had retired, he loved to recount the story of his floggings; and succeeded in leaving on his hearers the impression that he richly merited twenty-two of them at the least.

What a capital fellow he was! And how utterly unlike the popular conception of a country parson! He had travelled in all sorts of places and seen all sorts of things; had even gambled at Crockford's as a young man; took in the *Fortnightly*, and had dipped into Rénan; respected Catholics as "gentlemen," but spoke of a Baptist minister "as my dear old friend Dewsbury." There was no narrowness, no bigotry, about him; and, possibly, there were no very deep convictions. He never talked Theology, unless you started the subject, when he was ready enough to examine it from a philosophic point of view; always provided you had the tact to look respectful—to show that your doubts were honest, and to hint that you rather wanted to be convinced towards his way of thinking. For, whatever might have been his own innermost thoughts, he never quite forgot that he was an officer in the spiritual army. The cause might or might not commend itself to him, but he had taken the Church's pay, and felt bound to fight the Church's battle. In a word, he was animated by professional spirit, if not by zeal, for the saving of souls. Honour, rather than religion, was his guiding principle. He would have utterly disliked being burnt for the *Filioque;* but then he would have been almost equally averse from taking mean advantage of a polemical foe, and could scarcely have been induced to say hard things to a knave, or even to a fool.

This happy disposition made him pleasant at Quarter Sessions and Vestry meetings; it kept him out of unseemly discussions with his churchwardens. He had that conciliatory way of getting over difficulties which is as oil on troubled waters, and is so essential to a clergyman's dignity. He was on good terms even with the Doctor, a follower of Joanna Southcote, and with the Solicitor, who was electioneering agent for the Whigs. He even managed to please the Squire's



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"Not long since we were at a dinner party in Paris; he on the right of a stanch Republican. Before the soup had been dispatched, he hastened to assure his fair neighbour that the Empire was the best Government for France."

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wife, who considered herself patroness of religious things in general; so that it was really an improving sight to mark the honest pastor come out of church when sermon was over and greet his parishioners without an unkind or bitter thought for any one of them.

In the old days, when priests were forbidden to marry, a man of such polished manners, such winning words, and such clear-headed ways of thought would have risen high in Church and State—have been a Bishop and Lord Privy Seal, maybe, and a King's confidential Minister. But David Guy was born in a common-place age, and freighted with a wife and eight children—four sons and four daughters. He had, therefore, completed half a century of existence before his friend the Tory Chancellor appointed him to the first good living he ever obtained—a snug berth—£1050 a year, as the Clerical Directory put it, with glebe house and a population of only 457. The meaning of a living of this sort is that it happens to be one of the few rescued from Henry VIII.'s courtiers. That excellent Monarch loved to assign the tithes of a parish to any dependant who might happen to be in temporary difficulties. The layman consequently became Rector and drew the rectorial tithes, while a poor Curate was named his Vicar, charged to perform his routine duties and endowed with the vicarial tithes only. Muchmore, however, had always remained under Clerical Rectors; and so Guy received both Rectorial and Vicarial tithes, to his great comfort. Only, as is too often the case, fortune came to him a little late. He had to keep one son at Oxford; another, who was qualifying to become a tea-merchant, in London; and two more at Cheltenham.. Then he was bound to dress his daughters, at least the three eldest, in some sort of style; and to dispense quite as much hospitality as he could afford on their behalf. To crown all, he must needs invest a few hundreds he had saved in the Washowaigh Mining Company (Limited). "Yes, do you know," he would say, "I never could understand that term limited liability. Ever since the Washowaigh came to grief, they have been making periodical 'calls' on me. The first two or three times I went to my lawyers about it. Blush and Dolittle—that's the name of the firm. Blush always ended by saying 'You'd better let me settle that,' which I found meant I was to pay, without even a protest. So I left off calling on Blush, who, as you may imagine, did not forget *me*. About the time his bill came in I heard he had expressed 'the deepest sympathy for Mr. Guy' to a friend. I suppose he meant well."

The conversation then turned on the subject of commercial morality. Guy had been Rector of a metropolitan parish, and had again and again been sent for to Newgate by respectable persons who had imperfectly studied the laws of their country. One of the first things a fraudulent director would do after his arrest would be to give the clergyman of his parish as a reference. It mattered not that he had never seen him and had never been to church. The thing looked well, and the poor detected rogue had a vague idea that the parson might in some mysterious way interfere in his behalf. Of course Guy could do little or nothing for them. "Had any of them ever seemed touched by grace at such moments?" I asked, as the decanter became lower and lower. "Not one. And I never talked religion to them. Had they spoken to me it would have been another matter." Whether Guy was right, or whether it be better to speak in season and out of season, I leave others to decide. Perhaps Guy was too much of a gentleman to make a good priest, who must be something higher than a gentleman. Very likely Demas had more *savoir vivre* than St. Paul, whom he forsook.

And yet Guy should have seen enough of the things of this world to despise them, seeing that to him at least they had hardly proved discountable. He was once parson at Wheatlands, where by immemorial usage the Lord of the Manor paid £100 a year as his share of tithes. An exception, however, had crept in. If the Lord happened to be "a Royalty," he was exempt from tithes, as being better able to pay them than most men. When the Princess Bona was assigned Wheatlands as a residence, she sent for Guy and gave him a cheque for £50, adding that she should repeat the donation annually. Her Royal Highness was careful to impress upon Guy that this was a gift, and not the payment of a due. She might have given the full amount, and more graciously. Still, she made some attempt to square generosity and justice. Her successor was Prince Augustus of Klein-Pfennig, who occupied the most exalted position in the empire next to the Sovereign. His Serenity had long observed a discreet silence on the subject of tithes, when Guy, nothing daunted, wrote to ask him if he meant to follow the precedent laid down by the Princess Bona. The Prince replied that he was very sorry, but could afford nothing. Guy applied to a friend at Court, who answered, "Ask for £25." But the smaller sum was likewise refused. Augustus had everything found him by the nation, *plus* £30,000 a year pocket-money. The Incumbent, £300 a year, with his own tea and sugar to buy.

Did Guy turn Radical? Not a bit of it. He posted 800 miles from the Continent in '74 to vote for a Tory candidate, and went nearly wild with joy at the results of the General Election. Not that there is any particular merit in his conduct: the fact is, he has no influential friends among the Whigs; and, if he had, ratting would appear to him "bad form." But his opinion of the Serene Family is a poor one. Nor does he think much of the Earl of Beaconsfield himself. He greatly admires the Duke of Richmond and Lord John Manners. These are questions of taste into which it is useless to inquire.

One curious intellectual defect has the Rev. David Guy. He knows nothing of any nation but his own, and judges all political and social institutions by a rigid English standard. It is to no purpose that he has travelled in France, Italy, Germany, Russia. His French is slight in quantity and execrable in quality. Not long since we were at a dinner party in Paris; he sitting on the right of a stanch Republican. Guy, wishing to make himself agreeable, hastened, before the soup had been dispatched, to give his fair neighbour an exposition of his views on the situation in France. "Je crois," he began, plunging straight *in medias res*, "que le plus bon gouvernement pour la France est l'Empire. Je ne crois pas que vous pouvez avoir une République dans votre pays. . . . Napoléon, il était notre allié—vous savez." The lady smiled and assented, hoping, perhaps, he would soon have done. But he speedily returned to the charge; till, by a superhuman feat of gymnastics, I managed to tread on his gouty toe. The admonition proved effectual; and when I explained to him afterwards, he was unfeignedly sorry for the blunder he had committed. It was not his fault, unless crass ignorance is to be accounted such. To this day I doubt whether he understands that M. Gambetta is not a Communist; and feel certain that if admitted to an audience of the Empress Eugénie he would take the first opportunity of singing Prince Napoleon's praises in her presence.

The truth is, that wherever he has travelled he has met Englishmen, and lived amongst them, as patriotic tourists can, in every climate under the sun. Hence, in his wanderings, he has seen foreign churches and palaces, but not foreign men and women. The Rhine and the Iron Gates, but not Germans and Hungarians. Since we English all turned rovers, we have deprived travelling of half its enlightening effects as far as we ourselves are concerned.

I must add that David was what the French call "a good child"—good-natured to a fault, if that can be. He was very kind to Mrs. Guy, and so had come to like her pretty well; yet I knew she had compelled him to marry her. She had been the daughter of a clergyman to whom David was curate. Miss Stickler, from whom Heaven had removed the temptations incidental to beauty, set her cap at a handsome Cornet of dragoons, who was so bored that he exchanged into a regiment ordered to India. Then Miss fell ill, but recovered just in time to hear that David had got a living, and was to leave next week. She declared it was heartless of him—the one man she had ever loved. On that hint spoke an astute mother, and poor David capitulated without striking a blow. "Afraid to say no." These four words form the key-note to many a life.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1881.

Sir Bernard Burke's work has become quite an institution of the country. One can hardly imagine how the English world could get on without it. For our own part, as each year passes by, it enables us, as brief chroniclers of the times, to keep up the sequence of events among the higher classes; and in no year, for a full half century, have so many changes occurred in the Peerage and Baronetage as in 1880. In glancing through this portly volume, we find the Peerage Roll has been increased by seventeen dignities. Of these, three are the promotions of Lord Skelmersdale to the Earldom of Lathom, and of Lords Lytton and Sondes to Earldoms of the same names as their Baronies. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, succeeding Lord Gordon as the Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, becomes, ipso facto, Lord Watson, a Peer for life; and the following commoners have been raised to the Peerage by Patent:—Mr. Robert Lowe as Viscount Sherbrooke, Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., as Baron Ardilaun; Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck as Baroness Bolsover; Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen as Baron Brabourne; Mr. Abney Hastings as Baron Donington; Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., as Baron Haldon; Mr. Baillie-Cochrane as Baron Lamington; Mr. Cowper-Temple as Lord Mount-Temple; Mr. Montagu Corry as Baron Rowton; Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor as Baron Trevor; and Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., as Baron Wimborne. Lord Holmesdale gains an immediate seat in the House of Lords by being summoned up in his father's Barony of Amherst, and Viscount Barrington, an Irish Peer, by being created Baron Shute in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

In the Baronetage, as well as in the Peerage, additions have been freely made, in marked contrast to the paucity of similar honours conferred during the previous three or four years. The new Baronets are:—Sir Henry Allsopp, Sir Edward Bates, Sir James Bourne, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Sir Thomas Meyrick, Sir John Robert Mowbray, Sir Henry William Ripley, Sir Edward William Watkin, and Sir Peter FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry.

Death, too, our own Obituary shows, has not been sparing of persons of high degree. The most memorable men who have fallen away from the titled classes during 1880 have been Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Hampton, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Belper, and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Sir Robert Burdett, Sir Edmond De Vere, and the Knight of Kerry, whose creation as a Baronet preceded his death by less than a month. By Sir Robert Burdett's death, his sisters, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Money-Coutts become coheirs of the old English Baronies of Scales, Latimer, and Badlesmere. It is curious to observe that the two titles that have become extinct during the year were borne by members of the families of Pitt and Canning.

An extract from the author's preface explains how comprehensive is Burke's Peerage and Baronetage:—"Historical and biographical memoirs are given of all titled families, including the several collateral branches, the whole preceded by a history of the various Royal lines, and followed by memoirs of Prelates, Privy Councillors, and Knights, by an account of foreign titles of nobility held by British subjects, and by a summary of peerages recently extinct or dormant. The subject of precedence has also a prominent place.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize distributions of the 5th (West) Middlesex, the 6th Surrey, and the Battersea and Lavender-hill Companies of the 7th Surrey, were held during the past week.

The ceremony in connection with the first-named regiment took place at St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Major-General Cameron, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, who has recently accepted the honorary colonelcy of the regiment. The gallant officer, in addressing the corps, said he wished there was now, as at the commencement of the Volunteer movement, a greater admixture of classes in the force, a matter that he had always considered one of the best points of foreign conscription.—Lieut.-Colonel Mears, the Commanding Officer, gave a fairly satisfactory statement with regard to the corps, after which the prizes were presented, the principal winners being Serjeant Edmunds, Private Ingram, and Private Atkins.

The prizes of the 6th Surrey Rifles were distributed at the Drill-Hall, Rotherhithe, by Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and Lieut.-Colonel Payne gave a statement with reference to the corps, from which it appears that nearly 93 per cent of the enrolled strength are efficient members. The chief prize-winners were Corporal Butcher and Captain Sweeting.

Lady Peek, at the Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, presented the prizes to the late 26th Surrey Rifles, now amalgamated with the 7th Surrey Corps. After Lieut.-Colonel Porter had briefly detailed the doings of the regiment during the past year, Sir F. Peek congratulated the members on having sustained their numbers and prestige. The foremost winners upon the prize-list were Captain Wheaton, Colour Serjeant Corsbie, and Serjeant Weston.

UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The annual report of this branch of the service states that there are on the American coasts 179 stations, of which 139 are on the Atlantic seaboard, six on the Pacific, and thirty-four on the lakes. The last year has been very productive of shipping disasters, there having been 300 wrecks, the previous year showing but 219, and the number of vessels wholly lost 54, while last year it has been 67. The number of persons on board these 300 vessels was 1989, of whom 1980 were saved; while 449 shipwrecked persons were cared for at the various stations, 1202 days' relief being afforded them. The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances was 706; and, in addition to these, the life-saving crews assisted off 128 vessels when stranded, and piloted them to places of safety, without which help the vessels and crews would have been lost. The estimated value of the ships thus saved was 2,616,340 dols., and the value of the cargoes 1,195,368 dols., making the total value of property in peril 3,811,708 dols., which exceeds the previous year by nearly 1,000,000 dols. The number of casualties upon the Atlantic coast was 162, which was only one more than the year before: but the wrecks on the lakes were more than doubled, being 136 against 53. Many of the rescues on both lakes and Atlantic were of the most daring description; and the members of one station—that of Point aux Barquas—were instrumental in saving nearly one hundred lives during the season. The following is a brief summary of the results since the establishment of the present system in 1871:—Total number of disasters, 1097; total value of vessels, 13,239,573 dols.; total value of cargoes, 7,118,662 dols.; total value of property saved, 12,130,215; total value of property lost, 8,391,520 dols.; total number of persons on board, 10,381; total number of persons saved, 10,000; total number of lives lost, 371; total number of persons sheltered, 2203. The superintendent points out that the very efficient service on the lakes is in great danger of being discontinued on account of inadequate compensation, the surfmen being rapidly withdrawn from the stations by the higher wages offered by private enterprise; and he advocates the regulation of wages being left to the discretion of the officials, and that a system of pensioning widows and orphans be adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in December was 92,262, of whom 51,566 were in workhouses and 40,706 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 3550; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 6061 and 6605 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 890, of whom 666 were men, 184 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday received a deputation from the Birmingham Trades Council which urged the Government to adopt countervailing duties to the bounties which France and other countries have placed on sugar. The President of the Board of Trade pointed out that the arguments addressed to him struck at the very life of free trade, and would lead the country straight back to protection. On these grounds the Government had come to the conclusion not to give any countenance to the proposals for equivalent duties.

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CHARITY.

FROM THE PICTURE BY M. BENCZUR.

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THE FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA SHOWING THE ESQUIMAUX THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with permission to make use of the interesting Sketches and Journal prepared by Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, of Prague, Bohemia, who was a member of the Arctic exploring party under command of Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States Army, during the overland expedition to the shores of King William's Land, by which some interesting relics of Sir John Franklin and his comrades were lately discovered and brought to New York. Some of the Sketches are engraved for the Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal; and others will appear in subsequent issues. The accompanying Sketch Map is a copy of that which was furnished to the *Times* several weeks ago, by Admiral G. W. H. Richards, together with his commentary upon the history of the expedition, from which we have freely borrowed to aid in explaining the subject.

It will be remembered that in the year 1858 Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in Lady Franklin's little vessel the Fox, wintered in Bellot Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, and that in the following spring his limited sledge parties reached King William's Land, distant about 150 miles, where the first positive proof of the fate of the expedition was obtained; the remains of many of those who perished were discovered, as well as various relics and records. Though the fate of the expedition was thus entirely set at rest, the search was necessarily a hasty and partial one, as the snow lay thick on the ground, and the parties had to return to their vessel before the disruption of the ice in summer.

For some years past reports have occasionally been received through American whalers which have wintered at or visited the northern parts of Hudson's Bay and communicated with the natives to the effect that books and other articles belonging to Franklin's expedition were known to exist in certain parts, and that the Esquimaux were willing to conduct the white man to them. In one instance, about three years since, it was positively asserted that some of the crew had crossed the Isthmus of Boothia and reached a point on Melville Peninsula in the neighbourhood of "Fury and Hecla" Strait, and that relics of the expedition were deposited in a cairn there. Few persons, however, who were qualified to judge, believed that any of the crews had ever got beyond King William's Land, off which the Erebus and Terror were abandoned in 1848, or, at any rate, beyond the Adelaide Peninsula, which lies close to its southern end and at the entrance of the Great Fish River.

We believe it was this latter report which principally induced Lieutenant Schwatka to undertake his remarkable enterprise. The American Geographical Society of New York, of which Chief Justice Daly is President, made arrangements, with a special fund subscribed in the United States, to fit out this expedition. The command of it was accepted by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, who is a cavalry officer in the Federal army; and it was joined by several volunteers—namely, Mr. William H. Gilder, who acted as special correspondent of the *New York Herald*; Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, an Austrian; and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukie, in Wisconsin; these gallant gentlemen served in the expedition without pay. As huntsman and interpreter and general assistant, the committee engaged Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, who had been with Hall's North Pole Expedition, and with Captain Tyson, and had distinguished himself in other Arctic journeys. The firm of Messrs. T. Morison and Brown, New York, liberally offered to convey the expedition to Hudson's Bay in their whaling schooner named the Eothen. Accordingly, on July 19, 1878, the party under Lieutenant Schwatka's command sailed from New York, provided with all needful stores, arms, and ammunition, in such quantities and packages as would be suitable for a sledge journey overland. Early in August Lieutenant Schwatka, accompanied by three companions, landed near Chesterfield Inlet, of our charts, at the northern end of Hudson's Bay, with the provisions, stores, and equipments which he had brought with him, and formed his camp at a point named Cape Daly. He decided to pass the winter with the natives he found there, to assimilate his habits and mode of living as far as possible to theirs, and to persuade them to accompany his party in the spring in whatever direction he should decide to travel.

The front-page Engraving in our Supplement this week, from one of Mr. Klutschak's Sketches, represents an interview at Cape Daly with some of the Esquimaux Indians, whom Lieutenant Schwatka amused by showing them a few copies of an illustrated newspaper. Mr. Gilder, upon the same occasion, diverted them with the exhibition of some clever conjuring tricks; but these simple folk were as much astonished by the one as by the other specimen of the ingenuity of civilised men. These people have emigrated from the shores of Repulse Bay, within the last seven or eight years, to gain an easier livelihood, and to profit by the yearly visits of the American whaling-vessels. They are still, however, extremely ignorant and superstitious.

Lieutenant Schwatka soon found that the reports as to traces of the Franklin expedition having been discovered eastward of Boothia had no foundation in fact, and that they unquestionably referred to King William's Land; and there accordingly he at once resolved to proceed in the early spring.

We may here reflect what such a resolution involved. It was to traverse a tract of totally unknown country for a distance of about 350 miles as the crow flies, and then, on reaching King William's Land, to undertake a minute search of its coasts, which could not involve less than 600 miles of travel, and to remain there till the winter should have set in, in order that he might recross the Strait which separated the island from the main land (as he was not furnished with any boat); finally, to retrace his steps to Hudson's Bay during the depth of an Arctic winter. The resolution to do this was a bold one, and the enterprise which Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions had marked out for themselves sufficiently arduous. It was well understood by them that it would require a year to accomplish it, entirely on the resources of the country—of which they were in ignorance—with the exception of the comparatively small quantity of provisions they carried with them.

On April 1, 1879, they commenced their journey, accompanied by thirteen of the Esquimaux, including women and children, and with three sledges and forty-two native dogs to drag them. On these sledges they carried about a month's provisions for the whole party, consisting principally of bread and meat landed from the whaler, and their equipment of firearms, which appear to have been of the very best description, and to which their great success in procuring game, and probably their personal security from the tribes of natives they afterwards fell in with, was mainly due. They crossed the country to the estuary of Back's River without any extraordinary difficulty, and found considerable quantities of game. They examined Montreal Island and the coast of the Adelaide Peninsula, met many natives, from whom they procured relics of the lost expedition, listened to numerous anecdotes, more or less to be depended upon, and obtained what appeared pretty conclusive proof that one of Franklin's ships had drifted from off Cape Victory, where they had been abandoned, to a position within a few miles of the Adelaide Peninsula, or a distance of about 150 miles, where she was ultimately sunk.

The day's journey of April 12, for Lieutenant Schwatka's party, lay over the elevated ground forming the watershed between the Hudson's Bay shore and Wager River, to the northward. The descent of the hill on the farther side was tolerably steep, so that the dogs had to run fast, in order not to let the sledges run over them. Their halt at noon that day was under what is called Divide Hill, and, as soon as the sledges were stopped, all these poor fatigued animals lay down, and remained quite still, to the moment when they were forced to rise and continue their toil, some of them licking the ice of the pools to assuage their thirst. The scene at this noonday halt is represented in our second Illustration, which is likewise from one of Mr. Klutschak's sketches.

The party in May, 1879, crossed over Simpson Strait to King William's Land and commenced the search of its coasts. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to do more than touch upon the incidents of that minute search. They remained on the island five months, and scarcely a day passed that they did not come upon some relic of the sad retreat of our unfortunate countrymen. The coast had evidently been frequently visited by natives, who had disinterred those who had been buried for the sake of plunder, and left their remains to the ravages of the wild beasts. Lieutenant Schwatka and his party appear to have carefully re-buried all these remains. But even during the summer it is with great difficulty that the soil can be removed for much more than the depth of a foot beneath the surface. It is probable, however, that what is left will now remain undisturbed.

During the summer and autumn of 1879 they made a complete search of King William's Land and the mainland adjacent, travelling over the route pursued by the crew of the Erebus and Terror upon their retreat towards Back's River. They buried the bones of all those unfortunates remaining above ground and erected monuments to their memory. Their research has established the fact that the records of Franklin's expedition are lost beyond recovery. The Natchilli Esquimaux—who had found a sealed tin box about two feet long and one foot square, filled with books, at a point on the mainland near Back's River, where the last of the survivor's of Franklin's party are supposed to have perished—were interviewed and questioned by Lieutenant Schwatka. These natives, it appeared, broke open the box and threw out the records, which were either scattered by the wind or destroyed by the children, who took them to their tents for playthings. This point was searched, not only by Lieutenant Schwatka's party, but nearly the entire Natchilli nation, inspired by a promise of a great reward for the discovery of any remnant of books or papers, no matter what was their present condition. None of the records were found, but the skeleton of a sailor was discovered about five miles inland. Every native who could impart any information was hunted up and interviewed, with the aid of a competent interpreter. It was ascertained that one of Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Ookjoolik Esquimaux,

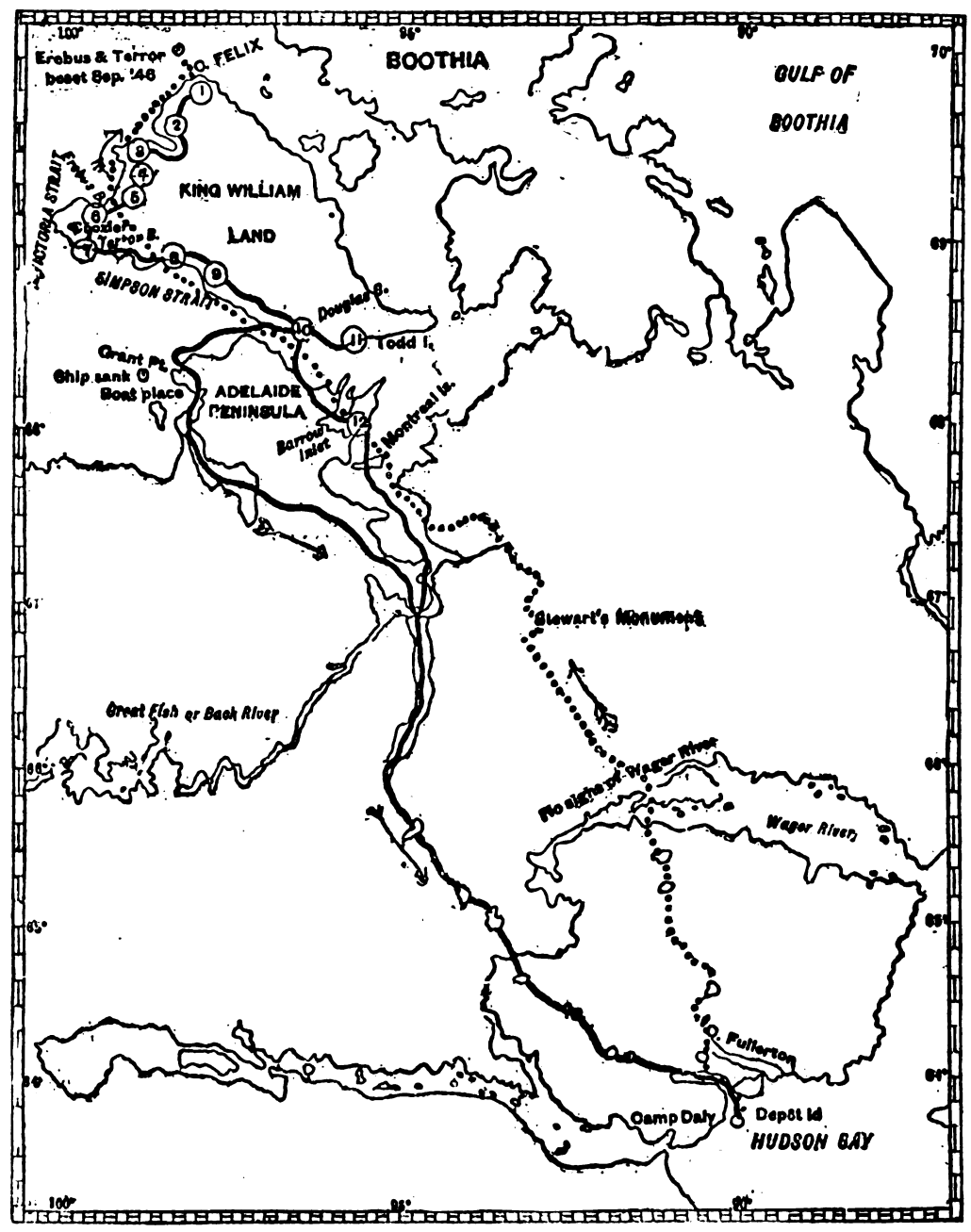


CHART OF THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

who found it near an island off Grand Point during the spring of 1849. At that time one man was lying dead in the steerage, and during the same year the natives saw the tracks of four white men in the spring snows on the mainland. A large number of relics have been gathered by the party. From each spot where the graves were found a few tokens were selected that may serve to identify those who perished there. A piece of each of the boats found and destroyed by the natives has been brought away, together with interesting though mournful relics in the shape of the prow of one of their boats, the sledge upon which it was transported, and part of the drag rope upon which these poor fellows tugged until they fell down and died in their tracks. In addition to these they secured a board which may serve to identify the ship which completed the north-west passage. They have also brought the remains of an officer of the Terror, Lieutenant John Irving, which were identified by a prize medal found in his opened grave. The Anchor Line steamer Circassia has, at the request of the Admiralty, brought to Glasgow from New York the remains of Lieutenant Irving.

The sketch taken by Mr. Klutschak on June 28, one of those engraved by us this week, shows the grave of Lieutenant Irving, with a view of Victory Point. The grave, situated close to the beach, had been marked by sticking up near it two pieces of a sledge, inscribed with the letters, "T. 11.," which are supposed to have belonged to H.M.S. Terror; but the contents of the grave have been removed. At another place, below Cape Maria Louisa, they found a "cache" on the flats, containing a wooden canteen, barrel-shaped, marked on one side "No. 3," and on the other "G. B.," under the Queen's broad arrow. There were also the staves of another canteen, a small keg, a tin powder-can, several red cans marked "Goldner's patent," a narrow-bladed axe, several broken porter and wine bottles, stamped "Bristol Glass-works," and a few barrel staves. The "cache" was one evidently made by Netchillik Inuits, who had found the things along the coast. Lieutenant Schwatka's party left Irving Bay on July 13, after erecting a cairn or stone piled monument over the grave of Lieutenant Irving, and marking a stone to indicate the object of the cairn. Schwatka also buried a copy of the M'Clintock-Crozier record of 1858, together with the record of his own work to date, 10 ft. north of the cairn, marking the fact on the tombstone. We give an Illustration of this monument erected over Lieutenant Irving's empty grave, thirty-two years after his death.

The narrative proceeds:—"On our way back to Franklin Point we buried the skull found on our way up, but found no further bones till we reached Point le Visconte. We saw tenting-places both of white men and natives at different points along the coast, and one cairn that had been torn down and contained nothing. At Point le Visconte we found the grave of an officer, as was evinced by the finding of gilt naval buttons among the débris and pieces of cloth and linen of finer texture than any seen elsewhere. There was nothing whatever to indicate the name or rank of the deceased, though we noticed that the grave had been made with especial care. This seems to have amounted to nothing, for it had been torn open by the savages, and the body dragged around by foxes and wolves. The bones that we found were scattered around, some of them a quarter of a mile from the grave: but as they were of different parts of the human skeleton there was nothing to indicate that more than one person had been buried here. The care with which the interment had been made was sufficient evidence that the officer had died on the way from the ships. We found another empty grave on a hill where we encamped, about four miles below this point,

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and a skull about a quarter of a mile distant from it, evidently having been dragged there by wild beasts. The only things found in the tomb were a large brass buckle and a percussion-cap. Near by were traces of native tenting places. In fact, wherever we found graves we always found evidences that natives had encamped in the vicinity."

The party, having successfully carried out the mission they had imposed on themselves, remained on the island until the ice was sufficiently strong to carry them back to the mainland, which was not until Nov. 1, the ice of the previous summer having commenced to break up on the west side of King William's Land at the end of July. On that day they recrossed the Strait, coasted along the west side of the Adelaide Peninsula, and selected a track for their homeward journey about sixty miles westward of their outward route. This winter journey occupied four months, instead of one month, as in the outward journey in spring; great hardships and privations were endured, owing to the extraordinarily low temperatures and scarcity of food. Twenty-seven of their dogs died from hard work and starvation, rendering it necessary for the men to take their places at the sledges. On March 4, 1880, they reached their starting-point at Cape Daly, and there remained till August 1, when they were taken on board the barque George and Mary, of New Bedford, and were brought safely home to the United States.

The sledge journey was the longest ever made through the unexplored Arctic regions, both as to time and distance, the party having been absent from their base of operations in Hudson's Bay eleven months and four days. During that time they travelled 2819 geographical or 3251 statute miles. It was the only sledge journey ever made that covered an Arctic winter. The winter was pronounced by the Esquimaux one of unusual rigour, and the natives at Dépôt Island and Wager River suffered very severely both from cold and famine, the severity of the season precluding successful hunting. The expedition, however, withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men in the field. On Jan. 3 of the last winter the thermometer sank to 71 deg. Fahrenheit, or 103 deg. below freezing-point, and during the whole of that day it did not rise above 69 deg. During sixteen days the average temperature was 100 deg. below freezing-point, and during twenty-seven days it was more than 92 deg. below. All this time the party pushed on; in fact, they never halted a single day on account of the cold. The storms came on in December, and, food running short, the travellers had to subsist on one meal a day, comprising at first about ¼lb. of walrus or seal meat, but afterwards of "kow," or the thick hide of the walrus, with a thick covering of hair. The party were without food for two days; during this time they mostly lay in bed to keep up the warmth, but fortunately some walrus and seal were killed. Throughout the entire journey their reliance for food was almost entirely on the resources of the country. It was the first expedition in which a white man voluntarily lived on the same food as his Esquimaux assistants, thus showing that the white man can adapt himself to the climate, and travel as well as the natives.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber, having completed the discussion and voted the Budget, separated on Wednesday week till Jan. 24.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that six new peers have been created, four of whom are members of the Right and two of the Left. Of the latter, one is Baron Stremayr, the ex-Minister; while amongst the former are three Poles and the historian, Baron Helfert, who at the time of the Concordat was the chief of a department in the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has approved the Provisional Budget. Herr von Schmerling, the chairman of the Constitutional majority, however, said that his party, while assenting to the Budget from consideration for the necessities of the State, felt bound to place on record the distrust with which it viewed the policy followed by the Government.

TURKEY.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has invested the Sultan with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Aleko Pasha, the Governor of East Roumelia, having taken offence at the refusal of the local Parliament to pass the salaries of his private secretaries, resigned the Governorship of the Province; but, at the request of some influential persons, he has consented to remain in office.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the second reading of the bill for granting a subsidy to the Greek Navigation Company, and read for the first time the bill for the payment of the Bavarian Loan. M. Coumoundouros, the Premier, has laid on the table a Consular Convention between Greece and Italy.

M. Coumoundouros has dispatched a circular to the representatives of Greece abroad, instructing them to decline the proposed European arbitration if it should be offered.

AMERICA.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill has been introduced in the United States Senate. In the House of Representatives there has been a "scene," which ended in a personal encounter, and led to a proposal for the expulsion of two members. Ultimately the two offenders apologised to the House, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Subject to the action of the Commission, the Executive Committee of the "World's Fair" have adopted Inwood Hall as the site for the Exhibition building at New York.

Three hundred and twenty thousand immigrants are estimated to have arrived at New York in the year just closed.

There are, at the present time, it is stated, 14,000,000 bushels of grain stored at Chicago, as compared with 12,000,000 at the same period last year.

Five persons have been burnt to death through the carriage they were travelling in, on the Carolina Central Railway, having caught fire.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Cartwright introduced a bill for better securing the independence of the House and preventing corrupt practices. In reply to the Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald, who asked him to explain more fully the objects of the proposed bill, Mr. Cartwright said that as the House was about to create a great railway corporation with extraordinary powers, it was desirable to render it difficult to abuse them. The House has adjourned until the 4th inst.

At a mass meeting held at London (Ontario) a resolution has been passed condemning the Government's Pacific Railway scheme

A telegram from Halifax states that Professor Hind has written a letter refuting Sir John M'Donald's charge of levying black mail, and asking for a fair and open opportunity to prove his statements before a Parliamentary committee.

In view of the proposed enlargement of the Manitoba province, the Ministry have presented to Parliament a scheme for the readjustment of the subsidy of the Dominion Government. The Manitoban Legislative Assembly has adjourned until March 22 next.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon's health is restored. Statements published in London that his resignation was impending have been contradicted in telegrams received from Allahabad. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in his weekly telegram, states that it is hoped that Lord Ripon may be able to start from Allahabad for Calcutta on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Adam arrived at Madras on the 19th ult., and was sworn in as Governor on the 20th ult. The Duke of Buckingham embarked for England on the same evening. Sir John Strachey left India on Christmas Day. Mr. Baring had arrived in Bombay. The first meeting of the Supreme Council since the Viceroy's illness was held on Thursday week. Mr. Stokes, the senior member present, presided. The Maharajah Sir Runoodeep Singh, Prime Minister of Nepaul, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday week to pay his respects to the Viceroy. The Census preparations are proceeding rapidly.

The latest Cabul news, according the same correspondent, indicates that the Ameer is still far from feeling his position assured. The Kuram Valley has been quiet since the withdrawal of the British troops, and the Turi tribes are still in undisturbed possession. The latest news from Candahar reports all quiet there. Travellers from Herat report that Khan Agha Jamshadi, who had abandoned the coalition against his son-in-law Ayoub and gone in to him, was on his arrival in Herat imprisoned and shortly afterwards put to death.

The gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association has been won by Mr. W. F. Whitehead, of Bombay.

A train with the mails for Italy went for the first time through the St. Gothard tunnel on Tuesday week.

A *Standard* telegram from Copenhagen states that the Swedish frigate Gathenborg has been totally destroyed by fire in the port of Malmo.

Prince Ulrich, the only son of Prince William, heir presumptive to the Crown of Wurtemberg, died at Stuttgardt, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., has been elected corresponding member in the section of astronomy of the Académie des Sciences, Paris.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northampton, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in September last.

A telegram from the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Hong-Kong to the Admiralty reports the pillaging of a British schooner by Pellew Islanders. A vessel of war is to be dispatched to the place where the piracy was committed.

The German explorers have resumed the concluding series of excavations at Olympia. Additional important relics have already been discovered. The principal objects are a portion of the statue of Theseus, belonging to the western front of the temple, and parts of the interior fittings of the Temple of Olympian Zeus.

M. Anderwert, the newly elected President-Elect of the Swiss Confederation, committed suicide on the evening of Christmas Day by shooting himself with a revolver on the public promenade at Berne. He had for some days before been in a state of profound melancholy, and imagined himself surrounded by enemies plotting against his life.

Serious floods have occurred in France and Belgium. Much damage to property is reported, but no loss of life. Disastrous floods have also taken place at Cyprus. At Limasol the river overflowed its banks, and destroyed sixty houses. Eight lives were lost, and the damage was estimated at £70,000. Heavy rains have fallen in all parts of the island.

THE MAGAZINES.

Readers of the *Cornhill* will probably turn most eagerly to Mr. Payn's new story, "A Grape from a Thorn," and their eagerness will not be disappointed. The groundwork of the plot is interesting, the picture of the Devonshire marine retreat, where the scene is at present laid, is a gem of description, and the humours of the hotel, although the humour borders a little upon the plebeian vulgarity it is intended to satirise, are still irresistibly comical. Mr. Payn's pen is not wont to flag, and his excellent beginning bears promise of a bright story. The other new fiction, "Love the Debt," is a faithful study of some aspects of English middle-class life, but has little to arrest the attention forcibly. "Fina's Aunt" is a delicate sketch, in Miss Thackeray's manner, and, perhaps, from her pen. The miscellaneous papers are unusually deficient in interest. "In the Heart of the Highlands" has some successful pieces of word painting, and "The Moral Element in Literature" some just remarks, occasionally verging upon the confines of the obvious.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* also commences a new novel by a writer and in a style to justify considerable expectations. Mr. Justin McCarthy should be quite at home in depicting the career of "The Comet of a Season," and the opening promises something on a par with his hitherto unequalled effort, "Miss Misanthrope." "The Discrowned Jingo" is an amusing sketch of some of the members of the late Cabinet in adversity, tinged, however, with too much of the acrimony of party spirit. Dr. A. Wilson's account of the modifications of type which separate some of the lower animals into groups is a very interesting and lucid study in the philosophy of evolution; and all the other papers are clever and readable.

Temple Bar, too, depends mainly upon its new serial fictions, for the merits of which the names of Mrs. Alexander and the authoress of "Probation" are a strong guarantee. Both begin admirably, and promise well. There is also a remarkable Russian story, "Illouscha," probably a translation.

It requires close attention to nice shades and subtle refinements of feeling to take much interest in Mr. James's serial contribution to *Macmillan*, which, without such attention, the ordinary reader is likely to find insipid, and with it fatiguing. The remaining contents of a fairly average number include a paper on clerical subscription by Dean Stanley, in which the High Church party are reminded that on historical grounds they should be the last to object to its relaxation; an interesting account of Montenegrin customs and superstitions by Mr. A. J. Evans; "Mopsa's Tale," an elegant poem by G. H. Hickey; and a discriminating review of Tennyson's new volume by Professor Colvin.

Blackwood is strong with the continuation of "The Private Secretary;" "The Seer," a striking tale, by Rudolph Lindau; and, more interesting perhaps than either, the first of a series of letters from Helen Faucit, giving her own impressions of the Shakspearean characters in which her principal triumphs have been achieved. Ophelia is the subject of the present number. An estimate from a point of view which so few can share possesses, of course, an attractiveness and suggestiveness entirely independent of the justness of the particular views propounded. "Before and After the Ballot" is a very amusing sketch of the electoral corruption of a small borough, with some sensible, practical suggestions for remedying it. The political article, of course, makes the most of the patent indecision and rumoured dissensions of the Ministry.

The most conspicuous contribution to *Belgravia* is Mr. Mallock's novel, "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," which, like "Daniel Deronda," begins at a gaming table. It bids fair to prove the antitype in fiction to Mr. Mallock's attempts in moral philosophy—forcible and with a decided power of compelling attention, but thoroughly unwholesome and morbid. "Does Writing Pay?" explains in lively style how a comfortable income may be made by the literary Jack of all trades, who can do nothing excellently, but everything well enough.

London Society commences a new fiction by Mrs. Riddell, which gives every promise of rivalling the highly-successful story which she has just concluded in this periodical. "How We Lost a Treasure" is a capital short tale. As usual, there is nothing good in *Time* except "Sophy;" but, as usual, "Sophy" is very good. Mrs. Collins's striking story, "Too Red a Dawn," is concluded in the *University Magazine*, which also has a paper on the Essenes, full of curious learning, and a charming little poem, "Shadow Lovers," by Miss Robinson.

The *North American Review* has an important article on "The Future of the Republican Party," by Mr. Boutwell, foreshadowing coercion with the alleged view of protecting coloured citizens at the South; the continuation of M. Chary's account of his archæological discoveries in Central America; and Professor Curtius's able summary of what has been effected at Olympia. Mr. Grant White's charges against the boasted public school system of the United States will attract much attention. *Harper's Monthly* is, as usual, a miracle of cheapness and of exquisite woodcut illustration. "The English Lakes" and the memoir of Mr. Lowell are, perhaps, the most interesting contributions on the whole; but the story, "Anne," and the sketches of a voyage down the Thames, of "An Old Quaker City," and of the New York firemen's brigade are hardly inferior.

The contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* are also most varied. Mr. White's criticism on Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. Aldrich's excellent sketch of the typical English footman, Mr. Rossetti's discourse on the wives of poets, and the humorous account of the difficulty of getting married in Germany, are perhaps the most generally attractive. The *Victorian Review*, though able, has less specifically Australian matter than could be wished. A paper on the Supreme Court in Victoria and the Press shows the danger to which the judicial office is exposed in democratic communities. "Notes from Fiji" have lost their interest, which would otherwise have been considerable, from the removal of Sir A. Gordon to Fiji. Mr. Hogan does not take an over favourable view of the type of Anglo-Saxon men in course of evolution in Australia. "He will be peaceably disposed and sportively inclined, rather selfish in conduct and secular in practice, contented and easy-going, but non-intellectual and tasteless." Other writers have drawn the coming Australian's horoscope very differently.

Miss Mather, the popular authoress of "Comin' through the Rye," appears in the capacity of editor of a new magazine, the *Burlington*, moderate in price and creditable in substance. Besides Miss Mather's own novel, "The Story of a Sin," we remark some extremely elegant verses to an infant, by Mr. Frederick Locker, and "Faithful," a pathetic little sketch in prose by Mr. Philip Marston.

With the beginning of a new year many of the publishers of serials seem to have engaged in a generous rivalry. In such a competition the firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin were sure to be to the fore. Nothing but praise is due to them for their Magazine of Art (new series), Family Magazine, and Quiver—each appealing, with success, to a different class of readers. The same firm issue Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and the first part of the Royal Shakspere, with illustrations on steel and wood.

Good Words opens with the first part of a Dartmoor tale, entitled "Christowell," by R. D. Blackmore, written in his happiest manner, and has a large amount of pleasant reading to suit various tastes. The Leisure Hour, retaining its distinctive features, with many improvements, is now issued in the monthly form only. New serial tales, by Mrs. J. K. Spender and W. Gilbert, are begun in the present number of Golden Hours.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received this month are Heath's Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Universal Instructor, Illustrated, Tinsley's Magazine, Churchman, Antiquary, Science Gossip; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, Daisy, and Christian Age. The Fashion Books include the World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal.

Other magazines will be noticed next week.

DIARIES.

Letts's Diaries enjoy a well-established reputation. Aiming at the useful rather than the ornamental, yet far from ignoring the latter quality, the firm of Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. is noted for the sterling excellence of its Diaries. They are classified in several series, for use in many different ways; some being prepared with official information and with ruled pages, for the particular use of classes and professions. Pocket-books, almanacks, tablet diaries, blotting pads, index books, and other useful accessories are included in the comprehensive catalogue of this firm's productions.

Messrs. Hudson and Hearns have entered with spirit into the production of these requirements for official, commercial, and even private use. They publish a series of Diaries specially adapted to the use of architects, surveyors, and civil engineers; and the firm has also issued, in convenient shapes and sizes, similar adjuncts of the desk and writing-table, for mercantile and general use.

The Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England has awarded its bronze medal for saving life on land to Edward Mountjoy Price, in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry in rescuing a boy from a fire at Ilfracombe, Devon, and for afterwards removing a barrel of gunpowder which was charred by the flames, thus saving the lives of the firemen and others working above the burning room. The medal has also been conferred on Mr. James McGowan, Inspector of Roads to the borough of Birkenhead, for going down, at great personal risk, into an underground passage and rescuing three men who had been rendered insensible by noxious gases, one of them dying directly he was brought to the surface.

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NOONDAY REST OF LIEUTENANT

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W.

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IN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



TKA'S PARTY UNDER DIVIDE HILL.

E. THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.

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OBITUARY.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Marian Evans, Mrs. Cross, the brilliant novelist, so celebrated under the nom de plume of George Eliot, died on the 22nd ult. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Evans, a land-agent and surveyor, resident in the neighbourhood of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and, at an early age, came to London to devote herself to literature. Her earliest works were a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus;" and, in 1853, a translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." In the interval between the two, she had largely contributed to the *Westminster Review*. Her first imaginative effort was "Scenes of Clerical Life;" but the book that established her fame was "Adam Bede," published in 1859. This was followed by "The Mill on the Floss" in 1860, by "Silas Marner" in 1861, by "Romola" in 1863, by "Felix Holt" in 1866, by "Middlemarch" in 1871, and by "Daniel Deronda" in 1876. Her death, quite unexpected, has taken from English literature one of its brightest ornaments.

ARCHDEACON WICKHAM.

The Ven. Robert Wickham, Vicar of Gresford, and late Archdeacon of St. Asaph, died at his Vicarage on the 21st ult., aged seventy-eight. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1824, a second class in "Literæ Humaniores," and was for many years Head Master of a very celebrated school at Twyford, near Winchester. He was given the vicarage of Gresford by his brother-in-law, Dr. Short, Bishop of St. Asaph, by whom he was appointed his chaplain and Archdeacon of St. Asaph. This venerable divine was the author of several religious works.

THE REV. PRECENTOR WALCOTT.

The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles Walcott, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, Author of "William of Wykeham and his Colleges," "Memorials of the Cathedrals," and several other historical and archæological works, died on the 22nd ult. at his residence in Belgrave-road. He was born in 1822, the only son of the late Admiral John Edward Walcott, of Winkton, M.P. for Christchurch, by Charlotte Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel John Nelly, Commandant Bengal Artillery, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Walcot of Walcot. He was educated at Winchester, and at Exeter College, Oxford; was for some time Curate of St. Margaret's, and Evening Lecturer at St. James's, Westminster. He married, July 20, 1852, Roseannie Elizabeth, third daughter of Major Frederick Brownlow, 79th Highlanders, and niece of Charles, first Lord Lurgan.

PROFESSOR RYMER JONES

Professor Thomas Rymer Jones, F.R.S., who died from heart disease on Dec. 10, was born at Whitby, in 1810. He studied for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital in London, and in Paris, taking out his diploma as M.R.C.S. in 1833; but at an early age relinquished his practice on account of deafness, and devoted himself to Comparative Anatomy. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London, which position he continued to hold for nearly forty years. In succession to Dr. Roget, he became Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and was also Examiner in Physiology at the University of London. Professor Rymer Jones, among many works on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, has made for himself a monument in his "General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which, although published in 1838, still continues to be the standard text-book of this very comprehensive subject.

DR. MARSHAM.

The wardenship of Merton College, Oxford, has been rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., who died on the 27th ult., at Caversfield House, Bicester, at the great age of ninety-six. Dr. Marsham, who was elected to the position of Warden of Merton so long ago as the year 1826, was the owner of considerable estates in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and was a magistrate for the former county.

ADMIRAL JOHNSON.

Admiral William Ward Percival Johnson died on the 26th ult., at his residence, Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, at the age of ninety. He entered the Navy in July, 1803, and fought on board the Victory at Trafalgar; he came ashore thirty-seven years ago. At a banquet in 1874 he stated that he had never seen salt water since, and that he knew nothing of ironclads except what he had seen on paper.

MR. G. F. ANSELL.

Mr. George Frederick Ansell, well-known in the scientific world by his fire-damp indicator (notice of which appeared in our pages a few weeks since), an instrument invented to prevent explosions in coal-mines, died on the 21st ult. He began his career by the study of surgery, but, not finding it quite congenial to his taste, he decided to attend the lectures at the Royal College of Chemistry and the Royal School of Mines, where he was soon appointed lecture assistant to Dr. Hofmann. Soon afterwards he was appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Panopticon, where he exhibited a surprisingly beautiful illuminated fountain. He was the first chemist who succeeded in volatilising gold, and he made some important additions to our knowledge of iron and steel. Lord Palmerston gave him an appointment in the Royal Mint, under the Mastership of Mr. Thomas Graham, where he rendered valuable services by his improved conduct of the works, thus making it a self-supporting institution, and thereby saving the State many thousand pounds a year. He also obtained great credit by his treatment of brittle gold. His pen was usefully employed in many ways, his most important work being that on the "Royal Mint." He also wrote the article "Money" for Ure's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. He was born March 4, 1826, and was consequently in his fifty-fifth year, when he was carried off by an attack of paralysis.

MR. MECHI.

Mr. J. J. Mechi, the well-known agriculturist, died on the 26th ult., at his residence, Tiptree Hall, Essex. Mr. Mechi was the son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who settled in England early in life, and filled a post in the household of George III. He was born in London on May 22, 1802, and was trained in a City house engaged in the Newfoundland trade. In 1827 he began business as a cutler, and realised a handsome fortune by the sale of the "magic razor-strop." In 1840 he inaugurated the agricultural projects which subsequently made his name famous. He purchased 130 acres of land at Tiptree Heath, and by means of deep drainage and steam power transformed a barren waste into a productive farm. He published several works on agriculture, and a popular edition of an account of his improved agricultural system obtained a wide circulation. In July, 1856, he was appointed to the shrievalty of London, and in the following year was elected an Alderman. As an agriculturist his merit was recognised by the presentation of a testimonial of the value of £500. He was made a member of the council of the Society of Arts, and was a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Exhibition of 1851 and the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

DELTA (Sanquhar).—We are very glad to hear from you again. Your games are always very acceptable.

W B (Caversham).—You shall have another specimen of the Hermit's problems.

D B RAI (Moorshidabad).—Your solution of No. 1914 is correct.

CAPTAIN T.—We regret we cannot use either. They are much too simple.

URIMA (Rostoff).—Thanks for the corrected diagram.

J D (Broadmoor).—Crude and crowded. Try again, using fewer pieces.

P S S (Ilford).—A capital little game, and we are obliged to you for it.

ALPHA.—Thanks for your seasonable good wishes.

E Y M (Kingston, Jamaica).—We have pleasure in complying with your request. Many thanks for the paper.

A F M (Kingston, Jamaica).—It shall be examined carefully.

DR F ST.—Thanks for the problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 received from Pierce Jones, James Atkinson, John Perkins, and L Chapelle (Malta).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1921 received from Pierce Jones, John Perkins, Charles Harrison, and Rev Edward Mills.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from H B, James Dobson, East Marden, P Jones, W Scott, T B (Chatham), H B Reynolds, W J Eggleston, D W Kell, R Jessop, S Farrant, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, B L Dyke, H Lunsford, Elsie, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, M O'Halloran, C Oswald, Ben Nevis, R Ingersoll, C S Coxe, An Old Hand, E Elsbury, R Gray, Nerina, H Blacklock, T Greenbank, Kitten, D Templeton, A Kentish Man, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G Foolbrooke, F R Jeffrey, G L Mayne, H L, C C E, W F R (Swansea), Cant, Norman Rumbelow, John Perkins, Dr. F St., Frank Littleboy, Alpha, R H Brooks, and E Louden.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE SCHACH-KALANER received from East Marden, D W Kell, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, Elsie, M O'Halloran, R Ingersoll, An Old Hand, H Blacklock, T Greenbank, Otto Fulder, F R Jeffrey, and W H Barstow.

NOTE.—Our readers will please note that in the position Haroun Al Raschid and in Mr. Kidson's sui-mate the Bishop, which in each is described as being at Queen's square, should, in both cases, be placed at King's square.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1919 AND 1920.

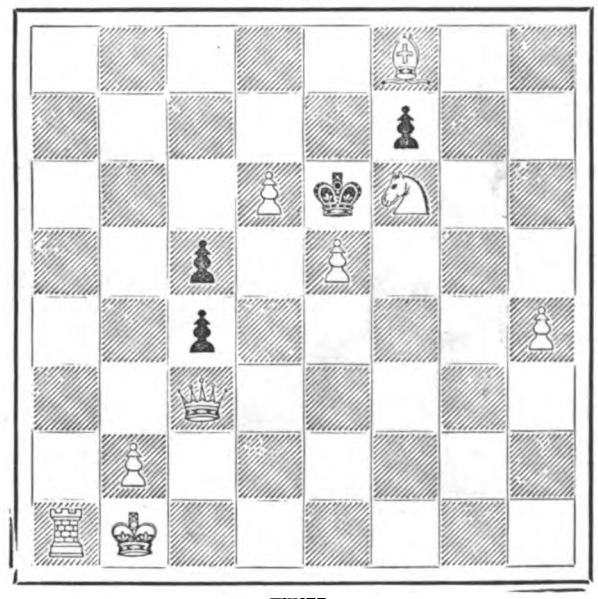
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd	R to B 8th	1. P to K 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to K 5th	Any move	2. Kt to Q 3rd	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.		3. Mates accordingly.	

In both positions the variations arising on Black's moves should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1924.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An amusing Gamelet played by correspondence between Mr. W. H. MONCK, of Dublin, and Inspector SHENELE, of Ilford, Essex.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
3. B to B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to Q 2nd	B to B 4th
Inferior to 3. P to Q 4th or 3. Q to R 5th (ch).		16. Castles	
4. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd	Inviting defeat. 16. K to B 2nd appears to be the best way to free the Rook; and, anyhow, White has less to fear on that side of the board.	
5. Q to R 5th		16.	P to Q Kt 4th
He should have played 5. P to K R 4th. The move in the text leads to a loss of time which White never recovers.		17. B to Q 5th	B to Q 6th
		18. Q to K sq	K to Q 2nd
5.	Q to B 3rd	19. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q B sq
6. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	20. Q to R sq	Kt to Kt 5th
7. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	The termination is very finely conceived, and is a pretty specimen of the smothered mate.	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. Kt to K sq	B to Kt 8th
9. P takes P *en pas.*	P takes P	22. Kt takes B	Q to B 7th (ch), and Black mated next move.
10. P to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd		
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		
12. P takes P	P takes P		

Brentano's Monthly (Brentano, 39, Union-square, New York) for November among many entertaining and instructive articles, original and selected, has a game played by Mr. Morphy, which is stated to be the great Master's first attempt at chess *sans voir*. It was played when he was but twelve years old, against his uncle, Mr. Ernest Morphy, and shows abundant promise of the power that subsequently astonished the Old World and the New, although it must be conceded that the loser's play was only so-so on the occasion. We quote the *partie* here, as we have not seen it in any collection of Morphy's games.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Paul Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. E. Morphy).	WHITE (Paul Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. E. Morphy).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to Q 5th	B takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P takes Kt	B to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	13. P to K 5th	P takes P
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	14. Q to Kt 3rd	R to K 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. B takes P (ch)	R takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Kt takes P	Q to K sq
7. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	17. P takes P	B takes P
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	18. Q R to K sq	B to R 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	19. Kt to Kt 6th	Q to Q sq
10. B to K 3rd	R to K sq	20. R to K 7th, and Black resigned.	

We can cordially recommend *Brentano's Monthly* to English amateurs. It is, we believe, the only monthly in the United States devoting space to the subject of chess, and the subscription is only 4 dols. per annum.

For the particulars of the following matches, played during the month of December, we are indebted to the honorary secretaries of the associations mentioned, Messrs. Stauffer, E. J. Line, Henry Banks, G. Adamson, and the honorary secretary of the Oxford University Club. On Dec. 2 the North London defeated the Shaftesbury by ten games to three, and on the same day the Isleworth Reading Room Club won, for the second time this season, against the Twickenham Holy Trinity Club. On Dec. 3 the Knight class of the City Club were victorious in a match against all comers from the Athenæum, Camden Town, winning by ten games to four; and on the 6th Greenwich defeated Bermondsey with a score of 5½ games to 2½. In a match between the Oxford University and Oxford City Clubs, eight players a side, the City won by thirteen games to three. We are much obliged to the honorary officials mentioned above, and regret that the pressure of other matter upon our limited space prevented their reports appearing earlier.

The *Family Journal*, a weekly paper published at Kingston, Jamaica, announces a problem tourney in which two prizes will be given for the best sets of not less than two nor more than four original two-move problems, and a special prize for the best problem contributed by any West Indian competitor who shall not have gained either of the others. We note with pleasure that a chess club is being organised in Kingston, and that his Excellency the Governor of the island has accepted the office of president.

The judges in the *Westminster Papers* problem tourney being at length satisfied that all the competing problems have been submitted to the test of publication, in accordance with the conditions of the tourney, will award the prizes in the course of the current month.

On the 21st ultimo Mr. Blackburne gave a blindfold performance at the City Club, playing six games concurrently. He won four and drew two games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 1, 1878) of Lord George Henry Cavendish, J.P., D.L., late of Ashford Hall, Ashford, Derbyshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by James Charles Cavendish, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, and for life his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, books, linen, china, glass, and effects, and his residence in Upper Eccleston-street; at her death, the said house, furniture, and effects are to pass to his son; to his said son his shares in certain named companies; and legacies and annuities to many of his indoor and outdoor servants—some of these, however, are not to be payable until the death of his wife. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; then, as to £5300 for his daughter Mrs. Alice Louisa Egerton, and £7500 for his daughter Mrs. Susan Henrietta Brand, in each case in addition to their settlements; and the ultimate residue for his said son, James Charles. The deceased was continuously for forty-six years member of Parliament for the northern division of Derbyshire.

The will (dated March 18, 1880) of Sir Francis Lycett, late of No. 18, Highbury-grove, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Dame Emily Sarah Amelia Lycett, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. Messrs. Robert Reaveley Glover, John Riley, and William Bickerstaff, the other executors named in the will, who have power reserved to them to prove hereafter, should they think fit to do so, are appointed trustees. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000, and all his furniture, plate (except his silver trowels), pictures, and effects; she is to have the possession of the silver trowels for life, and at her death they are given to his nephew, Goodwin Lucas Nash; £24,000, or such other part as may remain unpaid of the sum of £50,000, which he consented to contribute, to the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund; £5000, or such other part of a sum of £10,000 as may remain unpaid, which he consented to contribute, to the Wesleyan Provincial Chapel Building Fund for the erection of chapels in villages and small towns; and there are legacies to his trustees, nephews, nieces, butler, coachman, gardener, and others. The residue of the personalty (except chattels real) he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death, among other bequests, he gives £15,000 to the children of his late nephew Lucas Ednam Nash, and £15,000 to the children of his late niece Mary Sophia Woodward; also the following charitable legacies—viz., £5000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; £2000 each to the Lees Wesleyan School, Cambridge, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Home Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the London City Missionary Society; £1000 each to the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund and the Theological Institution, Richmond, Surrey, both in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and to the Wesleyan Westminster Normal Institution; £500 each to the Theological Institutions at Didsbury, Lancashire, and Headingley, Leeds, Yorkshire, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society, the Stranger's Friend Society in London (of which Mr. James Budgett is treasurer), the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at York-place, West Brompton, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Reedham Asylum, Caterham, the Haverstock-hill Orphan Schools, King's-cross Hospital, and the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; £200 each to the Free Hospital Gray's-inn-road, the Commercial Travellers' School at Pinner, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, Essex, St. Ann's Society Schools, Brixton, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham, the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise, the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, the British Orphan Schools, Mackenzie Park, near Slough, Bucks, and the Orphan Asylum, Watford, Herts; and £100 each to the Hospital of St. Mary, Paddington, and the Truss Society, Queen-street, Cheapside. The ultimate residue of this fund is to be divided between the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund and the Wesleyan Provincial Chapel Building Fund for the erection of chapels in villages and small towns, in the proportion of two thirds to the former and one third to the latter, but no part thereof is to be laid out in the purchase of land.

The will (dated July 1, 1875) with a codicil (dated Feb. 18, 1878) of Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B, Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, who died on Nov. 20 last, at his residence, No. 27, South-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved on the 6th ult. by the Rev. Evan Yorke Nepean, the nephew, Major-General William Parke, C.B., and John Davis Sherston, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives liberal legacies to his servants; £1000 to his niece, Mrs. Anna Maria Parke; the sword presented to General Sir John Moore by the Commanding Officers of Reserve of the Army of Egypt to J. Carrick Moore; and the residue of his property, as to one fourth to his said nephew, the Rev. E. Y. Nepean, one fourth to the said Major-General Parke, and the remaining two fourths to the said John Davis Sherston.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1880) of Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, late of No. 112, Piccadilly, and of Muirshiel, Lochurnnoch, Renfrewshire, who died on Sept. 14 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Sir Theodore Henry Brinckman, Bart., and William Henry Saltwell, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his executors £300 each; to his steward, Mr. Methven, of Muirshiel, an annuity of £50; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his nephew, Cyril Henry Edward Lambart. The deceased, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was the second son of the second Marquis of Conyngham.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1874) of Mr. Henry Brown, late of Stuart-street, Luton, Beds, who died on Sept. 7 last, was proved on Nov. 25 by Henry Brown and William Wright Brown, the sons, and Henry Southall, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £30,000. The testator makes ample provision for his wife, for his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Southall, and for the widow and children of his deceased son Richard Brown; and there are specific gifts of property to each of his two sons. The residue of his real and personal estate he divides between his said sons.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 27, 1877) of Mr. Charles Boor, late of Wimborne Minister, Dorset, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved on Nov. 22 by John Gore Porter, Henry Oakley Chislett, and Thomas Lodder, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1878) of Mr. George Constantine Edgar Bacon, banker, of Ipswich, who died on the 13th ult. at No. 1, Brunswick-square, Brighton, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Bacon, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £3500 to the Incumbent and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Saint Mary-le-Towers, Ipswich, upon trust, to invest same, and pay the dividends thereof, half yearly for ever hereafter, to the Incumbent for the time being of the said parish; and all the residue of his property he leaves to his wife absolutely.

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DEBENHAM and FREEBODY.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg respectfully to announce that their USUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK, At REDUCED PRICES, Will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 3, And continue until the end of the month.

As usual, the Made-up Departments have been carefully revised, and a large variety of models in Silk and Material Costumes, Mantles, Evening Dresses, Juvenile Dresses, Millinery, and made-up Lace will be offered greatly below ordinary prices.

In addition to the many important items in the ordinary silks thrown out for immediate sale there are some recent purchases of importance much below value.

LYONS SILK and VELVETS.—Several Thousand Yards of Coloured DRESS GROSGRAINS and POULT DE SOIE, from 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. Black Grosgrain Silks, of the best makes, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, 25 per cent under cost price. Black Satin Antique or Satin Duchesse, wide widths, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per yard. Three Hundred Dress Lengths (12 to 20 yards) of Coloured Dress Satins, 22 inches and 27 inches wide, from 5s. 9d. per yard.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dress Lengths of Plain and Coloured Foulard Serges and Merveilleux, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Two Hundred Lengths of inexpensive Fancy Silks, mixed Cashmere and Silk, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Three Hundred Lengths of Rich Lyons Brocade and other Fancy Silks, at 7s. 6d. per yard. Black Figured Satins, at 5s. 6d. per yard. Coloured Stripe Velvets, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Fancy Velvets, from 7s. 6d. per yard. Black Figured Velvet, from 7s. 6d. per yard. All Oddments, Short Lengths, and Remnants at Nominal Prices.

COSTUMES.—The WHOLE of the RICH SILK COSTUME STOCK, comprising Dresses Suitable for all occasions, will be marked much below real value. The models are of the newest character, and in good condition. Black Merveilleux and rich Brocaded Velvet Costumes, Coloured Satin de Lyon, Satin and Brocaded Velvet, for dinner or reception toilettes, at a great reduction.

Costumes in coloured Stripe Velvet, in all shades, with outdoor Cape, £7 18s. About one hundred all-wool Tweed, Beige, and Serge Costumes, at the nominal price of 35s. These dresses are of excellent quality, in good styles, and were originally from 3 gs. to 5 gs. each. About three hundred Jersey Bodices, in all colours, at 7s. 9d. each; and the "Marguerite" Elastic Cloth Jackets, silk-lined Hoods, from 21s. to 25s. A number of White Washing Dresses, perfectly fresh, at 16s. 9d. each; and a small collection of Pompadour, Sateen, and Cretonne Costumes, from 18s. 6d.

DRESS MATERIALS.—The ENTIRE STOCK of AUTUMN MATERIALS, consisting of Serges, Vigognes, Foules, Cassimires, Cordelets, Beiges, and a few early Spring Materials, will be offered at reduced prices. A Manufacturer's Stock of Wool Handkerchiefs, so much in demand this season for Dresses, at 2¾d. each, instead of 3s. 6d. A large collection of useful materials in convenient lengths for Children's, Servants', or general use, at reduced rates.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—A LARGE STOCK of COSTUMES, suitable for Children from Two to Sixteen years of age, in Broché, Plush, Velveteen, Cashmere, and Serge, and a few light Summer Costumes, from 30s. each. Paletots and Jackets in the newest shapes, including the "Mother Hubbard" and "Mother Goose," and a selection of useful Ulsters, all sizes, at reduced prices.

EVENING DRESSES.—The Stock in this Department is in good condition; but the reductions include MODELS in TARLATAN suitable for Young Ladies, from 8s. 6d.; Nets and Tulles, from 21s.; Llamas and Cashmeres, from 30s.; Madras Nets, 28s. 6d.; Muslins, 48s. 6d.; Black and Coloured Spanish Lace, from 63s.; and numerous others at proportionately low prices.

MANTLES.—A large Assortment of Handsome MANTLES, in Plain and Broché Satin, including several extremely rich French Models, at very low prices. Cashmere Cloaks, lined squirrel, from 3 guineas to 10 guineas. Rich Sealskin Paletots from £18 to £40. Evening Cloaks, Dolmans, and Visites, lined and wadded, from 42s. Ulsters and Travelling Cloaks in Waterproof Cloth, Tailor-made Cloth Coats for Young Ladies, Cloth Mantles and Visites, trimmed fur, at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVES.—A large parcel of Grenoble KID GLOVES, in Light, Drab, Dark Colours, and Black, at 11s. 6d. for six pairs; also four-button, Light, White, Dark Colour, and Black, at 14s. 6d. for six pairs.

First choice Brussels Kid Gloves, hand-sewn, in dark colours, at 14s. 6d. the half dozen. Ladies' Spring Top lined Gloves, best make, 2s. 11d. per pair. Children's one-button Tan Dogskin Gloves, 10½d. per pair. "Oddments" in Kid Gloves from 1s. per pair.

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DEBENHAM and FREEBODY have PURCHASED, at a very considerable Reduction from Cost Price, the entire STOCK of the old-established Business of LAUGHER and COSENS (Real Lace, Underclothing, and Millinery Warehouse), 97, Oxford-street, and will OFFER it for SALE during the month of JANUARY. The Stock consists almost exclusively of choice and well-selected goods, but it will be marked about Half Price to secure a prompt sale.—DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, W.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real White Brussels Flouncings, Squares, Half Squares, &c., at less than Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Honiton Squares, Half Squares, Tunics, &c., at Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Black Chantilly Point Squares, Half Squares, Flouncings, Laces, &c., at less than Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Point de Gaze Lace, from 1 to 12 inches wide, from 5s. to £10 per yard; Duchesse, Venise, Argentan, &c., from 1 to 4 inches, from 2s. 9d. to 68s. 6d.; Brussels Flat Appliquée and Mélange, from 2 to 15 inches, 2s. 11d. to 63s. per yard; Honiton, Real Valenciennes, Real Torchon, Real Spanish Mantillas.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—About 100 Real Lace Handkerchiefs and from fifty to sixty Real Lace Scarves, Fichus, Gilets, Collars, &c., in Valenciennes, Duchess Point, Point de Venise, Black Appliquée, Honiton, Raguse, Point de Flandre, Torchon, Brabant, &c., much reduced. Fifty dozen Coloured, Printed, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 1s. each. Cream Alençon Scarves and White Brabant Scarves at 1s. each.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PALACE SOAP.
PIESSE and LUBIN are the only makers of this exquisite Soap. Single Cakes, 5s.; or six, in a carton, 27s. 6d. PIESSE and LUBIN also make a great variety of fine Toilet Soaps, such as Opoponax Soap, Frangipanni Soap; also charming flower scented soaps, as Rose Soap, Violet Soap, Mélange Soap, &c. Single Cakes, 2s. 6d.; or six, in a carton, 14s.
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SWEET SACHETS.
PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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HENRY CAPT'S GENEVA WATCHES. SPECIALITE REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, &c. Special Workmen for Repairs.
London Branch, 151, Regent-street, London.

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, very handsome, and in exact representation of 18-carat, accurate time-keepers, full jewelled. Ladies and Gent.'s sizes from 21s., free by post registered. Illustrated Price-Lists and Press Opinions post-free.—C. C. ROWE, 92, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATS'-EYES. OPALS. EMERALDS.
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18, New Bond-street, W.
INTRODUCER of 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY and ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, (MACHINE-MADE).
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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N., AND RELICS OF H.M.S. TERROR (1847), WITH VIEW OF VICTORY POINT, KING WILLIAM'S LAND.



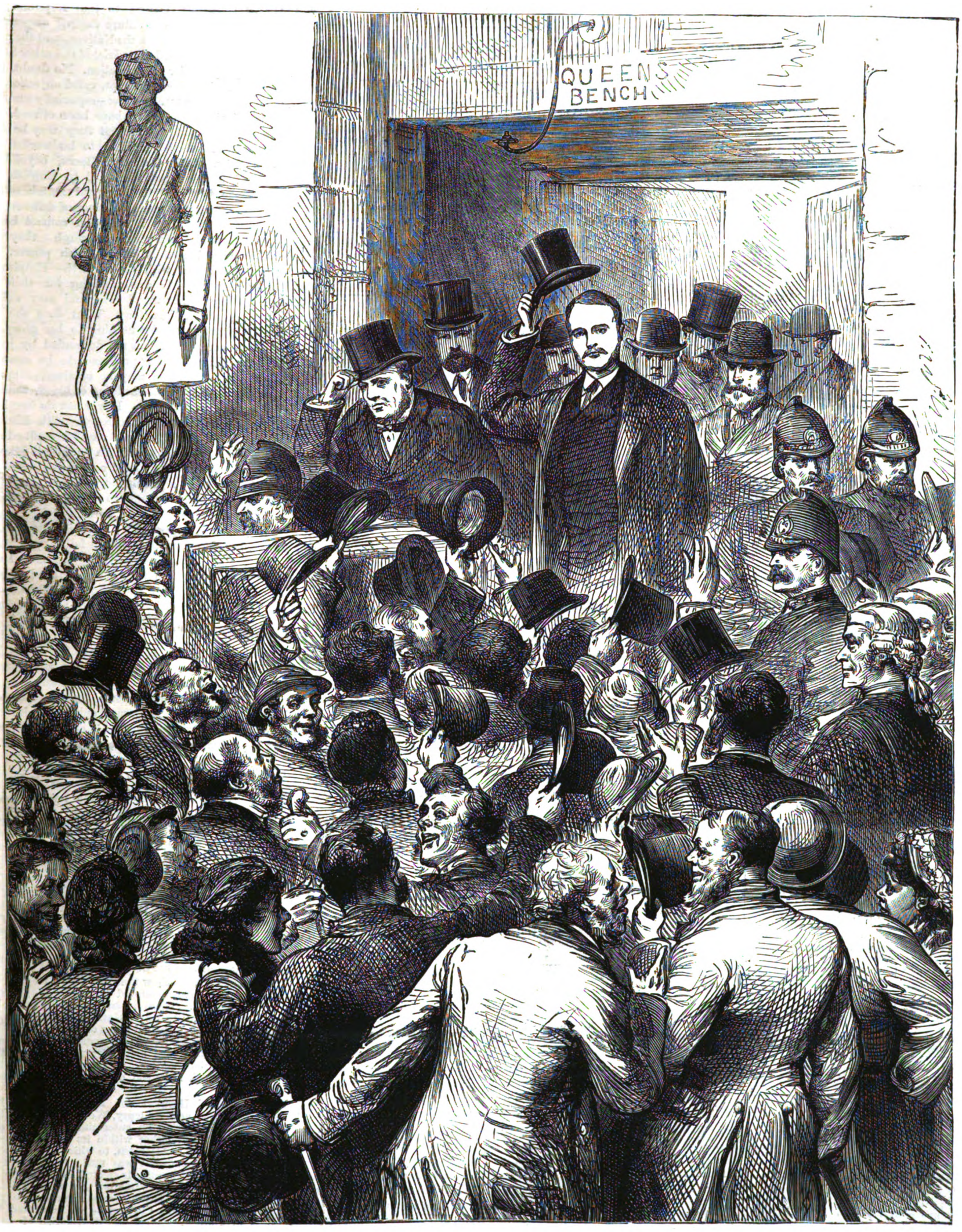
MONUMENT ERECTED BY LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA OVER THE GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N.: VIEW TOWARDS FRANKLIN POINT.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2173.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN: THE TRAVERSERS LEAVING THE COURT.—SEE PAGE 30.

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BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at No. 3, York-gate, Regent's Park, Mrs. Silver, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at The Durdans, Epsom, Lady Rosebery, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Stafford House, St. James's, Viscountess Tarbat, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 27, at Holy Trinity, New Westminster, British Columbia, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster, William S. Jemmett, Captain late of H.M. 15th and 41st Regiment, to Fanny Rosa Woods, second daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia.

On the 29th ult., at St. Luke's Church, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. Chichester Reade, M.A., LL.D., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. Jellie, Curate, Sydney Annesley Reade, M.A., LL.D., to Laura Annie Augusta Faddy (Nynee), second daughter of Major Lang P. Faddy, of Palampore, Punjaub, late 27th Bengal N.I., and niece of General Faddy, Fingaske, Lower Norwood. No cards. Indian papers please copy.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's, the parish church of Moseley (by license), by the Rev. William Harrison Colmore, Vicar, Ephraim Ball, of Halesowen, Worcestershire, to his cousin, Ellen Hill, of Moseley, Worcestershire.

On the 21st ult., at Ballymore church, county of Westmeath, diocese of Meath, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Rector of Duffield, Derbyshire, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. O. Tibeaudeauz, Ballymore, Robert Eltham Lowry, of Romsey House, county of Tyrone, D.L., to Dorothea Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Folliott, of View Cross, Cheshire.

On the 1st inst., at Christ Church, Southgate, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. Baird, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Thomas, Vicar of Wood-green, Herbert Okell, solicitor, Glasgow, to Helena, daughter of John S. Lee, Esq., of Cannon Hill, Southgate.

On the 27th ult., at St. Anne's, Soho, Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Lovelace, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's, Wakefield, the residence of his brother, R. B. Mackie, Esq., M.P., after a few days' illness, David Mackie, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Portobello, Sir William Coote Seton, Bart., of Pitmeddon, Aberdeenshire.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.

Sunday, Jan. 9.

Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878.
First Sunday after Epiphany.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah li.; Matt. v. 33. Evening Lessons: Isaiah liii. 13, and liii. or liv.; Acts v. 17.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. William Barker.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Hessey.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m. Rev. Prebendary Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Plough Monday.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on the French Revolution).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Trunk).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 (discussion on the Land Question in 1880).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lettsomian Lecture by Sir Joseph Fayrer).
School of Mines, lectures to working men, 8 p.m. (Mr. Warington W. Smyth on Minerals—first of six lectures).

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Hilary Law Sittings begin.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 30.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. James Abernethy).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Biblical Archæology Society, 8 p.m., anniversary (Mr. T. G. Pinches on Early Babylonian History).

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Shoulder and Arm).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Fleeming Jenkin on a Sanitary Protection Association for London).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Cambridge Hilary Term begins.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. H. Blackburn on Popular Illustration).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries (elections), 8.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Oxford Hilary Term begins.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Fore-Arm and Hand).
Clinical Society, anniversary, 8.30.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (a Dictionary evening).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, anniversary.
Stockport Poultry and Dog Show (two days).

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Full Moon, 11.34 a.m.
The British Museum opened, 1759.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 9 P.M.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec. 26	29·640	34·2	29·8	·86	8	36·9	29·8	W. SSW.	112	0·185
27	29·412	42·9	42·7	·99	9	49·7	32·9	E. NW. NNE.	200	0·230
28	29·567	51·1	48·2	·91	8	54·1	47·7	SSW. SW.	344	0·050
29	29·245	46·9	44·0	·90	10	52·5	41·8	SSW. S.	502	0·650*
30	29·442	33·1	32·7	·99	6	43·6	32·0	SSW. NNW.	190	0·030†
31	30·170	31·3	29·8	·86	5	36·9	32·2	NNW.	166	0·000
Jan. 1	30·322	38·1	36·7	·95	9	42·0	32·2	W.	122	0·000

* Rain and snow. † Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·703	29·321	29·564	29·442	29·352	30·069	30·347	
Temperature of Air	33·1°	46·8°	52·9°	50·6°	34·8°	35·0°	35·2°	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	31·6°	46·0°	50·5°	48·1°	34·3°	33·4°	34·4°	
Direction of Wind	wsw.	sw.	sw.	s.	s.	NNW.	w.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 25	8 55	9 33	10 13	10 53	11 30	—	0 5	0 33	0 58	1 20	1 40	2 3	2 20

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. Characters by the celebrated NOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mesdames Maud Howard, Cohens, and Julie; Mdlles. Zaull and Zanfretta, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Lauri. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Box-Office open Daily, from Ten to Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, in Two Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS at 9.30—Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien dei Franchi. Doors open at 7.15. Performance commences at a Quarter to Eight precisely. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS To-day (Saturday), and Saturday, Jan. 15 (the Last Morning Performance of this Play for the present), at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Ten to Five Daily, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH
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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
Vide the whole of the leading papers.
Performances will be given throughout the present week,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at Three (until Jan. 13),
EVERY NIGHT, at Eight,
Throughout the Holidays.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
No fees.

THE MOST GIGANTIC AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,
Until Jan. 13, when the Performances will be resumed in their regular order,
EVERY AFTERNOON at Three.
EVERY NIGHT at Eight.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
The World-Famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
Increased to
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.
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SEVENTY PERFORMERS.
Each one of known eminence.
PROUDLY DEFYING ALL RIVALRY.
Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.

MR. CARRODUS will give a Performance on the VIOLIN at ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 28, Old Bond-street, and Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Seventy-Seven of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—from July to December, 1880—will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

"What of the Transvaal?" is the question which the thoughtful inhabitants of Great Britain have most frequently put to each other since Christmas down to the opening of Parliament, on Thursday last. Lord Carnarvon's scheme of annexation has issued in an unexpected disaster. It may have been a wise and politic measure—though this, we see, is contested by Earl Grey in the *Nineteenth Century*, and on seemingly reasonable grounds; but it was carried into effect too brusquely, too inconsiderately, in a word, too imperiously, to allow of its securing the good results which might have been anticipated for it. Thus it happens occasionally in all walks of life, private and public. We pinch the unripe fruit to bring it to earlier maturity, and instead of ripening it rots. There may be little in the conduct of the Boers to commend it or them to sympathising admiration. They may have dealt unjustly and rapaciously with their Kaffir neighbours. They may have woefully mismanaged their own internal Government, and by their mismanagement evoked dangerous conditions for English colonists. Their ill habits cause mischief, not to themselves only, but to others who were guiltless of all responsibility for their proceedings. But, at any rate, they were an independent people, and professed to set a high value upon that independence. The methods by which the Transvaal was handed over to British Power, when closely examined, prove to have been unfair and high-handed. It left a permanently bad impression upon the Boers which they did not conceal. They gave us fair warning that they would attempt to regain their self-government, and, if we may so describe it, their national independence, even by force if necessary. They have made good their words, and they are virtually in possession of the country which they regard as their own. British authority scarcely exists in the Transvaal beyond the narrow spaces somewhat precariously held by British troops. For some six weeks to come, the Republic will remain master of the situation. One serious calamity has already overtaken a portion of our troops. A military surprise has caused the loss of many lives, and has, for the moment, lowered the prestige of the Queen's Army in South Africa. Such is the latest Christmas gift presented to us.

In a mere military point of view, the incidents to which we have adverted, although lamentable, need not be looked at with despondency. They are far less important, for instance, than was the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The stake at issue is incomparably smaller than they were then; the chances against us are incomparably fewer. But the insurrection not only comes at an inconvenient time, inasmuch as it distracts attention from affairs nearer home; but it presents elements with which it may be found difficult to deal when the insurgent spirit has been ultimately repressed. Of course, there is a hurry hither and thither of troops; a gathering of transports; a busy time in our chief arsenals; a sudden departure of military men for what is called the seat of war. All this we may have looked for, and for all this we shall be called upon hereafter to pay. But when the sword has done its work (if, indeed, the edge of it must be tested) what then? Are we to have a second Ireland in South Africa? Are we to govern a Dutch population quite irrespectively of Dutch ideas? Shall we once more make the mistake of under-estimating the force of traditional sentiment, and of raising to supremacy the maxim of "iron and blood"? We trust not. We see no reason for making a desolation in the Transvaal and calling it peace. We see no reason for exciting in the minds of the descendants of Dutch forefathers in South Africa a sense of humiliation, or for rousing a feeling of latent hatred. If we are but willing to give up pretensions which we can hardly be said to have yet established, our relations with the Transvaal Boers may be adjusted upon a basis as honourable to ourselves as it is passionately desired by them. Their Proclamation indicates (all the circumstances being taken into account) a moderation of temper hardly to have been expected. As summarised by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the following are the terms offered to British authority on the assumption that the independence of the Transvaal is recognised—Forgiveness to all opponents; the retention of their position by all existing officials; the admission of a British Consul to the Republic; the sanctioning of all public expenditure during annexation; the adoption of arbitration with the Natives, and the prosecution of a Native policy, with the advice of the other States; and, lastly, a proposal for confederation. No doubt, there are objections to be taken—perhaps, valid objections—to the acceptance of these terms *en bloc*—especially under the conditions subject to which they have been offered. But they certainly show, at any rate, if they may be fairly trusted, that there are other elements to be worked upon in the disposition of the Transvaal Boers, beyond and above that of simple fanatical hatred to English rule. They have some foresight, these rugged Dutch settlers. They have also some prudence and power of self-restraint. They must know that their insurrection cannot be permanently successful, and that, although they have successfully crossed swords with British power, their resources, as compared with those of the Empire, are so pitifully scanty as to avail nothing for their permanent advantage. Meanwhile, England may well ask herself some pertinent questions. What does she want with the Transvaal? It adds nothing to her glory. Its annexation to her territories is not demanded by justice. All that she professes, or has professed, to be concerned in obtaining by annexation may be obtained otherwise, and, if obtained without the shedding of blood, will be so much the better for humanity. It will not do for her, in dealing with semi-barbarian tribes, or with European settlers of foreign extraction not very far exalted above them, to stand rigidly upon points of political etiquette. A slight concession now may have a more beneficial effect upon all parties than a much larger concession after a long interval of angry estrangement. We may have in this, as in a more important case, to exhibit force enough to suppress organised opposition; but it is quite true, and, we believe, her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the truth, that "force is no remedy." We may have to restrain the patient whilst we are engaged in healing his malady; but the process of restriction should be as little harmful as possible, and should never be mistaken for that of cure.

Doubtless, the whole subject will come before Parliament at an early period of the Session. Events will force it upon the attention of the Legislature. It needs a full discussion—a discussion from which even the Colonial Office may derive some suitable suggestions applicable not to the Transvaal only, but also to the affairs of other Colonial provinces. It is no Party question, and we hope it will not be debated in a Party spirit.

According to a kindly custom which has prevailed on the first Sunday of the New Year for the past eleven years, about 1000 of the poorest inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Gray's-yard were on Sunday treated to what is known in the locality as the "annual breakfast." The gathering took place in the building which serves the purposes of church and schools, in a court branching off James-street, Oxford-street, known as Gray's-yard Ragged Church.

Lord Rosebery, at his half-yearly audit, remitted 15 per cent of the rents due from all the tenants on his Buckinghamshire estates; Sir Thomas C. C. Western, Bart., has given notice to the tenants of his estates in Essex and Suffolk that he intends to return them 10 per cent on their half years' rent; and at the recent rent audits of Lord Donington 15 per cent was returned to all tenants on his Lordship's estates in Leicestershire and Derbyshire. This is the fourth audit at which the same amount has been returned.

The revenue returns show that the gross receipts during the past quarter have amounted to £19,539,664, being a net increase of £923,107. There is an increase in every branch except that of miscellaneous receipts, which shows a falling off of £35,039. The principal items of increase are:—Excise, £240,000; stamps, £380,000; property and income tax, £174,000; and post-office and telegraph service, £77,000. During the past nine months the revenue shows a net increase of £2,025,335, which is spread over every branch except the Customs.

The West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, Welbeck-street, celebrated the New Year by giving an entertainment to the children undergoing treatment either within its walls or at the hands of the medical staff. After tea, to which the mothers were also invited, an adjournment was made to the floor above, where the electrical apparatus is erected, including the largest medical battery in Europe. But on this occasion science as represented by galvanic batteries was subordinate to pleasure in the form of a giant Christmas-tree, presented by the Countess of Dudley. After the distribution of toys, the children were delighted with the wonders of a magic lantern.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not offer any apology for having been as yet wholly silent on the subject of the death of the famous English writer known as "George Eliot;" but some little explanation of the reasons for my reticence on a topic which has moved lettered society so deeply may not be out of place, here. Purely mechanical causes connected with the production of this Journal precluded me from giving last week even an obituary notice of the illustrious writer of "Adam Bede;" and meanwhile, all that I could have feebly said in eulogy of the splendid genius of the greatest female writer of fiction that England has produced, was said, most eloquently and most forcibly, in the *Times*, in the *Saturday Review*, and in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

As for any biographical details concerning "George Eliot," I had absolutely none to give. I never saw her, as as Miss Marion Evans, as Mrs. G. L. Lewes, or as Mrs. Cross. And I have known but very few persons indeed (among a tolerably wide acquaintance, extending over thirty years) who knew her intimately. I remember, in 1866, I think, at Venice, asking Mr. George Meredith, the author of the "Shaving of Shagpat," and many novels, whether he had ever seen the writer of "Silas Marner," and "The Mill on the Floss." He told me that he was acquainted with the lady, and gave a graphic description of her. I recall, in particular, his mention of the peculiarly fascinating expression of her eye. For the rest, there my knowledge ended. In 1860, I used to meet Mr. G. H. Lewes at the memorable "Cornhill" dinners, at which Mr. George Smith was wont to entertain the contributors to the *Cornhill Magazine*—Thackeray, Browning, Leighton, Millais, Anthony Trollope, Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Edwin Landseer, John Oxenford, of such was the staple of the guests;—but I never met the author of "Romola."

And, on the whole, only a very small number of professional people of letters seem to have been cognisant of the individuality of "George Eliot." She was, after a manner, an abstraction, an impalpability. No photographs of her, to my knowledge, were ever visible in the shop windows. Her name appeared on no committee lists, nor in connection with any literary or social enterprise. The scant biography of her published in "Men of the Time" turned out, at her death, to be altogether erroneous; yet the inaccuracies were never authoritatively contradicted during her lifetime. That she had been Miss Evans; that she had contributed to the *Westminster Review*, and translated Strauss's "Leben Jesu;" that she was the authoress of the "Scenes from Clerical Life," and of the novels which have gained for her imperishable fame: this was substantially the sum of all that was known touching the gifted woman who occupied even a higher place in English literature than George Sand did in the literature of France. Even now that she is no more—apart from exhaustive essays on her style—not much is known about her, personally, than that she was fond of attending the Monday Popular Concerts. The last hope of those who are (legitimately) curious to know what manner of woman George Eliot was lies in the contingency of her having maintained an extensive correspondence with a select few among distinguished philosophers and men of letters, and of that correspondence one day seeing the light. But we—or our nephews—may have to wait twenty years before the letters of "George Eliot," if she have left any, are published.

Which is your favourite among her novels? "Romola" I never read, for the strongest of reasons. I read it no more than I read, "Framley Parsonage" or the "Studies in Animal Life," or than I read "The Adventures of Philip," until that last named work appeared in a completed form. I was writing myself in the "Cornhill" when "Romola" was begun, and I have an invincible repugnance to reading a magazine in which anything of my own is published. So I used to look at Mr. Millais's pictures to "Framley Parsonage" and Sir Leighton's illustrations to "Romola," and leave the letterpress unread. I think that it is honester to make a full confession of the books of which you have no knowledge than to boast of the paper-knife smattering which you may have picked up about them in reviews.

A very pleasant and novel feature in the *Era Almanack and Annual* for 1881, which I have just seen, is the section devoted to a collection of pretty and graceful pen-and-ink sketches, reproduced by one of the "processes," and bearing the generic title, "How Actors Draw." In some twenty pages full of animation some of our leading dramatic artists exhibit their talent for "drawing," not in a professional or box, pit, and gallery filling sense, but graphically. Mrs. Keeley, who, as Mr. Edward Ledger, the editor of the *Era Almanack*, cogently remarks, has every right to be considered a veteran draughtswoman, seeing that she first drew breath some seventy-five years ago, heads the list of contributors to the "Eratic" Art Gallery with a pretty "land and water scape" called "A Bad Reflection." But it is a very good one, dear Mrs. Keeley. Miss Kathleen Compton, again, writes, "Dear Mr. Ledger; please, I can't;" but Miss Compton can, for she has drawn a feminine hand holding a quill pen most deftly. Mr. Arthur Pinero's sketch, "M. Alfred Meynard" in the "Corsican Brothers," at the Lyceum, is a very droll caricature; and real technical excellence, in the Caldecott *cum* Kate Greenaway style, is shown in Miss Nellie Hatherly's full-length figure of a milkmaid. Mr. Luke Fildes should look to his laurels. Miss Hatherly's maid that carries the milking-pail treads on the pretty heels of the famous "Betty."

Mr. Kendal has produced a sketch of his own head as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" which puzzles me. Hitherto I had thought that the accomplished co-manager of the St. James's was of the purest Saxon extraction, and that William, whom he recently so admirably impersonated, was likewise a Briton born; but in Mr Kendal's drawing his complexion is that of a dusky Ethiopian. The William of the Almanack may be defined as "an arrangement in Nubian blacking." Mr. Maltby, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. Celli, Miss Louise Moodie, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Miss Geneviève Ward, Mr. Howard Paul, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Miss Maud Milton are, among others, conspicuous by their artistic talent; and Mr. J. L. Toole closes the procession of "scenic artists" with an outrageously droll scrawl of "A Roman Cottage" and "A Roman Head."

Although I am very frequently accused of egotism because, writing these "Echoes" in the first person singular, I say "I" and not "We," I do not think anyone will charge me with an attempt to puff any book or books which in bygone years I may have written. Indeed, it is with the extremest rarity that I ever allude to these performances of the past; and as most of my books are out of print and nearly all of them must be completely forgotten, the younger generation of my readers very probably know me only as "the compiler of a column of gossip" in this journal, and are unaware that some twenty years ago I was, in a small way, an author. It happens, however, that so cruel (although I have not the least doubt innocent) an act of literary injustice has been done to me by the compiler of a book which has had and is having an enormous circulation, that I am constrained to write these few lines in self vindication.

The work to which I refer is a large volume of nearly seven hundred pages, entitled "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," being "selections from the writings of the most celebrated authors, from the earliest to the present time," compiled and analytically arranged by Henry Southgate. The edition of which I have a copy is dated 1875, and bears on the titlepage "Twenty-Fifth Thousand." This immense issue has, apparently, been exhausted; for, only the other day, I saw a new edition advertised. At page 138 I find quoted, under the head of "Custom-House Officers—Different Manners of," a passage of forty-two solid lines of prose, the authorship of which is ascribed to the late Mr. Charles Dickens. Every word in the passage is of my writing, and the extract is taken bodily from a book of mine, called "A Journey Due North," which was published by Mr. Bentley some two-and-twenty years ago. The apology of the compiler will probably be that he cut the quotation from "Household Words," in which "A Journey Due North" originally appeared as a series of anonymous essays; but the passage which he has appropriated and ascribed to the wrong writer happens to occur in a description of the Custom House at St. Petersburg; and surely one might expect the gentleman with the scissors and paste-pot to have known that Mr. Dickens was never in Russia in his life.

I call attention to this simply for the reason that—drawing the line only at the edition of 1875—I have manifestly been wronged five-and-twenty thousand times over; and, giving to each copy of such a work of reference as "Many Thoughts of Many Minds" the very moderate average of eight readers, it follows that two hundred thousand persons may be labouring under the impression that Mr. Charles Dickens, and not the present writer, is the author of the passage in question. The blunder is, moreover, an injury to the memory of an illustrious English writer, who would never have penned such at urgid, slovenly piece of verbiage as I find the description of the Russian Custom House to be now.

Some weeks ago I half inadvertently and half intentionally misquoted a famous couplet in "Hudibras," giving it the commonly erroneous form—

> The man convinced against his will,
> Is of the same opinion still.

A strong contingent of students of "Hudibras" (or of Dictionaries of Quotations) at once rushed forward to correct me; and I am very much obliged to them all. I will not give the correct quotation here, preferring to send my readers to "Hudibras" itself—a most salutary expedition. But when I say that the misquotation was half intentional, I mean that, all paradoxical as it may seem, that state of mind is quite comprehensible in which we are "convinced" against our will, and yet are "of the same opinion still;" and it is probably in consequence of the frequency of such a mental condition that an erroneous sense is given to Butler's verses.

For example, take the case of "wheat meal" or "whole meal" bread, about which a mild agitation is in progress just now. I find in my common-place books numerous extracts made years ago from Dr. Pereira, Dr. Paris, Mr. Todd, and other authorities on Food and Diet, respecting the nutritive qualities of brown bread as against "fine white bread;" but the movement against the latter has lately taken a tangible form in the shape of a "Bread Reform League," composed of lady and gentlemen philanthropists, who are anxious that our bread should be made not from fine white wheaten flour, but from the meal, the whole meal, and nothing but the meal. Of this League Miss Yates, a member of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, is the zealous honorary secretary, and she has lectured and spoken at conferences, and addressed letters to the newspapers conclusively demonstrating that "whole meal" bread—which differs considerably from brown bread, is the most wholesome and nutritious form of the staff of life—and that after a little education of the popular taste such whole meal bread would be found the most palatable.

But prejudice, Miss Yates. Do you know any oak that throws out stronger roots than prejudice does? The arguments of the Bread Reform Leaguers (who are wholly uncommercial, and are actuated solely by socially philanthropic motives) seem calculated to carry conviction to the most obdurate minds. Professor Church, in his standard work on "Food," has told us that the great superiority of whole meal over white flour consists in the much larger proportion of bone-forming substances which the whole meal contains—namely, 1·7 of mineral matter, whereas white flour only contains 0·7; and the illustrious Liebig further states that whole meal contains ·200 per cent more phosphatic salts than the white flour. And it is these phosphatic salts, the Leaguers tell us, which form bones and flesh, and nourish the brain, nerves, and tissues.

Are you convinced? Alas! I am afraid that in vast numbers of instances people will be convinced against their will, and (justifying the popular paradox, which I quoted as from "Hudibras") remain "of the same opinion still." It is mainly a question of colour. Foremost among the civilised nations, the English, the Americans, and the French insist on giving pre-eminence to bread of unsmirched whiteness. I wonder whether the prejudice in favour of "fine white bread" will be broken down in my time. I have witnessed the signal failure of attempts to persuade the community at large to accept lentils and haricots as staple articles of diet; to beguile them into eating horseflesh; to induce the working man to drink cheap claret; and the Irish to vary their rations of potatoes by a diet of maize or Indian corn. In all these cases prejudice has proved to be stronger than reason and common-sense.

Blanqui is dead. The arch-conspirator, who was the son of Dominique Blanqui, a member of the French Council of Five Hundred, and may be said to have been born with Revolutionary blood in his veins, was seventy-five years of age, and was born at Nice, the birthplace of a far nobler Revolutionist, Garibaldi. So soon as he came to man's estate (possibly he had been a conspirator against the ushers at school) he began to conspire; and he was wounded in a street-revolt in Paris so far back as 1827. He fought again in the Revolution of July, 1830. He was one of the most active propagators of the doctrines which led to the Revolution of 1848. He was suspected of complicity with the Corsican Fieschi, who, with Pepin and Morey, attempted the assassination of Louis Philippe by means of an "Infernal Machine" (the *mitrailleuse* and the Gatling gun have been invented since Fieschi's time). He was a member of the "Society of the Seasons" and the "Montagnards." He was implicated in the insurrection organised by Barbès in 1839. He compassed and headed an armed revolt against the Republic which he had helped to make in 1848. He conspired against the Empire and against the Republic of 1871. I only wonder that he did not conspire against the Commune. Possibly he did. At least one half of his long, acrimonious, and mischievous life was passed in gaol. Ultimately, after his release from the prison of Clairvaux, he appears to have taken to conspiring against himself by publishing a journal of which the very title was an outrage to religious feeling. A very strange, "uncanny" personage the late Louis Auguste Blanqui. His private character was, I believe, blameless, and even amiable. He appears, also, to have been a man of some erudition, considerably versed in the mathematics, and much given to astronomical investigations. Fancy studying the planets from between the iron bars of a dungeon window!

The Paris *Figaro* paid poor old Blanqui the equivocal compliment of publishing a long biographical notice of him, roundly abusing him into the bargain, while he was on his death-bed. "Before these lines are in print," wrote the amiable *ante-mortem* Examiner, "Blanqui will probably be no more." The public were then informed that the man who had not yet breathed his last gasp had been a traitor to his fellow-contributors, and was, on the whole, a very bad man.

Last Monday night, after I had witnessed the magnificent performance of Mr. Tennyson's "Cup" at the Lyceum, I crossed the Bridge of Waterloo—no longer a Bridge of Sighs, but of Smiles elicited by the abolition of the tolls—and betook myself to an establishment which was once known as "The Vic":—Queen Victoria's Own Theayter," indeed, as celebrated by Mrs. Brown, and formerly known as the Cobourg. Its name was changed to the Victoria in consequence of the theatre having been once honoured by a visit from her Majesty when Princess Victoria.

Social philanthropy has taken possession of the "Vic," which is now known as the Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall. A commodious coffee-tavern is attached to the hall, and the Limited Company of which, I believe, Mr. Ernest Hart is chairman, seem to be resolved to do everything in their power to minister to the amusement of the people in connection with the cause of Temperance. Obviously, nothing of an alcoholic nature is sold in the building; but smoking is permitted in all parts of the house. I was able to stop only a very short time in the balcony-stall, for admission to which I paid two shillings; and I regret the compulsory brevity of my stay all the more because the portion of the entertainment which I witnessed was certainly not one calling for favourable comment. I heard a very long, stupid, and vulgar comic song and recitation—or songs and recitations, for the singer was repeatedly encored, and was continually returning to the stage, and "breaking out in a fresh place" about Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. An incidental allusion to the Father of Mankind "coming home from a dog-fight," did not strike me as particularly witty or decorous; nor did I sympathise with the subsequent roars of laughter which greeted a recitation descriptive of the passion of Love, which struck me as being both dull and coarse. The rest of the programme read well, "Splendid Ballad Vocalists," "Silver Chime Carillonneurs and Ocarina Quintette," "American Comiques," "Wonderful Equilibrists, Juggler and Barrel Artists," "Roman Gladiators with Lime Light effects," "Mr. Arthur Lloyd, the renowned Author, Composer, and Comic Vocalist," "Walter Thornbury (poor Walter Thornbury!), the Lightning Cartoonist, who in one minute will sketch the Ocean with Ship in full sail and Captain Webb Swimming," and last, not least, the "Jolly Nash;" all this gave promise of furnishing forth an adequate music-hall entertainment. The hall (which is handsomely decorated) was fairly filled with a very well-behaved audience. The demand for refreshments did not appear to be very extensive. I sincerely hope that this well-meant experiment may prove successful; yet, from experience of the performances of The People's Entertainment Society, I am inclined to think that the audience at the "Vic" would understand and appreciate vocal music of a refined order quite as well, if not better, than they do coarse and stupid "comic" songs about "Adam and Eve," and the like. I should add that there is a capital band of instrumentalists at the Royal Victoria Music-Hall.

G. A. S.

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SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER IN DUBLIN.— SEE PAGE 30.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE: MR. BOYTON BURNING THE DUKE OF LEINSTER'S LEASES ON A "'98 PIKE" IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF KILDARE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.

Four-and-twenty individual figures, arranged in three rows, present themselves, each in his or her characteristic attitude, as designed by Mr. F. Barnard, to challenge the discernment of parties meeting for the seasonable mirth of "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will." The "King of Hearts" is Mr. Percy Vere, and Miss Ogle is the "Queen of Hearts," these two being manifestly intent upon exercising their personal fascinations to win dominion over the largest possible number of subjects, belonging to the opposite sex. Those following compose a long train of social varieties, oddities, and eccentricities, which may be met with not only on Twelfth Night, but any night or day of the twelvemonth. The energetic gestures and declamatory voice of the barrister, Mr. Wigan Gowan, are daily engaged, for a competent fee, in advocating good or bad cases at some of our Law Courts. Miss T. Ann Bunn Fyte, the indefatigable patroness of all manner of parish and congregational tea-parties, and a very charitable lady, is always prepared to sell us a few tickets for the next entertainment of that sort. The next two couples are very well matched; Mr. Crutchpick Tooth is worthy of Miss Catchfool, and their courtship goes on quite easily over the bar counter in the refreshment-room. Miss Flora Parson Someday has already got the portrait of the Rev. R. Arthur Rye Church suspended in her room; and she is making suspenders for the original, against his early capture. In the second row of characters, besides one or two notable in private society, we recognise the medical swell, the military swell, and two or three London actors and actresses, or public singers, performing their favourite parts. The third line begins with a pair of skaters, a gentleman and a lady, one of whom, at least, has attained some degree of skill in practice on the spacious pond at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. A certain Indian Native Prince, long since naturalised in England, will at once be recognised by those who have seen him, though a slight liberty has been taken with his proper name. Farther on, we meet with an hospital doctor and an hospital nurse, who turn their backs on each other with strong expressions of mutual dislike. The gouty old gentleman, Sir Bunyan Abercorn, is a perfect contrast to the ballet-dancer in the matter of tripping it on the light fantastic toe. Many of our readers, even without the aid of the significant names invented for these characters, would have no difficulty in identifying some of the persons meant, or the incidents to which they playfully allude.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The trial of fourteen leaders of the Irish Land League, which began on the Tuesday of last week in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, has been continued every day since, except last Saturday and Sunday. The defendants, or "traversers" as they are styled in this Court, are Messrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P.; Thomas Sexton, M.P.; Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Land League; Patrick Egan, hon. treasurer of the Land League; T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; John Dillon, M.P.; Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P.; Michael O'Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Land League; Michael Boyton, Patrick Joseph Gordon, Matthew Harris, John W. Mally, John W. Walsh, and P. J. Sheridan.

The indictment charges these persons with a conspiracy, first, to impoverish and injure the owners of farms let to tenants for rent; secondly, conspiracy to impede and frustrate the administration of justice, and the execution of legal writs for levying of moneys due for rent, or for recovery of land on non-payment of rent; thirdly, conspiracy to prevent the taking of any farm from which a tenant has been evicted; fourthly and lastly, conspiracy to excite discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, with ill-will and hostility between different classes—that is to say, between landlords and tenants in Ireland. The unlawful means of this conspiracy are particularly described. They are stated to be, the soliciting and procuring large numbers of tenants to refuse payment of rents due; deterring them from paying rent by threatening them with public hatred and contempt, with exclusion from social intercourse and business; with annoyance and injury, and with violence to their persons and property; also, procuring an agreement to frustrate the sale of goods lawfully seized for rent; and instigating tenants who were evicted to resist the execution of the law, and to retake possession of the farms. Menaces and acts of violence are said to have been used, to the great terror and alarm of the landlords, and "against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity." There are nineteen counts in the indictment.

The following counsel are engaged in the case:—For the Crown—The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Hugh Law, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Heron, Q.C., Mr. John Naish, Q.C. (Law Adviser), Mr. David Ross, Q.C., Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., and Mr. Constantine Molloy (instructed by Mr. William Lane Joynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor). For the defendants — Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Samuel Walker, Q.C., Mr. W. M'Laughlin, Q.C., Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. John Curran, Mr. F. Nolan, Mr. Richard Adams, Mr. L. P. Dillon, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. (instructed by Messrs. V. B. Dillon and Co.)

The Judges engaged in this trial are Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, since Lord Chief Justice May voluntarily left his seat on the Bench. The special jury consists of twelve Dublin citizens, mostly tradesmen—namely, Mr. J. R. Corcoran, a corn merchant, foreman, and Messrs. W. Hopkins, Hurse, Hughes, Bircury, Tyrrell, Crosby, Mitchell, Webb, N. Hopkins, Macken, and Biggins. Eight of these are Roman Catholics, three Protestants, and one a Quaker.

The city of Dublin was perfectly quiet on the day of the commencement of this trial, but special arrangements had been made to prevent any disturbance. The garrison, which includes battalions of the Scots Guards stationed at the Linen Hall and Ship-street Barracks, the Coldstream Guards at Richmond, the 47th at Beggar's-bush, the Scots Greys at the Royal, and the 19th Hussars at Island Bridge, were closely confined to barracks. In front of the Four Courts, on Dublin Quay, was a large detachment of mounted police. A strong force was massed in the court-yard and in the Circular Hall, under the command of Captain Talbot, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the Assistant-Commissioner, Colonel Connolly, aided by a host of superintendents and inspectors. The approaches to the Court of Queen's Bench were protected by barricades, guarded by constables. A large force, commanded by Inspector Thorpe, was stationed within the Court.

Long before the opening of the proceedings, the court, which is smaller than the court at Westminster, but loftier and better lighted, was quite crowded. The public gallery was almost entirely filled with ladies and Irish members of Parliament. About thirty representatives of daily newspapers, including several from Paris and New York, were accommodated with seats in the grand jury box. The attendance of barristers was very numerous, and some lady friends of the Sheriff had seats at the Registrar's table. At eleven o'clock the traversers, fourteen in number, entered the court and took their places opposite the counsel for the prosecution and the defence. As they passed through the crowd, which had by that time grown to a large multitude, in the streets about the courts and on the quays, many of them were loudly cheered, Mr. Parnell coming in for a special demonstration of popular favour. They were accompanied by about thirty members of the Land League, many of whom were members of Parliament.

The pleadings of the indictment were opened by Mr. David Ross, one of the counsel for the Crown. The Attorney-General, Mr. Hugh Law, then began his speech to state the case for the prosecution. He defined the law with regard to a conspiracy of this nature, and went on to narrate the proceedings of the Irish Land League since June last. He quoted speeches of Mr. Boyton, Mr. Brennan, and Mr. Walsh, who were very active in forming local branches throughout the country. These speeches abounded in gross abuse of the landlords, and in threats of making their property worthless. The speeches also of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Sullivan were cited, as proving a similar intention. The establishment of the Central Committee at Dublin, in in February, and the more complete organisation of the League, were next described. Above fifty different passages of Land League speeches were referred to by the Attorney-General, which had been uttered within the past six or eight months in various parts of Ireland. It was shown that they had incessantly urged the tenants not to pay rent, and not to permit any one to pay it, or to take land from which others had been evicted, or to buy cattle which had been seized for rent. The Attorney-General finished his speech on Friday, the third day of the trial.

The attendance of spectators or general audience in Court fell off greatly after the first day, and so did the multitude of the crowd outside. Mr. Parnell and the other traversers, on leaving the Court at the end of the day's proceedings, were cheered by the people, some of whom followed Mr. Parnell's carriage as far as Grattan Bridge.

The first witness called by the Attorney-General on Friday was Mr. Alfred Mills, a short-hand writer, who took notes of the speeches of Mr. Parnell and others, at the meetings at Ennis and Kilkenny, on Sept. 19 and Oct. 2, passages of which he read to the Court and jury. He was cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh and other counsel for the defence. On Monday two other short-hand writers, Mr. Spencer Harry and Mr. Curtis, gave similar evidence of the speeches made at Loughrea, in Galway, at Oulart, in Wexford, at Dungannon, at Belleek, and elsewhere, by Messrs. O'Sullivan, Sexton, Parnell, Biggar, Dillon, and Boyton, in September and October last. On Tuesday further extracts were read from the speeches of Mr. Dillon, in Mayo, of Mr. Sexton, at Sligo, on Nov. 28, and of Mr. Biggar, at Mullagh, county Cavan, on Dec. 12. One of the Irish police, Constable O'Rorke, also gave evidence of what Dillon and Parnell said at Irishtown, in Mayo, on May 30; and of the presence of Boyton, Walsh, and O'Sullivan, at similar meetings in that county, in Cork, Kerry, and Kildare. The witness, however, not being an expert reporter, though he could write short-hand, was put to some embarrassment in his cross-examination by counsel for the defence. The Court adjourned from Tuesday afternoon to eleven o'clock next morning.

It is expected that the trial will last three or four weeks. Our Special Artist furnishes the Sketches in Court which fill the two middle pages of this number, and one that appears on our front page, showing Mr. Parnell and other "traversers" leaving the Court.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

On Monday night of last week, the eve of the commencement of the State Trials at Dublin, a singular performance was witnessed in the market-place of Kildare. A placard had been issued by the local branch of the Land League of Kildare, calling a meeting to be held that evening, for the purpose of publicly burning several of the Duke of Leinster's leases. It was proposed to have a torchlight procession through the town and an illumination of the town. Preparations were made for a great demonstration, and representatives of the Land League in Dublin were going to attend, when a proclamation was issued by the local authorities forbidding the procession. After an interview with the magistrates and an unsuccessful attempt to shake their resolution, the procession and illumination were abandoned. But an open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Boyton, one of the fourteen defendants, or "traversers," who were to be tried next day in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin. Mr. Boyton had armed himself with an old pike, one of those wielded by the Irish rebels in the deplorable insurrection of 1793. He used this rusty weapon of treason as a kind of spit or toasting-fork, upon which he stuck a copy of the printed forms that are adopted for leases granted on the Duke of Leinster's estates, and solemnly cast it into a small bonfire kindled in the market-place. This was guarded by a number of Land League men, with torches or links, but there was no attempt to stop the proceedings, though a constabulary force was present, with Colonel Forbes, one of the local magistrates. Our Artist contributes a Sketch of this remarkable scene.

The Duke of Leinster's estates about Kildare, extending to 67,000 acres, of which the Government valuation is £47,571, but the rental 10 per cent higher, seem to be fairly and liberally managed. There are about 400 tenants, most of them holding from seventy-five to 120 acres. The landlord is accustomed to borrow from Government, at 6½ per cent to include repayment, money wanted for building, draining, and other farm improvements, and to charge his tenants from year to year 4 or 5 per cent upon this outlay, as additional rent; but he lays out £6000 or £10,000 a year of his own income upon such improvements. He also pays half the poor rate and county rate. The Leinster lease, introduced eight years ago, has been the subject of considerable discussion. In the somewhat uncertain state of law and custom regarding land tenure, the Duke now lets no land excepting under the regular printed agreement. Two or three tenants, refusing to sign, have been got rid of, and this probably occasioned the burning of the leases. Besides a somewhat similar form of yearly agreement, two forms of lease are in use on the estates—one applicable to tenancies under £50 of annual value, the other applicable to tenancies above £50. The lease enjoins maintenance and repair of buildings and fences, and imposes additional yearly rents for all permanent grass broken up for tillage, and all arable land over-cropped or used contrary to an approved course of husbandry. It interdicts subletting, assigning, or conacre, without permission of the lessor. It forbids erection of unsuitable buildings. Provision is made for the termination of the tenancy in the event of the bankruptcy of the lessee, of his breach of covenant, or of his rent being twenty-one days in arrear. The tenant covenants to take the farm under these conditions; to cultivate the land in a good and husbandman-like manner; to alternate green and corn crops; not to grow in succession two crops which ripen their seed; to repair and maintain buildings, fences, and other appurtenances; to pay rent half-yearly; to bequeath the lease to one person only; but on quitting the holding he undertakes to make no claim for compensation under any of the clauses or provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, "in respect of any money or money's worth paid or given by him on coming into said holding." For farms valued at £50 and upwards the clause relating to compensation for any premium or payment for goodwill given by the tenant on entry is omitted; but instead is introduced a provision "that the lessee shall not make any claim for compensation in respect of improvements, except improvements made with the written consent of the lessor, save and except that portion of buildings set out in the schedule hereto annexed which has been erected by the lessee." In brief, no compensation is allowed for disturbance or for improvements effected, unless with the consent of the landlord. In conformity with the provisions of the Land Act of 1870, all tenants under £50 of annual value are entitled on their going away to payments for all suitable buildings and other improvements effected by them. No interference is attempted with these claims. The unpopular clause in the indenture applicable to smaller tenancies, although it does not forbid the out-going tenant receiving a bonus from the in-comer, discountenances the latter being mulcted and burdened on his entry by heavy charges, and covenants that such charges shall not be made in future, as they sometimes have been made in the past, a claim against the landlord. Holders of land valued at more than £50 annually, presumed by the Land Act of 1870 to be able to make their own contracts, under the Leinster indenture are entitled to compensation for improvements only when effected with the permission of the landlord.

DUBLIN CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The metropolis of Ireland was founded by the Danes, eleven hundred years ago; and its re-establishment by the English, in the thirteenth century, owed nothing whatever to the native Irish element. It was never, at any time, the seat of an Irish principality. As for a native Kingdom of Ireland, no such thing is known to history, though a Celtic chieftain once reigned on the Hill of Tara, in County Meath, who is said to have fancied himself monarch of Erin; as King Arthur might have been taken for the Sovereign of Great and Little Britain; or, for the matter of that, "Old King Cole." The site of Dublin, in the Celtic age, was called Bally-ath-Cliath, which means a "town on the ford of hurdles," from a rude contrivance of that kind, instead of a bridge, to cross the tidal marshes of the Liffey. It is therefore to the Danish, and secondly to the English, settlers that Ireland is indebted for the existence of its capital city, as well as for that of Waterford, Wexford, Cork, Belfast, and even Limerick; the Celtic Irish never built anything better than villages of wooden huts.

Dublin is, nevertheless, a town of which modern Irishmen may well be proud; for it represents, brightly and pleasantly, the most agreeable characteristics of good Irish society. It has been, during more than a hundred years past—without going back to Dean Swift—a frequent birth-place and residence of Irish genius, public spirit, eloquence, wit, learning, poetry, and taste and skill in the fine arts; vying with Edinburgh in literary renown, and superior, in these respects, to all other provincial cities of the United Kingdom. Its University ranks second only to those of Oxford and Cambridge. The architecture of its public buildings, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Irish Parliament House), Trinity College, the Custom House, the Four Courts, and the City Hall, not to speak of its two Cathedrals, presents many noble and graceful features of construction. Several of the streets and squares have a truly metropolitan grandeur. The situation of Dublin, almost on the shore of a very beautiful bay, with fine cliff scenery and the Wicklow mountains at a short distance, and with the Phœnix Park and the rich plains of Meath and Kildare behind it, may stand comparison even with that of the Scottish capital. Dublin people are lively, sociable, hospitable, clever, gay, and tolerably free from religious bigotry. All this and more is to be said in favour of Dublin.

The best of all has not yet been said; and it is that there are more pretty women in Dublin than—in some other great cities we know of, which we do not venture to name, or to say whether they lie north or south of the Tweed, in eastern counties or in western shires. That "Dublin maid," for example, whose sweet little face peeps forth in the middle of the page adorned with Mr. Harry Furniss's Sketches, is not one *in* a thousand, but one *of* a thousand to be met with anywhere and everywhere on the banks of the Liffey. This is, perhaps, the best argument for Home Rule that the Irish nation will ever be able to produce. And if they would leave it upon that ground, we might listen with complacency to their patriotic ditty, "The Wearing of the Green"—which does not refer, exactly, to the proposed National Parliament on St. Stephen's Green, but to the adoption of a national uniform and flag. The remaining Sketches are worthy of inspection as fair specimens of the manners, costumes, airs, and employments of different classes of the city and suburban populace; though it will at once be perceived that this description cannot include the grave and dignified College porters, the pupils of the Hibernian Military School, or the exquisitely polished Hansom cab-driver, imported from the West-End of London, who competes to great advantage with the "jovial Jarvey" of the old-fashioned Dublin jaunting-car.

Mr. Robert Dale, the Manager and Secretary of the Printing Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall in July last, has handed to the Printers' Pension Corporation £100, as the share of the profits of the Exhibition which he had promised to the institution. Mr. Dale has divided the amount among the three separate funds of the institution—the Pension, the Almshouse, and the Orphan Funds.

At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it has been decided to sell the surplus land belonging to Roundhay Park, which, it was stated, entails a cost, with management and the payment of interest, of £10,000 a year. The property, comprising 700 acres, was purchased by the Corporation nine years ago at a cost of £130,000, and was publicly opened by Prince Arthur. The proposition is to dispose of 400 acres.

In London last week 2517 births and 1618 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 370, whereas the deaths were 224 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. With respect to the increase of smallpox in London, it appears that the number of patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased in the nine preceding weeks from 77 to 380, further rose to 440 on Saturday last—a higher number than at any time since the end of June, 1878.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The venerable conspirator Auguste Blanqui died on Jan. 1 in the house of a friend, 25, Boulevard d'Italie. He had lived seventy-six years on the earth, and out of that number he had spent thirty-seven in prison. Blanqui's death can hardly be regarded as a political event of importance: for a long time he has exercised no serious personal influence. This incarnation of the monomania of conspiracy had long ceased to be a chief; he was only a fetish, and a fetish of which the worshippers were growing somewhat tired. He was elected to the honorary presidency of ultra-revolutionary meetings; he tried to speak before the Socialist clubs; he started a paper called *Ni Dieu ni Maître*. But his voice was so feeble that he could not make himself heard, and his writing was so apocalyptic that his journal received no support. Death has, perhaps, saved him from ending in cold neglect. As it is, his funeral to-morrow will be made the occasion of a great revolutionary manifestation.

Blanqui owes his fame to his melodramatic existence. His participation in active revolution, his long imprisonment, his attempts to escape, his supernatural sobriety, his skeleton frame, the mystery with which he surrounded himself, all this made of him an exceptional being of the kind that work upon the popular imagination. But who ever knew what Blanqui's political or social doctrines were? What kind of government did he advocate? Nobody ever thought of asking him. Each time that he appears in the events of the past fifty years it is as a fanatic, a visionary of a domineering temperament, admitting neither contradiction nor discussion. He ought to have been born in the Middle Ages, when his sombre and mystical genius would have found its place and time of action. But in an age of universal suffrage and popular sovereignty what is the good of conspiracy? It is an occupation that we have relegated to the heroes of operetta.

Materials will not be wanting to the future historian relative to the lean and enigmatic figure of Blanqui. Armand Barbès, his companion in conspiracy, has left some notes about him. In his history of the "Revolution of 1848" Lamartine has drawn a very notable portrait of the conspirator, to whom, being Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had offered an embassy! The interview between Lamartine and Blanqui on May 15, 1848, forms the subject of a popular print, where Lamartine is seen in his shirt sleeves and Blanqui in a frock coat closely buttoned, a *Montagnard* hat in his hand, and a black cravat twisted several times round his neck. For an account of the interview I refer the reader to Lamartine's volumes. A writer in *Le Temps* mentions a monograph by Theophile Sylvestre on the Château de Blagnac, where, in 1824, Blanqui came as tutor to the son of General Compans, and remained there two years, living entirely on fruit and vegetables, and sleeping with the windows open both winter and summer. Then he returned to Paris, and fell in love with a lady pupil, the only daughter of some rich banker, whom he loved in secret for six years before he told her. She became his wife. She bore his name for seven years, and then, when he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, she languished and died. There was something heroic and grand in the passion of these two beings. Blanqui had by her a son whom, out of hatred for that classical education of which he himself had been a victim, he had brought up as a peasant, not even allowing him to learn to read. This son is still living. Blanqui leaves behind him two volumes, *La Patrie en Danger*, a collection of newspaper articles written in 1870, and *l'Eternité dans les Astres*, a strange volume of astronomical hypotheses meditated and written in prison.

This year, 1881, will be remarkable for the triple consultation of the nation, for the entire renewal of the municipal councils of all the communes of France, for the entire renewal of the Chamber of Deputies, and for the partial renewal of the Senate. The municipal elections will take place next Sunday.

M. Cipriani, who was arrested and imprisoned for insulting the police at the Gare Saint-Lazare on the day of the arrival of Louise Michel from New Caledonia, has been invited by the Prefect of the Police to leave French territory. M. Cipriani was condemned in 1871 for participation in the Commune, of which he was one of the heroes, and has passed ten years in New Caledonia.

The publication of the first part of the correspondence of George Sand (1815-1830) has been begun in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The correspondence will not be quite complete, owing to the refusal of several persons to lend their letters. There is, however, a probability that new light will be thrown on the relations of George Sand and Alfred de Musset by the publication of all the letters that passed between them.

Apropos of posthumous celebrity, it may interest the world of art connoisseurs to know that the Corot of the future is Michel. Two of his pictures have just been bought by the State to be placed in the Luxembourg, and subsequently in the Louvre. Few people probably know who Michel was. He was the precursor of modern French landscape. He produced between 1790 and 1840 some thousands of strange pictures broadly and boldly painted with fine and true tones. He reminds one often of Constable. Michel had his hour of celebrity under the Empire and the Restoration; but it was not until towards the end of his life that he developed that powerful and original talent which the great art-public are now beginning to admire. After his death, Michel was discovered by a few artists and amateurs; but for a long time his pictures rarely gained more than 100f. Now the prices are running up. Michel is becoming fashionable. What would the old man have thought if anyone had told him of this reaction forty years ago, when he made his sale in 1841? He collected and sent to the Hôtel Drouot more than 1000 paintings and drawings, eighteen clocks, 200 walking-sticks, 2000 volumes of books, and some odd nick-nacks; and the whole brought him 2500f. wherewith to console his declining years! Michel had a specialty. He painted nothing but Montmartre, its windmills, its slopes, and the breezy plains that surround the hill.

The past dramatic and musical year has been far from successful from a pecuniary point of view. Out of the twenty-three leading Paris theatres, two have failed utterly, sixteen have existed either with losses or with negative results, and only five have made money. During the past week the Bouffes has produced a new piece with music, by M. Audran, which promises well. It is called "La Mascotte." M. Emile Augier's "Marriage d'Olympe" has been revived without success at the Gymnase. The forthcoming events are M. Alphonse Daudet's "Jack" at the "Odéon" and M. Dumas's "Princesse de Bagdad" at the Français.

The weather in Paris, which up to the end of the past year had been showery and almost spring-like in its mildness, has suddenly become cold and frosty. The rain has ceased and the sky is clear and sunny. The New-Year's fair on the Boulevards has profited by the fine weather, and the *petits commerçants* have done a fair business. By the end of the week Paris will have resumed its normal appearance and settled down to the labour and pleasure of the year. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

An exceptionally representative gathering of the Republic of Letters, of the Empire of Art (artists are rarely Republican; Republics need few pictures and fewer decorations), and of the worlds of fashion, finance, and politics were present at the Lyceum last Monday to witness the performance of Mr. Alfred Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," which, owing no less to the beauty and majesty of the language in which the thoughts of the poet are clothed, the commanding excellence of the acting of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, and the splendour of the scenery and appointments, achieved that triumphant success which a fortnight since I hopefully predicted for it in the "Echoes." I was at that time, it will be remembered, in giving an outline of "The Cup" enabled to correct certain curious errors into which "the usually well-informed" (and withal accomplished) dramatic critic of a contemporary had fallen with respect to the incidents and the characters in Mr. Tennyson's play; and from the actual representation on Monday it appeared that my forecast was throughout an accurate one. The scene of "The Cup" *is* laid in Asia Minor—"even in a city of Galatia." Camma, the heroine, is the loving, faithful wife of a Galatian Tetrarch, and not of a "Governor of Massilia;" it is not "a Roman General," but the ex-Tetrarch Synorix who causes her husband, Sinnatus, to be murdered, seeing that he murders Sinnatus himself. The widowed Camma, after she has consented to become the bride of the assassin, Synorix, does not avenge her first husband's death by stabbing his murderer at the altar. She poisons him and herself with a death-dealing draught from the Fatal Cup which gives the name to the tragedy, while its tragic intensity and remorseless exposition of the ανανκη—Necessity—is as Greek as a play by the Grecian Æschylus. We commiserate the brave, generous, murdered Sinnatus, and loathe the profligate assassin Synorix just as we pity Agamemnon and hate Ægisthus in the first part of the Orestian trilogy; but it is not horror, not indignation with which we are inspired by Camma, although she does a deed as dreadful as that of Clytemnestra.

The tableau on which the curtain rises is a triumph of scenic art, recalling, as it does, some of those grand "sets" which won so much renown for Clarkson Stanfield at Drury Lane and for William Beverley at the Princess's. But a new departure in scenic art has been made since the days when the scenery in "Acis and Galatea" at the National Theatre, and in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the house in Oxford-street, took the town by storm. The plastic has now been added to the pictorial and the graphic in the pictorial embellishment of the stage; and in this opening scene — a lovely Anatolian landscape — actual bas-reliefs adorn the plinths and pedestals of the solidly built-up stairs leading to the Temple of Artemis. The beginning of the story of the play is succinctly and intelligibly told; and in this fact is manifest a vast improvement in dramatic construction on Mr. Tennyson's part since he wrote his "Queen Mary" and his "Falcon." We behold the Roman General Antonius (Mr. Tyars), not making love to any Governor of Massilia's wife, but dispatched with a force of Roman legionaries to demand the payment of tribute from a certain Galatian Tetrarchy, of which Sinnatus, the husband of Camma, is the head. The Roman Senate, we have all read, was accustomed to work with all and any human tools that suited its purpose; and to bring about the submission of Sinnatus and his subjects the Conscript Fathers have employed a licentious desperado named Synorix (Mr. Henry Irving), who had formerly held supreme sway in this very Tetrarchy, but had been chased from his realm by his indignant subjects for his Tarquin-like malpractices. A double motive and a double passion sway this bad man. He is moved, first, by a fierce ambition to regain his lost sovereignty which Rome has half promised him if he succeeds in making the Galatians tributaries of the Republic; and next he burns with an unholy passion for Camma, to whom he sends anonymously, and with a scroll ambiguously worded, an antique cup of beauty and price, which has been one of the sacred vessels used in the worship of Artemis, and which Synorix has rescued from a conflagration in which the Artemisian temple perished. Camma, who is a devout votary, and, indeed, a priestess of the goddess, accepts the mystic gift with joy, and deposits it on the altar of the Asian Diana.

Meanwhile Synorix, having received instructions from Antonius, together with a warrant empowering him to arrest Sinnatus, should that somewhat impetuous Tetrarch speak treason against Rome, falls across him in the hunting-party which he is leading; is, not very willingly, allowed to take part in the chase; and is duly provided with a javelin. The scene now changes to a most beauteous apartment in the palace of Sinnatus, the decoration of which is almost too elaborately Pompeian for a chamber in the house of a petty Asiatic chieftain; but as no precise date is fixed for the occurrence of the story, the scene-painter was perhaps entitled to lodge his Galatian Prince as gorgeously as M. Gérome his Heracleidan King Candaules. In this palatial chamber Camma awaits, reclining on a classic triclinium, the return of her beloved husband from the chase; and while awaiting him she sings with infinite grace and pathos a ballad to a weird melody of which the burden is "Bring him Home." Home Sinnatus accordingly comes; but he is accompanied by the mysterious and forbidding Synorix. A dispute as to whether Sinnatus or Synorix (who pretends to be a Greek, and assumes the name of Strepho) actually struck with his javelin the stag that has been that day slain is invested with a grim kind of humour, altogether characteristic of Mr. Tennyson; but to this brief episode of trifling swiftly succeed sterner words and deeds. Synorix takes advantage of the temporary absence of Sinnatus to tell Camma that he sent her the Cup; that he loves her; and that it is in his power to seize upon Sinnatus; although, to show how ardent and self-sacrificing his passion is for Camma, he somewhat inconsistently tears up and casts away the warrant with which he has been provided by Antonius. He further works upon Camma's fears by telling her that the Romans intend the destruction of her husband, and to subject him to unspeakable tortures; and at length he persuades her to place herself in the way of Antonius, when he visits the Temple, and plead for mercy to her husband. In the interval, the people of the city have discovered that the deposed and detested Synorix is once more among them; and they surround the palace, demanding his blood. The generous Sinnatus, although he dislikes Synorix thoroughly, is not desirous that he should be murdered under his roof, assists him to escape by indicating to him a secret passage leading from the palace to the forest. Synorix departs, secretly reminding Camma of the necessity of pleading to Antonius in favour of Sinnatus; and Camma consents to go on this parlous errand, adding *sotto voce* that she will take her dagger with her. The scene now changes to the beauteous Anatolian landscape again, with the Temple in the foreground. The object of the wicked Synorix is not that Camma should have an interview with the Roman General, but that he shall carry her off from her husband; and, when he meets her outside the Temple, he endeavours first to persuade and at length to force her to accompany him to the Roman Camp. This force he is using; he has wrenched from Camma's hand the dagger with which she is endeavouring to defend herself, when Sinnatus arrives on the scene and seizes the would-be abductor by the throat. Quick as lightning the wretch Synorix strikes the dagger into the heart of Sinnatus, who only a few hours before had been instrumental in saving his murderer's life. The shrieking Camma takes refuge and finds sanctuary in the Temple; and with this the act would have most dramatically concluded, but it is somewhat unnecessarily protracted to allow Synorix to soliloquise now to the footlights, and now over the dead body of his victim. I believe that when a man commits a murder his first impulse is to conceal, or in some way to escape from the Ugly Thing of his making. Hamlet only takes one furtive look at the corpse of Polonius. The equanimity with which Synorix discourses in the presence of the slain Sinnatus is the solitary piece of "stagyness" in this otherwise superb drama.

The second act, consisting of one scene, is necessarily brief, turning as it does only on the catastrophe—the slaying of Synorix, who has been created Tetrarch by the Romans, and the suicide of Camma by means of the same poisoned Cup. Since the Cathedral scene in the "Prophète" I have not seen so magnificent a spectacle of stage decoration as this tableau—the interior of the Temple of Artemis—presents; indeed, in some respects it excels the splendour of the coronation of John of Leyden; since at the Lyceum there are rows of real fluted columns, real moulded capitals, and real bas-reliefs on the plinths. The sanctuary of the goddess, with her gigantic statue, made in the likeness of the many-mammæd Diana of the Ephesians, looms awfully in the distance; and when the stage is filled with the priests and priestesses of Diana, the youths and maidens who take part in the matrimonial procession, the children bearing baskets and wreaths of flowers, and the Roman soldiers in the train of Antonius; when the aromatic fumes of the incense pervade the great expanse, and solemn litanies are chorally chanted in response to the invocations of Artemis, first by Synorix, and afterwards by Camma, standing on the steps of the central altar, the effect is almost appallingly grand. As a piece of spectacular effect it has certainly never been surpassed on the English stage, and, merely as examples of scene-painting, the whole of the scenery in "The Cup" reflects the highest credit on the artists engaged in its production, Mr. W. Telbin, Mr. W. Cuthbert, and Mr Hawes Craven. But it is not alone scene-painting which makes the mounting of "The Cup" virtually perfect. Down to the smallest detail of dresses, decorations, and stage management, everything bears trace of the consummate artistic taste of Mr. Henry Irving.

To the acting of this master of his art as Synorix, and of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma, I have really not space this week to do justice; and it would be cruelly unjust to slur over in a paragraph the splendid services as exponents of Mr. Tennyson's nobly poetic drama rendered by the actor-manager of the Lyceum and the accomplished lady who charmed us as Portia, and now moves us to love and sympathy as Camma. Of the grandeur and eloquence of Mr. Irving, of the exquisite gentleness, pathos, and refinement of Miss Terry in this tragic, yet not in one line repulsive play, I must speak next week.

To the "Playhouses" this week must be appended a short postscript. On Thursday week only the admired burlesque actor, Mr. J. D. Stoyle, was playing the boatswain in the opera of "Billee Taylor," at the Imperial. It was noticed that while he was singing the droll ditty "All on Account of Eliza," he gave a sudden gasp, and uttered a half-suppressed cry. He went home, and the next day died. The poor gentleman has left a wife and three children, quite destitute. Lest he should be accused of lack of thrift and frugality, let it be remembered that he had been, prior to his appearance at the Imperial, in wretched health, and for two years without an engagement. I am glad to learn that a subscription is being organised for the benefit of the poor widow woman and her children, and that the recognised Honorary Almoner of the dramatic profession, Mr. Edward Ledger, will receive donations for the "Stoyle Fund," at the office of the *Era* newspaper, Catherine-street, Strand. G. A. S.

On New-Year's Day the new bridge over the Ouse at Skeldergate Ferry, York, was thrown open for passenger traffic.

Yesterday week the Bishop of London consecrated the new Holy Trinity Church, which is situated at Crouch-hill, Hornsey.

The Leicestershire magistrates have presented a requisition to the authorities in London asking them to close the whole of the markets in the county for the sale of store stock, owing to the spread of cattle disease.

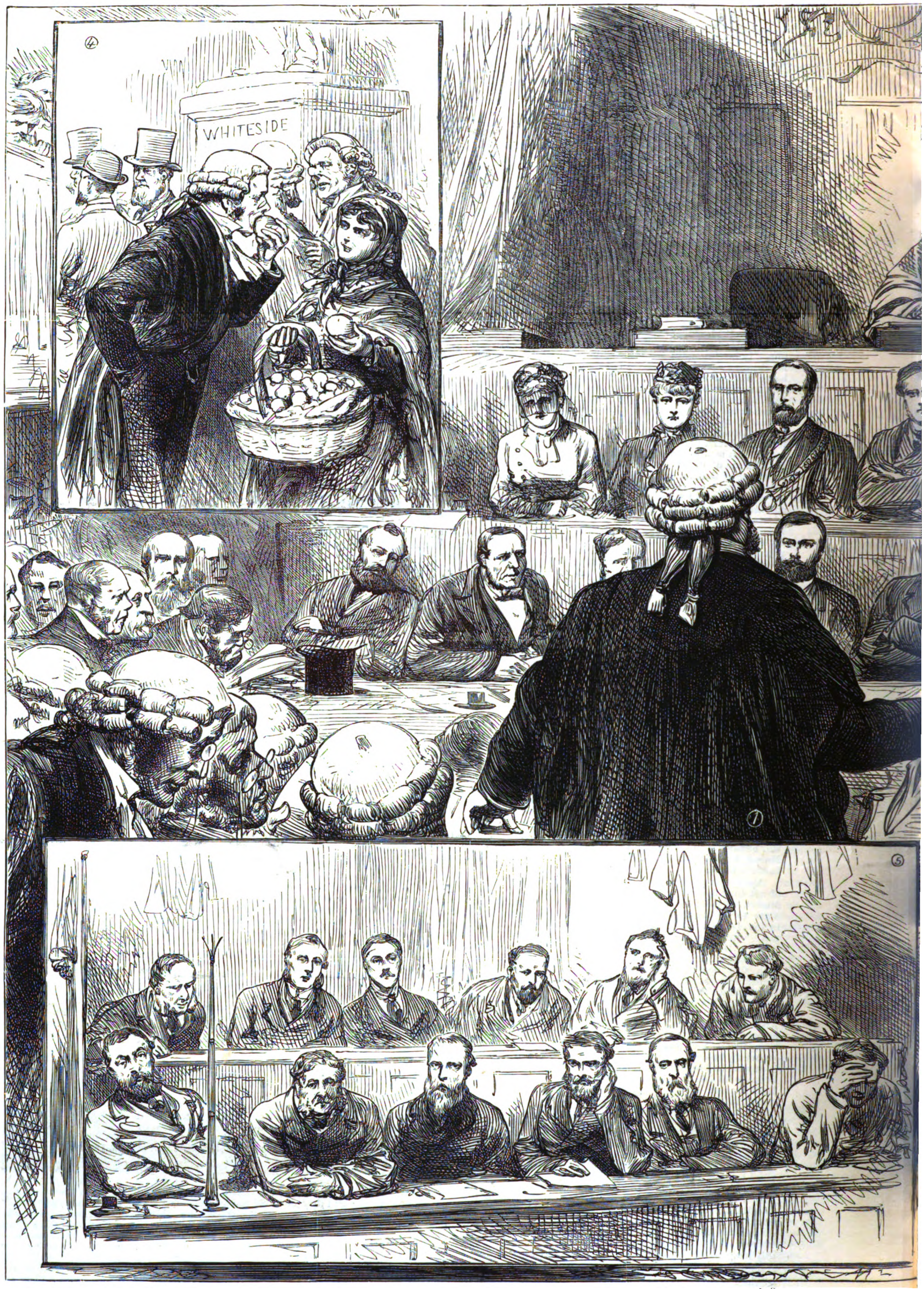
The *Era* Almanack for the current year is much increased in size, the augmentation of bulk not being accompanied by any increase in price. Crammed, like its predecessors, with a mass of theatrical information equally useful and interesting to all who need a reference book of dates recording events connected with the past and recent history of the stage, this valuable repository of dramatic lore and literature again bears conclusive testimony to the care and energy bestowed upon its compilation by the conductor, Mr. Edward Ledger.

New-Year's Day was ushered in with the usual demonstrations in the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where a large crowd had assembled. According to ancient custom, when the clock struck twelve there was an outbreak of cheering, which was followed by a general interchange of compliments and drinking of healths. In St. Giles's Cathedral a service was held between eleven and twelve, which was largely attended.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided last Saturday at a crowded gathering of railway servants at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, when the Lord Mayor, on behalf of a considerable number of subscribers, presented a testimonial to Mr. F. W. Evans, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in recognition of the assistance which he had rendered towards the passing of the Employers' Liability Act.

During the year which has just closed the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution saved a total of 577 lives and twenty-seven vessels from destruction. In the same period the institution granted rewards for saving 120 lives by fishing and other boats and other means, making a total of 697 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its foundation, the society has contributed to the saving of 27,600 shipwrecked persons. It should be mentioned that the operations of the National Life-Boat Institution now cover the whole coasts of the British Isles, and that all the life-boats of the United Kingdom belong to it, with the exception of a score or so of life-boats which are under the charge of harbour trustees and other local bodies. It will thus be seen that an institution possessing so national a character must necessarily need a very large income to carry on its benevolent work with the success which has hitherto characterised the operations of the National Life-Boat Institution. We hope that the public will continue to extend to it their sympathy and liberal support.

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1. The Attorney-General for Ireland stating the Case for the Crown. 2. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. 3. Mr. Ju

(The Traversers, or Defendants, are seated at the table, immediately opposite the Attorney-General, and below the desk

THE IRISH LAND LE

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e Barry. 4. A "Refresher." 5. The Jury. 6. Lord Chief Justice May withdrawing rom the Bench
f the Clerk for the Crown, beside whom sit three or four ladies and gentlemen, who are privileged spectators of the trial.)

UE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

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THE COURT.

On New-Year's Day her Majesty, assisted by Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, distributed her annual gifts to all the servants of the Royal household at Osborne, Christmas-trees bearing the presents being both in the steward's room and in the servants' hall. The Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Hon. William Bagot, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada, dined with the Queen on Monday, and left Osborne the next day.

A Council, preliminary to the opening of Parliament, was held by her Majesty on Wednesday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise; as also Prince Leopold, who remained at Osborne until the opening of Parliament.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge has succeeded General Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill has left Osborne.

The Queen's New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer were presented on New-Year's morning to 809 families resident in the district, the distribution of beef and coals taking place in the riding-school of the Royal Mews at Windsor. Her Majesty also gave a donation of £100 to the Royal Clothing Club.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had been entertaining a large party at Sandringham, closed the week by joining the hunt of the West Norfolk Hounds last Saturday. The meet was at Westacre, near to the residence of the master, Mr. Anthony Hamond, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being of the "field." On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their other guests, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Tarver officiating. The Royal party at Sandringham broke up on Monday, and the Prince left for Wadhurst Park, Sussex, on a visit to the Marquis and Marquesa de Santurce. His Royal Highness returned to town for the opening of Parliament, the Princess and her daughters having remained in Norfolk during the Prince's absence.

The Prince and Princess will pass next week at Normanton Park. They will leave London on Monday, and will arrive, by special train, at the Duffenham Station, where they will be met by Lord Aveland, and conducted to Normanton Park, Rutland, remaining there as the guests of Lord and Lady Aveland till the following Saturday. Shooting on Lord Aveland's estates will occupy the mornings of Tuesday and Thursday. On Wednesday the Prince will shoot with Lord Aveland, at Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, the residence of his Lordship's mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. On Friday there will be a special meet of the Cottesmore hounds, at Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, the residence of G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P., at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. On Friday evening a grand ball will be given at Normanton Park; and, on their leaving there on Saturday, they will be escorted by the Rutland troop of the Leicestershire Yeomanry to Stamford, where they will receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation, and will then proceed to Burghley House to luncheon with the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter; after which they will leave for London by the Great Northern Railway.

Next week we shall give views of Normanton Park, in connection with the Royal visit.

The *Standard* correspondent at Vienna states that the Prince will be present at the approaching nuptials of the Austrian Crown Prince with the Princess Stéphanie. A separate residence, near the British Embassy, has been engaged for his Royal Highness during his sojourn in Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after leaving Sandringham, went to Crichel on Monday, to be present at the festivities of the week in honour of the coming of age of the Hon. Humphrey Napier Sturt, the eldest son of Lord and Lady Alington. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from London by ordinary train to Bishopstoke, and thence by special train to Wimborne station, where they were met by their host and hostess and the heir; the Dorset Volunteers, with the battalion band, being in attendance. The town of Wimborne was *en fête*, and an address was presented to Lord and Lady Alington on their route expressing good wishes for their son and pleasure at the reception of their Royal guests. The week has been passed with the utmost éclat, with shooting and hunting parties, illuminations and fireworks in the Park, and concluding with a ball last evening at Crichel House. The Duke and Duchess take their departure to-day.

The Duchess of Cambridge received with sorrow the sad news of the death of her elder sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which occurred on the 30th ult. at Neustrelitz. Since the funeral of the Princess the Duke of Cambridge has been passing a few days with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Wentworth and Miss Mary Caroline Stuart-Wortley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, took place on the 30th ult. at St. Anne's, Soho. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with embroideries, executed at the Royal School of Art Needlework, and, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a veil of antique Brussels lace, her jewels being a diamond locket and earrings, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids were Misses Blanche, Caroline, and Katherine Stuart-Wortley, her sisters, and Miss Mary Talbot. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, uncle of the bride, assisted by Canon Wade, Rector of St. Anne's. The wedding party went to the Right Hon. James and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley's residence in Mandeville-place for luncheon; after which Lord Wentworth and his bride left for Crabbet, the seat of Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt, sister of the bridegroom, near Crawley, Sussex.

On Tuesday, the marriage of the Hon. Arnold A. C. Keppel (Scots Guard), eldest son of Viscount Bury, and grandson of General the Earl of Albemarle, with Miss Gertrude Lucia Egerton, only child of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and Lady Mary Egerton, took place at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens.

Prince Leopold has consented to act as "best man" to Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, on his marriage to Miss Florence Evelyn Maynard, eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard. The marriage will take place in Westminster Abbey in February.

MUSIC.

The first week of the New Year has offered but little that calls for detailed comment. The earliest performance of 1881 was Mr. John Boosey's afternoon ballad concert on New-Year's Day at St. James's Hall, the precursor of the resumption of the evening concerts on Jan. 12. The programme of last Saturday's performances was as varied and attractive as usual, the Hall having been filled by an appreciative audience. Madame Patey was encored in Adams's new song "The Children of the City," and in Blumenthal's ballad, "The old, old story," as was Madame Antoinette Sterling in Cowen's "The Better Land," Miss M. Davies in Marzials' "A Summer Shower," Mr. E. Lloyd in Blumenthal's "Far away where Angels dwell," Mr. Maas in Allen's "Maid of Athens," and Mr. Santley in Maude Vallerie White's "Montrose's Love-Song"—other successful performances having been contributed by these artists, Miss C. Samuell and Mr. Maybrick, and members of the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. L. C. Venables. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted the concert, as usual.

Another resumption was that of the Monday Popular Concerts, which took place this week, when the string quartet in E flat, by Dvoràk, was given for the second time, the first occasion having been at the final Saturday afternoon performance of last year. The work consists of the usual four divisions, in each of which laboured effort is more apparent than intrinsic musical interest. The last movement is, perhaps, the best; at all events, it is the least dull and dreary. The quartet was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The instrumental solos were: Handel's sonata in D, for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), exquisitely rendered by Madame Néruda; and Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor (from his op. 35), effectively (the fugue somewhat hurriedly) executed by Mr. Eugène D'Albert. Each was encored, the lady having replied by giving Leclair's "Le Tambourin," and the gentleman, Mendelssohn's Lied Ohne Wörte in C (from the sixth book). Both artists were associated with Signor Piatti in Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in D (from Op. 70). Mr. Oswald sang, with special effect, Buononcini's aria, "L'esperto nocchiero," and Gounod's "Au Printemps." Mr. Zerbini was, as usual, an efficient accompanist. The Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts are also resumed this week; and, on the same evening, Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be repeated, again under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, in consequence of the success of the previous performance.

Next week's musical proceedings will comprise the second of this year's Monday Popular Concerts, and of the Saturday afternoon performances associated with them, and, as already said, the resumption of the evening London Ballad Concerts. Other important approaching musical events have been referred to in a previous notice—the chief of them, during the present month, being the fourth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Jan. 20, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given; the third performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season (in its new locality of St. James's Hall), the programme comprising Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie;" the Scotch concerts on Jan. 25, at St. James's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, in celebration of the anniversary of Burns's birthday, Mr. Sims Reeves being announced to appear at the former, and Madame Christine Nilsson at the latter.

Among the arrangements for the forthcoming sixty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society (beginning on Feb. 24) it is in contemplation to give Berlioz's great dramatic symphony, "Roméo et Juliette," written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John Ella has recently undergone a successful operation, performed by Mr. Bowman, the eminent oculist. Mr. Ella—who has just entered on his seventy-ninth year—is arranging for the transfer of the direction of the Musical Union (which has been for thirty-six years in his hands) to M. Lasserre, the well-known violoncellist.

Sir Julius Benedict has undertaken to produce a new cantata at the Norwich Festival in the autumn. The text, it is said, is to be founded on Lamartine's "Graziella."

A rendering of "The Messiah," which Handel could scarcely have anticipated, took place in Dundee in Christmas week. The treble and alto parts of choruses and solos were sustained by children from the elementary schools of the town, trained by Mr. Frank Sharp, their music-master. The children, who were trained on the Tonic Sol-Fa system, had no assistance whatever from adults. The rendering is said to have been excellent throughout. A body of tenors and basses completed the harmony. Mr. J. S. Curwen, presided.

According to the annual table given in the *Publishers' Circular*, there were issued during the past twelve months 4293 new books and 1415 new editions, making together 5708. Divided into fourteen classes, there were published:—Theology, sermons, biblical, &c., 708 new books and 267 new editions; educational, classical, and philological, 507 and 168; juvenile works and tales, 564 and 155; novels, tales, and other fiction, 380 and 200; law, jurisprudence, &c., 87 and 58; political and social economy, trade, and commerce, 204 and 22; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 362 and 117; voyages, travels, geographical research, 211 and 74; history, biography, &c., 286 and 77; poetry and the drama, 132 and 55; year books and serials in volumes, 353; medicine, surgery, &c., 148 and 54; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 80 and 86; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 271 and 82. In the year preceding the numbers were:—New books, 4294; new editions, 1540; together, 5834.

Six new Acts of Parliament passed in the late Session came into force last Saturday. On that day imprisonment for debt was abolished in Scotland, persons in custody to be released without prejudice to the rights of the creditors. The statute provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors. Another and very long Act was to consolidate and amend the law on the management of taxes under the Inland Revenue Board in respect of the land tax, inhabited house duty, and the income tax. In the 24th chapter, the law relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits was consolidated and amended. The next statute passed was to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service, which includes railway servants and all persons to whom the Employers and Workmen Act of 1875 applies. Another Act is to make provision for the safe carriage of grain cargoes, and the Board of Trade is to enforce the provisions. Penalties for infringement can be imposed to £100. The new law is to protect persons engaged in the merchant shipping service. Lastly, a statute then came into force for the protection of all wild birds. Between March 1 and Aug. 1 in any year penalties are to be imposed for shooting and taking wild birds. The new Act is extended to the United Kingdom. There are as many as eighty-five wild birds enumerated in the schedule.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

As with every other English Ceremony of mark, the opening of the Parliamentary Session is graced with the inevitable round of feasting. It is not divulged to the outer world, whether the movers and seconders of the Addresses in reply to Her Majesty's Message—who are this year Lords Carrington and Yarborough in the House of Lords and Mr. Stuart Rendel and Mr. John Slagg in the Commons—rehearse their more or less graceful speeches before the select company of political partisans invited by the Ministerial Leaders to meet them at dinner on the eve of the assembling of Parliament. But it is pretty well known that the Queen's Speech (which could not be given in the earliest portion of our current Issue) was not only read on Wednesday evening to the Ministers and Ministerialists entertained by Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville; but that Her Majesty's Address was also communicated the same night to the Earl of Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote for transmission to the leading members of the Opposition asked to dinner by them, in accordance with established custom. In passing, it should be mentioned that the Wednesday morning papers contained an intimation "that Lord Beaconsfield's new residence in Curzon-street not being ready for occupation, he is unable to receive his political friends this evening."

The Prime Minister (who was cheered, by-the-way, on being recognised in the Lyceum Theatre on the first night of Tennyson's tragedy, "The Cup") found it necessary to prepare for the Session by holding frequent Cabinet Councils in the little house in Downing-street. A "Conference" with the leading members of the Conservative Party on Monday sufficed Lord Beaconsfield.

Her Majesty's Ministers and "Her Majesty's Opposition" (to repeat an anomalous phrase in vogue) meet each other in 1881 without any material change in their compositions. Right and left of the table respectively in the House of Lords, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Spencer, Lords Northbrook and Kimberley continue to face the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Cairns, and Lord Cranbrook, Lord Selborne presiding on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor. In the Lower House, the most noticeable change will be the descent of Mr. Leonard Courtney from his comparatively independent position on the upper Ministerial seats to the Treasury Bench as Under-Secretary to the Home Department, in place of Mr. A. Peel, who has retired from ill-health. Conspicuous by his absence will be the new Governor of Madras, Mr. Adam, succeeded in the office of First Commissioner of Works by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

The political hardihood which appears to be ingrained in Mr. Parnell received a fresh exemplification when, undeterred by the fact that he and several of his colleagues of the Land League were under trial in Dublin, the member for Cork issued a ukase announcing his intention to move an amendment to the Address in order to discuss at length the affairs of Ireland. Simultaneously with this announcement came the disturbing intelligence—doubly unpleasant as it followed close on the heels of similar alarms in Birmingham and Sunderland—that the War Office had directed special precautions to be taken to guard against any attempt to seize the arms at certain Volunteer quarters in the metropolis.

It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances Ireland monopolised the attention of the speakers, whose utterances outside the walls of Parliament alone call for notice. Mr. Fawcett, who has been the "lion" of the week in Manchester as the guest of Mr. William Agnew, M.P., was on Tuesday evening entertained at a soirée given in his honour by the Reform Club of Cottonopolis. He had to pay for his entertainment with a speech, the pith of which was that if the Country stimulated the Liberal majority in the House of Commons to accord a hearty support to the Ministerial measures dealing with Irish questions, the House of Lords would deem discretion the better part of valour, and not offer serious opposition to them. Mr. James Lowther, on his side, being in the enjoyment of freedom from attendance in Parliament, declared at Ilkley, the same evening, that prominent members of the Cabinet were morally more responsible for the existing troubles in Ireland than the traversers now on trial. Mr. Joseph Cowen, addressing his constituents in the Newcastle Townhall last Monday, advised, on the other hand, that a fair support should be given to the Government in their endeavours to settle the Irish problem.

Turning from the other controversial addresses delivered this week by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the Earl of Jersey, Mr. C. S. Wortley, and Mr. Bradlaugh, it is pleasant to be able to add that Mr. Mundella had not to touch on the debatable ground of politics last Tuesday in distributing the prizes to the City of London Collegians. The social side of politics has also been exhibited at Dewsbury, where Mr. Serjeant Simon has been honoured with a banquet and a service of plate; in Tynemouth, where the Conservative candidate at the last election, Mr. H. J. Trotter, has received a similar compliment; and in South Ayrshire, where the Earl of Stair had the gratification of receiving a service of plate on behalf of his son, the Hon. North Dalrymple, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate at the General Election.

THE CHURCH.

The usual children's service in Westminster Abbey on Innocents' Day (Tuesday) was preached by Dean Stanley to an enormous congregation.

Mr. Durrant, a non-resident proprietor of land in Bournemouth, has given £500 towards the new memorial church to Mr. Bennett in that town.

An anonymous donor, "A. B. C.," has given to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church £2000 to meet the numerous and urgent calls on the funds of the society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday week consecrated a handsome new chancel, chancel aisle, vestry, and organ-chamber, now added to the district parish church of St. James, Croydon. Mr. C. Henman was the architect.

A handsomely carved oak pulpit has been presented to St. John's Church, Upper Holloway (Rev. H. W. Dearden Vicar), by Mr. Charles E. Fry, one of the churchwardens. It was designed by Mr. W. Smith, and executed by Mr. Forsyth.

Lady Burdett-Coutts laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Hendon last Saturday. Previous to the ceremony she was presented with a splendid silver trowel, the gift of the Vicar and churchwardens. Her Ladyship has contributed £100 towards the church.

The Church of St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, which for the last six months has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs under the supervision of Mr. Butterfield, was reopened on Christmas Eve. A new organ-chamber has been built, and the walls and ceiling have been painted in a very bold and striking style.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert yesterday week received the Grand Duke Paul of Russia. The various members of the diplomatic body in the capital afterwards waited on the King and Queen to present their congratulations for the New Year.

The King and Queen, and a distinguished party, left Rome last Monday on a visit to Sicily. They embarked at Naples, where their Majesties met with a very enthusiastic reception. At Palerno, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, they were most warmly received.

As the Queen on Saturday night alighted at the theatre in Rome she lost a diamond worth 5000 lire. It was picked up by a policeman, who restored it. The Queen sent him a handsome present.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the Cortes on Thursday week with a speech from the throne, in which he said that, actuated by no ambition abroad, and fettered by no fears at home, Spanish diplomacy was endeavouring to extend the commercial relations of the country with America and Europe, and would neglect no effort to obtain from foreign nations equal advantages with those which Spain granted to them by treaties of commerce. His Majesty also stated that it was necessary to increase the naval forces and strengthen the national defences.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened on Sunday. The King in his speech from the throne stated that the late loan had been completely subscribed by home and foreign capital, and that the relation of Portugal with all foreign Powers was satisfactory.

RUSSIA.

Further details are published of severe fighting between the Russians and the Turkomans near Geok Tepe. There seems to have been more than one engagement.

An Imperial decree, which is to come into force at the beginning of the Russian New Year, has been published at St. Petersburg, reducing the import duty on salt, increasing the import duty on foreign goods, and doubling the tax of trade guilds.

Professor Nordenskjöld arrived at St. Petersburg last Saturday morning by special train from Hango. He was received at the station by the Swedo-Norwegian Ambassador and delegates from the Russian societies. In the course of the day he was received at the Foreign Office. He has been fêted by the municipality and by the learned societies.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A note has been dispatched by the Porte to the Powers on the Hellenic question, bringing forward arguments against arbitration, and proposing that a meeting of delegates of the Powers, including Turkey and Greece, should be held at Constantinople, for the purpose of fixing the Turco-Greek frontier. The Ambassadors proceeded to the Porte on Monday, and strongly advised the Minister for Foreign Affairs to reconsider the matter.

The debate in the Greek Chamber on the Foreign Loan Bill has ended, and that measure has been passed, after M. Coumoundouros had declared it to be one of imperious necessity, and the President of the Council had defied the Opposition to obtain a loan on better terms.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* gives some further information respecting the recent Census of the United States. As already stated, the approximate population on June 1, 1880, of the entire United States was 50,152,559, being an increase of 11,594,188 in ten years. About a quarter of the increase is due to immigration. New York State, it has been ascertained, has a population of 5,083,173; Pennsylvania, 4,282,738; Ohio, 3,197,794; Illinois, 3,078,636; Missouri, 2,169,091; New York City, 1,206,590; Philadelphia, 846,984; Brooklyn, 566,689; Chicago, 503,304; Boston, 262,535; St. Louis, 350,522; Baltimore, 332,190; Cincinnati, 255,708; San Francisco, 233,956; and New Orleans, 216,140.

The troops at Fort Buford have fought an engagement with a portion of Sitting Bull's tribe of Indians, commanded by the Chief Gaul. They killed one, wounded two, and took 300 prisoners.

Snow has fallen heavily in the Eastern and Southern States, and the railroads have in consequence been blocked. The cold registered in some places has been 25 deg. below zero.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne has referred Professor Hind's recent letter to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Meanwhile, Professor Hind has written another letter, pointing out further falsifications in the Dominion departmental reports relating to the fish trade with the United States, and declaring the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to have been deceived thereby.

The comments of the British Columbian Press on the arrangement entered into by the Dominion Government with the Pacific Railway Syndicate are generally favourable.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The news from the Transvaal is chiefly an amplification of reports already published. Telegraphic communication is completely cut off except through the Orange Free State. The excitement in this State is said to be very great, and it is reported that President Brand has telegraphed that he finds himself unable to restrain the Boers of the Orange Free State from joining the insurrection in the Transvaal, and that he may in a few days be compelled to resign. The Boers are also said to have sent representatives to the Pondos and other native tribes. The *Times* correspondent at Cape Town says that "in the Cape Colony the revolt is regarded as a terrible calamity. It is hoped that reinforcements will speedily be forthcoming. The military authorities do not deem it advisable to denude Cape Town of its garrison." Sir George Strahan reports that the situation in Basutoland is unchanged; and an official telegram from the Cape Government announces a victory of the colonial forces over the Tambookies, in which eighty of the latter were killed, and 8000 cattle and 5000 sheep captured.

A despatch from Durban of Tuesday's date announces that a force of Boers have entered Natal territory, and that they intend opposing the British advance from the Natal side of the Drakensberg.

We learn from Bombay that the 11th Bengal Lancers have volunteered for service in South Africa. The troops under orders to proceed to Natal are the 15th Hussars, a battalion of the 60th, and a battery of artillery.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondents in India in their weekly telegrams state that the Viceroy, although now able to leave his room, is not considered sufficiently recovered to justify his starting from Allahabad on Monday, as was proposed. Major Baring assumed charge of the office of Finance Minister on Monday. Mr. Rivers Thompson resumed his seat in the Supreme Council on Thursday week. From Cabul it is stated to be difficult to obtain trustworthy news, but "it seems to be beyond doubt that the Ameer is ruling with some severity, and raising what revenue he can by forced loans and otherwise." The latest news from Herat is that Ayoub Khan is collecting the Herati regiments defeated at Candahar with the intention of sending them to Taiwara to attack the Taimani tribes, and that the Herat people are in distress owing to the forced requisitions of grain and other supplies.

A telegram from Sibi published in the *Standard* says that the construction of the Candahar railway has been abruptly suspended at a point seventeen miles beyond Sibi, and that this step "is considered to be an indication that Government has determined to abandon not only Candahar but the Pishin Valley, and to hold only the Quetta frontier."

M. Heldewier, the Minister of the Netherlands to the Court of Spain, was one morning last week found dead in his bed.

The *Golos* states, apparently on authority, that, in return for concessions made by Russia, the Pekin Government has consented to open the Chinese Empire to Russian commerce.

In token of the friendly relations between Servia and Greece, Prince Milan has sent to King George the insignia of the Takovo Order.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the Cape Colony, accompanied by Lady Robinson and Captain and Mrs. St. John, left England on Thursday week for Cape Town, in the Union Steam-Ship Company's steamer German.

Floods of a serious character have occured in the Eastern provinces of Holland. By the breaking down of the dykes between Nieuwkuyk and Vlymer, eighteen villages have been flooded.

On Tuesday the first English public school in Cyprus was opened at Nicosia. The High Commissioner delivered a speech, in which he said that all classes would derive benefit from a knowledge of English.

Telegraphic advices have been received from New Zealand announcing the safe arrival, all well, of the Lady Jocelyn, which left England on Sept. 27 last for Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, conveying the first party of about 500 souls to Mr. G. Vesey Stewart's third special settlement at Te Puke.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Convention of Commerce and Navigation with Italy by sixty-eight to sixteen votes; and, the Senate having passed the commercial treaty with Italy and the consular convention with Switzerland, Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess.

An address to the people of England in favour of the independence of the Transvaal is being circulated by Professor Harting, of the University of Utrecht, and has received the signatures of a number of influential men, including many members of the States General.

The *Gazette* contains the following:—The chiefs of the island of Rotumah, in the Western Pacific Ocean, having prayed that they may be brought under the sovereignty of the British Crown, her Majesty has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom declaring that the island of Rotumah and its dependencies shall form part of her Majesty's dominions, and shall be annexed to the colony of Fiji.

Arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada at Liverpool last week were considerably below those of the preceding week, and there were no live sheep landed. The total imports consisted of 427 cattle, 6959 quarters of beef, 304 carcases of mutton, and 597 pigs; against a total of 904 cattle, 262 sheep, 7893 quarters of beef, 643 carcases of mutton, and 299 pigs in the preceding week.

Prince Alexander closed the Session of the Bulgarian National Assembly on Thursday week. In his speech, which was delivered in the Bulgarian language, his Highness thanked the deputies for having worked so indefatigably for the advancement of the internal organisation of the country, and enumerated the laws passed during the Session. These measures, he said, had filled up a gap in the fundamental statutes, and constituted a solid foundation for the future development of the country.

King Oscar of Sweden has just published a volume entitled "Poems and Leaflets from My Journal;" and King Louis of Portugal has completed his translation into Portuguese of Shakspeare's "Richard III.," a second edition of his Majesty's translation of "Hamlet" having just issued from the press. The first edition was limited to 1000 copies, which his Majesty distributed among his friends; but a publisher in Rio de Janeiro struck off a cheap edition of the book, which met with a very remunerative sale in the Brazilian capital. His Majesty, it is stated, to prevent a repetition of this conduct, has made a present of the copyright of the new edition and of his future translations to one of the charitable asylums of Lisbon.

The usual New-Year's receptions were held on Saturday, among other capitals, at Berlin, Paris, Rome, and Brussels. At Berlin, the Emperor William expressed his satisfaction at the preservation of peace, and also at the improvement apparent in commercial and trading circles. At M. Grévy's reception Monsignor Czacki, the Papal Nuncio, expressed, in his own name and that of the other members of the diplomatic body, their sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of France. M. Grévy briefly expressed his thanks. He afterwards spoke to each of the members of the Diplomatic Corps individually. The King and Queen of Italy received the grand State dignitaries and the members of the diplomatic body, and are stated to have expressed great satisfaction at their approaching visit to Sicily. The King and Queen of the Belgians, with Count and Countess de Flandre, received the Diplomatic Corps, deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, and from the law courts and other public bodies. The members of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet waited upon M. Tisza, the Minister President, in order to offer their congratulations for the New Year. From Washington it is announced that President Hayes's New-Year's reception was "brilliantly attended." The British Minister, Sir E. Thornton, headed the diplomatic body.

The Skinners' Company have made a grant of 50 guineas to the funds of the Rochester Diocesan Society, established to supply the spiritual needs of London south of the Thames.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to grant commissions in the Line to those Militia officers who qualified, but were unsuccessful, at the military competition held last September; they will not, however, receive their commissions until after the gentlemen cadets who have just passed out of Sandhurst have been appointed to the Army.

A peal of five new bells for Sandhurst, Berks, has been procured by subscription to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Henry Parsons, who was for twenty-six years Rector of the parish, and who died at a great age in 1876. His name, and the names of his deceased son and daughters, are inscribed on a stone slab let into the inside wall of the tower. Mrs. Dumbleton, a very aged resident in the parish, is also in like manner commemorated as the donor of the large bell and clock.

HOME NEWS.

The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are about to prepare two wards for the reception of paying patients.

At the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday morning the Marquis of Salisbury was unanimously elected chairman, in the room of Earl Cowper, who recently resigned.

All the prisoners for debt in Scotland have been liberated, in accordance with Dr. Cameron's Act, which came into operation on Saturday last.

About 200 working men from the Working Men's Club and Institute Union paid their annual visit to the Dean of Westminster last week.

Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian High Commissioner, will read a paper at the next meeting of the Colonial Institute, Jan 25, on the Future of the Dominion of Canada.

General Roberts was entertained at a banquet at Liverpool on Monday night, a numerous and distinguished company being present.

The winter term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, in connection with the Science and Art Department, at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, will begin next Monday.

At the Mansion House on Tuesday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the National Temperance League, the object being to promote temperance in the Army and Navy.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Foreign Office a communication notifying the thanks of the Minister of Croatia and Slavonia for the fund opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram.

William Jackson has been sentenced to seven days' hard labour at the Mansion House Police Court for defacing the Temple Bar Memorial. Prisoner had been in gaol seven days' during the period of the remand.

The winter term at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, began on Monday. The fifty-seventh anniversary and distribution of prizes will be held on the 14th, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

At a quarterly meeting of the Surrey magistrates, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the site of Horsemonger-lane Gaol should be preserved as an open space, and be let at a rental for that purpose to some public body.

A meeting of the Broadstairs Pier and Harbour Commissioners was held on Monday, when it was resolved that a jetty 455 feet long be erected in a northerly direction from the old pier.

A dramatic performance will be given next Friday at the Royal Indian Asylum, Ealing, an institution for insane officers and privates of our Indian Army. The pieces to be performed are "Cool as a Cucumber," and Miriam's Crime."

The late Mr. Frank Buckland has bequeathed his Museum of Economic Fish Culture to the nation; and according to his will, on the decease of Mrs. Buckland a sum of £5000 will revert to the nation, to be applied for the purpose of founding a professorship of economic pisciculture.

The *Freemason* states that the Prince of Wales has appointed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province of Gloucestershire, vacant through the resignation of Lord Sherbourne, who had held the office since April, 1856.

A special general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, on the 19th inst.——The Lord Mayor presided at the distribution of prizes to the 1st Surrey at the corp's head-quarters on Wednesday.

Gale's walk at Lillie-bridge Grounds, which was begun on Nov. 20, was brought to a close at four o'clock last Saturday afternoon, when it was found that the pedestrian had accomplished 2405½ miles and 40 yards out of the 2500, which was the stipulated distance to be covered in 1000 hours.

On Thursday week the annual match of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, between the North and South sides of the Forth, took place on the club's pond, Carsebrick, between Stirling and Perth. Nearly 200 rinks were filled. The South scored 3456 points, and the North 3226.

St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the use of which had been granted by the Corporation, was the scene of a revival of the old English practice of bringing in the new year with a masque. The party numbered upwards of 1500 persons, and consisted of the men and women employed at Cope's tobacco factory; some of the principal inhabitants of Liverpool being spectators.

At the annual meeting of the solvent shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, the chairman said he expected that within the next twelve or eighteen months the liabilities would be reduced to £900,000 without a hurried realisation of assets. He also hoped a scheme would be matured for ultimately disposing of the New Zealand Company's stock.

Dr. George Moyers was installed last Saturday as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. In his address to the Corporation he expressed the hope that political discussions would not be introduced into municipal affairs, and that the members of the Council would devote themselves as far as possible to local reforms and improvements.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., presided last week at the anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, and, in course of proposing the toast of the evening, expressed surprise that of 30,000 commercial travellers in the country only 3000 contributed to so important a fund. The subscription amounted to £1430.

SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES.

Our well-known contributor, G. A. S., in last week's Number of this Journal, filled more than a page with his lively descriptive commentary upon some of the Christmas pantomimes at the different London theatres. The scenes delineated by our Artist on a page of the present sheet will at once be recognised, either by readers who have already witnessed those diverting performances or by those who have perused the account of them to which we refer. At Drury Lane, for instance, in the pantomime extravaganza of "Mother Goose," there is the scene in which Dr. Syntax and Whimwag enter into conversation with "a human donkey," who looks not the less a real donkey because "so very human." There is also, at the same theatre, the very pretty dance of Dresden China figures, which is like a scene in miniature from the pastorals of Watteau. At Covent Garden, we behold the figures of our old romantic acquaintance, Valentine and Orson, with rapier and club prepared for mutual combat, in which the savage yields to the impersonation of chivalry. At the Gaiety, where "The Forty Thieves" is or are brought upon the stage, we may see Ali Baba, Ganem, Hassarac, and the ingenious Morgiana playing their ancient tricks. At the Surrey, there is Hop-o'-my-Thumb, fighting his duel with the Ogre, in the Frost-bound Glade. The droll travelling exploits of the Hanlon-Lees fraternity, in their "Voyage en Suisse" at the Imperial, have amused a great multitude of visitors to that place of entertainment.

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SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE LATE ADMIRAL JOHNSON.

A veteran naval officer, who fought on board Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, at the battle of Trafalgar, but who retired from active service thirty-seven years ago, and never saw a modern ironclad ship, died the day after Christmas Day. This was Admiral William Ward Percival Johnson, who entered the Royal Navy in July, 1803, being then thirteen years of age. He was, like Pollard, Carslake, Bingham, and others we have known, a midshipman of the flag-ship at Trafalgar. His subsequent commissions were dated, as Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1814; Commander, Jan. 10, 1837; Captain, Dec. 5, 1842; Rear-Admiral, May 20, 1862; Vice-Admiral, Oct. 18, 1867; and Admiral, July 30, 1875. When



THE LATE ADMIRAL W. W. PERCIVAL JOHNSON, R.N., ONE OF THE OFFICERS ENGAGED AT TRAFALGAR.

a Lieutenant he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Nov. 11, 1829, "for very gallantly putting off, with twelve men, in a life-boat from Kingstown, Ireland, and saving eleven persons from the brig Duke, wrecked at Dalkey." He died, at the age of ninety, at his residence, Little Baddow, near Chelmsford.

THE LATE MR. MECHI.

The death, on Sunday, the 26th ult., of this well-known gentleman, formerly an Alderman of the City of London, an active tradesman and an enthusiastic agriculturist, has already been noticed. It was preceded but a few days by the announcement, which excited general sympathy, that increasing pecuniary losses and embarrassments had brought him to a situation of comparative poverty; and some of those who recognised the integrity of his personal character were beginning to discuss the propriety of starting a subscription to provide for the wants of his old age. Mr. John Joseph Mechi was the eldest son of Mr. James Mechi, of Bologna, Italy, who in early life settled in England, and, having been naturalised, obtained a post in the household of George III. The late Mr. J. J. Mechi's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Beyer, of Poland-street, London, and he was born in the year 1802. At the age of sixteen he was placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade. He contrived to turn his leisure time to profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. He was enabled, about the year 1827, to set up on his own account in a small shop in Leadenhall-street. In the course of a few years he realised a handsome fortune by the "magic razor-strop" which bears his name, and established a large retail cutlery business in the City and Regent-street. In 1840, having attentively studied the defects of English farming, he resolved to try his hand on improvements in agriculture. He bought a small farm of some 170 acres, at Tiptree-heath, in Essex, and here carried out his system of deep drainage, liquid manure, steam ploughing, and other

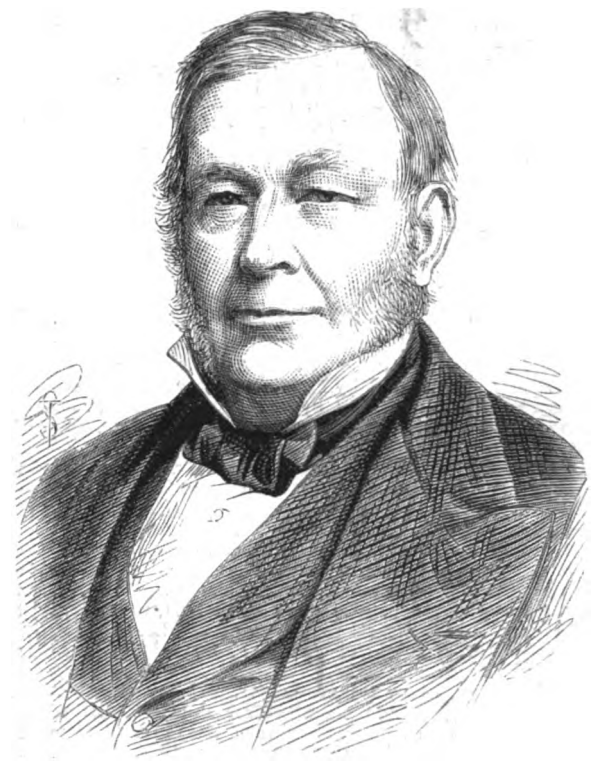


THE LATE DR. R. BULLOCK-MARSHAM, WARDEN OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

methods of cultivation, so that his model farm was brought into a state of productiveness which annually yielded a profit. In 1856, Mr. Mechi was appointed Sheriff of London, and in the following year he was elected an Alderman; but he resigned his aldermanic gown about eight years afterwards. About the same time his services to the science of agriculture were rewarded by the presentation to him of a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed for by noblemen and gentlemen at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi was for many years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1854, to which he was specially sent by her Majesty's Government. In 1858 he published an account of his improved agricultural system, of which, in 1864, a new and enlarged edition was issued, under the title of "How to Farm Profitably." Mr. Mechi was a magistrate for Middlesex and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. He was twice married—first, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. Frost; and secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Francis Ward, of Chillesford, Suffolk.

THE LATE WARDEN OF MERTON COLLEGE.

The only one among the Heads of Colleges at Oxford who was not a clergyman, but the oldest of them all, was Dr. Robert Bullock-Marsham, Warden of Merton College, Oxford. He died at his residence, Caversfield House, near Bicester, at the age of ninety-four. The eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, Canon of Windsor (brother of the first Earl of Romney), by his marriage with Amelia Frances, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Bullock, of Caversfield, he was born in June, 1786. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1807. In 1811 he was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. In 1826 he was chosen to fill the Wardenship—a post to which, even half a century ago, laymen were eligible. He was the senior head of a house at Oxford, Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel, having been chosen two years later. Dr. Marsham was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire. He was called to the Bar, and became a Recorder of Rochester, and was at one time one of the Charity Commissioners. He was elected Fellow in 1811, and Warden in 1826, succeeding Dr. Vaughan,



THE LATE MR. J. J. MECHI, OF TIPTREE HALL, ESSEX.

formerly Dean of Chester. He took but little part in the affairs of the University, never won any great honours in learning, and may be regarded as the type of the country gentleman Head of a House. In 1854 he was put up by the Conservative party in Convocation with Sir William Heathcote, to contest Mr. Gladstone's seat, but was unsuccessful. He continued to assist in college business till the last University term. He married, in 1828, Jessie, daughter of the late General David Dewar, of Gilston House, Fifeshire, and widow of Sir John C. Anstruther.

THE LATE "GEORGE ELIOT."

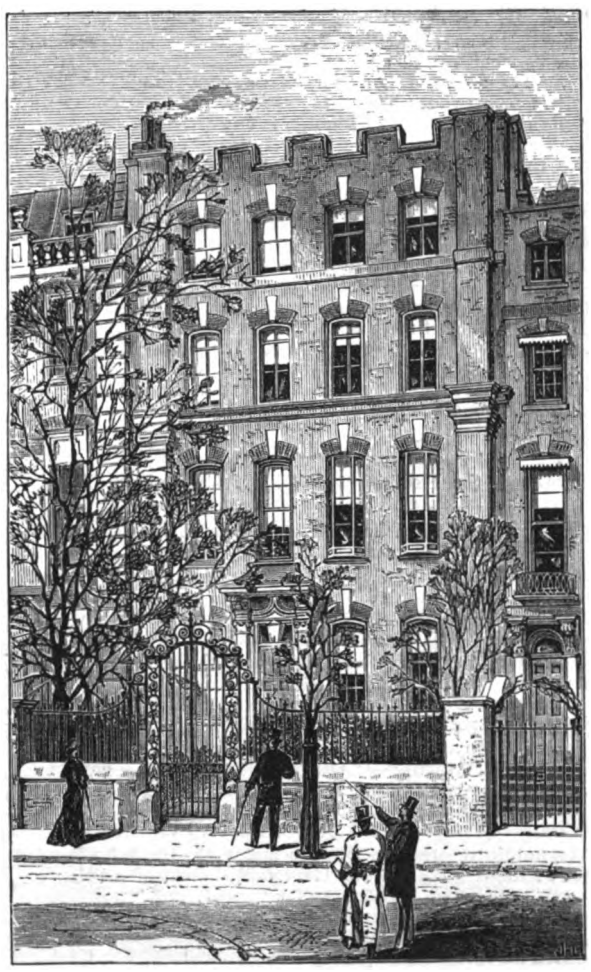
The funeral of Mrs. Cross, formerly Miss Mary Ann Evans, but much best known by her assumed *nom de plume* of "George Eliot," took place in Highgate Cemetery on Wednesday of last week. It was attended by a large number of gentlemen distinguished in literature, amongst whom were Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Frederick Harrison, Dr. Congreve, Mr Kegan Paul, Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and several eminent artists, besides some of political and social distinction. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sadler, Unitarian Minister, of Hampstead. The grave chosen for her interment was near the tomb of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes, her friend and literary associate. There was an inscription on the coffin, recording the dates of her birth and death, Nov. 22, 1820, and Dec. 22, 1880, with a line and a half from Dante—

Quella fonte,
Che spande di parlar si largo fiume.

The brain of Mary Ann Cross was, indeed, a "fountain that sheds a broad river of discourse;" not so great in quantity, however, as in width of thought and sympathy, which may be deemed the main characteristic of her writings. It may be said of "George Eliot," as Mrs. Barrett Browning says of "George Sand," that her faculties as an author were those of a "large-brained woman and a large-hearted man." Yet there is nothing unfeminine in anything she has ever written.



MR. STUART RENDEL, M.P. FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



NO. 4, CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE "GEORGE ELIOT."



MR. JOHN SLAGG, M.P. FOR MANCHESTER, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

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"Adam Bede," "Silas Marner," "The Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda," whatever may be thought of the views of moral and religious philosophy they insinuate, are perfectly free from the unseemly tone of license which some other female novelists have adopted in our day. "Romola" is a noble historical romance, and its spirit is elevated almost to the heroic pitch, though its portraiture of Savonarola must be pronounced a failure. It is undeniable that "George Eliot" possessed a stronger power of dramatic imagination, with a greater share of dramatic humour, than any other writer of her sex; but in some high qualities of genius, notably in the reach of moral enthusiasm to the loftiest of human motives, she was far below Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Such a theme as that of the life and death of the Florentine Reformer, saint, prophet, statesman, and martyr, would have been treated more effectively, we cannot doubt, by the author of "Casa Guidi Windows." Or it may have been the unspiritual dulness and narrowness of "George Eliot's" philosophical creed that deprived her mind of the greatest source of inspiration. At any rate, with all the ethical truth and force of her delineations of life, they fall short of poetic ideality; and she has failed to conceive a genuine hero, a man working or fighting for the highest aims, though she has portrayed more than one heroine, or woman of exceptional loftiness of sentiment. It is probable that "Adam Bede," for its interest as a story, and perhaps also "Silas Marner," will retain popularity longer than any of her other productions. But some of the shorter tales, called "Scenes of Clerical Life," are most touching and pathetic, leaving the deepest impression on the heart. As we have been unable to procure, for reproduction in this journal, any portrait of the late Mrs. Cross, we present only a view of the house, in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, where she resided at the time of her death.

MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

At the opening of the Session of Parliament, on Thursday last, the Address of the House of Commons, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was moved by Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and seconded by Mr. John Slagg, M.P. for Manchester. The portraits of these two gentlemen are now presented to our readers.

Mr. Stuart Rendel, who was born in 1834, is a younger son of the late eminent engineer, Mr. James Meadows Rendel, C.E., F.R.S. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856, and was fourth class in classics. In June, 1861, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, but did not practise, having joined the great engineering firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, Newcastle, and of London. He married, in 1857, the second daughter of Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, of Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex. He was elected M.P. for Montgomeryshire in April last year.

Mr. John Slagg, who was born in 1841, is eldest son of the late Mr. John Slagg, cotton manufacturer and merchant, of Manchester, who was a leading member of the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and an intimate friend of Mr. Cobden. Mr. Slagg carries on his father's business, and is President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He married, in 1866, Miss Katherine German, daughter of Major German, of Sevenoaks, Kent. He was returned M.P. for Manchester at the general Election of last April, polling the greatest number of votes ever recorded in any constituency of the United Kingdom.

FINE ARTS.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The collection of water-colour drawings by contemporary artists, which for a second time forms the major part of the winter exhibition at this gallery is, on the whole, somewhat superior to that of last year. The members of the Old Water-Colour Society evidently continue to regard the claims of their own winter exhibition as paramount, Mr. Carl Haag being almost the only contributor from their ranks. His single drawing, however, depicting "A Caravan of Bedaween encamping near the Sphinx of Gaza during a Sand-storm" (154), is one of the finest works that he has recently exhibited. The Institute is numerically much more largely represented; but the "outsiders," including many of the better-known exhibitors at the Dudley, are in far greater force; and, thanks in a great measure to the very respectable quality of their contingent—witnessing as it does to the extensive and growing cultivation of water-colours—the Grosvenor seems to suffer much less than might be expected from the abstention of the close little corporations and coteries in Pall-mall.

There are, however, two other elements in the water-colour department which augment the interest of the display—viz., some forty works by members of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Water-Colours, which society comprises several painters of ability, the best being, however, known more or less to the London public; and about fifty drawings described as by French artists, but which include among their authors artists of Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, American, and other nationalities. This last auxiliary collection, though it includes several works of mark, is decidedly disappointing. It cannot for a moment be accepted as conveying any adequate impression of the recent achievements of the great French school in water colours. We must, however, find another opportunity for reviewing these several sections.

Incomparably the most novel feature of the show, indeed, an almost new constituent in the plethora of current exhibitions, remains, however, to be noticed—i.e., a series of decorative designs for mosaic, fresco, distemper, oil, and other mural paintings, or ornamental panels, for stained glass, tapestry, needlework, ceilings, mantlepieces, friezes, for reproductions in metal, and for reredoses. This is a most excellent idea, and we regret it has not been carried out in a broader spirit—for there is too much of the narrow peculiarities of a clique that has clung from the first with parasitic tenacity to the Grosvenor Gallery, greatly impeding its growth as a natural and inevitable consequence. We ought to have seen among these designs some of the noble cartoons and studies of Watts, some of the decorative conceptions—and, as such, always eminent for beauty and grace—of the President; some of Poynter's classical subjects, and not merely his "St. George," in the pseudo-"romanticism" of which he is hardly seen to advantage; as likewise some of Marks's clever and curious contrarieties, in which we have realistic imitation and humorous ideas rendered upon monumental principals in treatment. The public would also have liked to see Madox Brown's and Shields' designs for mural works in hand, so as to form some idea of what is being done at Manchester, the Duke of Westminster's, and elsewhere throughout the country. Examples of all these, together with those on view, would have filled the Grosvenor Gallery, and have furnished a vastly better *raison d'être* for a winter exhibition than a water-colour gathering competing with the Dudley Gallery and the societies. Nay, why should not the scheme be extended so as to include decorative works of all kinds—sculpture in all its phases, "applied art," and even ornamentation of the highest description, keeping prominently in view the association of all these with architecture? Such an exhibition would be instructive in a high degree, and no less attractive, in the present rage for decoration. The decorator of the present day is too often little more than a tradesman or mechanic, whereas all true decoration flows from fine art: all the great decorators of old were in truth artists; and such an exhibition as we have indicated would directly tend to place decoration on a right basis, by showing the interdependence and essential identity of all the arts.

The works exhibited in this department on the present occasion are mostly by Messrs. H. Holiday, Walter Crane, and Burne Jones. The large coloured design by Mr. Poynter for the mosaic in the Westminster Palace—"St. George, with allegorical figures of Fortitude and Purity"—is, as we have intimated, not in his happiest vein; the style has dignity, but, not being distinctly classical, or Renaissance, the artist does not seem at home, and, apart from the position of the mosaic, the proportions of the figures should be longer. Professor Richmond has a cartoon in coloured chalks of the "Birth of Venus"—the goddess rising in a graceful curve from the parting waves and sea-foam—which, though slight, if not weak, has much sweetness and beauty in the as yet slender form. Mr. Holiday is a well-practised draughtsman of the human figure, with some imagination and a considerable sense of beauty (see the allegorical figures of the Arts in No. 329*), while his groups are well composed and well adapted to widely different requirements. There are works large and small by him here, including sketches for stained-glass windows; a design for a fresco in the Townhall, Rochdale; a sketch for a Reredos for Bolton Abbey; a "St. Michael," "Hope Parting a Dark Cloud," and "Fortitude Vanquishing Evil," the female figure of Fortitude being armed in allegorical scale armour fitting close to her whole form. Mr. Crane is insufficiently trained in the higher technicalities of art; he has not mastered the human figure; with increase of scale, as in "The Goose-Girl," a cartoon for tapestry, the queerness of his draughtsmanship, added, in this instance, to the oddity of the conception, almost reaches the ludicrous. Yet these very drawbacks seem to lend a charm of quaint naïveté to his rendering of simpler subjects on a smaller scale, and he becomes quite delightful when dealing with childish themes—as in his nursery wall-papers (334), nursery tiles, &c. He has, besides, considerable command of ornament; whilst occasionally his invention is original and striking, as in "Night and Day," a design for the decoration of a ceiling (360), where on one side a black-robed and black-winged figure, and in the opposite compartment a corresponding figure, white-winged and white-draped, support a globe, the signs of the zodiac filling the oblong border.

But most remarkable here, if only for their phenomenal singularities as the productions of a living painter, are an extensive series of designs by Mr. Burne Jones. These are mostly cartoons for stained-glass windows in coloured chalks or distemper; but other designs for single figures and groups in the same materials, or in oil, are for mural or other decorations. Among the most important designs for windows, are "The Judgment" for Easthampstead, "Two Groups of Angels" for Salisbury Cathedral, and "Paradise," in four long lights. The cartoons for these do not, of course, do justice to the artist's fine sense of the harmonies of colour—decorative, not true or naturalistic colouring being understood—which has done much towards qualifying the garish horrors of modern glass-painting. From the technical standpoint, and particularly as regards the draughtsmanship, one of the best of all the designs is "Elijah" fed by the ravens; it is simple, large, and impressive, with little affectation in treatment. The modelling of the torso of "A Sea Nymph" (326) is also unusually good as from this artist; the flying fish, which the siren is sportively catching, are likewise painted with the sweeping precision of hand of a Japanese. The bulbous curves of blue which stand for tumbling seabillows scarcely, however, reach the realism of the Chinese. "Cupid's Hunting-Ground" (327) is a startling novelty in decoration, the figures and accessories being of stucco, we presume, raised in relief, gilt, and tinted transparently. The subject is the Love God blindfold, drawing his bow at random, with one foot on a prostrate victim, while other nymphs watch him in fascinated bewilderment. We need hardly say that in all the female faces of these designs we have one and the same type of melancholy, sentimental, piteous beauty—if beauty it can be called, borrowed partly, perhaps, from Botticelli—a type characterised by thin cheeks, hard jaws, blunt noses, grey-irised dreamy eyes, thick upper lip and nether lip purple with fevered blood. Nevertheless, decoration is a fairer field for conventions of all kinds than fine-art proper—thus much must be conceded. And Mr. Burne Jones is in his proper element in decoration. The first impression of these designs, especially those for church windows, is one of surprise at the perfect familiarity they show with early Italian art. In every one we are reminded in whole or in part of Mantegna, Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Botticelli, and the Florentines. They are, in fact, neither more nor less than a *cento* from those early masters. They even exceed the peculiarities—peculiarities to us, unconscious to them—of these masters, as in all too servile imitation. And admitting, as we have said, the wide license that may be claimed for decoration, can this be the true end of art—such entire surrender of an artist's birthright in time, such rehabilitation of the ignorance and superstition of the "Ages of Faith;" such neglect of all the fruit of centuries of observation, experience, and thought. Is this not rather pandering to the puerile and dilettante excesses of the most advanced Ritualism? Is this not indeed mere amateur painting in excelsis?

A notice of the Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy is unavoidably held over till next week.

Mr. George Howard has been appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery.

The appointment of Surveyor of her Majesty's Pictures, vacant by the resignation Mr. Richard Redgrave, has been given to Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., formerly Superintendent of the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum.

The first exhibition of the Society of Painter Etchers will open in the Hanover Gallery, Bond-street, on April 4 next. The society has been formed to "promote original etching and the interests of painters practising that branch of art."

The Lord Mayor has received the following telegram from the Mayor of Athens:—"Athens, Dec. 30.—We have to announce good news at a moment when all Greece is in arms. A magnificent statue has just been discovered—a complete *chef-d'œuvre* of Phidias—the statue of Minerva Victorious."

At a public meeting in Dundee last week, Dr. John Boyd Baxter's gift of £125,000 for the establishment of a Science and Art College in Dundee was accepted, and resolutions passed appointing a committee to frame the constitution of the new college, and to collect subscriptions. Dr. Baxter intimated his intention of giving an additional £10,000.

Messrs. Beckmann and Son have sent us some upright landscapes in chromolithography. They are arranged in arched Gothic frames, and are well adapted for decorative purposes.

The *Portfolio* begins the year well with some clever etchings and readable matter, including a very sensible article by the editor on wood engraving; and the first of a series of papers on Lancashire, by Mr. Leo Grindon, illustrated by Mr. Wyllie and others.

The plate offered to subscribers to the Art-Union of London for the New Year, commemorates one of the most striking episodes in the story of England's naval glory—"The Loss of the Revenge." The plate, which is by Mr. A. Willmore from a water-colour drawing by Mr. W. O. Brierly, is a not unworthy companion to the Laureate's stirring poem on the same event, and will doubtless attain a wide popularity.

Mr. G. B. O'Neil's picture in the last Academy Exhibition, entitled "Gee Up!" has been engraved. The subject—a little boy riding pick-a-back on the shoulders of his young mother, or elder sister, and pretending to whip her with a twig—cannot fail to be popular, and the engraver, Mr. Arthur Tyrrell, has rendered the expressions happily, and relieved the figures with much depth of tone in the background. Messrs. Tooth, of the Haymarket, are the publishers.

We have to record the death of the landscape-engraver John Cousen, whose works after Turner, Stanfield, and others those conversant with the art of landscape engraving in its best period hold in high esteem. In consequence of weak health, he retired from the practice of his art about sixteen years ago. He was a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and died at his residence, at South Norwood, on Sunday week, in his seventy-seventh year.

We are requested to state that upon the last Saturday of each of the periodical exhibitions held at the Hanover Gallery, New Bond-street, free admission will be granted (between the hours of three and eight p.m.) to persons employed in banks and wholesale warehouses in the City and at the West-End upon presentation of the card of their employers or other necessary means of verification. The present Saturday will be the first day on which this arrangement will take effect.

An Etching Society has been formed at Antwerp, under the auspices of the Cercle Artistique, from which excellent work may be expected. The contributors to the first two *livraisons* now before us, are C. Verlat, F. Lamorinière, H. Schaefels, J. B. Michiels, P. Verhaert, W. Linnig, jun., E. Farasin, A. J. Verhoeven-Bale, A. and Madame Elsen. The productions of these artists are of widely different degrees of merit, but several have fine and rare qualities; and we know of no publication of the kind so good at so moderate a price.

Mr. J. W. Mackay, the American millionaire, has shown his appreciation of the English water-colour school by the purchase of many important works in the present Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. Amongst the most important may be mentioned Oswald Brierly's "Autumn Squall in the Lagoon," Samuel Read's "Burgos Cathedral," Basil Bradley's "Slightly Contrarie," Collingwood Smith's "Devil's Bridge," and Carl Haag's "Montenegrin Peasant." Mr. Mackay made several purchases also at the Institute.

Under the title "Along the Thames," Mr. A. Ballin has produced a first series of seven etchings of favourite spots and points of view "up stream" along our noble river. Mr. Ballin has brought to the execution of these a feeling for composition, a sense of aerial effect, and the right balance of freedom and precision in touch; and such qualities, conjoined with the charm of the subjects, cannot fail to ensure success with the public. The work, which it is proposed to extend, in similar successive sets, is being published by Mr. Dunthorne, of Vigo-street.

The annual prizes to students at the Female School of Art, Queen-square, have been awarded thus:—Queen's Scholarship, Florence Reason (second year); national Gilchrist Scholarships, Ethel Spiller (second year), and Ethel Chapman Nisbet (first year); Clothworkers' Scholarship, Catherine Martha Wood; Subscribers' Scholarship, Norah Waugh; Queen's gold medal, Florence Reason; national silver medal, Edith Harris and Ethel Chapman Nisbet; national bronze medal, Florence Reason; national Queen's prizes, Alice Jane Chaplin, Elizabeth M. Lovell, Ellen Rouse, Ethel Mary Spiller, and Lydia Whitaker. A painting, "British Sailor," in water colour, by Florence Reason, has been purchased by her Majesty.

About six months ago Messrs. Tangye, engineers, of Birmingham, offered to subscribe a sum of £10,000 towards the erection of an art gallery, on condition that the Town Council would vote for the erection of the art gallery and an industrial museum, and that a further sum of £5000 be obtained by public subscription. At the meeting of the council on Tuesday it was announced that £6500 had been subscribed or promised. The council, who had previously given their sanction for the establishment of an art gallery, passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Tangye for their munificent gift. The art gallery will be situated in the Council House, and already many presents of valuable works of art have been made.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in December was 92,654, of whom 51,547 were in workhouses and 41,107 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 2385; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 7881 and 9593 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 697, of whom 550 were men, 121 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

In place of the usual weekly entertainment, a most enjoyable evening was provided for the inmates of the Brompton Consumption Hospital on the last night of the old year, by means of a Christmas-tree distribution, through the energetic benevolence of the lady superintendent, Miss Cameron, who found willing contributors in the physicians' wives, Mrs. J. E. Pollock, Mrs. S. Thompson, Mrs. C. T. Williams, Mrs. R. D. Powell, and Mrs. R. E. Thompson. Various articles had also been given by Lady Marcia Cholmondeley, Lady Louisa Finch, Lady Napier, Lady Tite, Mrs. Annesley Gore, and others. Of the two large trees (kindly sent by Messrs. Veitch and Sons), one was placed in the "Jenny Lind" gallery, for the female patients; and the other in the "Sir Henry Foulis" gallery, for the male inmates. These were thickly hung with pretty ornaments and smaller gifts, among which the Christmas candles twinkled brightly; whilst presents of a useful and practical character covered long tables. The resident medical official (Dr. Hicks), the clinical assistants, and other officials who had helped with the preparations, also assisted in the distribution of the gifts by Miss Cameron. Thanks to a bountiful supply of evergreens for Christmas decorations, sent from the country by Mrs. Wingfield, Sir W. R. Brown, Sir Philip Rose, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the dining-halls and spacious corridors formed a pleasant picture; and the evening passed off most successfully.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.



STARVATION COVE.



REINDEER CAMP IN KING WILLIAM'S LAND.

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AT THE GALWAY ASSIZES.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Galway, Dec. 17.

Perhaps for extreme unadulterated specimens of the uncultured and entirely original Irish peasantry to be found in a concentrated group one could not possibly hit upon a more fallow field of study than the ancient "City of the Tribes," otherwise Galway, during the time of assize. For there you can find the natives of the wild outlying districts all heaped together on their various missions of legal import, either as plaintiffs or defendants—mostly, I think, as defendants or witnesses. It was my peculiar privilege to visit Galway during the Assizes. I found on the very verge of the Midland Great Western Railway Station—the morning train of which company had borne me hither through a marvellous country of rich brown and green bog, which shook under the vibration of the cars like a jelly and gave a peculiar hushed motion to the journey not unlike a towed barge—a huge hotel built by the company for the prospective purposes of a line of steamers to America.



BARON DOWSE READING THREATENING LETTER.

The place at first looked bleak; but, under the immediate care of the manageress, Miss Hoyne, of whose hospitable talents I had read in the *Daily News*, I found life was quite possible. The journey to Galway from Dublin is slow and tedious—perhaps on account of its monotony—until it nears a finish; then the fresh, hard ozone of the Atlantic sings against the carriage window, and almost makes the jaded traveller volatile. There is an indescribable influence in this Galway air that is worth experiencing. The place itself is too quaint and unusual to deal with all at once; and as my object was to attend the Assizes, holden under the judgeship of Baron Dowse, I will leave other matter characteristic of Galway for another time. Of course, the excitement here was, as in other portions of the Green Isle, very intense; people talk of nought but the burning question, "What will happen? what will be done?" On my way to discover the whereabouts of the court-house, I met with a



"A SOUPER."

strange being, who loudly called upon me not to discard him because he was "an Alien," or, as he put it, an "Eelian in wan fut." I was not at all inclined to discard him, if he had happened to be an Eelian all over, for I was thirsting for information not only as to the whereabouts of the court-house, but other matters of general interest. Looking down at this individual's "fut" (the left one), pretentiously thrust out, I found that, unlike the other, it was unshod. I soon learnt that the hapless possessor of it had been in years gone by almost deluded into the acceptance of the Protestant faith through a seductive offer of soup from a Mephistopheles in the guise of a missionary; but, fortunately for the sake of the rest of his person and his immortal attributes, he had withdrawn just when his "fut" was on the threshold. That foot is destined to walk through the world, or the small portion of it that its owner infests, in a state of naked penance for the rest of its earthly career. The "Souper," as this wild-looking individual is called, thought his condition quite worthy of my monetary attention—so did I, provided that he gave me an indication of where the court-house stood. This he did cheerfully, but did with deliberate falsehood, for I soon discovered that by walking in the direction he pointed out I was in the Claddagh, the far-famed fish-market of Galway. In order to avoid the clamorous attentions of the short-skirted dames who occupy this district, and who were mightily anxious that I should purchase large baskets of whiting, any one basket of which would have troubled me to lift, I, with much pretence of knowing my own business, wandered down to the water's edge and looked at the fishing-boats, with their strange build



AN IMPORTANT OFFICER OF THE CROWN.

and gear (of which more at another time): on the stern of each was the legend bearing the name of the craft. I was puzzled to see that four out of every six bore the title of "St. Patrick," printed backwards, exactly after the manner of my Sketch. My only solution of it is this, that, like Charles Dickens's strong memory of seeing the words "Coffee-room" reversed upon the panel of the room where he performed his meagre boyish meal and read the legend "MOOR EEFFOC," so some local genius of the Claddagh, having studied the name of the patron saint from the wrong side of the church window, had instituted the strange legend that may be seen on two thirds of the fishing-craft in Galway Bay. I presently discovered that it was growing over late to pay any attention to the proceedings at the Assizes; so, repairing to my hotel, I determined to visit the scene of justice at half-past ten of the clock next morning, being the hour fixed by Baron Dowse for the daily sitting of the Court. A strange sight the entrance to the court presented. Armed constables stood about intermixed with a scattering of strange diffident civilians in quaint costumes, seeming in all about one third of the gathering. Just as I entered the court, a bleak building like a very poor white-washed lecture hall in a moribund college, the tipstaff cried out "silence," in which duty he was assisted by the Clerk of



A LEADING "COUNSELLOR."

the Crown, an elderly gentleman, who had laboriously trained his scanty stock of hair over one side of his head—the right side—the side from his position in court I observed the Judge would have to look upon him. No sooner had Baron Dowse entered the bench than in an off-hand querulous manner he announced that he had, before the business of the Court would be proceeded with, to draw to the jury's attention "a matter of some public importance." He then produced a letter, and, stating that he had received it that morning, and that, "as the time for delicacy had passed in such matters, he would read it in its entirety." He then, in a sharp, clipped north of Ireland dialect, proceeded to read aloud the foul language of a monstrous threat against his life, "even in the very Court." He then handed the document to County Inspector Cullen, and told the Court to proceed with its business. This is a story now old through newspaper reports, but may give interest to sketches made at the moment. Then the jury was sworn, and distinguished counsellors, all with a plentiful supply of Irish brogue and manner, commenced their pleadings and their invective. The Crown prosecutions were led by "The MacDermot," who, I find by the Irish Peerage list, is "The Prince of Coolavin." Unlike many Princes, he is an exceedingly shrewd cross-examiner, and made many an innocent-looking scoundrel as black as night before he parted with him. By The MacDermot's side sat Counsellor Jordan (everybody who wears a wig, saving the Judge, is a "Counsellor" in Ireland), and in stern opposition for the defence was the chiefest ornament of this Western people, the hope of "the City of the Tribes," Mr. O'Malley. Counsellor O'Malley is one of those fine old-fashioned Irish orators, whose style of invective and ornamental sentiment became almost obsolete in the last generation. The case I was most interested in was that of an



GROUP OF ARRAN ISLANDERS.

attempt at wreckage. A large steamer had gone ashore between rocks, upon which the natives of those parts (a wild portion of the county Galway) came down with reaping hooks in hands to welcome her. The coastguard, who had fortunately taken earlier possession, arrested one gentleman for having, with his particular reaping hook, cut one of the hawsers by which she was made safe to the rocks. The other gentlemen, who came up to swear to his innocence, all ignored the English tongue, and the aid of an interpreter was necessary. "Ask him if the prisoner had a hook," said the Counsel. Answer: "There were plenty of hooks in the crowd, but he had not one." "Why, ask him, had they their hooks with them at this time of year?" Answer: "It is the fashion in that part of the country to go down and meet a stranded vessel with hooks in their hands." Charming hospitality! I thought. I know not what became of the prisoner; but I do know that the learned Judge had his suspicions that the witnesses understood every word that was spoken in English; and I am inclined to agree with him. In the corridor of the court might be seen knots of the Arran Islanders in their strange costumes of white rough flannel and raw-hide mocassins, their bright blue socks and Tam-o'-Shanter caps—everything home spun and made, and with the inevitable Spanish stamp of feature of the Western Irish. They do not stand about, for the most part, but *squat*



STERN OF FISHING-BOAT.

silently and moodily for hours; and in the dusk of the corridor you will have to pick your way amongst them like so many sacks or dwarf bushes.

WALLIS MACKAY.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

We continue from last week the publication of a series of Illustrations, furnished by the Sketches of Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist, who accompanied, during nearly a twelvemonth of 1879 and 1880, the overland sledge expedition fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, and commanded by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, a cavalry officer of the United States Federal Army, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait, and thence to the north-western coast of King William's Land. This expedition was in search of any relics or documents of the fate of Sir John Franklin's party, the officers and crew of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, lost in that region above thirty years ago.

A narrative of the American Franklin Search Expedition, with a Chart of its course, was printed in the Supplement to our last week's paper, accompanied by En-



A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE AND HIS INTERPRETER.

gravings from Mr. Klutschak's sketches of the "Noonday Rest of the Sledge Party under Divide Hill;" the discovery of the "Grave of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N., near Victory Point," and the Monument erected there by Lieutenant Schwatka; also, the scene in conversation with the Esquimaux Indians, who were delighted by showing them an English illustrated newspaper.

The subjects of Mr. Klutschak's sketches engraved for this week's publication are, the "Reindeer Camp in King William's Land;" a reindeer-hunt in kayaks, or Esquimaux canoes; the party crossing Simpson's Strait by a similar mode of conveyance; and views of Lake Daly, Starvation Cove, and the Salmon Creek. We derive some information from Mr. Klutschak's private diary, also placed by him at our disposal. The exploring party consisted of Lieutenant Schwatka, Mr. W. H. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Klutschak, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukie, volunteers; with Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, an experienced Arctic traveller, engaged as huntsman and Esquimaux interpreter. A number of the Esquimaux, of different tribes, with their teams of dogs for the sledges and their "kayaks" for crossing the rivers and straits, were induced to aid the expedition overland. The summer months of 1879 were employed in the journey northward, from Camp Daly, named after Chief Justice Daly of the United States, a place near Dépôt Island, Hudson's Bay, to the shores of Simpson's Strait. The crossing of the strait, on Sept. 17, by the aid of the Esquimaux

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canoes, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Other Sketches represent the hunting of reindeer, and the salmon fishing, by which the party were enabled, with some assistance from their native followers, to obtain a sufficiency of food during the open season. As this drew to a close, the reindeer were to be seen in immense herds. On Sept. 23 a herd of fifty was encountered, and Toolooah, the Esquimaux hunter, killed seven with a Winchester repeating carbine in less than ten minutes. On that day the different members of the party killed no fewer than twenty-six reindeer. During some time the food consisted of reindeer tallow and meat, which was eaten, raw and frozen, for breakfast; the evening meal was generally made as warm as possible. Fuel was very difficult to obtain, and chiefly consisted of a species of moss. Reindeer tallow was used for a light, and a piece of fibrous moss served as a wick. The mean temperature for the month of September was 21·1 deg. F., and the lowest 5 deg. above zero. During October the mean temperature was 0 deg., and the lowest 38 deg. below zero; but, although the party wore only their woollen clothes and an overcoat, the cold was not very annoying. The temperature rose at noon to 22 deg. or 24 deg. above zero.

On Oct. 14 the ice was sufficiently strong for the reindeer to cross over to the mainland, and not a single one was seen after this. Joe, one of the Esquimaux, built an igloo, or snow hut, adjoining that occupied by the search party; but on Oct. 30 he wanted to get away, as the medicine man of the tribe was constantly advising the Esquimaux to kill some of the party. Some Esquimaux would, no doubt, be very glad to get possession of the guns and knives, but were afraid to attack the party. Lieutenant Schwatka decided that he would start from the camp and go through the inlet from Wilmot Bay. He would thus meet another tribe of natives who would give them a supply of fish sufficient to last until the party should again reach the reindeer country. On Nov. 12 Sherman Inlet was reached, where a very large camp of Esquimaux was encountered. The men were standing outside to receive the strangers. They welcomed the party, and during their stay provided for their comfort. Here a piece of wax candle was found with the natives. They met with an old woman, who had seen white men on Boothia Isthmus when she was a girl, and who had also been with the party who had found the boat and skeleton at Starvation Cove, near Richardson Point. The mean temperature for November was 23·3 deg. below zero, and the lowest noted was 49 deg. below zero. The highest at noon was little above zero. The salmon caught by the natives were remarkably large and fat. We present a view of Starvation Cove, with the monument erected there, by the American party, to commemorate the fate of the British explorers thirty-three years ago.

During the summer the natives had found near Starvation Cove the skeleton of a white man and two pieces of his clothes, which indicated that he was a sailor, not an officer. On the 20th Lieutenant Schwatka observed a meridian culmination of the moon in latitude 67 deg. 32 min. 42 sec. It was very difficult to make astronomical observations with a sextant in a temperature 70 deg. below freezing-point. The ice on the sextant glasses has to be removed by the warm finger, which in turn gets blistered, and it was a difficult matter to keep the glass in working order, as every substance had frozen. Sometimes the igloos or snow huts separated, and the breath of the occupants could be seen oozing at a distance of miles. The highest temperature in December was 26 deg. below zero, and the lowest 69 deg. below zero, or 100 deg. below freezing point. This was at noon on Dec. 28.

The party now began to be assailed by wolves, and Esquimaux ingenuity was called into requisition to deal with the beasts. Equeesik, one of these people, made a trap in the following manner:—He set two keenly-sharpened knife-blades covered with blood in the snow. These the wolves licked, at the same time slitting their tongues. The cold kept them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempted them to continue till their tongues were scarified in such a manner that death was inevitable. The Esquimaux also got a strip of whalebone and rolled it up in meat, which was held together by the frost until it was swallowed by the wolf, when the meat thawed, and the whalebone, opening out, caused a most agonising death.

On the western shore of King William's Land, where the Erebus and Terror were abandoned in 1847, these American explorers found some interesting relics of Sir John Franklin's party. They came upon the camp of Captain Crozier, and in a grave found a skull and some other bones; also a handkerchief and a silver medal, two-and-a-half inches in diameter, with a bas-relief portrait of George IV., surrounded with the words "Georgius IV., D.G. Britanniarum Rex, 1820," on the obverse, and on the reverse, "Second Mathematical prize, Royal Naval College," inclosing the words "Awarded to John Irving, Midsummer, 1830." This identified the remains as those of Lieutenant Irving, the third officer of the Terror; and Lieutenant Schwatka brought them to New York, and entered into correspondence with the Admiralty with reference to their transmission to this country. In answer to a communication from the Admiralty, the Anchor Line Company asked to be allowed the privilege of bringing over the remains to this country. The offer was accepted, and the box containing them was handed to the Captain of the Circassia, which brought them to Glasgow. They were consigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, a brother of the deceased, at present residing in England. It was arranged to inter the remains in Edinburgh, the native city of Lieutenant Irving. The funeral ceremony was to take place, with naval honours, yesterday (Friday), in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh.

The anchor and chain belonging to the ill-fated Terror, which were recently found near the Nore light-ship by a party of Leigh fishermen, have just been brought to Sheerness Dockyard. The Terror is supposed to have slipped her anchor at the Nore when she started, in company with the Erebus, upon the Arctic Expedition in which Sir John Franklin perished. The anchor is to be preserved as a relic of the unfortunate ship.

We shall give some more of Mr. Klutschak's Sketches of the American Franklin Search Expedition next week.

The new Act for issuing postal money orders is in operation. The amounts for which postal orders are to be issued are as follows:—1s., 1s. 6d., at a commission of one half-penny each; 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., at a commission of one penny each; and 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s., at a commission of twopence. A part of the machinery necessary for the transaction of money-order business which will be dispensed with in the case of postal orders is the application form. In fact, the sale of postal orders will greatly resemble that of postage stamps, for they will require no writing on the part of the issuing postmaster beyond his signature; and, moreover, they will be purchasable in books, to be used at convenience, so that, as Mr. Chetwynd remarked, "the purchaser will practically open an account at a Government bank, and the cheque-book issued to him will enable him to draw upon any of the 5000 (this number has since been increased to over 6000) banks to the extent of the amount deposited by him, but to no larger amount."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

GENERAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

Professor James Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of a course of six lectures on atoms on Tuesday, Dec. 28. Before proceeding to the consideration of the unseen tiny particles, termed atoms, of which all bodies are composed, the Professor explained and illustrated the general properties of matter which are manifest to our senses, such as volume, weight, mobility, and chemical action. He showed that air and other gases have weight, and differ from each other in this respect; that two special gases may combine to form a solid; that lead reduced to a very fine powder ignites by contact with the air; and that by bringing into contact a bar of sulphur and a bar of white-hot iron, so great a heat is produced that the iron melts more rapidly than the sulphur. An entirely new substance (sulphate of iron) is thus formed, which does not retain the magnetic power of iron. This increase of heat is due to chemical action. The properties of the pendulum were then illustrated. Referring to a three-seconds' pendulum suspended from the roof, the Professor stated that the motions are equal in time, and that the time of an oscillation is independent of the weight of the suspended body, and that it varies with the length of the string and with the force of gravity at different parts of the earth's surface. He next showed and explained the experiments of Foucault, who, in 1851, proved the rotation of the earth by the variations of the angle between the plane of oscillation of a pendulum and the plane of the meridian. The varied graphic curves and figures formed by combined pendulums vibrating in different directions were then exhibited; and similar luminous figures were produced by vibrating tuning-forks to which very small mirrors were attached. The vibratory movements of the forks were identical with those of the pendulums, the amplitude being smaller.

THE LAWS OF MOTION.

Professor Dewar, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, Dec. 30, resumed his illustrations of the laws of motion, common alike to the greatest masses and the minutest atoms. After exhibiting the various kinds of movements always going on, produced by torsion, pressure, electricity, and magnetism, the Professor commented on the great law of gravitation or attraction, which is the statement of the way in which all bodies tend to approach each other, and especially to the centre of the earth, to which all bodies fall with the same degree of velocity. Atwood's ingenious machine, in which the intensity of this force of gravity can be diminished and the atmospheric resistance made imperceptible, was exhibited as a means of accurately determining the relative velocity of falling bodies in a given time. The Professor next proceeded to exhibit and explain more complicated motions, produced by different forces, beginning with rotation, especially illustrating and explaining those due to the centrifugal force, which always attends all matter moved round a centre, shown in the tendency of the rotating body to recede from the centre of revolution. This was well illustrated by means of the whirling-table and other apparatus, including a top invented by Professor Clerk Maxwell. When a soap film was rotated, the central part became thinner and gorgeous colours appeared. The action of this force upon liquids was also shown in a beautiful manner. Reference was also made to the operation of this force in the movement of small bodies round larger ones—such as that of a stone in a sling. The manifestation of this force in doing work, such as lifting and driving, was also exemplified in a singularly interesting manner.

CORRELATION OF FORCES.

Professor Dewar began his third lecture on Saturday last, the 1st inst., by showing the effect of flashes of intermittent light upon rotating disks, in revealing figures otherwise invisible. He stated that all bodies are in a state of constant vibration; that such motion is universal, there being no rest in nature. When moving bodies are suddenly stopped they become hot, which is really due to the invisible movement of the minute particles of which they are composed. All heat is really "a mode of motion." After explaining the principle of the ordinary thermometer, and the construction of the exceedingly delicate thermoscope, the movements of which were rendered visible by the electric light reflected by a small mirror attached to the magnetic needle of a galvanometer, the Professor showed the effects of a very slight rise in temperature, such as that produced by one blow of a hammer upon an anvil. An example of the way in which heat is transformed into work and sound was shown by placing a piece of hot iron upon a mass of cold lead. The rocking of the iron thereby induced became so rapid as to produce a musical note. The enormous expansive force of heat was also illustrated. This was followed by examples of the effects of pressure upon gases, liquids, and solids, by which the forms of bodies are sometimes changed, their density being increased. Melted paraffin became solid by pressure. Ice, which is liquefied by pressure, is a remarkable exception. The effect upon glass under a pressure of about a ton to the square inch was well shown. Besides many other experiments, it was shown, by mixtures of water with ether, sugar, and carbonate of soda, that the volume of the mixture is sometimes less than that of the sum of their components, due to the greater cohesion of the atoms.

THE PHYSICAL FORCES.

Professor Dewar began his fourth lecture, given on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., with illustrations of the changes in the condition of matter produced by heat; from the solid to the liquid and gaseous states. Water transformed into steam increases about 1700 times its bulk. That all bodies do not expand when heated was proved by the contraction of an indiarubber ball containing water. A small fountain, produced by a minute hole pierced in it, was kept in action by slightly warming the ball. The effect of pressure upon the boiling point was demonstrated. When the pressure of the atmosphere (15 lb. to the square inch) is much reduced water boils at a temperature considerably below 212 deg. Fahr. (100 centigrades), and when the pressure is increased a higher temperature is proportionally required. The absorption of heat by evaporation was also illustrated. After explaining how gases by great pressure and intense cold may be converted into liquids, the Professor exhibited carbonic acid gas in the form of snow. This, by means of a hydraulic press, he transformed into a block of transparent ice, which gave off the gas rapidly from its surface; actually boiling at a temperature of about 100 deg. below the freezing-point of water. After commenting on the enormous amount of work silently done by the invisible molecules, perpetually in motion, the Professor exhibited on the screen the lifelike formation of crystals in a saline solution. The enormous power of cohesion possessed by the molecules of bodies was also well shown, especially by the extremely smooth surfaces of Whitworth's planes, which, when in contact, will sustain an enormous weight.

The season will begin on Friday evening, the 21st inst., when Mr. Warren De La Rue, the Hon. Secretary, will give a discourse on the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver cells. The courses of lectures are postponed for a week.

THE MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

The sober sense of a good average number of *Fraser* is lit up by a contribution of real genius, "Vernon Lee's" tale of "A Culture Ghost." Considered merely as a story of the supernatural it ranks among the best specimens of its class, but its peculiar charm consists in the exquisite setting of the incidents, the thoroughly Italian atmosphere in which it is steeped, the vivid landscape pictures and profound glimpses of the Lombard peasant's life; above all the intense feeling for music, only possible to a consummate judge of the art. Taken altogether, the blended effect of these elements is nearly that of the best of Hoffmann's "Fantasies," but with nothing strained or repulsive. Great attention will also be accorded to "O. K.'s" panegyric on the Emperor Alexander's reforms, which, however, will hardly promote the object which the writer evidently has at heart. The more clearly the internal state of Russia is shown to have called for such sweeping measures, the more reckless and unjustifiable seems the policy of foreign aggrandisement which, by destroying financial credit, threatens to bring all the Emperor's well-meant schemes to nothing. Mr. Brodrick's "Last Chapter of Irish History" is a still more important paper, and indeed the most valuable contribution to the subject we have seen, alike in its clear statement of the points at issue and its dignified warning against attempting to purchase a temporary settlement by deliberate injustice. Miss Carrington's essay on "Folk Lullabies" contains some charming translations.

The *Contemporary Review* has two articles of special mark. In one, Professor Jevons brings forward the claim of Richard Cantillon to be regarded as the real father of modern political economy. Cantillon, probably Irish by birth, was a merchant both in London and in Paris about the time of the South Sea Company. His posthumous "Essai sur la Nature du Commerce," originally composed in English, seems to have anticipated both Hume and Adam Smith in some of their main propositions. The other article is a very beautiful essay, by Miss Julia Wedgwood, on the "unconscious Christianity" of Plutarch, dwelling on the great moral elevation which, independently of Christian influence, was in Plutarch's time transforming the ethical ideals of the ancient world. "Taxation in the United States" points out the strong and weak points of American finance; and "The Jews in Germany" alleges such paltry excuses as it is possible to find for the late disgraceful outbreaks of an intolerance which is only the more odious for being, as the authoress truly asserts, in no respect prompted by religious bigotry. "Latin Christian Inscriptions," by the Rev. G. T. Stokes, abounds with interesting facts and inferences deduced from the study of these valuable documents.

Mr. Hyndman's "Dawn of a Revolutionary Epoch," in the *Nineteenth Century*, sounds alarming, but, in fact, contains hardly anything upon the present critical times unfamiliar to those who have reflected upon them. Of three papers on the Irish question the most important is that by Mr. Seebohm, who warns us against intensifying present difficulties after a short respite "by making artificial and uneconomical provision for the Irish where they ought not to be." In a very able and temperate paper, Sir Bartle Frere vindicates the policy of the Cape Government in attempting to disarm the Basutos, and expresses great confidence in the good feeling of the colonists towards the natives generally. Lord Dunraven's "Glimpse at Newfoundland," Captain Elsdale's "Day in a War Balloon," and Mr. Payn's "Penny Fiction" are very readable articles. Mr. Justice Stephen protests against the abolition of dignified judicial posts, on the ground of its tendency to exclude first-rate men from the Bench, and Professor Monier Williams contributes an interesting account of the Zoroastrian religion, the sublimity of whose essential principles contrasts singularly with the childishness of the ceremonial prescriptions of which its sacred books chiefly consist.

The *Fortnightly* is not very attractive, Mr. Herbert Spencer's essay on "Political Integration," though weighty, being decidedly hard reading, Sir George Campbell's remarks on "Land Legislation for Ireland" superficial, and Lord Houghton's notes on "Endymion" disappointing. Mr. Pattison's review of Mr. Christie's biography of Etienne Dolet is little more than an abstract of that excellent book. Dr. Pole's paper on aerial navigation is, at all events, a token that the subject is not considered by competent judges entirely outside the limits of the practical. "Geist's Grave," by Matthew Arnold, does not proclaim the entire extinction of German *Geist*, as evinced by the anti-semitic movement, but is a graceful, half serious, half playful copy of verses in commemoration of a German terrier.

The contribution to *Scribner* most likely to attract attention here is a paper on the London theatres, illustrated with flattering portraits of the leading London actors and actresses, and criticisms not always equally complimentary. The portrait of Mr. Irving as Vanderdecken is especially striking. "Recollections of American Society" are pleasing reminiscences of life half a century back. Mr. Gosse contributes a graceful poem, "The Charcoal Burner." The principal illustrated articles are the new instalment of Mr. Schuyler's Peter the Great; the very *chic* sketches of contemporary Parisian art; and the excellent memoir of the French painter, Millet. Millet's remarks on the right way of translating Theocritus are well worth attention. In one of his letters he is made to speak of "people who roll logs more persistently than I do." We should like to know how this sentence ran in the original.

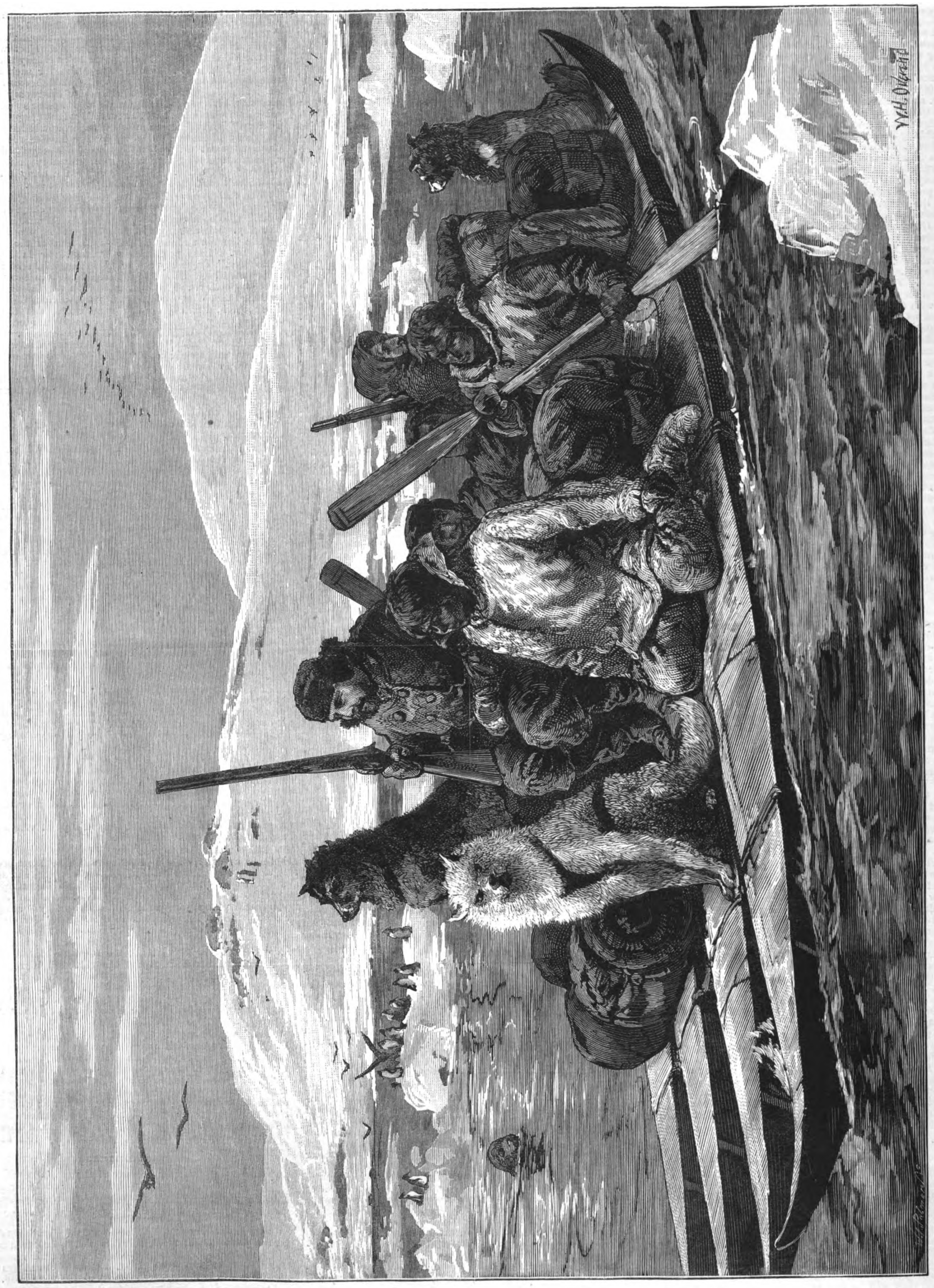
Besides the long list of serial works published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, mentioned in our last publication, they announce a new issue of the Illustrated Book of Pigeons, by Robert Fulton, arranged and edited by Lewis Wright, and illustrated with coloured plates drawn from life by J. W. Ludlow, and numerous engravings on wood. It is to be completed in twenty-five shilling monthly parts; and, judging from the first number, now before us, it bids fair to be a most interesting work. The second parts of Old and New Edinburgh and Cassell's Cookery, published by this firm, are also issued this month.

On Monday afternoon the first of the year's lectures at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, was given by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.C.S.E., before a large audience. The theatre was crowded to excess. Dr. Wilson took as his subject the Past and Present of Cuttle Fishes.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, which was established for the promotion of mechanical science, has entered upon its sixty-fourth year. It now numbers 3839 of all classes, distributed thus—Members 1231, associate members 1335, associates 569, honorary members 18, and students 686.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when a paper was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he considered the Early Destinies of Mankind as viewed by Science, Philosophy, and Religion. It was announced that the Institute's members now number nearly 900, and that upwards of a hundred—of whom one half are residents in India and the Colonies—joined last year.

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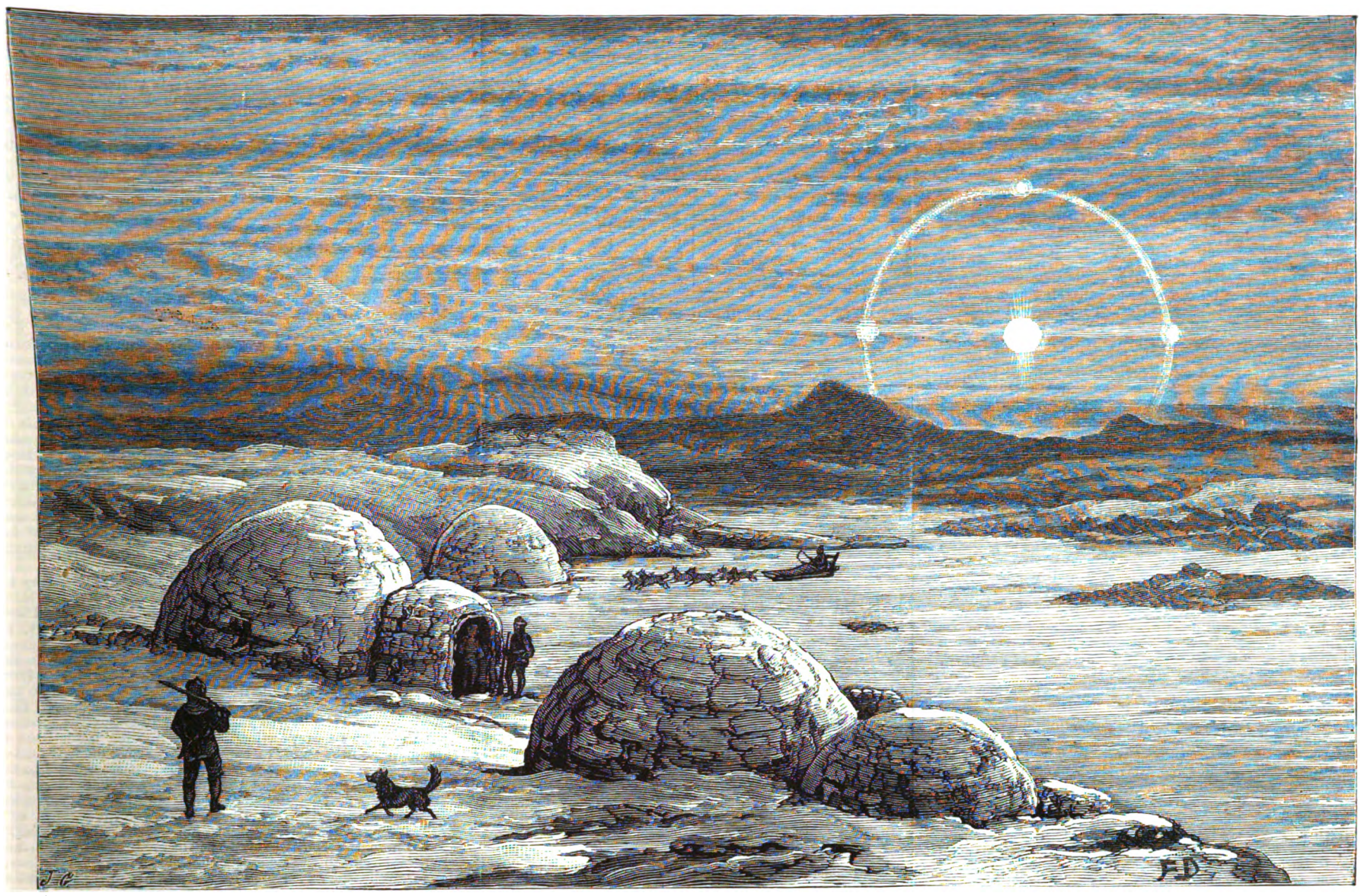


THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: CROSSING SIMPSON'S STRAIT IN KAYAKS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



LAKE DALY.



ON THE SALMON CREEK.

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OBITUARY.

SIR R. BARRY.

Sir Redmond Barry, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, whose death is just announced, was born in 1813, the third son of Major-General Henry Greene Barry, of Ballyclough, in the county of Cork, by Phœbe, his wife, daughter of John Armstrong Drought, Esq., of Lettybrook, King's County. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1838. In 1851 he became Solicitor-General of Victoria, and was appointed in 1852 Judge of the Supreme Court. He was also Chancellor of Melbourne University from 1853, and took at all times a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. Sir Redmond was created a Knight Bachelor in 1860, and a K.C.M.G. in 1877.

MR. UPTON-COTTRELL-DORMER.

Mr. Clement Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham Hall, Oxford, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 29th ult. He was born Sept. 20, 1827, the only son of Mr. Charles Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham, by Frances Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, Oxon, and of Flamborough, Yorkshire. He married, in 1858, Florence Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Upton, of Ingmire Hall, Westmorland, and leaves issue. Mr. Cottrell-Dormer succeeded his father in 1874, and, by Royal license, he and his wife assumed, in 1876, the additional surname of Upton on Mrs. Cottrell-Dormer succeeding her sister, Miss Eliza Frances Upton, of Ingmire Hall. The family of Cottrell, of which the deceased gentleman was the male representative, derives its descent from Sir Clement Cottrell, for twenty years Groom Porter to King James I. The head of each generation from his time down to the death of Sir Clement Cottrell-Dormer, the grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record, was Master of the Ceremonies at the Court of St. James's, and each received the honour of knighthood.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Thompson Russell, J.P., at Shelbourne, Limerick, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty.

Colonel John Francis Vaughan, of Court Field, in the county of Hereford, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th ult.

The Hon. R. Hamilton Westenra, Lieutenant 9th Lancers, brother of the present Lord Rossmore, aged twenty-six.

Elizabeth, wife of Captain Fleming and widow of Sir George Buckley-Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., at Brighton, on the 25th ult. She was originally Miss Gerard, of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Jobson, for forty-six years a minister of the Wesleyan denomination, and President of the Conference eleven years ago, on the 3rd inst., from an attack of paralysis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Miss Macleod, at Manners-road, Hampstead, in her 101st year. She had been residing latterly with her nephew and niece, Major-General and Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton, celebrated her hundredth birthday on New-Year's eve, having been born Dec. 31, 1780. She survived that anniversary only two days.

The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, elder sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, recently, at Neustrelitz. She was daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and was born Jan. 21, 1796, and married, Aug. 12, 1817, George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by whom she leaves surviving issue two sons—namely, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Hon. Charles Bushe Plunket, second son of John, third Lord Plunket, by his wife, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe (Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland), Chief Magistrate of Police at Hong-Kong, on the 21st ult., on board ship, while on his way home on sick leave. The deceased gentleman, who was in his fifty-first year, married, Oct. 18, 1860, Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Robert Murrell, by whom he leaves a family.

Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a native of Glasgow, where he was educated and long resided. He removed to London after the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland had deprived him of the fortune bequeathed to him by his father, and was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but was obliged to resign in 1857 owing to a severe attack of paralysis. In 1865 he succeeded Dr. Hofmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint, but the office was abolished in 1870.

Major Edward Rodney Cecil Pechell, at Toronto, Canada, on Nov. 12, 1880. He was the fourth son of the late Captain S. G. Pechell, R.N., and brother of Sir G. S. Brooke-Pechell, Bart., of Alton, Hants. Major Pechell was in his forty-third year. He joined the Royal Canadian Rifles as Ensign in May, 1858, exchanged to the Military Train in 1863, and served until the reduction in June, 1870. Two years later he was brought into the second battalion 22nd Regiment. On that regiment going abroad, he exchanged to the 106th Light Infantry. He was Adjutant of the 1st Durham Militia for over three years, when he retired on a pension last May. Major Pechell married, in 1859, Alice Alleyne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Rothwell, and leaves two daughters.

The Rev. William Atkinson-Clark, of Belford Hall, Northumberland, hon. Canon of Durham, on the 30th ult., at his country residence. He was fourth son of Mr. George Atkinson, of Morland Hall, Westmorland. He married, in 1833, Jane Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Clark, of Belford Hall, and assumed the additional surname of Clark under the will of his brother-in-law in 1870. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Mr. William Vaughan, J.P. and D.L., of Court Field, by Teresa, his first wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset. Colonel Vaughan was twice married, first, in 1830, to Eliza Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Rolls, of The Hendre; and, secondly, in 1860, his cousin, Mary Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle; and, by his first wife, leaves a numerous family, of which the eldest son is Dr. Herbert Alfred Vaughan, Bishop of Salford. The Vaughans of Court Field, a very ancient Roman Catholic family, descend from William ap Jenkin Herbert, Lord of Gwarandee.

Mr. John Thomas Towson, well known for his works on navigation, at Liverpool, on the 3rd inst., from the effects of an accident. In 1857 his labours in the science of navigation were acknowledged by the presentation to him by the shipowners, principally of Liverpool, of a dock bond of the value of £1000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the Port of Liverpool—a post from which he retired in 1873, still holding that of Chief Examiner in Compasses. In 1863 he was instructed by the Board of Trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which was subsequently published at the expense of the board. In 1864 Dr. Woolley adopted this work as a text-book for the examinations conducted in the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington; and in 1870 Mr. Towson prepared a syllabus, which the Board of Trade adopted, for the examinations of masters and mates in compass deviation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A C (Rouen).—If you are accustomed to the French notation you should have no difficulty in following ours, the only difference between them consisting in the names of the pieces. We use King for *Roi*, Queen for *Dame*, Bishop for *Fou*, Knight for *Chevalier*, Rook for *Tour*, and Pawn for *Pion*. In both notations the squares are numbered according to their relative positions to the White pieces and the Black.

Games and Problems received, with thanks, from F F (Notting-hill), F F B (Plymouth), S A H (Redhill), and Rev A B Skipworth.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1916 received from William Pocock (Cape Town); of No. 191[illegible] from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.) and W B O (New York); of No. 1919 from A Chapman and W B O (New York); of No. 1920 from W T R and T F Emsworth; of Count Pongracz's Problem from Va (U.S.); and of the Canadian Prize Problem from R H Brooks.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1921 received from W T (Swansea), H de Groot, Emile Frau, and J Perez Ventoso.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1922 received from Emile Frau, C Edmundson, D A (Dublin), H de Groot, James Putney, W M Curtis, Shadforth, and M H Moorhouse.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1923 received from H B, D A (Dublin), R H Brooks, W F R (Swansea), East Marden, Norman Rumbelow, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Falcon, C Oswald, L Sharswood, R Gray, M O'Halloran, Nerina, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, C S Cox, S Farrant, E Elsbury, B L Dyke, H Blacklock, D W Kell, An Old Hand, R Ingersoll, Jupiter Junior, R Jessop, A Kentish Man, Lulu, G Fosbrooke, C Darragh, F R Jeffrey, C C E, W Warren, G L Mayne, One of Them, N Cator, James Dobson, M H Moorhouse, E Louden, James Putney, Shadforth, Portobello, J Perez Ventoso, E Sharswood, and W M Curtis.

Note.—Several answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

Solution of Problems Nos. 1921 and 1922.

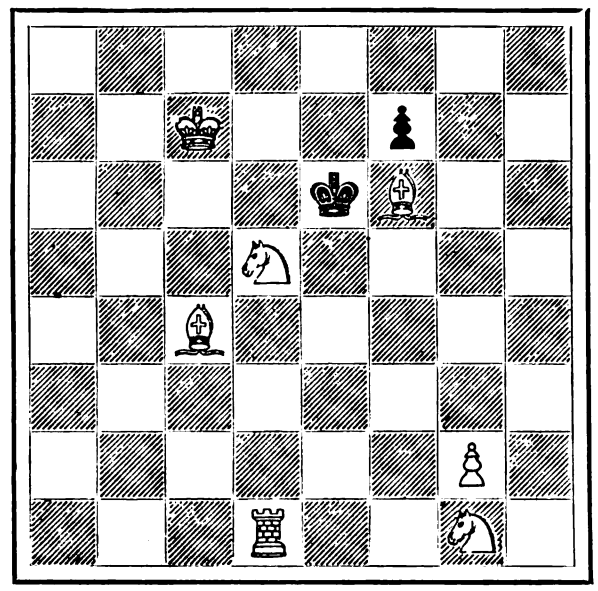
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd	K to B 5th
2. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	P takes Q
3. R to Q B sq. Mate.	
The variations are obvious.	

WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
2. R to K 8th (ch)	K takes R, or K to B 3rd
3. R takes P, or R to B 7th.	Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1925.

By C. E. Tuckett (Clifton).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The causes which have led to the decadence of this once useful and flourishing association are tersely and accurately stated in the following letter received from the Rev. Mr. Skipworth. No one has a better title to be heard on the subject of its fall than its founder, and no one is better qualified to advise what steps should be taken to effect its regeneration than its most successful manager. Mr. Skipworth needs, therefore, no excuse for the length of his letter. The existence of a Society which has for its motive the promotion of a wholesome, because disinterested, pursuit of chess depends now upon the amateurs of Great Britain and Ireland, and we hope that within the next few weeks they may prove worthy of themselves and the occasion:—

To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News."

Dear Sir,—I hope it is not a fact that the C. C. A., which has had so many successful and pleasant meetings, has done its work and must give way, or that it is aged and infirm and must shortly die a natural death. Present appearances are not, I confess, too favourable. The meetings held latterly, though pecuniarily successful, have not been well attended. The competitors in the classes have been far too few, though the play itself has in no way deteriorated; on the contrary, I believe it has been of a much higher tone. What, then, has been the cause of the falling off in numbers? There are, I think, two main reasons:—(1) Provincial amateurs have now found their level, and have *got sorted* into their places, and many of them do not like to come to the meetings of the society year after year only to be told continually by the score-sheet that they are just below prize standard; and (2) many chessplayers cannot afford, and others do not care to afford, expensive hotel charges for a week. There are not a few who are precluded by business or professional engagements, and some who never will risk the loss of local reputation (who prefer not to be sorted); but we can never calculate upon the support of these, at all events as far as any attendance is concerned. I would venture, however, now to suggest a remedy for the unsatisfactory state of things in connection with the society. In the case of (1), I think we have got a little spoiled by the good prizes which have been invariably offered. We have gone to the meeting with the one idea of playing to win a prize—self has been too much alone in the foreground (a state of things frequently remarked upon by casual visitors), and no wonder, because the society has gone on in the old grooves in which it started. It has not grown in usefulness as it has grown in years. I would propose a programme which would not *necessarily* bring men into such scrutinising contact. I would give scope for more promiscuous play; nay, I would make it an honourable part for a man, if he wished so to do, to spend the greater part of the chess week in such encounters as would benefit and interest the players of the town or club where the society's meeting was being held, enjoyable chess for the man himself; for, speaking personally, the two pleasantest and most successful meetings I ever attended were meetings where no prizes whatever were offered. The programmes at Grantham and Boston were intended to favour promiscuous play; but real success in this direction could scarcely be expected until the idea had been thoroughly ventilated. When towns receive us liberally and hospitably, as Boston in particular did about a year ago, we ought to try and render good service, at all events in a chess point of view, in return for the reception accorded us. The society is not now invited to the strong centres of English chessplaying as it was in its earlier years, and I think for this simple reason, that it meets and carries away very much of the money subscribed without giving its *quid pro quo*. I should like to see the society's meetings thrown open to all British amateurs, and should like, at all events, the strongest of them to place themselves at the disposal of the committee for the time being, following the example of our friend Macdonnell at Boston, who, when asked to play Mr. Y. or Mr. Z, or to take part in this tournament or that, said, "Do just as you like with me, I'm ready for anything!" If my proposal is not too Utopian in its nature, I believe the old society will come out more vigorous than ever; and I fancy as a remedy for (2), hospitality would be freely offered when heavy subscriptions were not demanded to guarantee a specific prize-list. I certainly would do away with slight match-playing and prizes (special prizes would always be thankfully received by the society), but I should prefer to see *promiscuous play* and *handicap classing* occupy the *more prominent places*. More than once the members of the club in the town where the society has met were *conspicuous* by their absence from the class-lists, and, in a great measure, from the rooms. The reason was evident; and I don't think, under a revision of our scheme, that the same thing would readily occur. Our chess meetings, moreover, should be acceptable not for *chess only*, seeing that among our chess amateurs are many talented and highly-cultivated men.

I should be extremely glad to have any suggestions (by letter) from amateurs interested in the matter. I should also be glad if any town would offer the society a meeting, say, the latter part of next February, when our new proposals could be tested. Without detriment to others, would (may I ask) the scheme commend itself, in the first instance, to the members of the Oxford or Cambridge Club (many members of the society being Oxford or Cambridge men), so that they would take up the matter, and residents in the town join them in their invitation to the society—a meeting out of term-time would not be attractive

I am afraid, Sir, I have trespassed very much on your valuable space, but the subject, as far as chess is concerned, is a very important one, and I crave your indulgence, and remain yours, very faithfully,

Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, Dec. 21, 1880. A. B. Skipworth.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 3, 1869) with a codicil (dated Jan. 27, 1876) of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Viscountess Gort, late of No. 1, Portman-square, and of East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 11 last, has been proved by Herbert Henry Walford and the Right Hon. Standish Prendergast Vereker, Viscount Gort, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her diamonds and lace to the Right Hon. Caroline Harriet Vereker, Viscountess Gort; £12,000 to her stepson, the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker; £10,000 to her stepson the Hon. Henry Prendergast Vereker; £1000 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of East Cowes to found a coal, food, and clothing fund for the poor of the said parish, distributable at Christmas; and legacies and annuities to her godchild, servants, and others. The residue of her real and personal property she leaves to her stepson Viscount Gort.

The will (dated June 19, 1871) with a codicil (dated Feb. 12, 1879) of Mr. Robert Oldrey, late of Harpole Hall, Haypole, Northamptonshire, who died on Nov. 23 last at West Brighton, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Coles, Edmund Paige Oldrey, the brother, and Walter Tidboald Coles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. After giving a few legacies, and bequests, amounting to £5500, in favour of each of his daughters, the testator gives the residue of his property, real and personal, to his sons.

The will (dated March 30, 1870) of Mr. William James Holt, late of Gorphwysfa, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Rev. Edward Denies Burrowes, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, the Gloucester Infirmary, the National Life-Boat Institution, for building, equipping, and furnishing a life-boat to be placed on some station in the Bristol Channel, and to the Dean of Gloucester, towards the fund for repairing and restoring the Cathedral Church of that city; and numerous legacies to relatives and others. His estate of Gorphwysfa and all the residue of his property he leaves upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his sister Mrs. Elizabeth Atcherley Symes.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 15, 1878) of Mr. John Frederick Stanford, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., barrister-at-law, late of No. 5, North Bank, Regent's Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 17th ult. by William Henry Kerr, Giuseppe Li Calsi, and William Vance, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £25,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to build a new wing to bear the name and as a permanent memorial in honour of his late mother, Mrs. Mary Stanford; £5000 to the National Life-Boat Institution, for the purpose of placing and maintaining a life-boat or steam-tug on the coast, to be named after his mother, and as a permanent memorial in honour of her; £5000 Consols to the Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of completing and publishing his Etymological Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Words; the portrait of a gentleman, a cotemporary of Shakspeare, by Cornelius Jansen, to the National Gallery; his manuscript papers and notes relating to Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to Mr. Wheatley, with £100 for the purpose of his completing and publishing same; and some other bequests. The residue of his property he leaves to Colonel Kerr. The testator, in appointing Mr. Vance one of his executors, says that he is "a diamond in the rough," and that he believes his other executors are all good men, otherwise he should not have appointed them. The deceased represented for some few years the borough of Reading in Parliament.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1874) with a codicil (dated July 26, 1879) of Mr. William Edward Swaine, formerly of Leeds, but late of Brabœuf Manor, Guildford, who died on Nov. 13 last, at Ilkley, Yorkshire, was proved on the 7th ult. by Henry Paget Swaine and John Rowland Swaine, the sons, and John William Mellor, Q.C., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Swaine, his furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages; to each of his said sons, £3500; to each of his five daughters, Mary Eliza, Frances Gertrude, Edith Caroline, Lucy Beatrice, and Alice Muriel, £3000; legacies to his executors; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1863) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27 and Nov. 20, 1878) of Mr. Basil Sparrow, J.P., D.L., late of Gosfield-Place, Essex, who died on Sept. 21 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Julia Sparrow, the widow, and the Rev. Basil James Harold Sparrow, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, his leasehold interest in Gosfield-Place, and all his household furniture and effects and farming stock; and there are annuities to his children. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life and then for his children. The testator gives certain shares in the banking firm of Messrs. Sparrow, Tuffnell, and Co., of Chelmsford, of which he was the head, to his son Herbert Edward, if they will admit him as a partner, and he is then to take no other interest under the will.

The will (dated June 9, 1873) of Mr. John Henry Browne, late of Hethersett, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 18 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Robert Blakemore Perkin and Frederick Fairlie Elderton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Gertrude Browne, £200, a residence and furniture for life, and he makes up her income to £500 per annum; to his son, Henry Edward John Browne, on attaining twenty-six, the Hethersett estate; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1873) of Mrs. Elizabeth Allan, late of No. 27, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 26 last, has been proved by the Rev. John Gott and James Macbraire, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Harriet Gott, for life; at her death there are considerable legacies to her other sisters, nephews, nieces, and godchildren; and the ultimate residue is given to her nephew, the Rev. John Gott.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1876) of Mr. John David Bell, late of No. 45, Chowringhee, Calcutta, barrister-at-law, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Mrs. Christina Lucy Bell, the widow, the executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives his property to his children, subject to a life interest to his wife.

The will (dated March 5, 1879) of Mrs. Rosamond Croker, the widow of the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, late of Kensington Palace, who died on Nov. 7 last, has been proved by the Rev. G. S. Barrow, and Pollett Peanell, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

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THE RISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED and OTHERS, VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

"Of all the trials that man almost recklessly places upon his constitution, none perhaps is so severe and pregnant with danger as that which accompanies a sudden and extreme change from a hot to a mild and cool climate, or in the reverse direction. At such times it is of the most vital importance that the body should be kept cool, and free from the most minute germs of disease. To effect this object, the judicious use of a saline is unquestionably the best safeguard that can be called into requisition, and of such preparations ENO'S FRUIT SALT may be said to be one of the best-conceived compounds. To residents in tropical climates the use of a medicinal comfort of this kind is indispensable, while its value in preventing prickly heat, boils, and whitlows is simply incalculable.

"Whatever may be the climatic conditions, the human body stands at all times, and under all circumstances, in need of some agent that will as thoroughly disinfect all its pores and arteries against the liability to epidemic diseases as the disinfectants of sanitation purge the sewers of a populous town. At the same time, such are the special therapeutical properties of the FRUIT SALT that a tone is given to the system, the strength is fortified, and the spirits exhilarated.

"With the temperature upwards of 100 deg. in the shade, and the system consequently unstrung through fatiguing occupation, exercise, or study, a saline of the character like that prepared by Mr. Eno is a boon the value of which is scarcely to be estimated by those who have never lived under similar climatic conditions. In cases where the liability to attack from jungle, marsh, and yellow fever exists to an alarming degree, the daily use of the FRUIT SALT will be found a thoroughly effective preventive.

"Speaking more generally, it may be said that the use of the preparation has a marked effect in improving the general health of persons of scorbutic habit, as well as of those who are liable to epileptic affections. In the latter case attacks may be warded off by the patient taking a full dose of the saline in a tumbler of cold water immediately upon feeling unwell, while persons suffering from nervous and dyspeptic headaches should take a spoonful in about half the quantity of water. Mention has been made of the mode of applying the remedy prepared by Mr. Eno for use in regard to these two classes of disorders with the view of showing the extreme simplicity of the mode of action, no less than that of the agent employed.

"In cases of irritability of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, sea-sickness, rheumatism, gout, and many other of the ills which human flesh is heir to, ENO'S FRUIT SALT not only claims, but has been proved again and again to possess remedial properties of a marvellously high order, and no household that wisely consults the comfort and safety of its members—whether located under the sun of England or India, or Southern Africa, the West Indies, or Australasia—will neglect to provide itself with a safeguard to health at once so pure, simple, and effective as the preparation which has caused the patentee's name to be a household word from one end of the earth to the other."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Legal Rights Protected in every Civilised Country.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS,
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the 'Bridgewater Treatise,' "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

TURKISH PASTILS.

"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SACHETS.

PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET, White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.

The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.

BREIDENBACH and CO., Perfumers to the Queen, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

A MASS of CURLS is assured by regularly using two or three times a week COX'S CURLING FLUID, warranted harmless. Protected by Government stamp, signed John Robert Cox. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle, with full directions, of all Chemists, or forwarded by L. N. MARSHALL, 35, St. Mary's-square, Kennington, London, S.E., on receipt of amount.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS'
"MARAVILLA."
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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A choice prepared Cocoa, most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted.
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Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Eight PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 18,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; Households, for Bread making, 9s. 4d.; Whole Wheaten Meal (granulated) for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 6s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d., Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

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This identical Wine, at 70s. per Doz., can be obtained of T. W. STAPLETON and CO., Wine Merchants, 203, Regent-street, W.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs. JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO., WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

"I CAN with confidence recommend Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS for Severe Coughs and Difficulty of Breathing."—(Signed) J. PARKINSON, M.P.S., 450, Oldham-road, Manchester. They taste pleasantly.

JAY'S SALE, MONDAY, 10th instant.

JAY'S SALE.—Particulars of all Reductions, numbered, will be found in "THE SPECIAL CATALOGUE," which Messrs. Jay will have much pleasure in forwarding post-free on application.

JAY'S SALE of MANTLES, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of FRENCH MODEL COSTUMES, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of SATIN COSTUMES, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of COSTUMES for MOURNING, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of BLACK SATINS and SILKS, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of WINTER COSTUMES, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE OF HOSIERY, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of ARTICLES DE FANTAISIE, MONDAY, 10th.

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MOURNING.
During this Sale Mourning Goods can only be spared on Approbation.
This Sale will not in any way affect the execution of Mourning Orders, a special staff being retained for that purpose.

MESSRS. JAY'S experienced ASSISTANTS
Travel to any part of the kingdom,
Free of Expense to Purchasers.
They take with them dresses and millinery, besides Patterns of Materials,
all marked in plain figures,
and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.
Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country.
JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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SPECIAL SALE, JANUARY, 1881.—J. ALLISON and CO. respectfully invite an inspection of a large and well-selected STOCK of useful ARTICLES and FANCY GOODS, at greatly REDUCED PRICES, at their SPECIAL SALE. In addition to their Surplus Stock is included some recent purchases of 24-inch Black and Coloured Gros Grains, at 4s. 3d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. 11d.; some extra rich at 6s. 11d., worth 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; rich Black Lyons Velvets, at 9s. 11d., worth 14s. 6d.; Black Broche Velvets, at 4s. 11d.; and Fancy Brocaded Velvets, to which early attention is directed; Costumes, Dress Materials, Ribbons, Lace, Hose, Gloves, Fancy Articles, and a very cheap lot of Mantles, lined fur, at 78s., much reduced in price.
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ARRASENE.
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A New Yarn in Silk and Wool, for Artistic Embroidery.
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ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT EVER MADE
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TIRED HANDS AND ARMS. EDSON'S ELECTRIC ARMLETS and WRISTBANDS.—For all persons having tiresome WRITING, SEWING, or MUSIC PRACTICE, they give wonderful energy and strength, enabling the wearer to accomplish tedious work with steadiness and comfort. Price 2s. 6d. per pair, silk web and fine steel clasps. Sent to any address on receipt of P.O.O. for 2s. 8d., payable to J. EDSON; address, THE ELECTRIC FABRIC COMPANY, Sole Patentees (New Building), Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

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Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamph et.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowls. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILKMERCER AND LINENDRAPER,
TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W.
(where the Business was established in 1833).
CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

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3000 Lengths of Rich Brocaded Silks, at 3s. 6d per yard.
200 Pieces of Sky and Tilleuil Gros Grains, at 2s. 6d. per yard; usual price, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.
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300 Boxes of Coloured Brocaded Silk Velvets, from 5s. 11d. per yard, specially rich.
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The accumulation of Oddments in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades, and Damassés will be cleared out at nominal prices, previous to Stock-Taking.

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(Special) Silk Costumes, various styles, 5½s. 6d.
Evening Silk or Satin Costumes, trimmed Brocade, 5 guineas.
French Model and other rich Costumes in Plush, Brocade, Velvet and Satin de Lyon, 7½ to 18 guineas.
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150 Black Satin Walking Skirts (very cheap), 18s. 9d.
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Useful fabrics for Winter and Early Spring Dresses, from 9d. to 1s. 2d. per yard.
300 pieces of All-Wool French Beige, at 7½d. per yard.
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Rich Coloured Damassé Velvet Velveteens, 40 boxes, at 1s. 4d. per yard.
The New Black Velveteen, as advertised, at 2s.; very rich qualities, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per yard.
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Wool Serges, in every make and colour, 1s. per yard.
100 pieces of Wool and Silk Damassé Cashmere, at 1s. 9d. per yard, in elegant combinations of colour, and specially suitable for draping, &c.
A large quantity of Dress Fabrics, including rich Wool and Silk Damassé, Black and Coloured Grenadines, Alpacas, &c., greatly reduced.

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220 Serge and Foulé Costumes, trimmed Braid or Broché, 21s.
110 All-Wool Handkerchief Costumes (worth 4 guineas), 29s. 6d.
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170 Fine Cashmere Costumes, trimmed Silk, Satin, or Brocade, 2½ guineas.
60 Rich Paris Models (half price), 3 guineas to 6 guineas.
97 Rich Velvet Velveteen Costumes, 2 to 3½ guineas.
500 New Striped and other Skirts, 1s. 11d. to 12s. 9d.
480 Tarlatan Net and Muslin Ball Dresses, 10s. 6d. to 2½ guineas.
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Cash price. Patterns free.
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THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. WORCESTER, moored off Greenhithe, Kent, is managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains.
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Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 7s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

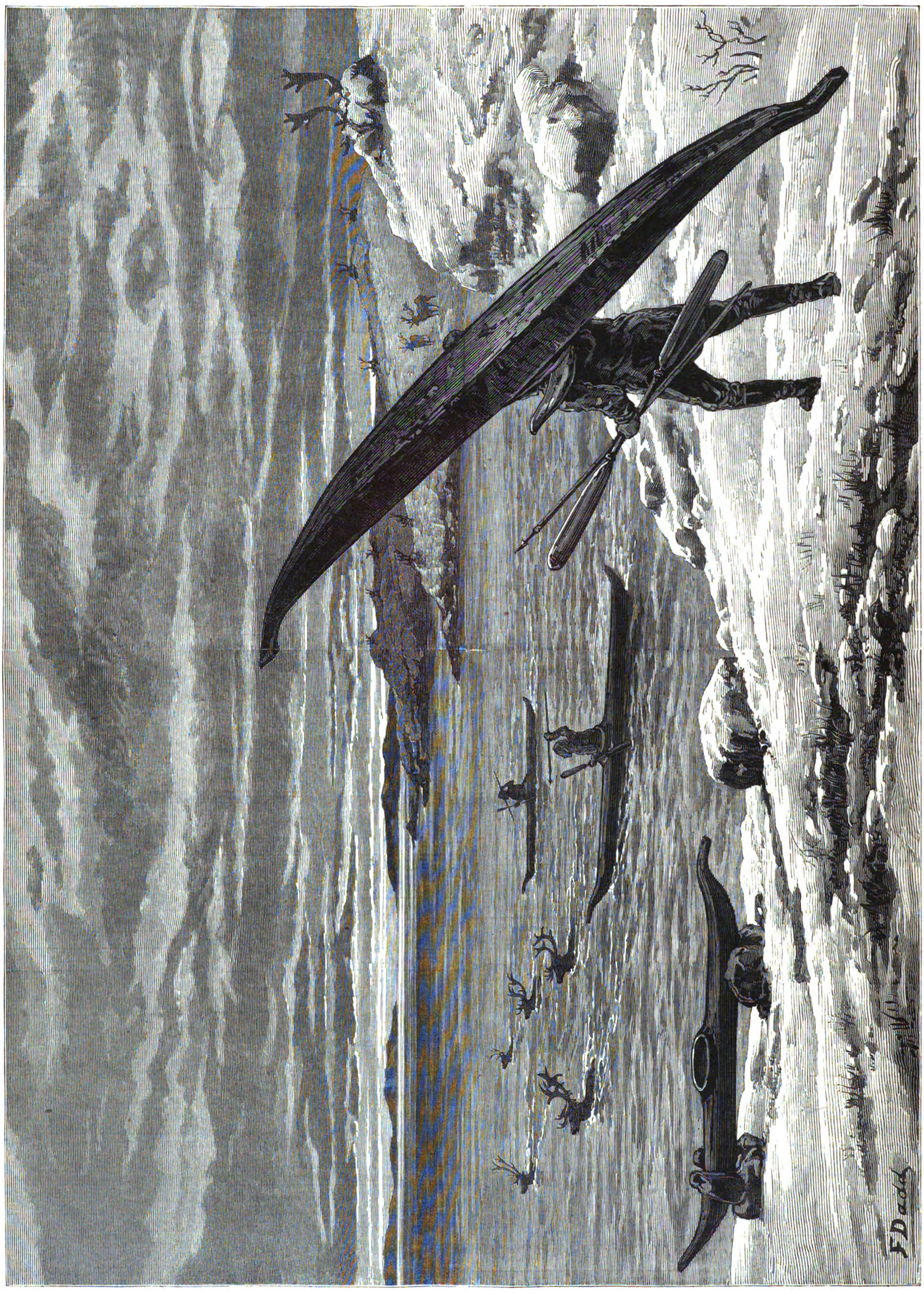
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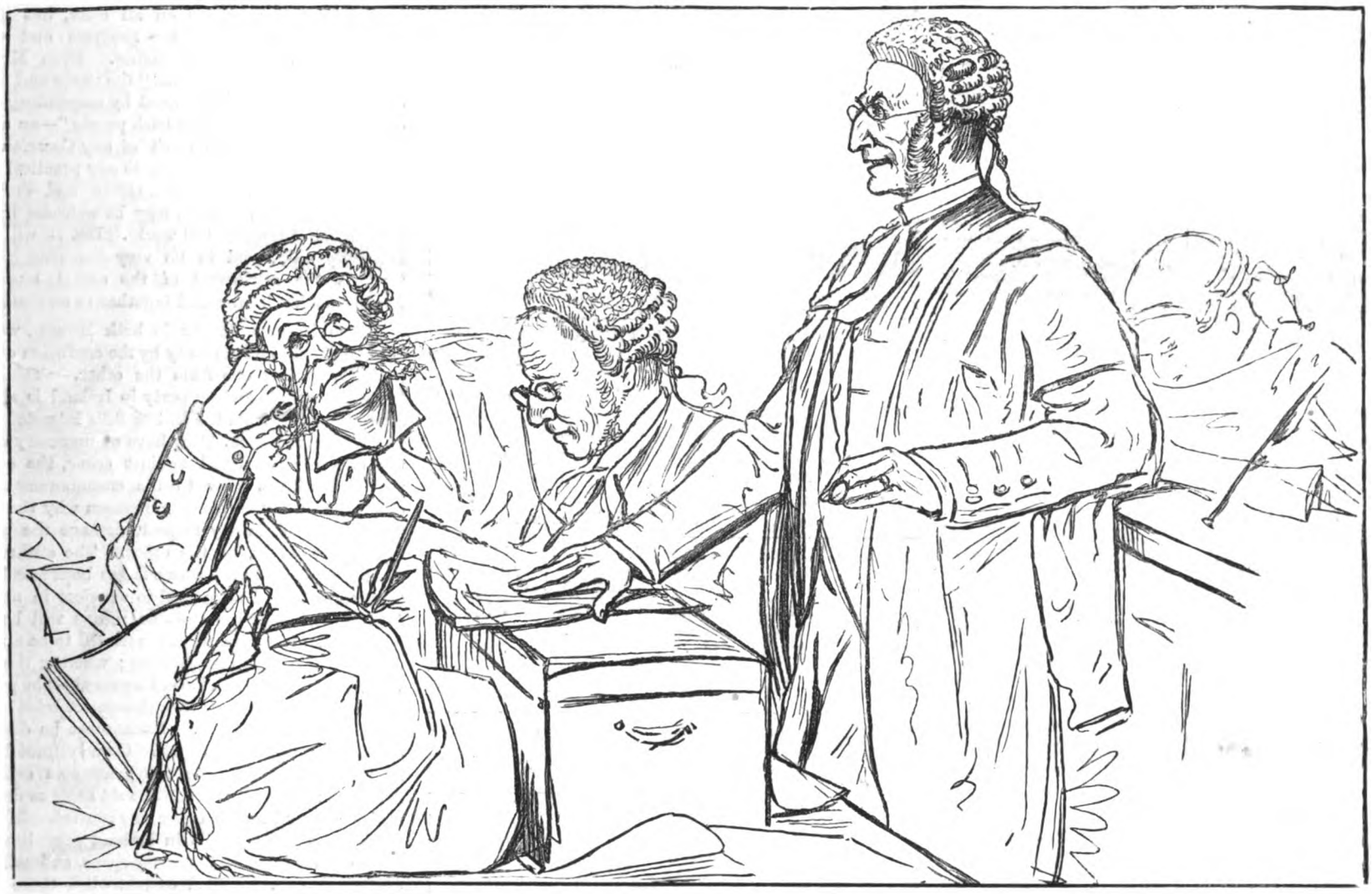
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FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

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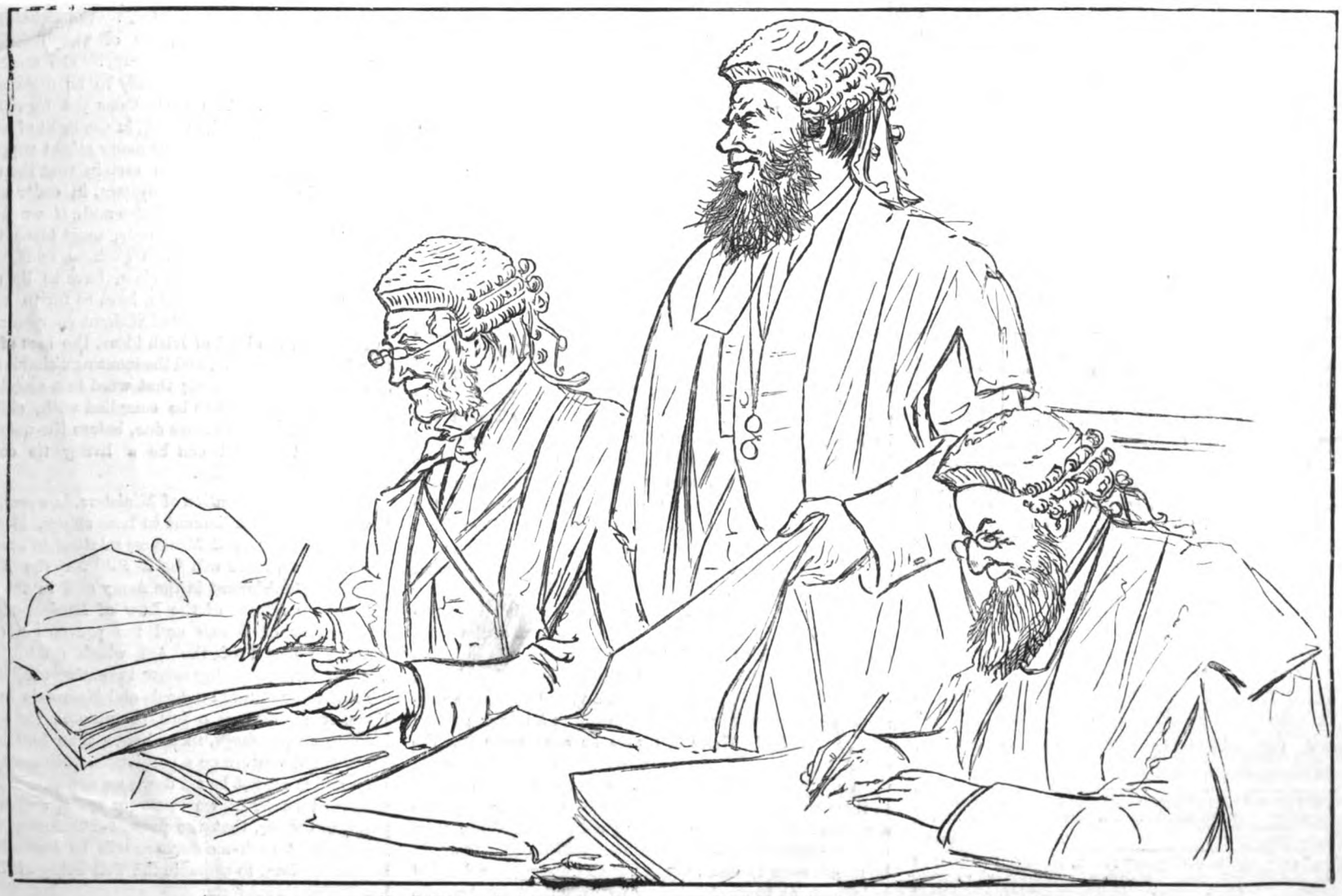
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2174.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



Mr. Sergeant Litton. Solicitor-General. Attorney-General.



Mr. F. Macdonogh, Q.C. Mr. M'Loughlin, Q.C. Mr. S. White, Q.C.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS: THE LEADING COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN AND THE DEFENCE.—SEE PAGE 54.

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BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Sydenham Parsonage, the Lady Barbara Yeatman, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Campden House, Gloucestershire, Viscountess Campden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Freemantle, Robert S. Blaine, of Summerhill, Bath, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart.

On the 7th inst., in Paris, by the Abbé Muller, and afterwards at the British Embassy, by the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, John D. FitzGerald, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitz-Gerald, to Emma Ysolda, second daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Newby Wiske, Charlotte Mary, widow of William Rutson, Esq., of Newby Wiske and Nunnington Hall, Yorkshire.

On Christmas Eve, suddenly, at Newton House, W. N. Russell, Captain R.N.

On the 10th inst., at Ealing, Caroline, widow of the late Boyce Combe, Esq., police magistrate, in the 88th year of her age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.

Sunday, Jan. 16.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lv.; Matt ix. 18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lvii. or lxi.; Acts ix. 23.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Davies; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Prebendary William Rogers.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of North China (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.

Monday, Jan. 17.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Huggins on the Photographic Spectra of Stars).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Neck, Head, and Face).
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Sanitary Science in its relation to Civil Architecture).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. R. Markham on the Arctic Discoveries along the Coasts of Franz Josef Land by Mr. B Leigh Smith in 1880).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (probably Dr. Southall on Pliocene Man in America).

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Accession of William I. as Emperor of Germany, 1871.
Royal Institution Lectures deferred for a week.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry; and on the 19th, 20th, and 21st).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Messrs. T. F. Brown and G. F. Adams on Deep Winning of Coal in South Wales).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Alexandra Palace: Kennel Club's Dog Show (four days).

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on the Codification of Mercantile Law, &c.).
Meteorological Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Entire Figure; and on Friday).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Analysts' Society, anniversary and dinner.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. G. Lock on the Causes of Success and Failure in Modern Gold-Mining).
Entomological Society, anniversary, 7.
Horological Institute, general meeting, 8 p.m.
National Rifle Association, special general meeting at the United Service Institution, 2 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 7.30 p.m., selections from Bach's Christmas Oratorio.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. E. Ayrton on the Production of Electricity).
Encouragement of Fine Arts Society: conversazione, Suffolk-street Gallery, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Breath, &c.).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. Coates on the Application of Machinery to Grain, &c.).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor H. E. Armstrong on Hydrocarbons in Resin, Spirit, &c.).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, born, 1829.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Warren De La Rue on the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells, 9 p.m.).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Wratislaw on Nestor, an Early Russian Chronicler; Mr. Pfoundes on Japan).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Ridge on Parsonages).
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Littledale on the Shares of Shakspeare and Fletcher in the "Two Noble Kinsmen;" paper by Dr. P. Bayne).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m, (Handel's Coronation Anthem. Cherubini's Requiem, and Mendelssohn's "Athalie").
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple on Forest Conservancy in India).

Saturday, Jan. 22.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 2	30·391	40·9	39·8	·96	9	42·9	39·0	W.	32	0·000
3	30·329	40·4	36·0	·85	9	43·3	38·3	WSW. SW. S.	74	0·000
4	30·226	39·2	34·8	·86	10	43·4	36·0	E. NE.	167	0·000
5	30·241	39·6	33·2	·80	7	43·5	36·4	NE.	560	0·000
6	30·416	38·0	29·5	·74	2	41·1	35·8	ENE.	716	0·000
7	30·519	35·3	29·3	·81	2	40·8	31·2	ENE. NE.	231	0·000
8	30·490	34·5	28·1	·80	9	38·1	29·9	NE. NNE.	232	0·005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·398	30·379	30·257	30·248	30·384	30·569	30·545
Temperature of Air	40·6°	42·3°	40·3°	40·8°	37·6°	35·5°	33·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	40·4°	40·1°	38·2°	39·2°	34·6°	33·5°	31·9°
Direction of Wind	W.	S.	ENE.	NE.	ENE.	ENE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	2 59	3 10	3 25	3 40	3 57	4 12	4 30	4 45	5 6	5 15	5 33	5 50	6 10

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six. One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Close Shortly. WINTER EXHIBITION OPEN, Ten to Five, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.
THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE FALSTAFF CLUB (Evans'), the Piazza, Covent-garden.

HONORARY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

James Albery.
Sir Julius Benedict.
C. B. Birch, A.R.A.
Major G. W. Wallace Carpenter.
Wentworth Cole.
F. H. Cowen.
Col. Farquharson (of Invercauld.
R. T. Farjeon.
Wilhelm Ganz.
J. Drew Gay.
Corney Grain.
Joseph Hatton.
G. A. Henty.
Henry Herse.
Capt. Percy Hewitt.
John Hollingshead.
Julius Homan.
Dr. Francis Hueffer.
Henry Irving.
Blanchard Jerrold.
Chas. Kelly.
Hon. Frank Lawley.
Henri Van Laun.
Edward Ledger.
Lord Londesborough.
Henry Lee, F.L.S., F.G.S.
Charles Millward.
Phil. Morris, A.R.A.
Lord Alfred Paget.
John Radcliff.
Albert Randegger.
Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P.
George Augustus Sala.
H.H. Prince Duleep Singh.
J. R. Somers Vine, F.S.S.
Barry Sullivan.
Harrison Weir.
The Earl of Westmoreland, C.B.
Major G. de Winton.
Hon. Lewis Wingfield.
Chas. Wyndham.
Edmund Yates.

PROSPECTUS.

The Falstaff Club is intended for the association of gentlemen of artistic tastes, and others interested in the drama, music, literature, art, and science.

The Club is non-political, and is designed to afford a means of social, intellectual, and recreative intercourse and amusement amongst its members. Conducted upon similar principles as the Mirlitons in Paris, the Falstaff will enter into friendly rivalry with that admirable and well-known club.

The premises acquired are those so widely known as Evans', situate at the corner of the Piazza, King-street, Covent-garden. They consist of the hotel of that name, and the large concert-hall (seating 1800 persons), and which will be converted into one of the prettiest and most commodious bijou theatres in London, fitted with a stage and its accessories, the entire property occupying over 9000 square feet.

The Club-house will possess dining, smoking, billiard, supper, card, and reading rooms, a large drawing-room, and seventeen other apartments. Several of the latter will be set aside as dressing-rooms for the convenience of members visiting the theatres. The central situation of the Club, in close contiguity to both Opera-houses, the theatres, and other places of amusement, is in itself a manifest advantage to both town and country members.

Smoking concerts will be established, of which Mr. Ganz has consented to take the direction.

Musical soirées, concerts, conversaziones, and dramatic performances will from time to time be arranged by the members, and special performances will be given at intervals by professional artistes. An amateur orchestra will be constituted from amongst the members of the Club, the formation of which has been undertaken by Mr. J. Radcliff, of the Royal Italian Opera.

The admission of guests to any of the Club entertainments will be by ticket of invitation only, issued by the Committee.

The Club-house will be entirely re-decorated and re-furnished; and it is anticipated that it will be ready for occupation early in February. Telegraphic and telephonic communication will be provided with the leading theatres.

The Club being proprietary, members will be relieved of all responsibility beyond their subscriptions.

The annual subscription for the first 500 members will be 6 guineas for town and 4 guineas for country, after which the entrance fee will be 10 guineas. Foreign members and officers on foreign service, 2 guineas annually. Country members are such as reside beyond a twenty mile radius of London. A limited number of memberships for fifteen years will be granted at a reduced subscription of 40 guineas, without entrance fee.

Forms for membership can be obtained upon application to the Hon. Secretary, the Falstaff Club, Piazza, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOST NOTEWORTHY and GENUINE SUCCESS that has been achieved amidst the host of holiday amusements.
Vide the "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," "Morning Post," "Echo," "Advertiser," "Chronicle," "Observer," "Sunday Times," "Lloyd's," "News of the World," "Era," "Weekly Times."
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, the acknowledged supreme head of every Minstrel Band in either Hemisphere, comprising no less than SEVENTY PERFORMERS. SEVENTY PERFORMERS. Proudly defying all attempts at rivalry.
THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, JAN. 21, Handel's CORONATION ANTHEM, "The King shall Rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Principal Vocalists, Miss C. Penna, Miss Jessie Jones, Miss Orridge. Reader, Mr. C. Fry. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Society's Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and principal Musicsellers'.

MR. CARRODUS will give a Performance on the VIOLIN at ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 28, Old Bond-street, and Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

PICCADILLY HALL.—UFFNER'S ROYAL AMERICAN MIDGETS. The Smallest People in the World. Lucia Zarate, the Smallest Woman, 18 years of age; present weight 41lb. General Mite, the Smallest Man, 16 years of age; weight, 9 lb. Jenny Quigley and Commodore Foot. Two Receptions Daily, 2 to 5.30; 7 to 9. Children, One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Pantomime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. The celebrated VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mesdames Maud Howard, Collins, and Julie; Millies. Zanfi and Zanfretta, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Lauri. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Box-Office open from Ten to Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, in Two Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS at 9.30—Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien del Franchi. Doors open at 7.15. Performance commences at a Quarter to Eight precisely. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. First Morning Performance of THE CUP, Saturday next, Jan. 22, preceded by DAISY'S ESCAPE, at Two o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

The meeting of Parliament, on Thursday se'nnight, and the discussions which have subsequently taken place on the Address in response to the Royal Speech, can hardly be said to have removed as yet the suspense which brooded, like one of our winter fogs, over the public mind, or to have revealed with any definiteness of detail the situation to which the country is moving forward. The Queen's Speech is never constructed upon the principle of throwing as much light as possible upon the topics which it embraces. A dry record of the past, and a hasty glance at the future are, perhaps for good reasons, all that can be looked for within its four corners. The principal interest in it this year centred upon the immediate condition of Ireland, and upon the steps which her Majesty's Government deem it their duty to take for the pacification and contentment of that part of her dominions. Proposals for intrusting the Executive with additional powers, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but for the protection of life and property and personal liberty of action, are to be made on the one hand, and on the other a further development of the principles of the Irish Land Act, "in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of Landlord and Tenant, and with a view to giving a permanent proprietary interest in the soil to a larger portion of the people." There will also be a measure for the establishment of County Government in Ireland, framed upon representative principles. Until the Bills relating to these subjects are put before the House of Commons in a somewhat more complete and substantial shape than that of outlined sketches in Ministerial Speeches, it would be unsafe even to form, much less to pronounce, a decided judgment as to what is before us, or what is likely to be the ultimate issue of legislative deliberation. Ministers may see their way clearly enough. But the general public, both at home and abroad, still remains confused by a multiplicity of conflicting rumours, and without that explicit guidance upon which alone they can surely depend.

The ceremony of moving and seconding the Address to the Throne was performed in both Houses with a full average of ability and tact—in the Upper House by Lord Carrington and the Earl of Yarborough; in the House of Commons by Mr. Rendel and Mr. Slagg. In neither House, as it strikes us, was the interest excited quite up to the level of the occasion. This, perhaps, was inevitable. Everybody feels that a debate on the Address is but a preliminary exchange of courtesies and of intended hostilities between contending political parties. Nothing practical is expected to come of it. No resolution of party strength is likely to be evolved from it. There is much eloquent speaking on all sides, but it does not clearly indicate whither the progress and destiny of the nation is manifestly tending. Even Mr. Parnell's Amendment to the effect that "the peace and tranquillity of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people"—an amendment which is thrust at the heart of any Coercion Bill—can hardly be said to lead directly to any practical result. It presents an opportunity for clever and even brilliant skirmishing; and, as such, may be welcome by the most thoughtful of the political world. But it will contribute indirectly only, and in no very imposing proportions, towards the settlement of the actual business which Parliament has been called together to transact.

There is some danger in both Houses, we fear, lest opinion should be led astray by the confusion of questions perfectly distinct one from the other. The Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland is altogether a separate matter from the Bill or Bills intended to develop Land Tenure Reform. They have no necessary correlation, the one being directed against crime, the other being proposed with a view to the encouragement of agricultural industry. We see no reason why the priority of the one should, in any respect, damage the prospect, or deaden the effects, of the other. The authority of law must needs be asserted where it has been assailed, and no Government can be expected to acquiesce in an *imperium in imperio*. Whether suitable means will be found to relieve from terrorism what is asserted to be a majority of the Irish people, is one question; whether the lines upon which a reform of Irish Land Law may best be projected are adapted to the permanent settlement of Irish agricultural affairs is quite another. Each must be discussed and decided upon its own merits. Crime cannot be connived at merely because there are grievances calling to be redressed; grievances cannot be set aside as deserving no notice merely because crime is rampant. Much of the terrorism which prevails in Ireland may have its roots within a comparatively narrow space, and will probably disappear, as a troubled dream, when those roots have been struck at. But even if such should be the case, it will not, in any appreciable degree, assist the public in solving the problem presented by the existing relations of landlord and tenant, or of the distribution of land amongst a wider proprietary. The doubts existing on this question are not so easily to be dispersed as some people imagine. The pretentions put forward by this or that party—viewed, at least, in the light of history—are not always so extravagant as many might suppose. But, be this as it may, it is quite certain that the changes to be made in the Irish Land System, in order to conciliate the Irish tenantry, must be large and, if we may so say, fundamental, or, in other words, must place the system upon an entirely new basis. Of course, facts, whether for or against this or the other class, have to be reconciled; rights, personal or corporate, have so far to be respected as in no case to be abrogated without compensation; but, in the main, the bent of Irish ideas, the bias of Irish history for centuries part, and the inextinguishable aspirations of the Irish people (using that word in a social and not a political sense) have to be complied with, either by this measure or by some future one, before the union of Great Britain and Ireland can be a living tie conducive to happiness on both sides.

It is not the intention of Ministers, however, to restrict the attention of Parliament to Irish affairs. Her Majesty's Speech gave notice of Measures relating to other matters. For instance, there will be a Bill for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army and in the Navy; for the further reform of the Law of Bankruptcy; for the conservancy of Rivers and the prevention of Floods; for the renewal of the Act which established Secret Voting; for suppressing corrupt practices at Elections; and for revising Endowed Schools and Hospitals in Scotland. Here, at any rate, is a full programme for one Session, holding out, perhaps, more hopes than will be realised. We will not venture on a prediction. Hitherto, what has been and is cannot be set down as any sure indication of what will be. But we earnestly trust, and we are disposed to believe, that the present Parliament will, in the main, adopt such measures as will be best calculated, in human wisdom, to promote the well-being of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Dean Stanley, in an eloquent sermon preached last Sunday, took occasion to refer to the contemporary Newspaper Press of England; and the terms in which one of the most accomplished, the most enlightened, and the most tolerant of living Anglican divines spoke of the Fourth Estate should go far to compensate the singularly one-sided and inaccurate conspectus of English journalism in the recent article (written, I believe, by Mr. Hitchman) in the *Quarterly Review*.

The Dean of Westminster alluded to the Press as "that mighty engine which is wielded as it never before has been wielded in this or in any other country." Some galled jades may wince, while the withers of others may be unwrung, at Dr. Stanley's parenthetical rebuke administered to "the vileness, and folly, and vice which a section of the public journals foster and favour," and to "the bitterness with which the so-called religious journals of the day address themselves to inflame, pervert, and exaggerate every topic of personal and party rancour." But that journalism which is neither vile nor vicious, neither bitter nor rancorous, will not fail to appreciate most gratefully the complimentary language of Dean Stanley when he declares, with respect to the great organs of public opinion, "that in the reasonableness, the purity, and the moderation of their utterances there is amidst all these shortcomings a ground of hope for the future of the English people that will require generations to shake."

I do not go altogether with the Dean when he bade his hearers compare the great English newspapers "with the like journals of other nations, notably with those whose language and utterances are so unworthy of the Great Republic of the West." I know a good deal about the American press, past and present; and about seventeen years ago I had frequently to thank the leading organs of public opinion in the Great Republic of the West for unstinted douches of sound hearty Billingsgate. I have been called a "Bloated Miscreant," a "Fat Cockney" (that soft impeachment I never denied), "a hired scribe," a "venal hack," and so forth. The *New York Tribune*, noticing my name in the list of contributors to a magazine published at Boston, genially remarked that my presence there was as distasteful as would be that of Satan among the Angels; and one of the most distinguished of American humorists publicly insinuated that I had printed an apology for the assassination of President Lincoln; nor had he the grace to retract his calumny, although the London publisher who reproduced it here was glad to compromise the action for libel which I brought against him.

But all this, you must remember, was in the bygone. From what I saw of the Transatlantic press between November, 1879, and April, 1880 (and they were getting ready then, you must bear in mind, for the Presidential Election campaign), it seems to me that, within the last decade at least, a wonderful improvement has taken place in the tone and temper of journalism throughout the States, and that the reasonableness, the purity, and the moderation of the utterances of the leading journals in the great cities of the Union are fully on a par with the characteristics of the most important English newspapers.

Mem.: In the dissemination and collocation of news the American press beats Europe altogether out of the field. The system, too, of mutual "exchanges" among editors "fosters and favours" a universal circulation of droll stories and quaint locutions (some of the drollest and quaintest come from the remotest ends of the Republic), and make the newspapers very entertaining reading. The chief shortcoming of the press in America is, to my thinking, the paucity of hebdomadal journals, in which matured and cultivated Thought can resume and comment on the incidents of the week. This is, indeed, a deficiency which is being slowly remedied; but no American city, to my knowledge, supports weekly journals of the solid and thoughtful calibre of the *Spectator*, the *Athenæum*, the *Academy*, the *Builder*, and the *Saturday Review*. The *Scientific American* is, on the other hand, an admirably digested periodical.

A large number of clergymen, nestling under the wing of the Dean of St. Paul's, have addressed a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in response to an invitation on the part of the Primate of All England to the clergy who feel dissatisfied or alarmed at the present circumstances of the Church to state what they desire should be the way of remedy. The memorialists, in reply, respectfully express their desire "for a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of our hierarchy in dealing with questions of ritual," and "a tolerant recognition of divergent ritual practice." The meaning of this seems to be that the memorialists claim the privilege of doing precisely as they please in matters of vestments and ceremonies.

Into the doctrinal questions affected by Ritualism I should, obviously, no more dream of entering in this place than I should of discussing the Irish land question, inditing an essay on the Æolic Digamma, or penning a prolusion on Chinese Metaphysics. My interest in what is called Ritualism is purely and simply artistic; and from an artistic point of view I have long been an attentive student of a book called the "Manuale Clericorum," edited by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A., Vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee's manual is an abridgment of the larger "Directorium Anglicanum," and is a complete "Costumier" for the conduct of public worship on the Ritualistic model. I am not about to argue about the book one way or another. I only ask moderate Churchmen to read the "Manuale Clericorum," and see what is said about credences, piscinæ, aumbryes, sedilia, processions and introits, albs, stoles, chasubles, amices, girdles, maniples, dalmatics, sandals, mitres, palls, amysses, and birrettas. Read all about these things, and then state your opinions thereupon to your families and friends. *Non ragionam di lor; ma guarda*—I need not complete the quotation.

There are some outcomes of human study and thought which seem intuitively to group themselves together geometrically, so to speak—now in circles, now in triangles, now in parallel lines. To my thinking, artistically considered, Ritualism, as a generality, appears to form a square; one side of which is formed by the "Tracts for the Times," another by the dogma of Præ-Rafaellitism, as propounded by Mr. Gabriel Dante Rossetti, Mr. Ford Madox Browne, and Mr. E. Burne Jones; a third by the Encyclopædia of vestments and ceremonies, compiled by the indefatigable erudition of the Rev. Dr. Lee; and the fourth by—well, it is almost a comic, it is certainly a satirical book, by a most learned and pious, although very eccentric, English architect, long since deceased.

Do you know the "Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England," by the late A. Welby Pugin (not the unfortunate gentleman who was always writing libels against Mr. Herbert, the Royal Academician, but his distinguished father, who built so many Gothic churches, and aided Sir Charles Barry so notably in designing the Gothic details of decoration for the New Houses of Parliament)? "Pugin's Apology" is the book which I mean, and which forms the fourth side of my mentally-pictured square. In some fifty quarto pages, copiously illustrated with superb etchings, Mr. Pugin sounded the *réveille* of the Gothic revival and the death knell of the Nash, or stucco and "compo" style in architecture. Mingled with splendid designs for churches, public buildings, and even railway arches and tunnels in the Gothic manner, are savage caricatures of existing and sham classical edifices, among which the grand and gloomy arch fronting the Euston Terminus as a "grand Cab and Omnibus Entrance" does not escape ridicule. One of the drollest of the illustrations (although the drollery is wholly unconscious) is a series of examples of modern female costume adapted to Sepulchral Brasses. English ladies of the year 1843 are drawn, with their arms meekly crossed over their bosoms, or their finger tips touching in the act of orison, in garments so Gothicised as to give them a vague resemblance to English matrons and damsels of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Nor Ritualism nor Præ-Rafaellitism, I venture to think, would have come to a head without the aid of the erudite and eccentric A. Welby Pugin.

A contemporary on hospitably Christmas thoughts intent lately obliged its readers with a recipe for stuffing a turkey. Among the ingredients was "morel." This week my contemporary announces that it has been warned by several correspondents that "morel" is the black nightshade, and a deadly poison. This caution may be useful to persons who are imperfectly acquainted with culinary practice, and who, in a fit of amateur enthusiasm, might be tempted to try their hands at stuffing a turkey; but the experts know full well that there is "morel," and that there are "morils" or "morels." The various orthography of the word is positively exasperating.

The Library Dictionary (Collins, London and Glasgow, 1871) states that the "morell" (the German *morchel*) is an edible fungus, allied to the mushroom, and largely employed in the manufacture of ketchup. Unfortunately, it is also the name of a plant of the genus *Solanum*, garden nightshade. The same Library Dictionary goes on to say that "moril" (the French *morille* and the German *morhila*) is a mushroom of the size of a walnut, full of little holes. I suppose that most of us have partaken of *omelette aux morilles* at a Parisian restaurant. But in "Worcester's Webster's Dictionary" (London, Routledge, 1873) we have "morel" with one l, and with the definition that it is "a plant, a fungus or mushroom, used in soups and gravies, &c., and a kind of cherry. See morello." Nothing is said about black or garden nightshade; but further on Smart is quoted for "moril" being a mushroom of the size of a walnut. But Bailey, in his very big dictionary, clears the atmosphere by telling us, on the authority of the Jesuits' "Dictionnaire de Trévoux," that "morel," or "petty morel," is the garden nightshade, and that the "morille" is the smallest and most delicate kind of mushroom. Clearly, then, we should stuff our turkeys and accommodate our omelettes with "morilles" and not with "morel;" yet I am afraid that many *marchands de comestibles* in London, and many more cooks, know the tiny mushrooms, not as "morilles" but as "morels."

An excellent and practically philanthropic idea is that about to be carried out by an association in course of formation for the supply of hot food to the labouring population, at the docks, and at large factories in and about the metropolis. The industrial poor experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining warm victuals at a low price; and their commons during the hours of the working day are often of the shortest and the hardest. The association, of the starting of which I read in the *Daily News*, intend to send out barrows or trucks, fitted with heating apparatus, which are to be wheeled about from place to place as required, supplying hot soup, bread, and other provisions of the best quality and at the lowest possible price. It is proposed to add slices of tinned meat made hot; and I am told by the authorities of the Gynecæum attached to this establishment, that the peripatetic restaurateurs ought to be able to sell a comforting bowl of hot soup, thickened with rice or oatmeal, for three halfpence; and a good mess of Irish stew, made of "scrags" of mutton, or Australian meat, and with plenty of onions and potatoes, for twopence. Collops of baked beef, too, should be procurable for twopence; and I hope that penny-worths of pudding—the regular Charles Dickens "plum-duff," familiarly known as "Spotted Covey"—will not be forgotten. I have seen some very beautiful and moving things in my time, from the Venus de Medicis and the Apollo, from Frascati and Niagara, from Pompeii and the Bay of Dublin to the Charity Children at St. Paul's, and a June sunset on Hampstead-heath; but I certainly know no more deeply interesting spectacle than that of a ragged lad on a very cold day in a cookshop in Long-acre devouring a penn'orth of pudding. It does *him* good evidently. It should do *you* good, even to the unloosening of your purse-strings, to see him eat that succulent "duff."

I repeat that the peripatetic restaurant notion is an admirably excellent one. It seems perfectly practicable; and I see no reason whatever why it should not prove a commercial as well as a social success. Very soon, I should say, the enterprise will be self-supporting; but, in the outset, it will be necessary to raise some money by public subscription for the purchase of the barrows, the heating apparatus, and the *batterie de cuisine*. Durable pots and pans are somewhat expensive articles. The promoters of the undertaking propose that any donor of an entire barrow shall have the privilege of nominating an attendant, who will be able to earn from four shillings a day and upwards, according to his activity as a salesman. I am glad to learn that a deputation of gentlemen interested in this "Hot Food for the Working Poor" scheme have waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and that the Chief Magistrate of the City has expressed his approbation of the movement and promised it his support. This implies, I trust, the concurrent adhesion of Colonel Fraser, the Commissioner of City Police; but, at the same time, it is most desirable to obtain the approval of Sir Edmund Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan police. The attendants on the barrows must be, as a *sine qua non*, honest, civil, and industrious fellows, and they should wear proper uniforms or badges; but a most sensible and beneficent movement will surely collapse if the superintendents and inspectors of the Metropolitan Police do not receive the strictest instructions from head-quarters to prevent their constables from harrying and interfering with the peripatetic restaurateurs.

I was offered lately what purported to be an undeniably genuine autograph of Napoleon I. when First Consul for a comparatively trifling sum. Much against the grain, I declined to purchase it. I am as credulous, I suppose, as most folks; but there is one thing in which I am a confirmed and incurable sceptic. I refuse to believe in the authenticity of any autograph whatsoever, unless I have seen the person to whom the autograph is ascribed write it with his own hand, or unless I have direct and positive evidence (in the way of pedigree from possessor to possessor) that he did so write it. Start with this positive, although slightly paradoxical postulate, and you will save yourself an immensity of trouble. You will run no risk of squandering your money on the purchase of autographs which, for all their carefully traced and ostensibly perfect histories, may be spurious; and you will not be worried every time you leave home by the dread that your precious autographs may be devoured by the rats, or destroyed by fire, or in some manner or another, come to grief.

Thus, I have set not the slightest store by the autographs (neither few nor uninteresting) which have fallen in my way during a tolerably lengthened career. I have given away my Hogarth, my Molière, my Broughams, my Victor Hugos, my Dickenses (with a few exceptions of letters relating to matters not presently communicable), and my Thackerays. Nor can I understand the autograph-hunting craze any more than I can comprehend that for collecting postage stamps.

Curiously enough, even while I am penning these "Echoes," there has come to my hand a copy of a newspaper called the *Daily Examiner*, published at San Francisco, in which, in the "London Letter" of the *Examiner's* correspondent, there is a "screed" of violent abuse of my humble self, quite in the old style of seventeen years ago. I am accused of having been "dead-headed" over twenty-five thousand miles of railway in the United States (!) of not having paid my hotel bills (!) (I spent a thousand pounds in four months and a half's travelling and hotel bills), and of being "ungrateful" for the courtesies extended to me; and it is further stated that I "vapour against America" in the "Echoes." Whether I have ever so "vapoured" I must leave the readers of this page and the readers of this column to determine. The London correspondent of the *Daily Examiner* is also classical; for, after telling me that I am "an insufferable egotist," he advises me to improve my literary style by reading Cæsar's Commentaries, in which the word "Ego" does not once occur. I think that I read a great many years ago in the Latin tongue of the summary diligence with which Cæsar made his entry into Gaul; but what would you say of these "Echoes" were they written in the third person instead of the first? What would you say if I wrote "'G. A. S.' read the amiable remarks of the anonymous writer of malicious untruths in the *San Francisco Daily Examiner*? At the outset, 'G. A. S.' felt inclined to think that Dean Stanley was right after all, and that he ought to cancel the paragraphs in which he spoke of a marked improvement in the tone and temper of the American press. On second thoughts, 'G. A. S.' resolved to let the paragraphs stand; first because he knows gross personal abuse of harmless individuals to be quite an exceptional blot upon modern American journalism, and next because he is persuaded that the writer of the abuse in question is no more an American than he is a gentleman."

I think that, were I to adopt this style, you would soon wish "G. A. S." at Jericho. Shall I write as "We?" I write "We" in a leading article three hundred times a year; and, surely, I may be suffered to say "I" by way of a change on Saturdays.

Mem.: Unless I am mistaken, the well-known missionary and traveller, the Rev. Dr. Wolff, sometime Rector of Isle Brewers, did use the third person in his Bokhara book, which I must have read some thirty years ago. I have a dim remembrance of a passage running somewhat to this effect:—"Why did Wolff neglect to follow this course?" "Because Wolff was a fool." He was anything but a fool, this Rev. Dr. Wolff; but, the rather, a very learned, shrewd, and kindly man.

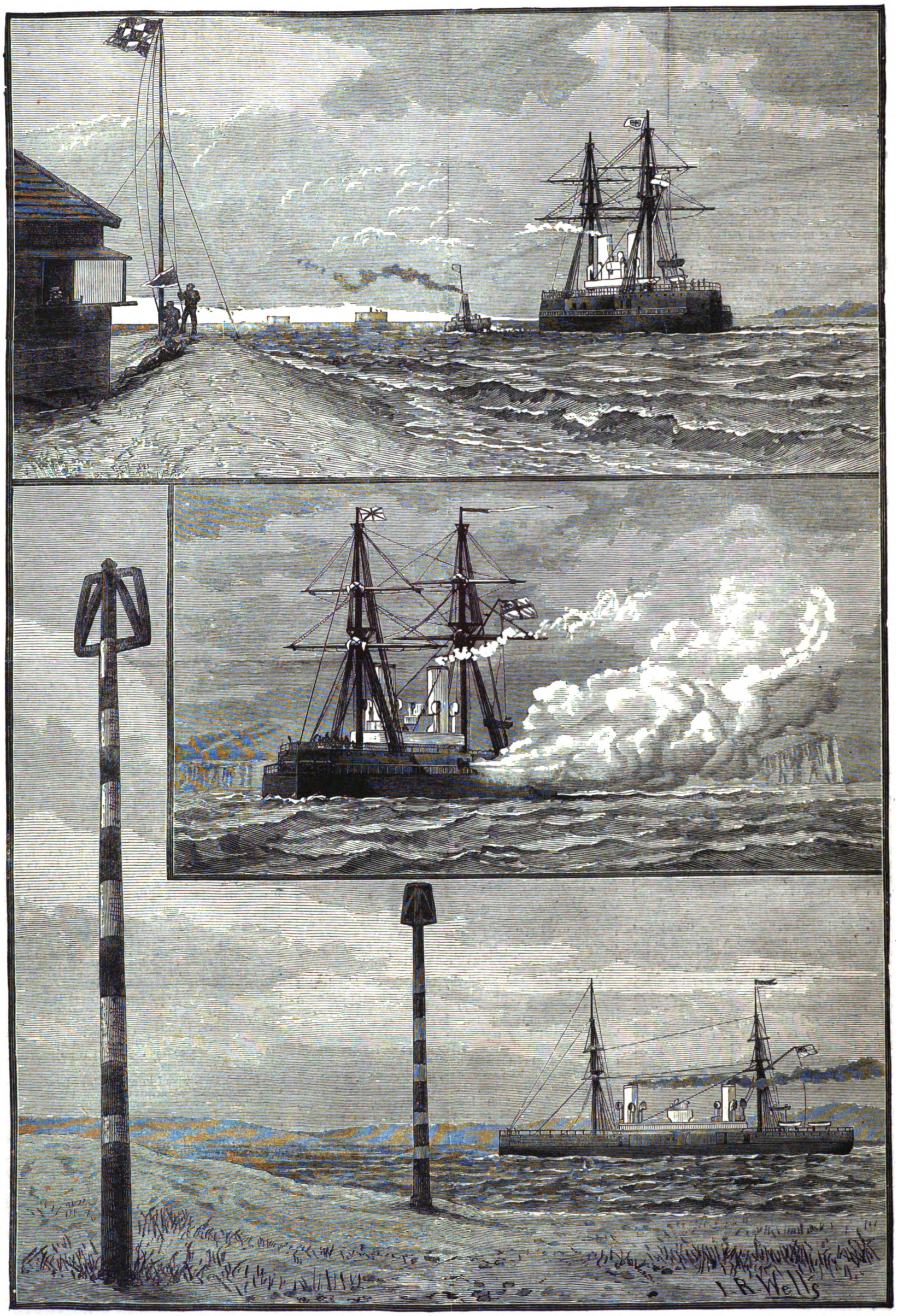
Touching Californian journalism, the following from the *San Francisco News Letter*, in an article deprecating the senseless and mischievous anti-Jewish crusade in Germany, may be considered as almost *impayable* in its delicious naïveté and candour. "We have in this country a large and wealthy Jewish population; but, notwithstanding our boasted 'smartness,' very few of us can do more than hold our own against them, *although we are, beyond a question, fully as unscrupulous as they are!*" In the way of wearing one's heart upon one's sleeve, this admission is worthy to rank with the title of the celebrated pamphlet on financial and commercial enterprise, "Honesty is the Best Policy: *By One who has tried Both.*"

G. A. S.

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H.M.S. INFLEXIBLE AT PORTSMOUTH.

SEE PAGE 54.

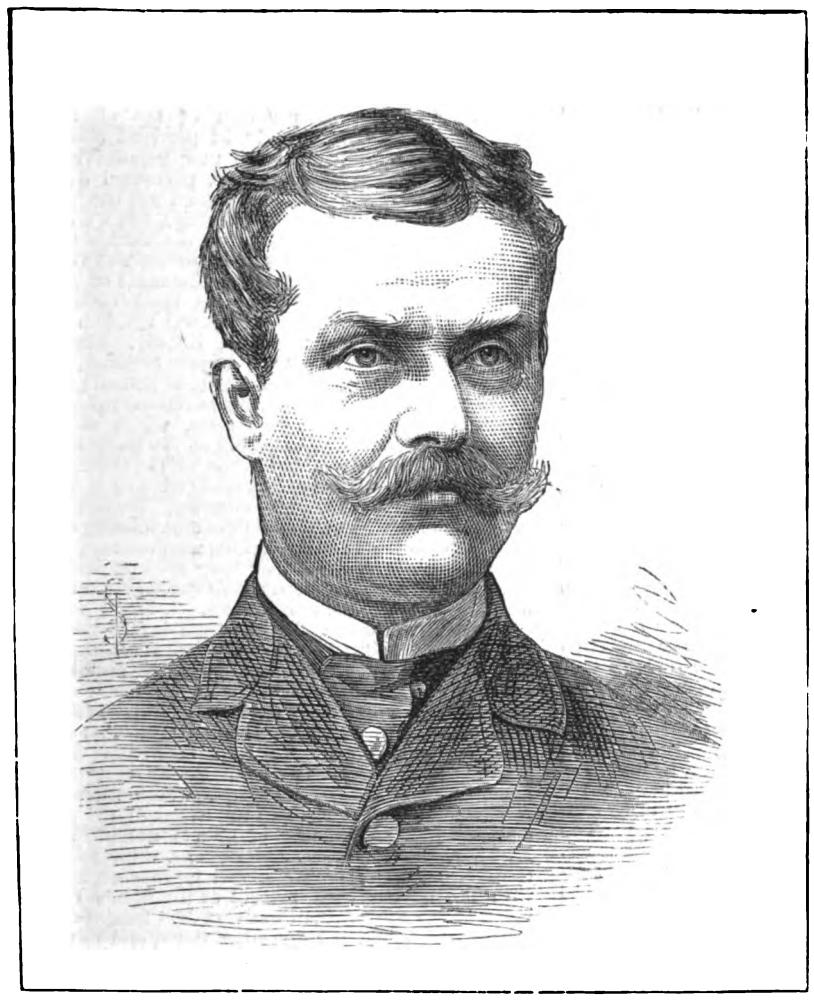


1. SWINGING COMPASSES OFF THE MAGNETIC STATION AT GILKICKER POINT. 2. GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS. 3. THE MEASURED MILE.

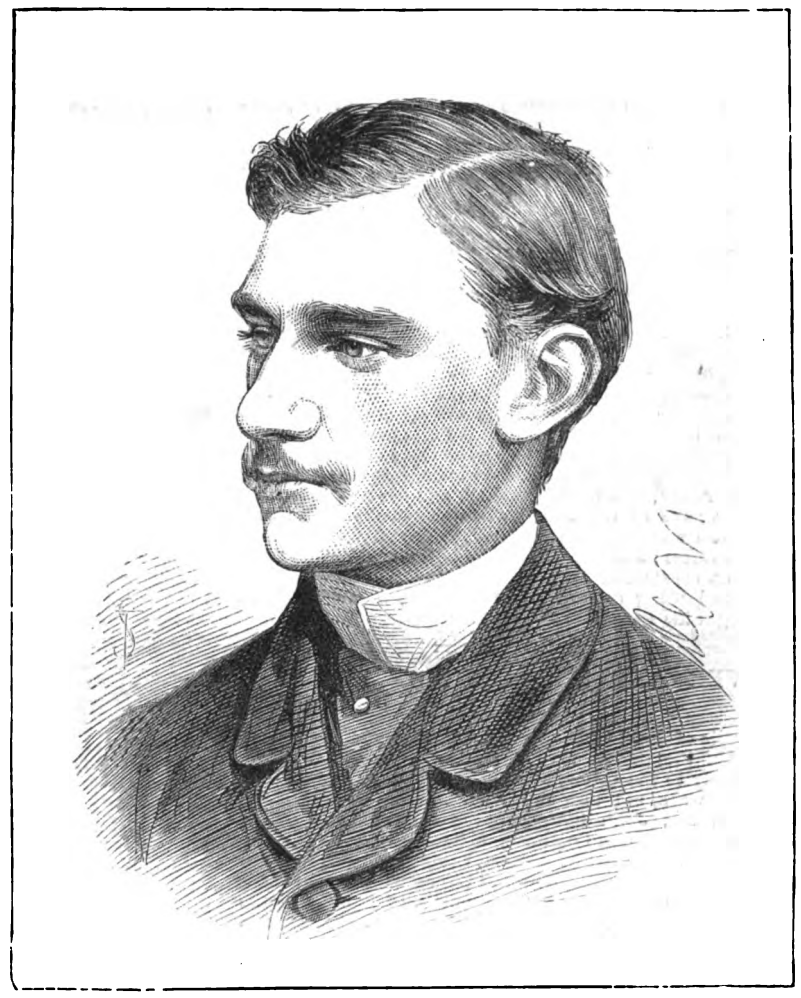
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MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEE PAGE 54



LORD CARRINGTON.



THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.



THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA : THE MORNING MEAL.—SEE PAGE 58.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS.

The trial of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., and thirteen other leading members of the Irish Land League, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, has been going on since Tuesday, the 28th ult., almost every day, except Saturdays and Sundays. But Mr. Parnell and several others of the "traversers," or defendants, who are members of the House of Commons, have ceased to attend their trial, having come to London for the opening of Parliament. This seems to have deprived the proceedings in Court of all that popular interest which was excited by their appearance before the Judges and Jury in the first week of the trial. The evidence produced by the Counsel for the prosecution has also been of a dull and tedious kind for the listeners and spectators in Court. It has consisted, almost entirely, of extracts from the speeches of the Land League orators at various meetings throughout Ireland, proved by witnesses who were mostly Government reporters, or officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary who could write shorthand. The audience in Court has dwindled from day to day, and there has been scarcely any crowd in the precincts of the Court, or at the doors—less, indeed, than when ordinary cases are being tried. The witnesses have been called and examined by the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Heron, and other counsel for the Crown; and they have been cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. M'Loughlin, Q.C., and Mr. Walker, Q.C., as counsel for the defence. Portraits of these six learned gentlemen, in their most characteristic attitudes while engaged together, on the one side and on the other, in the present trial, were sketched a few days since by our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay, and are now presented on the front page of this Number of our Journal. The case for the Crown was closed on Tuesday last, by the examination of its last witness; and the Court then adjourned to Thursday morning, on account of the slight indisposition of Mr. Macdonogh, the leading counsel for the defence, who would then have to begin his speech.

MOVER AND SECONDER OF LORDS' ADDRESS.

The portraits of Lord Carrington, the mover, and the Earl of Yarborough, the seconder, of the Address of the House of Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech at the Opening of Parliament last week, are now engraved. Those of Mr. Stuart Rendel and Mr. John Slagg, mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, appeared in our last.

The Right Hon. Charles Robert Carington, third Baron Carrington (this different spelling of the surname and title is found in Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage"), of Upton, in the county of Nottingham, and of Bulcot Lodge, in Ireland, is a peer both of the United Kingdom and of the Irish peerage. The founder of this family was John Smith, of Cropwell-Boteler, Titheby, in Nottinghamshire, in the time of Charles I. They became London merchants and bankers; and there are several wealthy branches of the family, notably those represented by Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhull Park, Herts; Mr. Dorrien Smith, of Ashlyns, Herts, and of Tresco Abbey, Scilly Isles, who succeeded the late Mr. Augustus Smith; and Sir H. Bromley, Bart., of East Stoke, Notts, whose grandfather, in 1778, changed the name of Smith for Bromley. Lord Carrington's ancestor, Robert Smith, was created a peer in 1796. It was not till 1839 that the late Lord Carrington, who had long sat in the House of Commons as Mr. R. J. Smith, took, by Royal license, the surname of Carington, which has quite recently, in August last year, been confirmed to the present Lord Carrington and his two brothers, Colonel the Hon. W. H. P. Carington, M.P. for High Wycombe, an officer of the Queen's household, and Colonel the Hon. Rupert Carington, M.P. for Bucks, now serving in South Africa. Lord Carrington, who was born in May, 1843, has been an officer of the Royal Horse Guards, and sat three years in the House of Commons. He shares the office of Hereditary Lord Chamberlain in right of his mother, who was sister and coheir of the late Lord Willoughby de Eresby. His Lordship married, in 1878, a daughter of Lord Suffield, and has one child. His chief seat is Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.

The Earl of Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley Anderson Pelham, Baron Yarborough, of Lincolnshire, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, was born in June, 1859, and has, therefore, but just come of age. He succeeded his father as fourth Earl in 1875. The Pelham family, originally of Sussex, gained distinction in the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir William Pelham rendered important military and political services to the Crown in Scotland, France, and Ireland. The first peerage, a barony, was granted in 1794, and the earldom in 1837. The late Earl of Yarborough was well known as managing chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and promoter of the Great Grimsby Docks. The principal seat of his Lordship is Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire.

The two portraits are from photographs, that of Lord Carrington by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, and that of the Earl of Yarborough by Messrs. Mayall.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., M.P., has been elected Treasurer of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Sir Theodore Martin has postponed the delivery of his address as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's till the beginning of next Session.

Mr. Evelyn Hay Murray has been appointed Secretary of Commissions, in the place of Mr. Carrington Francis, who has resigned.

At the annual meeting of the board of delegates connected with the Hospital Saturday Fund, held last Saturday evening, it was stated that the last annual collection realised £6604, of which £1398 was raised by street collections and £5206 by means of employés' sheets. The total was an increase of £452 upon the previous year.

A preliminary meeting of the committee of the Mechi Fund was held yesterday week at the offices of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. Among those present were the Marquis of Huntly (chairman and treasurer), Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duckham, M.P., Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., Mr. James Caird, C.B., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Mr. Bousfield Shaw (the honorary secretary). Letters were read from Lord Spencer and others regretting their inability to attend. On the motion of the Marquis of Huntly, seconded by Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., it was resolved that a national committee be appointed with the view of raising a fund to provide for the widow and family of the late Mr. J. J. Mechi, and a general committee, consisting of the gentlemen present, with power to add to their number, was appointed for the purpose of carrying out that object. Among the subscriptions promised were: The members of the Court of Aldermen, £500; the Duke of Bedford, £100; the Earl of Leicester, £100; Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., £100; Messrs. Garrett, Grimwood, and Whittaker, £105.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP INFLEXIBLE.

This most powerful turret-ship of the Royal Navy, commenced building at Portsmouth on Feb. 24, 1874, and launched by Princess Louise on April 27, 1876, might well be supposed to be now almost ready for service at sea. It would be superfluous to inquire into the causes which have retarded her progress. At the time she was designed the Inflexible was a complete novelty in naval shipbuilding. At almost every stage of her construction she has been the source of much anxiety and controversy on the part of the Construction Department. Not only was she the largest turret-ship in the service, but she was protected by the thickest armour, armed with the heaviest guns, and was in other respects unique and unparalleled as an engine of war.

After her gunnery trials on the 16th and 17th ult., and the trial of her propelling machinery on the 18th, the Inflexible was taken back into the repairing basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of being completed for sea. But, notwithstanding the successful manner in which she passed the ordeal to which she was subjected, the simultaneous discharge of 1350 lb. of powder and 5100 lb. of metal from her three guns at fifteen and forty-five degrees abaft the starboard beam, failing to cause the least injury to the hull, the Inflexible is still doomed to further delay. Only three of the 80-ton guns had been placed on board, while the automatic sights of Sir William Armstrong and Co., the compound sights devised at Woolwich, the elevating arcs and gear, the dials for showing the training, the connections for turning the fore turret from within, and the various indicating apparatus, remain to be fitted. The roof of the after turret had, indeed, been temporarily secured, but for the other turret, which contained the solitary gun, no roof had been provided. And it is very unlikely that the ship will be commissioned with an imperfect armament; since this would require the fore turret to be roofed and have its interior fittings completed, with the prospect of the entire work having to be done over again after the fourth gun is received.

Seen from a distance, the Inflexible appears free from the strangeness and unguinliness which have come to be associated with turret-ships. This is in a great degree owing to the artistic manner in which paint has been applied. The hull, superstructures, and turrets being all blackened, causes the whole floating mass to resemble an ordinary broadside ship of high freeboard. If the reader imagine the letter H to be placed upon the hull of an ordinary man-of-war, he may form an idea of the profile presented by the Inflexible at the distance of a few miles. The letter, which is the more conspicuous from its being painted yellow, represents the two funnels and the flying deck which spans the intervening space. The distance between the funnels is 75 ft. 3 in.; and below the crossbar of the H are placed the turrets, which may be said to resemble colossal cheeses. Outside the uprights of the H, and at distances, respectively, of 17 ft. and 21 ft. 9 in., the masts are fixed, which, unlike those of an ordinary turret-ship, are fully equipped spars, and rise to a height in the case of the foremast to 109 ft. 9 in., and in that of the mainmast to 172 ft. 9 in. Though fitted with lower topsail, topgallant, and royal yards, and having a spread of upwards of 20,000 square yards of canvas, the masts are intended only for purposes of drill, but, nevertheless, serve to modify the appearance of the ship. With a near approach, its aspect is much changed. The fore and aft superstructures recede from the sides, and shrink into a narrow compass along the middle line, to allow of a sheer deck for the fire of the guns; the turrets become defined, the various trunks and cowls for relieving the under-decks of their imprisoned hot air become visible, and the whole ship assumes the sternness of a floating war-engine.

The guns themselves measure each 26 ft. 9 in. in length; their diameter at the largest part is 6 ft., the distance from end to end of the trunnions being 8 ft. 10 in. The bore is 24 ft. long, and its calibre is 16 in., except for the last 5 ft. in the chamber, which has a diameter of 18 in. The size of the projectile varies with the different character of the shell used. Common shell measures 3 ft. 11½ in. in length, Palliser 3 ft. 6½ in., while shrapnel and case are 3 ft. 9 in. long. The weight of each projectile is about 1700 lb. The powder charge, which is divided into three and four parts, consists of 425 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. The bringing up of such ponderous projectiles and charges from the shell-rooms and magazines and their ready control require special appliances, and here again hydraulic power has been called into play. We cannot describe the extraordinary variety of the mechanical appliances. The flats at the fore and after ends below the armour-deck have been literally transformed into engine-rooms. Forward are placed the hydraulic engine and tank, the capstan engine, the engines for training the under-water tubes for discharging the Whitehead torpedoes, and which work one within the other by means of compressed air, the engines and reservoirs for charging the submerged and above-water torpedoes, the distilling condensers for supplying the crew with fresh water, the engine for distributing the water throughout the ship, and the engine for pumping overboard the water from the wash-places; while on the after-flat there are the second hydraulic engine and tank, the hydraulic hand-pump, a steam-steering engine, the coupling for working the tiller by hand, and the tiller itself and gearing, a Brush electric machine for lighting up the fighting parts of the ship, with a Brotherhood engine for driving it, and a D Gramme machine for use as a protection against torpedo attacks by night, with another Brotherhood engine for turning it; and when to all this machinery are added the main engines and the numerous hydraulic machines for working the guns, it may be safely asserted that the Inflexible rather resembles a floating factory than a ship.

We are indebted to a correspondent, an officer of the Royal Artillery, for the Sketches that show the appearance of H.M.S. Inflexible while undergoing her recent experimental trials at Portsmouth. She is represented off the Magnetic Station at Gilkicker Point during the well-known nautical manœuvre of revolving, as it were on a pivot, to test the correct performance of the ship's compasses, which is familiarly called "swinging her compass." In the second Illustration she appears as engaged in making trial of her guns. The third Sketch is that of painting the mast, 47 ft. 6 in. high, erected on the shore at Stokes Bay, to mark "the measured mile" by which the speed of all her Majesty's ships has to be tested.

Her Majesty has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, K.C., to be Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines.

Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor of the West Africa Settlements, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Colony; and Captain Havelock, late Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles, Governor of the West Africa Settlements.

The Earl of Fife, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, has resigned his office. He will be succeeded as Parliamentary representative of the Home Office in the House of Lords by the Earl of Dalhousie, one of the Lords in Waiting. Lord Fife's resignation does not, the *Daily News* is informed, originate in any dissent on his part from the policy of the Government.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The municipal elections, which took place on Sunday last, resulted in Paris in a notable defeat of the resuscitated Commune. For the sake of record, the following results are interesting. Forty-eight Republican members of the old Municipal Council were re-elected; four Reactionary members of the old Council were re-elected; four new Republican members were elected, and three new Reactionary members. There are twenty-one ballotages. The voting was very active. In 1878, 40 per cent of the electors inscribed abstained; last Sunday only 34 per cent abstained. The *Collectivistes-révolutionnaires*, the new name for the different Communist and Socialist groups, presented a list of fifty-seven candidates, not one of whom was elected. Trinquet alone, in whose case there is ballotage, has a chance of being finally elected. These fifty-seven candidates obtained altogether 14, 174 votes out of a total of 259,943 votes recorded. Finally, nine ex-members of the Commune of 1871 were candidates. They obtained between them 6963 votes. The number of voters inscribed at Paris was 391,402. The number of abstentionists was, therefore, 131,459. Complete returns from the provinces have not yet come to hand, but there can be no doubt that the Republicans have gained ground.

As at present constituted, the reactionary party in the Paris Municipal Council gain two seats, which secures them a minority of seven in an assembly of 320 members. But, as I have said above, the chief interest of the elections consists in the check of the Communalist candidates even in the outlying and reputedly revolutionary quarters. Both the violent and moderate revolutionary candidates alike obtained but a paltry number of votes, and the working men electors of Paris seem to have clearly signified that they are opposed to all action tending to a reconstitution of the Commune, and to all policy affecting a revolutionary character.

Certainly, now that the Republic is fairly and apparently firmly established, the Communist and revolutionary agitators have no *raison d'être*. Rochefort, perhaps, may be admitted as an amusing and sometimes useful critic. But as for the organisation and banding together of the *amnistiés* as a party, that seems out of the question. The last batch of the *amnistiés* who came from New Caledonia on board the Navarin returned to Paris on Friday and Saturday, and amongst them Citizen Trinquet, whose illegal election as Municipal Councillor last spring hastened the passing of the amnesty bill. A number of radical notabilities, including M. Louis Blanc and M. Clémenceau, went to meet them at the station, where Louise Michel reproached M. Clémenceau with not having been present at Blanqui's funeral. The result of this conversation was that M. Clémenceau told Louise Michel that he did not share her views, and now he has been pronounced to be a renegade. The same evening, however, Louise Michel was hissed down for the first time at a public meeting. This is, perhaps, the beginning of the end.

The Senate and the Chamber meet to-day after the Christmas vacation, but merely *pro formâ*. Both houses determined unanimously to adjourn until Jan. 20.

To-night a long expected *première*, that of M. Alphonse Daudet's "Jack," will take place at the Odéon. The general dress rehearsal before the members of the press and a select public of friends took place last night. The audience was very brilliant, for M. Alphonse Daudet numbers amongst his friends all who are eminent in letters and art. The piece is taken from the novel "Jack," a masterpiece of irony, pity, and anger. The reproach that was made against the novel was that it was too cruel; in adapting the novel for the stage, M. Alphonse Daudet and his collaborator the actor Lafontaine, have softened the ferocity of the novel to a certain extent. Still, it remains terribly cruel. Last night there is little exaggeration in saying that there was not a dry eye in the house. But, above all, it is a bold piece. "Jack," as the reader may remember, is the history of the son of an adventuress, Ida de Barancy, a silly, chattering, empty-headed, vain, and pretty woman, who has become, in a sense, the slave of a pseudo poet, Amaury d'Argenton. Ida loves Jack, when she thinks of him; but d'Argenton has such power over her that he causes poor little Jack to be brought up as a blacksmith. Out of despair the poor fellow, hoping to be able to rescue his mother from her giddy and unworthy life, engages himself as a stoker on board a Transatlantic steamer, escapes miraculously from a watery grave, and comes home to die in the arms of strangers, while his mother lives happy and heedless, infatuated with her pseudo poet and the intellectual society of a swarm of Bohemians who sponge upon him. I have not space to give even an outline of the scenes in "Jack." Of plot there is very little, and love plays only a very secondary rôle in it. The main interest of the piece, as in Emile Augier's "Mariage d'Olympe" lies in the ruthless and ferocious exposure of the odious levity of Ida, Jack's mother. In two masterly scenes, the boldest and most poignant that have been seen on the modern stage, M. Alphonse Daudet has confronted the three elements that have each been used effectively by so many French dramatists, the mother, the son, and the lover. As in all M. Alphonse Daudet's work, there is infinite wit, infinite pathos, and a purity and charm of sentiment, a poetry, which puts him far above any French contemporary writer. That "Jack" will create a great sensation there can be no doubt. It is a work that bears the imprint of some of M. Daudet's most personal and most striking qualities.

I spoke in my last letter about the publication of George Sand's letters in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and about the correspondence between George Sand and Alfred de Musset. The affair between *lui et elle* is the grand love-story of this century, and people are naturally curious to know more about it than is given in George Sand's famous volume and Paul de Musset's reply. But now a controversy has sprung up as to whether the famous letters still exist. M. Jules Troubat, the literary executor of Paul de Musset, says that he has a letter in which George Sand declares that she burnt all Alfred de Musset's letters. However that may be, Paul de Musset and his sister, at the moment when George Sand asked for her letters to be returned, sat up all night and made a copy of them. The original letters were restored to George Sand, and may have been burnt, as the letter in M. Troubat's possession says they were. Paul de Musset's papers have, I hear, been sent to the Bibliothèque Nationale, sealed, and with directions that they are to be opened in 1910, thirty years hence! Meanwhile, it appears that M. Alfred Hedouin, brother of the painter, possesses some letters and verses of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, which were given to him by the actress Marie Dorval, who was a great friend of George Sand. This is all that I can find out about this incident for the moment.

Parisian life at the present moment is dull, owing to the reaction from the New-Year's fêtes. The return of the deputies will probably enliven things a little. On Thursday last heavy snow fell, and the past week has been very cold and frosty continuously. This afternoon snow is falling, though not heavily.

T. C.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

An announcement, which may be held tantamount to a *communiqué*, has appeared in the daily papers stating that the architectural revival of the Temple of Artemis, in the second act of Mr. Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup" at the Lyceum, was designed by Mr. James Knowles (the distinguished architect and Editor of the *Nineteenth Century*), and was executed under his direction by Messrs. Hawes Craven, Cuthbert, and Arnott. The design was in part suggested by the magnificent relics which remain to us of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. This acknowledgment was certainly due to Mr. Knowles, who has long been known as an earnest and accomplished student of Greek art, and who has brought all his knowledge, experience, and taste to bear on the ordinance of a scene unparalleled, perhaps, in our time for its splendour, its completeness, and its weird impressiveness. In saying this, I am not by any means forgetting the famous "seashore and rolling billows" scene by Clarkson Stanfield in "Acis and Galatea," during the Macready management at Drury Lane; the many pictorial triumphs achieved at "The Lane," the Lyceum (in the Vestris and Charles Mathews and Planché burlesque days, and the Princess's, by Mr. William Beverley); nor the renowned "oblique sets" in "Sardanapalus;" and in Shakspearean revivals at the last-named house, under Charles Kean's sway. One of the chief attractions, however, in the Artemisian revival in "The Cup" is the originality of the construction of the temple itself. I do not know whether solidly modelled bas-reliefs and cornices, fluted shafts of columns and moulded capitals, have been used on the stage before as adjuncts to ordinary scene-painting on flat surfaces; but to me the effect at the Lyceum was as novel and as impressive as the famous permanent proscenium in low relief constructed by Palladio after the ancient Roman model in the Teatro Filarmonico at Vicenza.

Crowds continue to fill the Lyceum nightly, and will so continue to fill it, I have no doubt, for many more nights to come. Meanwhile, it is instructive to watch the conflict of critical opinions as to the merits of "The Cup" as a drama, and of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry as the principal performers therein. The strongest objection which I have heard urged against Mr. Tennyson's drama is that its plot and characters are narrowed and contracted to dwarfish proportions. I take this objection to be a very weak one, if the play be looked upon, as it should be, as one built upon Greek lines. What can be narrower or more contracted than the plots of the "Agamemnon," of the "Orestes," of the "Eumenides" of the "Phædra," of "Les Horaces"? If an epopœa be thoroughly complete, it surely gains rather than loses by simplicity and directness of story; and "The Cup," amply sufficing as it is in its terrible simplicity, would most assuredly have been spoiled by a multiplicity of scenes and characters and an underplot which it would have been next to impossible to make anything more than an excrescence and an incumbrance to the drama. Touching the performance of Mr. Henry Irving as Synorix, very little diversity of opinion (save, of course, among the habitual and, seemingly, incurable anti-Irvingites) seems to prevail. It is agreed upon, with nearly complete unanimity, that Mr. Irving interprets most eloquently and most subtly the complex and consequently difficult character of the passionate libertine, who slays Sinnatus, and finds his death-doom in the Cup presented to him at the bridal altar by his victim's widow and his vainly fancied wife. The genius of the dramatist, as most superbly expounded by the tragedian, leads to this remarkable result, that although we shudder at the detestable criminality of Synorix, and admit the justice of his punishment, the man never appears in the light of such a despicable villain as a mere assassin and profligate coveter of *le bien d'autrui* should be. The wretched suitor of Camma comes before us as a man rent by a devouring and irresistible passion; and his crime and its expiation seem alike inscribed on the irrevocable rolls of Fate. He is foredoomed from the beginning to be the slayer and the slain. He may inspire terror; but we can scarcely hate him, and so gallantly does he bear himself that he certainly never awakens a feeling bordering on contempt. He is less a Crook Backed Richard or a fiendish Iago than a guilty yet still noble Claude Frollo. One of the neatest apologies for not loathing Synorix which I have heard was from the lips of a lady. "Perhaps," she remarked, "homicide was not thought so much of among the ancient Galatians." There it is. To approach "The Cup," therefore, in a proper spirit it would be as well, perhaps, to saturate oneself with such lore touching the ancient peoples of Greece and Asia as we find in the pages of Herodotus, of Plutarch, and of Gibbon. As a test, try, for example, to judge, from a modern standpoint, the characters in the story of Candaules, King of Lydia. The characters, with the exception of King Candaules, who is simply a fool, are "bad all round;" but viewed, not from a modern but from a Pagan standpoint, the story is pretty even to fascination.

Of the inestimable value to "The Cup" is the co-operation of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma. She has thoroughly grasped the scope and meaning of the part, and renders it with inimitable grace and feeling. I could fill this column with justly-due eulogies on Miss Terry's exquisitely pathetic, artistic, and all womanly impersonation; but this has been a busy week at the Play Houses; and I have several dramatic "acceptances" fully due, which must be at once "taken up."

I spoke just now of a set of characters who, with only one exception, were "bad all round." This is particularly and amusingly the case with a new play in two acts, called "The Money Spinner," by Mr. A. W. Pinero, which was produced on Saturday last at the St. James's. I was unable to witness the performance on the first night, having taken the liberty (I have not had a holiday since last April) to withdraw myself for a couple of days to Epsom, in Surrey, there to recruit myself by patiently trudging round the Derby course; but I made haste to see "The Money-Spinner" on Monday. The comedy-drama, or drama-comedy, may be further qualified as an "actors' play." It is not in any sense a literary production, although the dialogue is neat and sometimes polished, and the fun in the farcical portions occasionally approaches the confines of humour. But its author, Mr. Pinero, is an expert in ascertaining what situations will "tell" on the stage. His scenes are capitally constructed; his characters come and go precisely as they should; the climax is most artistically led up to; and the consequence is that the piece is brilliantly successful, and that the playwright succeeds in extorting from the audience not only genuine sympathy but enthusiastic admiration for a peculiarly disreputable set of people who, properly, should be extremely repulsive.

The plot is facile and crisply told. Harold Boycott (Mr. John Clayton) is the manager of a factory at Rouen. He has married Milicent (Mrs. Kendal), one of the daughters of one "Baron" Croodle, an ancient English sharper, who has kept a petty gaming-house in Paris. Harold Boycott, in order to relieve the necessities of a bankrupt father in England, has embezzled the funds intrusted to him by his employers at Rouen to the extent of 10,000f. His malfeasance seems to have been already suspected by the firm, who have "planted" upon him for purposes of espionage, and, under the disguise of a fellow-clerk, one Jules Faubert, a detective, admirably played by Mr. Macintosh. At this conjuncture, "Baron" Croodle (Mr. John Hare) and his daughter Dorinda (Miss Kate Phillips) appear on the scene, accompanied by a remarkably "verdant" young Scotch peer, Lord Kengussie (Mr. Kendal), who engaged to be married to Dorinda, and who in former days has wooed and been rejected by Millicent in favour of Harold. It naturally occurs to Mrs. Boycott to enlighten Lord Kengussie as to her domestic distress; but this her husband sternly refuses to allow her to do. So she recollects her old skill and luck at cards, which in the old Paris gaming-house days earned for her the sobriquet of "The Money-Spinner." She invites Lord Kengussie to a "small and early" party, and makes up her mind to try to win ten thousand francs at *écarté* from him. She does not win; on the contrary, she loses very heavily; and in her despair she resolves to turn swindler, and by the substitution of a card cheats the unsuspecting Scotch peer out of the money which she requires in order to save her husband from ruin. Her manœuvres have been watched by the detective, Faubert, who denounces her to Lord Kengussie. There is necessarily a very disagreeable *éclaircissement*; but after Millicent has made a most humiliating confession of her guilt, and thrown herself on the mercy of Lord Kengussie, that placable peer relents, pays off Harold's liabilities, and takes the entire Croodle-Boycott family under his protection; while the detective Faubert, having been bribed to silence touching that little affair at cards, is all but kicked down stairs. He has previously had his face slapped by Harold Boycott, who bears himself throughout in the stateliest of fashions, and looks far too dignified a personage to have ever condescended to "frisk the till." Thus we have in "The Money-Spinner" four rogues and one simpleton; and we unhesitatingly sympathise with the knaves and the dupe, while we hate and despise the unhappy police agent Faubert, who has simply done his duty, and who appears to me to be the only respectable individual among the *dramatis personæ*. About a third, perhaps, of the undoubted success of "The Money-Spinner" is due to the constructive ingenuity and keen dramatic perception of Mr. Pinero. The remaining two thirds must be ascribed to the wonderfully fine acting of Mrs. Kendal as Millicent, of Mr. John Clayton as Harold Boycott, of Mr. Kendal as the Scotch peer, of Mr. Macintosh as the ill-used Faubert, and of Mr. Hare as the "Baron" Croodle. Mr. Hare may, in some portions of his wonderfully comic impersonation, remind spectators with good memories equally of Captain Costigan, Mr. Eccles (in "Caste"), Mr. Micawber, and Jeremy Diddler; but the strongly marked individuality of Mr. Hare himself predominates over all these familiar types, and gives us a "Baron" Croodle who, take him for all in all, is decidedly as original as he is entertaining. Miss Kate Phillips as the vulgar but kind-hearted Dorinda, and Mrs. Gaston Murray as Margot, a mature but still coquettish French landlady, were also very good. I should say that "The Money-Spinner" will have a long and prosperous run; but, as a "stock piece," I do not feel inclined to augur a very long life for a drama embodying such very odd notions of right and wrong. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The first of this year's Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts took place last week, when the quartet party again consisted of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti—Mr. D'Albert having been the solo pianist and Madame Antoinette Sterling the vocalist. At the concert of Monday evening Mdlle. Marie Krebs reappeared, and played, with special success, Beethoven's great "Waldstein" sonata, for piano solo and (in answer to an encore) Mendelssohn's study in F major. In each piece the pianist's rare executive facility occasionally led her to exaggerate the speed of her performance. Mozart's string Quintet in G minor was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, the last-named artist and Herr Straus having been associated with the lady violinist in Beethoven's Serenade, op. 8. Miss Hope Glenn was the vocalist.

A concert was given by the London Welsh Choir at the Farringdon-street Memorial Hall on Wednesday evening, when Emlyn Evans' cantata "The Fairy Tribe" formed the first part of the programme.

On Saturday evening Berlioz's "Faust" music was repeated, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, at St. James's Hall, as at the previous performances there during last year. The solo music belonging to the characters of Margaret, Faust, and Mephistopheles was again admirably rendered, respectively, by Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The last-named artist was encored in the serenade, "Dear Katharine," and he and the other artists just named were much applauded in several instances; the subordinate music for Brander having been, as before, sung by Mr. Pyatt. As usual, the characteristic Hungarian March and the charming Ballet of Sylphs were encored. The orchestra and the chorus were, as before, of high efficiency, and Mr. Hallé again conducted with masterly skill. The music is to be given again on Jan. 29. It is to be hoped that there may soon be a London performance of Berlioz's "L'Enfant du Christ," which has lately been produced with success by Mr. Hallé at Manchester.

The continuation of the fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts, with an afternoon performance on New-Year's Day, has already been recorded. The evening concerts were resumed on Wednesday last, when the singers were Misses Davies and Thorndike, Mesdames Patey and Sterling, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; the part-singing of the South London Choral Association having again been a feature in the programme.

Next week's musical proceedings will include the fourth concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's tenth season (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" being announced), and Mr. Carrodus's concert of violin music at St. James's Hall, both on Thursday evening; and the Sacred Harmonic Society's third concert of the forty-ninth season on the following evening at St. James's Hall, the programme comprising Handel's Coronation Anthem "The King shall Rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie."

An important announcement has just been issued by Mr. Maurice Strakosch, to the effect that he has arranged with Herr Neumann (of the Leipzig Opera) to direct a series of German performances of Wagner's four "Nibelungen" opera-dramas—"Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," in London during the ensuing summer season. The scheme is to be under the supervision of the composer.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival will open on Feb. 15, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan will conduct a performance of his sacred drama, "The Martyr of Antioch."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lord and Lady Aveland, at Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, during the past week, including a day's visit, on Wednesday, to Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, the seat of Lord Aveland's mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, has been observed with some interest. We are indebted to a local correspondent, who is well known as "Cuthbert Bede" in the literary world, for Sketches of Normanton and Grimsthorpe, published in this Number of our Journal, and for the accompanying descriptive notices.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Normanton last Monday evening, travelling from London by a special saloon train on the Great Eastern Railway to Peterborough, and thence on the Midland Railway to Luffenham. They were accompanied by Miss Knollys, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Teesdale, Equerry in Waiting. The Luffenham Station was reached at two minutes to five o'clock, exactly at the appointed time. The station was decorated with evergreens and flags, and the platform was covered with crimson cloth. Their Royal Highnesses were met by Lord Aveland. They were conducted to a carriage drawn by four dark bay horses, with postillions and outriders, and drove off amid the cheers of the large number of spectators. The villages were decorated with banners and pennons, hanging from arches, and with mottoes of welcome. Near the railway station was a triumphal arch, formed of evergreens; in front were illuminated Prince of Wales's feathers, and the words, "Welcome to the Prince and Princess." Their Royal Highnesses met with a hearty reception, and were cheered as they passed through the village on their way to Normanton Park. At several points on the route there were illuminations; and everything was done to testify to the loyalty of the inhabitants of the district. The church bells of Luffenham are rung early every morning and late every evening. A local tradition says that in the distant past a lady in the darkness of night lost her way. When all but exhausted the sound of the bells of Luffenham Church guided her to the village; and in gratitude she bequeathed a field, to be held by each successive parish clerk, which is known to-day as the "Bellringing Close." The Prince and Princess of Wales, as they drove along the winding road, open to the fields on each side, were reminded of this legend by the merry peals of Luffenham Church bells.

Among the company at Normanton were the Earl of Fife, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Sir George, Lady Julia, and Miss Wombwell, the Hon. Hugh and Lady Grace Lowther, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Mr. C. Sykes, Lord and Lady Granville Gordon, Lord Douglas Gordon, Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Campbell, and Major Alan Gardner.

The Prince of Wales was with a shooting party in the South Park at Normanton on Tuesday morning, and took luncheon with the Princess and other ladies in a large marquee on the lawn. Their Royal Highnesses, with other guests of Lord Aveland, drove over to Grimsthorpe on Wednesday, and were received by Lady Willoughby de Eresby; the Prince also enjoyed some shooting there. On Thursday, the Prince and Princess were to visit Oakham Castle; Friday (yesterday) was to be devoted to fox-hunting; and to-day (Saturday) their Royal Highnesses would return to London. After receiving, on their way, an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford, they would lunch at Burghley House, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty entertained Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood at dinner yesterday week; and last Saturday Mrs. Marcus Slade, after lunching at Osborne, was presented to the Queen by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely. Lord Ronald Gower joined the Royal circle at dinner.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold.

The Earl of Kenmare had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and presented an Address from the House of Lords. The Queen drove in the afternoon to Osborne Cottage, and received the Empress Eugénie on her arrival.

Captain the Hon. Victor and Lady Agneta Montagu and Lieutenant the Hon. Charles Harbord, Scots Guards (lately aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada), have dined with her Majesty.

Lady Southampton has succeeded the Dowager Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Evelyn Paget has left Osborne.

The Court, which went into mourning on the 7th inst. for the late Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, goes out of mourning to-morrow (Sunday).

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted to the Queen the gold casket manufactured by him to contain the address voted to the King of Greece by the Corporation of the City of London.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after attending the opening of Parliament, returned to Sandringham last Saturday. His Royal Highness, with the Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park; the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. The Prince and Princess duly arrived at Normanton Park on Monday from Sandringham, in accordance with the arrangements announced in our last week's issue, they being met at Luffenham station by Lord Aveland, who accompanied them in a carriage-and-four to Normanton. The villages on the route were en fete. The programme of the entertainments, as set forth last week, has been adhered to.

The seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert Victor of Wales was observed with due honours last Saturday at Sandringham and at Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large party during the week at Eastwell Park. The Duke of Edinburgh has selected Captain Gordon Douglas, aide-de-camp to the Queen, for appointment as additional captain of his flag-ship, to assist him in his duties as Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserves.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Lord and Lady Alington was closed with a brilliant ball at Crichel yesterday week, at which nearly 500 guests assembled.

Prince Leopold arrived in town on Monday from Osborne.

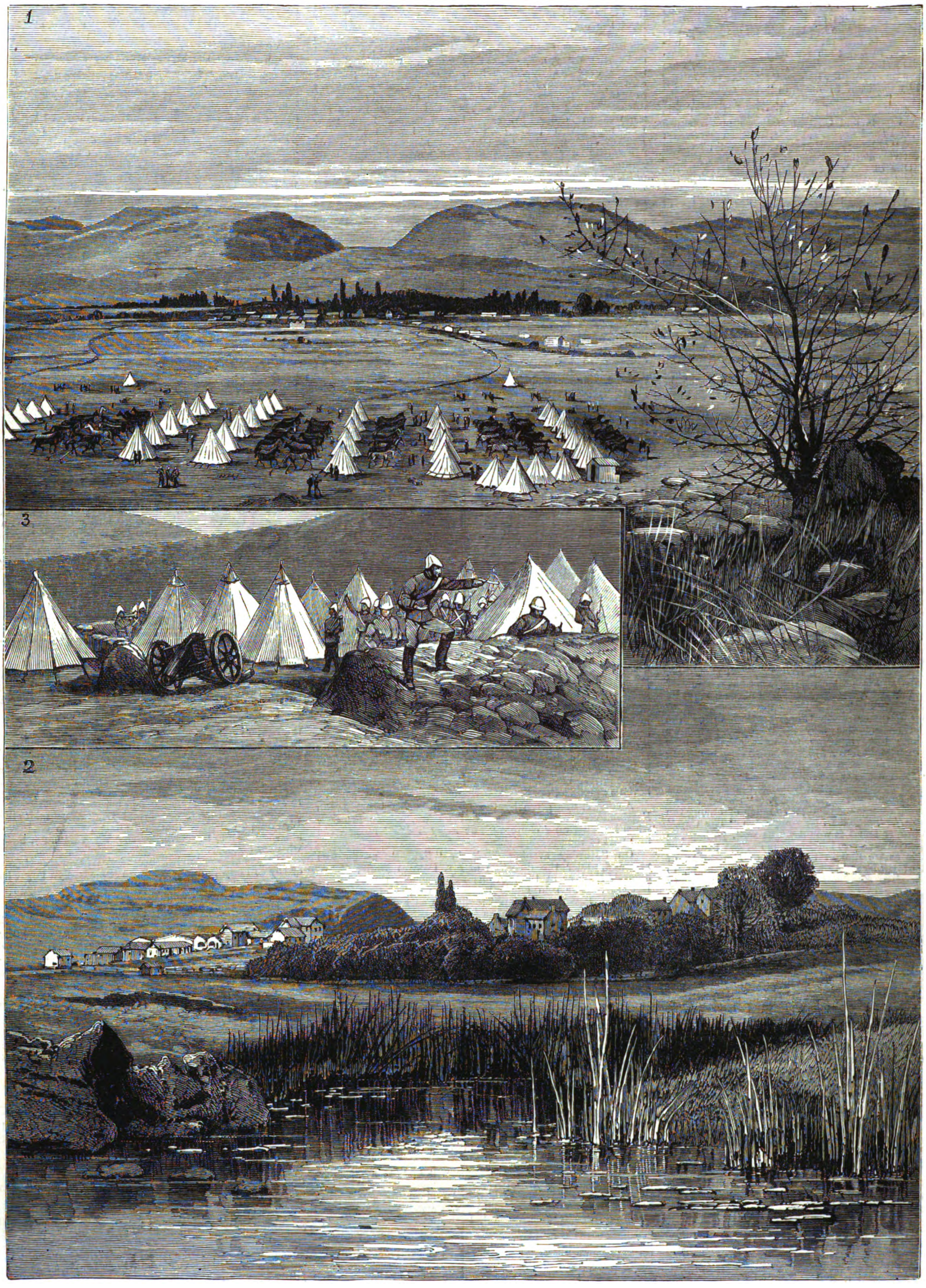
The Empress Eugénie left Camden House, Chiselhurst, on Monday, for the Isle of Wight, travelling from London Bridge to Portsmouth, where she was met by Princess Beatrice, who accompanied her to East Cowes.

The marriage of Captain Robert Arthur Montgomery, Royal Artillery, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, County Down, with Miss Maria Maud Gosling, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gosling, of Ecclesfield, Ashford, Middlesex, was celebrated at Ashford parish church on Tuesday.

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WAR SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEE PAGE 58.

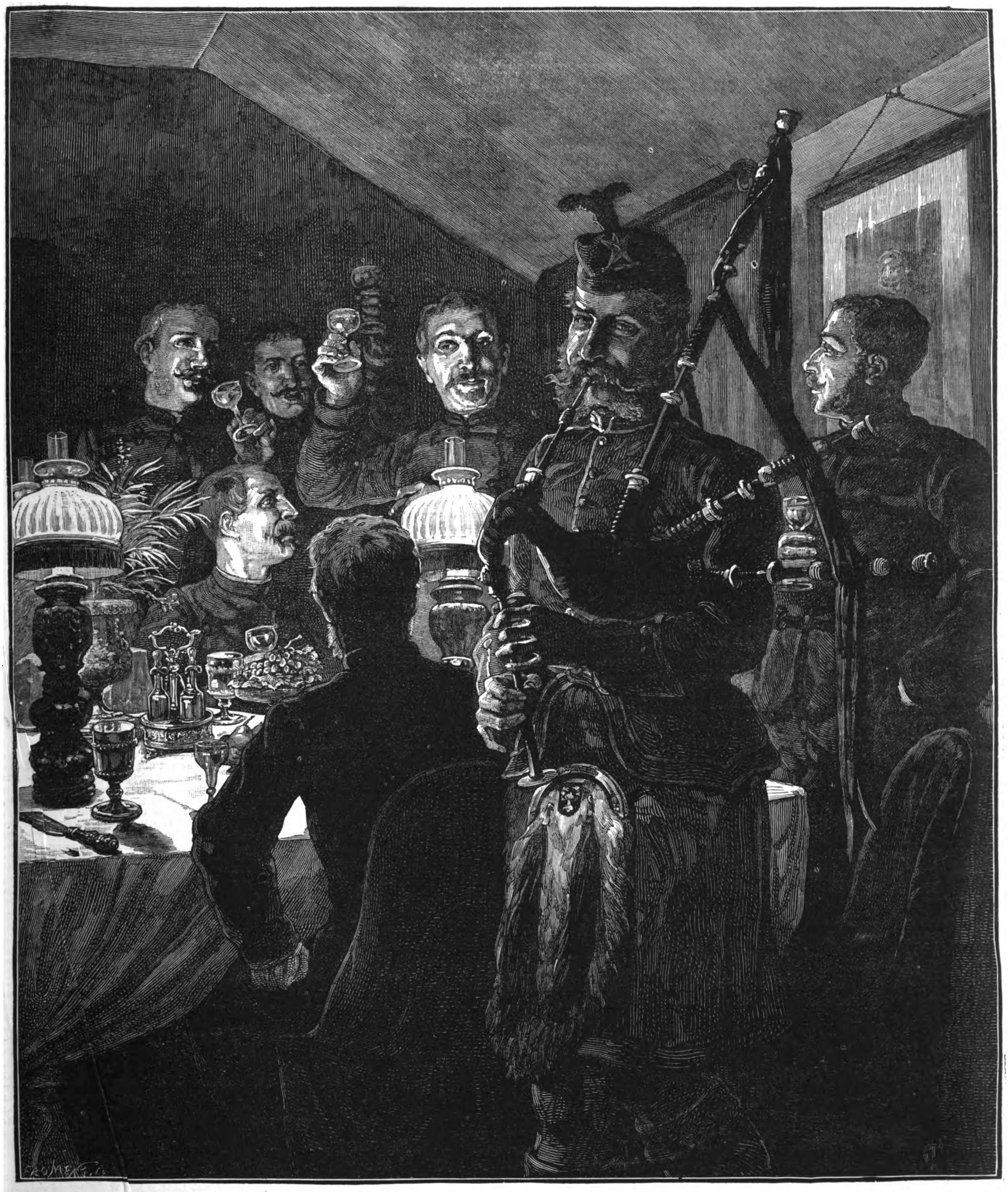


1. PRETORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE TRANSVAAL. 2. HEIDELBERG, IN THE TRANSVAAL. 3. BASUTO WAR: CAMP NEAR MAFETENG—AN ALARM.

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TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SEE PAGE 58.



THE EVE OF DEPARTURE.

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THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Dutch population of the Transvaal, who have risen in arms to regain their political independence, demanding simply the Restoration of the Republican Government which was guaranteed by the Convention of 1852, have elected three of their leading citizens, Mr. S. J. Paul Krüger, Mr. M. W. Pretorius, and Mr. J. P. Joubert, to form the Provisional Government. All these persons held high office in the Transvaal Republic for years before its annexation to the British Empire in April, 1877; and all took a prominent part, as they have never ceased to do, in opposing that annexation. Mr. Joubert was Vice-President of the Republic, and Acting State President in 1875; while Messrs. Krüger and Pretorius were members of the Executive Council, and the latter, who is son of the well-known Andreas Pretorius, founder of the Republic, has held the office of President. Mr. Krüger was Vice-President in 1877. The newly-appointed Republican Executive Council at Heidelberg consists of Messrs. Joubert, Jorissen, and T. P. Maré. The second of these gentlemen, the Rev. Dr. E. T. P. Jorissen, is a Dutch Protestant clergyman, but is also a lawyer, and was Attorney-General of the Republic, with a salary of £600 a year, at the time of the Annexation. The late Republican Government, by the resolutions of its Executive Council at Pretoria, on April 11, 1877, accompanying the formal Protest of President T. F. Burgers against Sir T. Shepstone's act of annexation, ordered a deputation to go to England to remonstrate with her Majesty's Government. Mr. Krüger and Dr. Jorissen formed the first deputation, who came to London and had an interview with the Earl of Carnarvon, then Colonial Secretary, in August of that year. They were informed by Lord Carnarvon that the annexation could not be revoked. Memorials against it signed by very large numbers of the Dutch people, not only in the Transvaal, but in the Cape Colony, and addresses from the Orange River Free State, and from Amsterdam and other cities of Holland, were equally disregarded. Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen therefore returned to South Africa, but the agitation in the Transvaal grew to such a pitch of discontent that, in March, 1878, Sir T. Shepstone, then Administrator for the British Government, issued the severest menacing decrees for the suppression of Dutch popular agitation. Notwithstanding these measures, a fresh memorial protesting against the annexation was signed by 6591 men of the Dutch nation in the Transvaal, being nearly seven eighths of the adult male population. On the other hand, there were 587 signatures, mostly English or foreign, in favour of the annexation. Mr. M. W. Pretorius was chairman of a combined meeting of delegates in April, 1878, which appointed Messrs. Krüger and Joubert to proceed as a second deputation to England, to present the new memorial to the Queen's Government, with further documentary proofs, and to repeat the demand for the restoration of independence. In accordance with these instructions, Messrs. Krüger and Joubert did come to England, and on July 10, 1878, had an audience of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who had then succeeded Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office. His reply, dated Aug. 6, which will be found in the Parliamentary papers of that Session, confirmed the decision that had been pronounced the year before. From that time, so far as it appears, the Dutch party of independence in the Transvaal have merely awaited their opportunity to cast off the British authority, whenever it should appear feasible, and there has been a general obstinate refusal to pay taxes, or submit to the magistrates of British appointment. The proclamation issued by their new Provisional Government, in the name of the "South African Republic," which is the old style and title of the Transvaal, concludes in these terms:—

"All the inhabitants of this country who will keep themselves quiet and obedient to the laws shall stand under the protection of the laws. The people desire to be forgiving to all burghers of the South African Republic who, by circumstances, have been brought to desert for the time being the part of the people; but it cannot promise to extend this forgiveness to those burghers of the South African Republic who assume the position of open enemies to the people and continue to deceive the English Government by their untruthful representations. All officials who serve the Government now, and who are able and willing to serve under the altered circumstances of the country, shall have a claim to retain their places and such advantages as their position now affords to them. To the English Government the right is reserved to maintain in our country a Consul or Diplomatic Agent, to represent the interests of British subjects. . . . The differences about boundaries with natives shall be submitted to arbitration. For the native policy the Government is prepared to accept general principles to be decided upon after deliberation with the Colonies and States of South Africa. The Republic is preparing to confederate with the Colonies and States of South Africa. Finally, we declare and make known to all and everybody that from this day the country is declared to be in a state of siege and under the provisions of martial law."

The Provisional Government have sent letters to President Brand, the head of the Orange River Dutch Free State, to Mr. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and to Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, claiming sympathy and intervention with the British Government. They appeal to Sir George Colley, and repeatedly speak of their respect for the Queen and the people of England. In their address to Mr. Sprigg they say:—

"We are fully aware that the political condition of the colony prevents any act which might be in opposition to its noble loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, but a moral assistance and, perhaps, intervention with the Home Government will go a long way to prevent a most wicked war between two nations, which will create an everlasting hatred between the two white populations. We trust that the proclamation will convince everybody of our earnest wish to co-operate with the states and colonies of South Africa for all purposes of general welfare."

Many people in England seem to feel surprised, as well as grieved, at the outbreak of this fierce conflict. South African political affairs are so complicated and so obscured by want of geographical and historical information, as well as by colonial misrepresentations, that it is always hard for us at home to explain the actual cause and true merits of any particular war in that region. But let us imagine a similar transaction in Central Asia. This would seem to be a parallel case. A small community of English settlers, but independent of Queen Victoria's allegiance, numbering 100,000, had been dwelling, for several generations past, on the banks of the Oxus.

Their remote situation, far in the interior of the solid Continent, shut in by mountain ranges and deserts, and surrounded by the dominions of foreign States, which laid enormous taxes on the transit of merchandise to or from this English colony, forbade all commerce with the outer world. They had consequently lost that practice of manufacturing and trading industry which had of yore distinguished their forefathers in merry England. But their pastoral wealth, used in a patriarchal fashion, with a primitive simplicity of household life, yielded them constant and abundant means of subsistence. Each substantial yeoman, owning several square miles of the open grassy plain, reared his thousands of sheep and oxen; and built for his sons and his sons-in-law houses close to his own abode, in the centre of a wide family estate. They had plenty of food supplied by the soil and cattle; and their women, spinning, weaving, and sewing, made every article of dress. Mr. Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the farmer might be named, had small need of buying and selling, when he had once purchased a plough, a rifle, and some useful cutlery, and laid in a stock of ammunition, either for hunting or for his defence against the predatory Turcoman tribes. It was a rude and simple way of living, but it was not entirely savage. These English colonist of the Asiatic steppe retained their Protestant Christianity; and the old Bible, the Prayer-book, and the Hymn-book, which their Puritan ancestors brought from England long before, were cherished by the churches of Transoxiana, with as much faith and zeal as here in the mother-country.

Let this be the social and moral condition of Transoxiana; a commonwealth devoid of luxury, but exempt from penury and artificial depravity, in its primitive English simplicity, only four years ago. Its most powerful neighbour was the mighty Russian Empire, then advancing in the path of conquest from Khiva, Samarcand, and Bokhara, towards the Hindoo Khoosh. But the small English Republic of Central Asia felt its liberties secured by virtue of a solemn Treaty, which the Imperial Government of the Czar had voluntarily negotiated and formally ratified, shortly before the Crimean War. That formal Treaty was settled by a Russian High Commissioner meeting the English Delegates on the banks of the Oxus, and was afterwards countersigned, at St. Petersburg, by Prince Gortschakoff or some other Chancellor of the Russian Empire. It recognised and established, for all time to come, the sovereignty and complete political independence of the Republic of Transoxiana, with the amplest and freest exercise of its nationality by a government of its own choice. There was an express stipulation, moreover, by which the Russian Imperial Government of its own accord bound itself never to interfere or meddle with any disputes between the Republic and the other Asiatic States, nations, or tribes, the Tartars and Turcomans, the Persians and Afghans, or any of its other Mahommedan or heathen neighbours. A more distinct and explicit international agreement was never written, signed, or sealed. It is no wonder, therefore, if the simple English farmers and graziers of Transoxiana believed that their freedom was safe. They relied upon the plighted word of honour of the Great White Czar. The revenue of their own Government was small; they paid few taxes, and kept no standing army. Their dues to the State were cheerfully and punctually discharged by personal service, whether in roadmaking, building, cultivating public land, or carrying the mails. The State in this way jogged on well enough, at a good easy pace; and if it had to fight the Turcomans, the Afghans, or any other national enemies, there was a prompt muster of four or five thousand sturdy Englishmen, every man riding a good horse of his own, and carrying a rifle with which he made capital shots; and their farm-waggons, drawn by teams of farm-oxen, served both for moving tents and for the carrying of warlike stores.

Now, let us suppose that there was a small party of foreign colonial adventurers, land-jobbers, projectors of mines, miscellaneous traders, and general speculators, who had thrust themselves into a vacant corner of Transoxiana. These persons, some of them Russians, others Poles, Jews, Greeks, and nondescripts, numbering about five hundred in all, when they found themselves disappointed in the "exploitation" of the new territory, conceived the idea of upsetting its English Government. If they could effect this revolution, and hand it over to the Russian Empire, they calculated there would be a chance of their getting some lucrative contracts or local appointments, or doing some other kind of profitable business, with the goodwill of a Russian Governor. So they set to work, having nothing better to do, and began to invent all manner of false statements and calumnious libels against the English Republican citizens, the President, the Legislative Council, the House of Representatives, and magistrates of Transoxiana. Among other accusations was that of slave-holding, which had been discontinued above forty years, and no Englishman now owned a single slave. Many of these slanders were written and printed at a local press, in the Russian language, which not a single Englishman could read. They were regularly sent to the Russian Governor General's head-quarters, and were by him forwarded to the Imperial Chancery at St. Petersburg. The Englishmen, for their part, knew little or nothing of all that was said against them, for they never troubled themselves with the opinions of the foreign world. Mr. J. P. Wilkins, then President of Transoxiana, was a man of literary education, a religious preacher, who had turned barrister, and had even visited Europe. His gift of speech-making, without a grain of statesman-like prudence, had, unfortunately, persuaded his simple countrymen to elect him their temporary chief. He flattered the national vanity with schemes of imposing grandeur; a railway over the Hindoo Khoosh to British India, and military conquests towards the shores of the Caspian, were glibly promised within his term of official power.

Now it happened that, in an out-of-the-way district of mountain and forest, two hundred miles distant from the more settled and inhabited lands of Transoxiana, there was a certain wild heathen tribe, the Barra-Biggies, under their chieftain Sicklesnip. The existence of this tribe was a matter of tolerable insignificance to nine tenths of the English farmers, whose dwellings and possessions lay far and wide apart in the open plains by the river. But a few of them had once attempted to take up fresh pastures adjacent to the Barra-Biggie location. These had been relinquished, not for fear of Sicklesnip, but from a want of experience of the pestilential climate there, which was deadly alike to the horses and the horned cattle, and very unwholesome for man. Sicklesnip had thereupon descended upon the vacant fields and deserted homesteads, which the Englishmen thought might some day be reclaimed, or at least sold by them to adventurous new-comers. Those who were interested in the matter prevailed on the Government of their Republic to send a military expedition against Sicklesnip. The English yeomanry force assembled for this purpose, and President Wilkins, having an unbounded conceit of his own abilities, took the command. He led them up into the Booloo mountains to attack one of the most tremendously difficult natural strongholds that ever existed. The attack failed entirely from his ignorant blundering, and he instantly took fright and ran away from his army. The Englishmen who had followed this vain and silly leader were not at all frightened; but they were extremely disgusted, and thought it best to march home and attend to their private affairs. There was not the slightest fear that Sicklesnip would ever come down from his rocky fastness to pursue them. In fact, within a very few months, the Republic had blockaded all the passes to that chieftain's mountain home, and compelled him to sue for peace, which was granted, in February, 1877, on his promising to pay a large fine of cattle.

But the military failure had occasioned much scandal; and one of the agents of the Russian Government, choosing to fancy or to feign that the English Republic was on its last legs, allying himself with the local clique of intriguing foreigners, set to work in secret to prepare its annexation to the Czar's Empire. He repaired to St. Petersburg, talked over one of the Imperial Ministers of State, and procured a conditional ukase, by which he was to go and visit Transoxiana as Special Commissioner, ostensibly to propose a sort of league or confederation of the several States of Central Asia. But he was further secretly empowered, in case the English population should wish to become Russian subjects, then and then only to proclaim annexation. He went to Cromwelltown, the Republican capital, and had much private negotiation with President Wilkins and the Executive Council; but they all resolutely declined to give up their national independence. They never asked for Russian protection or assistance in any shape. It is suspected, however, that Mr. Wilkins was secretly bought over, as he afterwards got a Russian pension. The mysterious diplomatic intrigue went on several weeks, till one fine day (it was April 12, 1877) the Russian Special Commissioner suddenly informed the whole English community that they were henceforth to be liege subjects of the Czar, who had decreed this change of their political condition, and would enforce it by his vast military power, as the Paramount Disposer of Central Asia. It was further intimated, that if they did not submit, the Turcoman hordes should be let loose against their country. It was in vain to protest, to plead the Treaty of 1852, and the long undisputed exercise of Republican independence. Deputations to St. Petersburg went again and again, but returned without hope of redress. After three or four years, there was an English insurrection.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SKETCHES.

Our South African War Sketches for this week include, first, the Views of Pretoria and Heidelberg, in the Transvaal, where the Dutch Republicans have risen in arms against the British Government recently imposed upon them; and two Illustrations, also, of the hostilities still carried on by the Cape Colonial Government for the subjugation of Basutoland. The latter military enterprise, for which the Queen's Government at home disclaims all direct responsibility, does not seem just now to be making progress towards a successful accomplishment of its design. Colonel Carrington, who commands the force posted at Mafeteng, on the frontier, has during the last week or two had some local skirmishes with parties of the Basutos, and has repulsed them without difficulty. He has formed a camp beyond Tsita, the village destroyed last month. But he appears to be kept waiting for the result of General Clarke's operations against the Tembus and the Pondos, who have invaded East Griqualand, before he can advance into the hostile country. It is even thought questionable whether the Colonial forces, consisting of Cape Mounted Rifles, Burgher Militia, and Volunteers, are equal to the task of dealing with such a multitude of diverse foes, over all the extensive territories beyond the Kei and the Orange Rivers. Our Illustrations of the Basuto war represent the scene in the Camp at Mafeteng when the alarm was sounded, the pickets having been driven in by a night attack; and a detachment of native troops on the march, halting for their morning meal. These sketches were taken by Bugler Long, of the Capetown (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Volunteers.

The other Illustrations, as noticed above, refer to the alarming insurrection in the Transvaal, which has already been attended with deplorable loss of life; and the manner in which a detachment of the 94th Regiment was destroyed, at the outset of this unhappy conflict, has excited the deepest sorrow. A more particular account of the Transvaal affair is given in a separate article. Our View of the town of Pretoria, and that of Heidelberg, which is situated on the road to Pretoria from the Natal frontier, are from Sketches by Captain W. J. Fowler, R.A. The encampment in front of Pretoria, at the time when the sketch was taken in 1879, was that formed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, with three infantry regiments, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. At Heidelberg, also, there were then a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry, with two guns, and a redoubt was also built at this place.

Pretoria, which was named by the Dutch after their famous emigrant leader, Andreas Pretorius, the founder both of the Orange River Free State and of the Transvaal Republic, is the political capital; but the most important commercial town is Potchefstroom, situated much farther westward. Pretoria is distant 400 miles from Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, and 450 from the seacoast. The site is pleasant and healthy, in a fertile valley between two ranges of rocky hills in the midst of a vast upland plain; and the town is surrounded with trees, hedges, and shrubs, rich in foliage and flowers. It consists of a square, with the principal Dutch church in it, and four streets meeting in the centre. It appears that there were in Pretoria, at the time when the garrison had to retire to the "Fort," Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon (the Administrator), his staff, and members of the Government; Colonel Gildea, commanding 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, numbering about 250 men; Mrs Gildea, and all the women and children of the regiment; a detachment of the 58th Regiment and two guns, the other two having been sent to Potchefstroom. There would also be the wounded of the 94th Regiment, and the British residents and shopkeepers, of whom nearly all are English. The "Fort" is a brick building, with a ditch round it, situated in an open plain on the verge of the racecourse, about a mile outside the town. It is somewhat commanded by a range of hills, but, as the Dutch have no cannon, this fact is not of much consequence. The fort was built when the Dutch were "troublesome," at the time of Sir Bartle Frere's visit, and consists of some barrack-like buildings and a large walled inclosure. The walls, though thin, are quite impervious to rifle-bullets; and if there be adequate supplies of provisions and ammunition, as well as water, the place may hold out for a long time against any force the Dutch people of the Transvaal can bring against it, or any efforts they can make to carry it by assault. In all probability the Dutch will try to starve out the garrison, and perhaps they can interfere with the supply of water, though part of the Aapjies streamlet flows through the plain close at hand.

There is news from Potchefstroom to the 1st inst. Major Clarke and Commandant Raaf are there close prisoners in the hands of the Dutch, but the fort, with the few British soldiers and residents, still holds out, and was provisioned for a month. Among its inmates are Colonel Winslow, Major Thornhill, Commissioner Dunn, Dr. Wallis, Lieutenants Hay and Liddell, and Messrs. Palmer, Sketchley, and Watt. The survivors of the 94th Regiment have reached Natal in safety.

The despatch of troops from Portsmouth and Woolwich to South Africa has been continued with great activity: three transports left the Thames on Tuesday. We give an Illustration of the scene at the mess-table of a Highland regiment, "on the Eve of Departure."

The late Mr. Edward B. Iver, of Brixton, has bequeathed to Mr. W. Birch's Cornbrook Orphan Houses £500.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

LORDS.

The ceremony of opening Parliament by Royal Commission, on Thursday, the 6th inst., was as tame as ever. To lend a little courtly ornateness to the formality of reading the Queen's Speech, five Ministerial peers—Lord Selborne, Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Cork, and Lord Monson—sacrificed themselves on the shrine of duty, so far as to assume the portentous hats and brilliant robes which their Lordships are doomed to wear on State occasions, and to sit in a row in front of the Throne, for the delectation of ordinary mortals in the guise of fair strangers in the galleries and members of the Lower House at the Bar, headed by their bland and urbane Speaker. Such, in a few words, was the scene in the Upper House when the Lord Chancellor, with a fluency of speech acquired by a lifetime of advocacy, read her Majesty's Address, which suggested to Parliament that Ireland would this Session yield the hardest nut to crack—by which phrase no Donnybrook flourishing of the shillelagh is alluded to, be it understood.

The gracious performance by the Earl of Beaconsfield of a graceful duty—the introduction of the late Viceroy of India as Earl Lytton—gave an interest to the evening gathering. Earl Granville took up his habitual, easy position in the centre of the Ministerial bench face to face with the Leader of the Opposition. The Earl of Derby seemed quite at home in his seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Behind Ministers the mover and seconder of the Address, Lord Carrington and the Earl of Yarborough, bore themselves bravely in their scarlet and blue uniforms, respectively. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied their accustomed seats on the cross bench; whilst Princess Mary, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and a number of peeresses looked down upon the distinguished assemblage from the balconies to the right and left of the Throne. The sweet face of the Princess of Wales was missing. Conspicuous also by his absence was the Marquis of Salisbury, albeit Lord Beaconsfield was strongly supported by Earl Cairns, Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Richmond, and other ex-Ministers.

The speeches made were worthy the audience. Lord Carrington (who had distinguished himself during a previous Session by his frank and unprejudiced remarks in favour of Earl Cairns's land bills) comported himself with soldierly directness, and touched with firmness and fairness the various topics in the Queen's Speech. Lord Carrington will make his mark in politics. The thoughtful Address of the Earl of Yarborough was also marked by high promise.

Lord Beaconsfield delivered his pungent and lively criticism of the Ministerial policy in an oracular style, reminding one of the gloomy visions Mr. Benjamin Disraeli used to conjure up for Lord Palmerston to demolish in a few bantering sentences. The noble Earl's attack was, nevertheless, most artistically conceived. He adroitly sought to convey the general notion that, whereas the late Ministry had brought "peace with honour" to Europe, had covered the Indian Army with glory in Afghanistan, and had held Irish agitators in check, the present Government had made war imminent in Europe, were scuttling in an undignified manner from Candahar, and by supineness had allowed the Land League to rule in lieu of the Administration in Ireland. The peroration was a resonant appeal to the Government, enforced with emphatic action, to re-establish "the sovereignty of the Queen" in Ireland—a declaration which elicited from the Conservative benches a round of cheering, that was, comparatively speaking, hearty.

Earl Granville caught a spark of his skilful antagonist's fire and energy. The Foreign Secretary was actually audible in his very first sentences, which plainly cost him an effort. To the charge that the Ministry had broken the continuity of action which Lord Beaconsfield implied ought to be continued from one Government to another, Earl Granville aptly retorted that Ministers could hardly be expected to follow servilely in the steps of an Administration which had been "entirely discredited and defeated at the polls." The Foreign Secretary went on to show, in his amiably argumentative way, that, so far from seeking to reverse the Berlin Treaty, the Government were endeavouring to give practical effect to that instrument. Mildly insinuating that the country had been not a little dissatisfied with "the blundering and impotency" of the late Ministry in Afghanistan, the noble Earl left foreign politics for "Disturbed Ireland." On this vexed ground, he argued that the Peace Preservation Act was not effective in the hands of the late Government as a measure to suppress outrage and seditious agitation; complained that the sudden Dissolution of Parliament would not have given the present Ministry time to re-enact it before it lapsed, if it had been desirable to do so; and justified the employment of the ordinary powers of enforcing the law until Parliament met to sanction the use of more stringent measures, and the introduction of "measures that will lead to the improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant, and the better economical position of the tenantry of Ireland." The Duke of Marlborough, as predecessor to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, added the weight of his personal experience to the mountain of blame piled up against the Government for not intervening more actively to maintain order in Ireland. Earl Cairns rose to point out that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was not, as Earl Granville claimed, in favour of the attitude adopted by the Government towards Ireland. But Earl Spencer defended the Ministerial policy in a thoughtful speech. The Duke of Abercorn, as another ex-Lord Lieutenant, deprecated the attempt to treat Ireland with rod in one hand and sugar in the other. His Grace's exemplary brevity was neither imitated by Lord Donoughmore nor by the Earl of Dunraven, who in an able speech assumed the congenial rôle of a candid friend to the Ministry. Lord Kimberley closed the debate with a business-like explanation that it was the intention of the Government "to pass a measure for the protection of life and property, and until that is done we shall not be in a position to bring before Parliament remedial measures." The Address was then tacitly agreed to. It was duly presented to her Majesty, who on Tuesday returned, by the Earl of Kenmare, the following gracious reply:—

My Lords,—I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address. I rely with confidence on your cordial co-operation in all my efforts to improve and strengthen the laws and institutions of the country and to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of my people.

Few of their Lordships came down to the House on the Friday. The sitting was only of a few minutes' duration, the Lord Chancellor having merely to introduce a couple of bills to amend the Judicature and Burials Acts.

Earl Lytton had his opportunity on Monday. The late Viceroy of India made the most of it. Prince Leopold was among the illustrious audience the noble Earl had. The gist of his ample and elaborate defence of the war entered into by the late Ministry against Afghanistan, and of the occupation of certain parts of Afghan territory by British troops, was that we thereby destroyed Russian ascendancy at Cabul. He deplored the idea of giving up Candahar, fearing the retirement of our troops would only be followed by the extension of Russian influence to that fortified city and to Cabul. Lord Lytton was complimented by the Duke of Argyll on "the ability, eloquence, and skill" with which he had addressed the House. But his Grace, with characteristic vigour, lost no time in maintaining his old argument that the Afghan war was a mistake from the beginning; and ridiculed the notion that the presence of the Russians, who had recently been defeated again by the Tekké Turcomans, need be feared in Afganistan. Lord Cranbrook energetically rebutted the noble Duke's charges, and gave reasons for the late Government's determination to retain possession of Southern Afghanistan. To which Lord Northbrook replied with equal confidence on the part of the Ministry, whose action was also concisely defended by Lord Enfield, the latter insisting that it was never the intention of the late Government to retain Candahar.

Mr. Forster is probably one of the last members who would seriously think of retiring to the seclusion of the Upper Chamber as an oasis where Mr. Parnell would cease from troubling, and he would be at rest. But the perturbed Secretary for Ireland was on Tuesday seen to enter the House, and converse earnestly with the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack. There was little business to do. Earl Spencer gave a gentle check to a prevailing habit for moving for inordinate and costly returns by declining to promise Lord Dunsany all the statistics he asked for. Lord Brabourne relieved his mind of an opinion adverse to the Transvaal Boers; but Lord Kimberley declined to be drawn into a premature discussion of the war, either by the speech of his former colleague or by the query of Lord Bury regarding the attack on Captain Elliott.

COMMONS.

The sixth of January saw a large assemblage of members shortly after noon, early in the New Year though it was to call Parliament together. Without comment may the rush of the Speaker and his dutiful flock to the Lords be dismissed, save to say that Mr. Goschen, apparently not knowing where to sit after a lively confabulation with Sir Charles Dilke at the table, tarried behind among the goodly number of members who were, in a manner of speaking, unconsciously or consciously "Boycotting" the Royal Commissioners, to use the inevitable phrase of the hour.

The House bore a familiar appearance when the hour for business arrived. The extreme Home Rulers—including a few Land League traversers, not in manacles—gathered strongly on the benches they have occupied for several Sessions—i.e., on the second and third below the gangway on the Opposition side. They gave a ringing cheer when Mr. Parnell, his beard shaven off, walked, with his head bent, up the floor to his seat. The effect of the reception was rather destroyed by the burst of laughter that came from the English members. Loud and general was the cheering, however, that greeted Mr. Gladstone, when he quietly slipped in from behind the Speaker's chair. Mr. Forster, too, met with a sympathetic reception a few minutes earlier; but the chorus of "Hear! hear! hear!" did not remove the gravity that had settled upon the anxious face of the Secretary for Ireland.

The Ministry propose; but the Home Rulers dispose! That has been the keynote of the Irish Session hitherto. On the opening day, Mr. Forster promptly gave notice for the morrow of bills "for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland," and "to amend the law relating to the carrying and possession of arms, and for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland." But the Friday passed without the introduction of these measures, which Mr. Gladstone intimated should have precedence over all orders and notices. That the Government honestly intended to bring about the desired result was manifest from the opening given on the very first night to the Irish members to ventilate their grievances. Thus after Mr. Rendel, in a plaintive speech, and Mr. Slagg, in a Manchester deliverance, had moved the Address in conventional fashion; and after Sir Stafford Northcote's highly-pitched paraphrase of Lord Beaconsfield's slashing assault had been dextrously answered by Mr. Gladstone very much as Earl Granville replied to the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, the debate was left in the hands of the members from the Emerald Isle. "Say what's right, O'Connor!" Encouraged by this exclamation from a stranger, who was forthwith expelled from the gallery, Mr. T. P. O'Connor gave the reins to his eloquence with a vengeance, and made one of the most effective, if too loud, speeches of the night. The rich flow of brogue was interrupted for a time by the flank attacks of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Labouchere on the Government, apropos of the Boer rising in the Transvaal—which brought up Alderman Fowler with an emphatic condemnation of the pro-slavery customs of the Boers. But twenty hours or so later (after Mr. O'Kelly had wasted much valuable time in protesting against the suppression of a meeting) Mr. Parnell took up the running, and in one of his quiet addresses, incisively delivered at white heat, as it were, moved this amendment:—

But we humbly beg to assure her Majesty that we are convinced that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people.

Mr. Arthur Arnold and Mr. O'Connor Power were equally strong against "coercion," which Mr. Forster justified in a statesman-like speech, to which Mr. Gibson replied with habitual clearness from the front Opposition bench. Monday came, but brought with it neither of the Ministerial measures. The discussion dragged its slow length along through the medium of Mr. Shaw, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. C. Russell (whose able speech was loudly cheered), The O'Donoghue, Mr. Bradlaugh, and, lastly, Mr. Plunket, whose vivacious endeavour to cast ridicule upon the Land Leaguers was keenly relished. On Tuesday, Mr. Biggar sought to raise a debate by a side issue—by a reference in very bad taste to the trial in Dublin—but was groaned down by the House, which is clearly not in a mood to endure much longer the unbearable hindrance of an organised system of Obstruction. This indefensible method of Parliamentary warfare came in for a good sound punishment at the hands of Mr. Mitchell-Henry, whose condemnation of the Land League was equally strong. The Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Johnson, successfully proved, as a Home Ruler suggested, that he was as fully qualified to prosecute the Land Leaguers as the Attorney-General was. But the address of the night was delivered by the Marquis of Hartington, who replied to Mr. Chaplin, and most vigorously condemned the "miscreants" who had sowed disorder in Ireland, but at the same time trenchantly defended the Government policy of prefacing remedial measures by increasing the strength of the executive power in Ireland, and by granting the means of effectually putting down disorder. The earnest and powerful speech of the noble Marquis was warmly cheered—but still the torrent of Home-Rule declamation was not stopped. It expended itself in the earlier part of Wednesday afternoon by dashing itself against the Treasury bench, in the vain effort to dissuade the Government from resuming the debate that day. Mr. Blennerhassett eventually took up the theme of the Address in the reasonable tone of an Irish gentleman, who wished to see a sound and adequate measure of land reform introduced, but had no sympathy whatever with the Land League malcontents. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's wide knowledge and grasp of the subject made his remarks acceptable. But yet the inexhaustible bottle of Irish loquacity was not empty.

Ireland on the brain! Sufferers from this malady may find some relief in the few bills the Government *have* contrived to smuggle in, although one of them drastically treats of the bribery evil. Sir Henry James, yesterday week, secured the first reading of the Corrupt Practices Bill, which proposes to render a man guilty of bribery at elections liable to imprisonment with hard labour, and will disqualify a candidate proved to have bribed from representing the same constituency for the rest of his life. The Public Prosecutor is to have the responsibility of prosecuting offenders thrown upon him. In every respect, the bill is most stringent. The Ballot Act Continuance Bill was also read the first time the same night; and on Monday Mr. Trevelyan introduced the Ministerial measure for the abolition of flogging in the Navy.

HOME NEWS.

The writ for the election of a member for Wigan was received on Tuesday. The Mayor has fixed Saturday (to-day) for the nomination, and next Tuesday for the polling.

Her Majesty's Office of Works has intrusted Mr. Waterer with the providing and planting of a large number of rhododendrons and azaleas in Hyde Park.

On Wednesday the Christian Workers' Mission gave a good meal to about 1300 persons at the Hall, George-street, Camberwell. There were also gifts to the aged and infirm.

Earl Sydney was, at a special court of the Tin-plate Workers' Company, held at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, presented with the freedom of that Guild.

Mr. A. A. Bourne, senior mathematical master at Rossall, has been elected head master of the Oxford Military College, vice the Rev. J. White, appointed head master of the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening in connection with the opening of a new Board school which has been erected in the Thornhill-road, Islington. Sir Charles Reed, M.P., chairman of the Board, presided.

Earl Stanhope has forwarded, as chairman of the British National Rifle Association, an invitation to the National Rifle Association of America to compete at Wimbledon in a long-range match next July. But it has been declined.

The magistrates of Cornwall have sanctioned the expenditure of £20,000 for the enlargement of the County Lunatic Asylum, so as to provide accommodation for 150 additional pauper lunatics.

The death of two eminent Scotch ministers was announced on Monday. The Rev. James Aitken, of the High Church, Kilmarnock, died on Sunday, aged seventy-eight. The Rev. Dr. M'Taggart, of St. James's Church, Glasgow, died on Saturday evening, aged seventy-five.

The new University boat-house at Oxford was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. The building had been just completed, and cost over £2000. Upwards of forty valuable eight-oar racing boats, the property of college clubs, were also destroyed.

Mr. Ellison, at the Lambeth Police Court on Saturday last, sentenced Jacob Golstein to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The accused sought to stimulate the charity of the public by simulating a fit, and causing froth to issue from his mouth by means of soap which he sucked.

There was a large increase in the arrivals of both live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada; making a total of 2008 cattle, 122 sheep, 378 pigs, 11,767 quarters of beef, 1448 carcases of mutton, and 1125 carcases of pigs.

At the annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel, it was stated that they had decided to give a specific trial to the pure oral system for educating the deaf and dumb, as resolved upon at the recent Congress at Milan.

By returns showing the number of emigrants who left the port of Liverpool during the past year we learn that the number was 183,502, against 117,914 in 1879, an increase of 65,588. Of the total number of emigrants for the year 74,969 were English, 1811 Scotch, 27,986 Irish, and 74,115 were foreigners.

The Baxter Physical Science Scholarship of £116, conferred by the University of Edinburgh on the most eminent B.Sc. who has taken his degree during the present or the preceding year, has been awarded to Mr. D. Orme Masson, lecturer on chemistry at University College, Bristol, who is prevented from accepting it in consequence of holding his present appointment.

The Grocers' Company yesterday week presented General Sir Frederick Roberts with the freedom of their ancient guild; and in the evening entertained him at a banquet at the hall in Princes-street, the guests at which included the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. General Roberts will be presented with the freedom of the Corporation of London on Feb. 14. The Lord Mayor will entertain the gallant officer in the evening at the Mansion House.

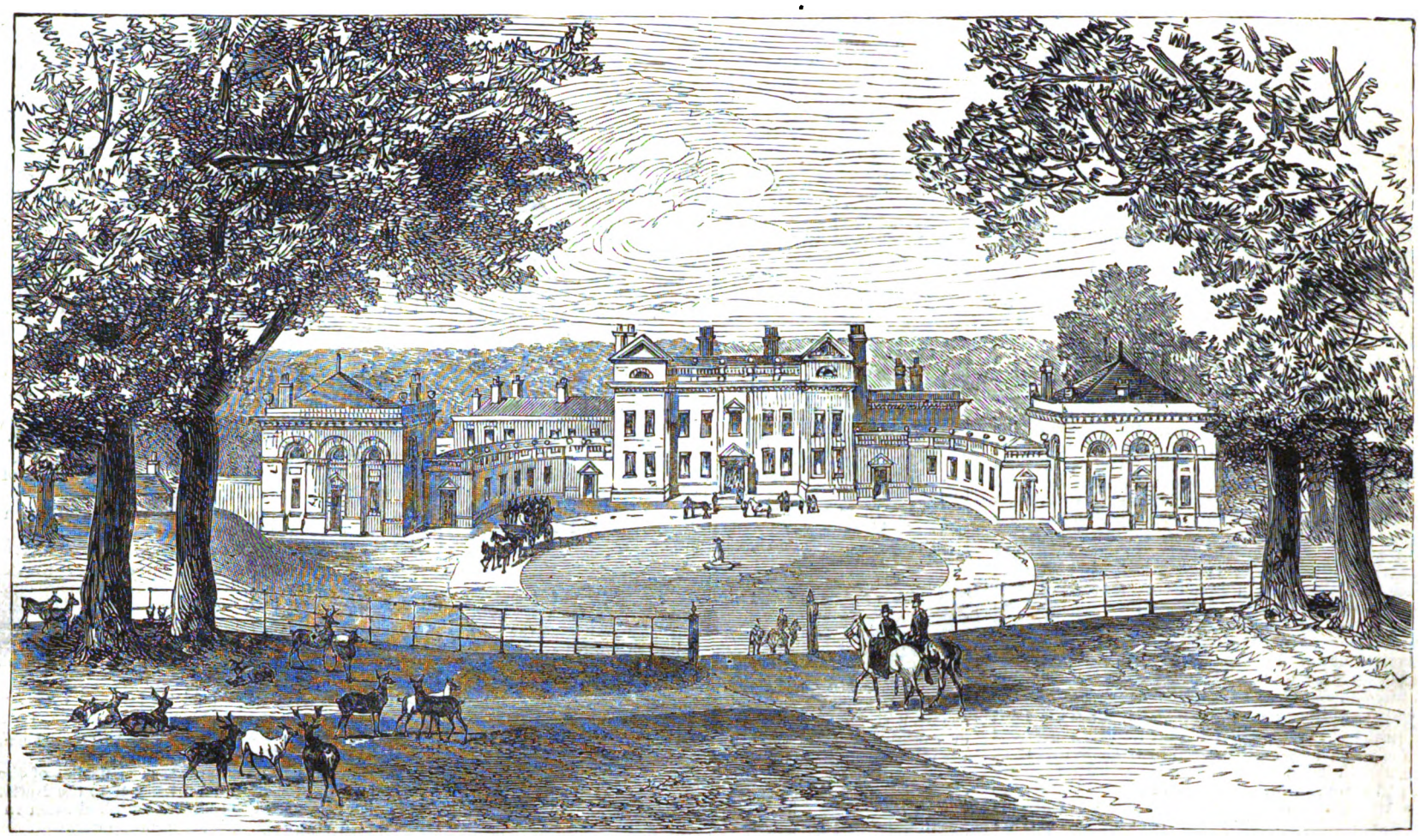
At a court of the Armourers and Braziers' Company recently held grants were made to various hospitals and charitable institutions, amounting in the whole to £315; the Tallow Chandlers' Company, at a court held last week, made grants to charitable institutions to the total amount of £141 15s.; and the Company of Clothworkers have contributed £50 to the Ragged School Union, and twenty guineas to the Army Coffee Taverns Company.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in January was 92,755 of whom 51,818 were in workhouses and 40,937 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 2307; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 8611 and 10,248 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 912, of whom 700 were men, 171 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The Canterbury having passed into new hands, several fresh items of interest have been added to the programme. "Snow Flakes," one of the prettiest ballets ever seen—supported by Mdlles. Powell and Brunetti and Messrs. Bertram and Ash—has been revived. Some very graceful roller-skating is introduced. In "Une Batterie de Cuisine," the Goodrich Troupe perform selections from popular operas upon plates, dishes, stew-pans, dish-covers, frying-pans, and other articles which have not hitherto been regarded as instruments for the production of sweet sounds. The musical tastes of our young friends home for the holidays will now soar far beyond a tea-tray solo. The pseudo-American Midgets—clever little acrobats, by-the-way—are large enough to swallow Mr. Frank Uffner's veritable mites.

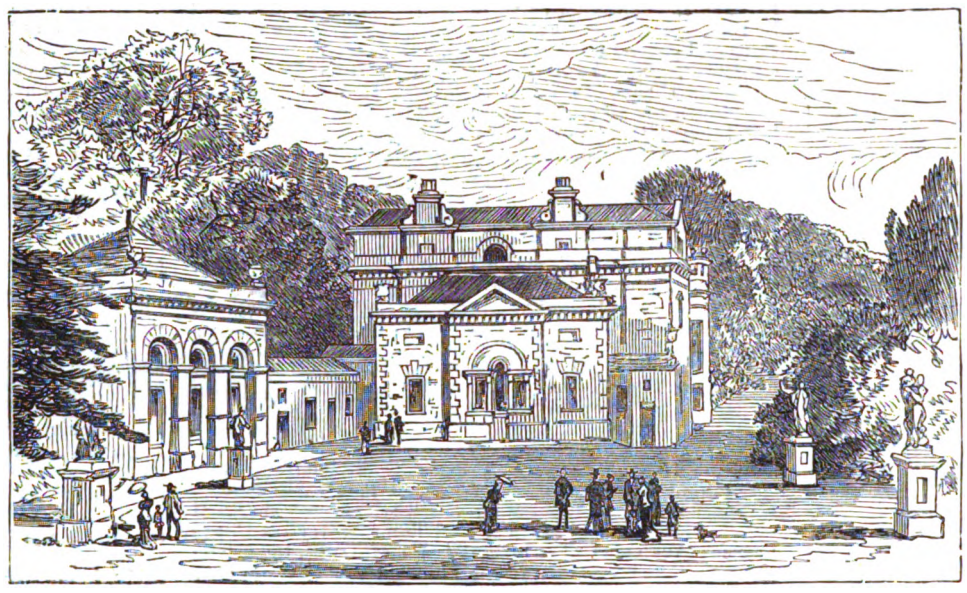
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO NORMANTON PARK, RUTLANDSHIRE.

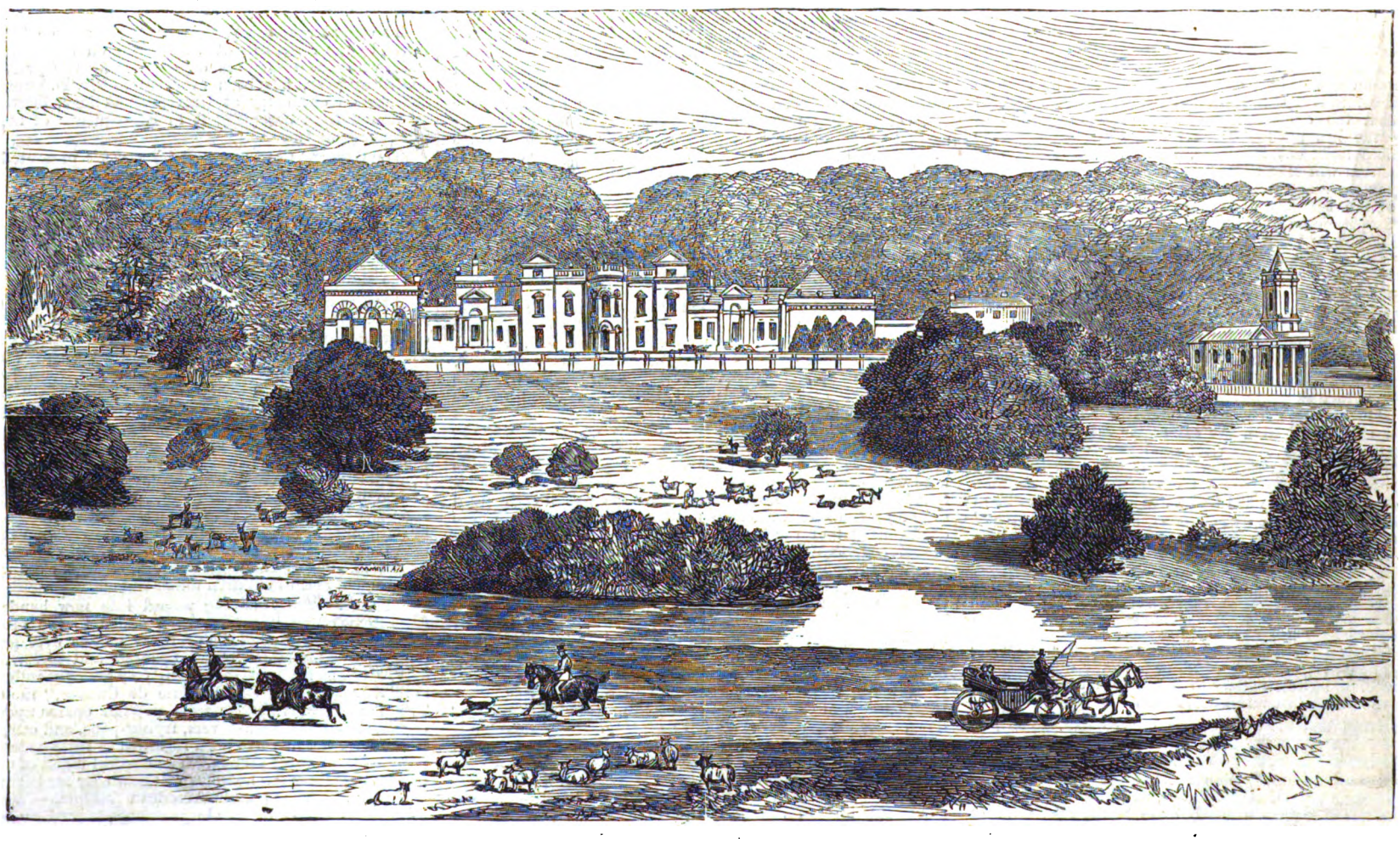


VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Normanton Park, Lord Aveland's principal seat in Rutland, where, during the past week, he has entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished circle of guests, is situated between Oakham and Stamford, six miles and a half from the latter place, and five and half from the small county town of Rutland. It is very pleasantly and picturesquely placed on the slope of a richly-timbered park, five hundred acres in extent, and well stocked with deer. It is a fine mansion of the Ionic order, rebuilt on the site of the earlier house at the close of the past century, and consists of a central elevation of three storeys, with two wings of the same height, and a semicircular sweep of one-storeyed rooms on either side, with ornamental blocks of building for stables and other purposes. The large dining-room, built at a later period, is attached to the north-east wing of the mansion, and is a room of magnificent proportions and height. It contains, among other family portraits, that of Lady Sophia Heathcote as Hebe, by Hoppner. This is a full-length portrait, and well known by the engravings. This room—the exterior of which is shown in our view of the house taken from the lawn—was the scene of the grand ball given last (Friday) evening in honour of the Royal guests. The whole of the exterior of the mansion is remarkable for the beauty of the stonework and carving, and important additions and improvements have been made by the present noble owner. On the first floor, communicating with the spacious hall by a fine double stone staircase, are the suite of three handsome drawing-rooms and other



VIEW ON THE LAWN.



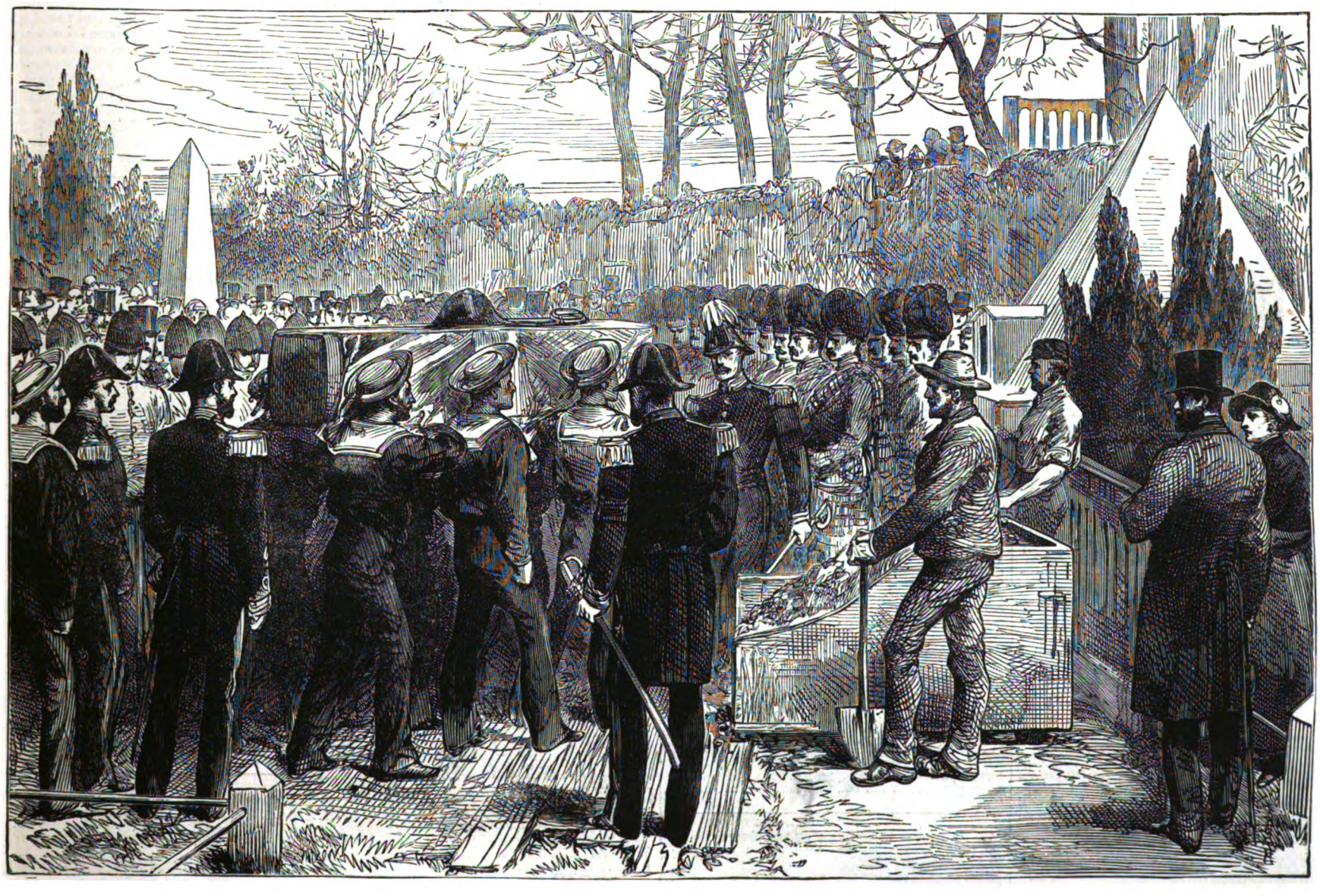
VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

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East Front. North-West View.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N., IN THE DEAN CEMETERY, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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rooms, from which beautiful views are obtained of the park and surrounding country. These rooms, as well as the library and dining-rooms on the ground floor, were originally decorated by Adams. Within the last few years the interior has been entirely redecorated, keeping to the same style, and is furnished with great taste, and with a due regard to domestic comfort.

At the foot of the hill, on the slope of which the mansion is built, the road is carried by a bridge over a stream, which has been artificially widened into a small lake, with an island in the midst for the water-fowl. The stream is a tributary of Rutland's river, the Gwash, or Wash, of which Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," said,

> What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill,
> Than Rutland's wandering Wash, a delicater rill?

On the further side of this lake, the park is extended to the wooded heights towards Whitwell and Exton—as shown in one of our sketches; and the views from the mansion in that direction, and towards Burley-on-the-Hill, are rich in picturesque combinations of truly rural scenery. Below the mansion, and on the slope of the hill, is the ancient Church of St. Matthew, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a modern portico, tower, and small spire, of the Ionic order, with richly carved Corinthian columns, erected, at a great expense, in the year 1826, when the older part of the church was renovated; further improvements being carried out in 1874. The Rector is the Rev. T. Bentley Brown, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Aveland.

The gardens and grounds are tastefully laid out, from designs by Repton; and, on the lawn near to the Ball-Room, shown in our sketch, is an ancient cedar of Lebanon, of huge size and in full vigour. On the opposite side of the lawn still grows an old mulberry-tree, the fallen limbs of which are carefully attended to. Various statues adorn this lawn, and a fernery is also an attractive addition. The well-walled kitchen-gardens adjoin this lawn. In the park are some noble avenues of oaks, and other hard wood trees, many of which are of great dimensions; and, on the outskirts of the park, in addition to newly-erected cottages for labourers, are extensive workshops, with wood-working machinery, driven by steam-power. These have been erected by Lord Aveland for the execution of the various building operations on his estates in Rutland and Lincolnshire; and upwards of a hundred skilled workmen are here employed, under the direction of Mr. Newman, clerk of the works.

Although not mentioned in Domesday, Normanton evidently took its name from the Normanvilles, who came here, from Kent, soon after the Conquest. Their heiress, about the time of Edward II., carried it to William de Basings, who resided here, and whose town house gave the name to the modern Basinghall-street. From the Basings, it passed to the Mackworths; and, in 1729, it was purchased by Gilbert Heathcote, who was created a Baronet in 1733. He was a very noteworthy man, having been one of the founders of the Bank of England, M.P. for London, Alderman, and Lord Mayor; and he was the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback in the procession on Lord Mayor's day. There are also literary associations in connection with his name; for he was the Sir Andrew Freeport of the *Spectator*: he is mentioned by Pope (in his "Imitations of Horace")—

> Heathcote himself, and such large-acred men;

he appears in Bramble's "Letters," and also in Dyer's "Fleece," where "beauteous Normanton" is spoken of as

> Health's cheerful haunt, and the selected walk
> Of Heathcote's leisure.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote's lineal descendant is the present Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Lord Aveland, who was born in 1830. He was M.P. for Boston from 1852 to 1856, and for Rutland from 1856 to 1867, in which year he succeeded his father, who had been created the first Lord Aveland in 1856. In 1871 he was appointed to exercise the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as deputy for his mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, who, in 1872, having succeeded her brother, the twentieth Baron, assumed for herself and children, by Royal license, the additional surnames of Willoughby and Drummond. Lord Aveland was married, in 1863, to the Lady Evelyn Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of the tenth Marquis of Huntly, and has a numerous family.

Our three Illustrations of Normanton Park will convey an idea of its position and the general beauty of its situation. In the view showing the approach to the house, the road to the left is that by which the Royal guests approached from Luffenham on Monday last. The road to the right, leading towards Stamford, is that by which they will take their departure. On leaving the lodges at this side of the park the coach-road passes through a long avenue of beech and sycamores. Glimpses are obtained of the fine church and picturesque village of Empingham, a portion of Lord Aveland's property. Most tasteful decorations have been put up here during the week, in welcome of the Royal visitors. Far different was the scene at this spot four centuries ago, when, on March 12, 1470, Edward IV., at the head of his army, crossed the ancient bridge, still standing, over the Gwash, at the entrance to the village, having marched from Stamford at the head of the Yorkists, and was engaged all day in a fierce fight with the Lancastrians, under Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas Launde, who were defeated with great loss. The battle extended from Empingham, more than two miles north-east, to Horne Field, and to that portion of the Great North-road, which, in memory of the fight, is still called "The Bloody Oaks." It is said that ten thousand men fell in this battle, which is also known by the name of "Losecoat Field," from those who fled from the fight throwing off their coats to gain speed.

Our Illustrations are from sketches taken for this Journal by Cuthbert Bede, to whom we are also indebted for this account of Normanton Park.

GRIMSTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, which was visited this week by the Prince of Wales during his sojourn at Normanton Park, is the residence of Lord Aveland's mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. She is the widow of the first Lord Aveland, and succeeded her brother, the twentieth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, in 1870, assuming, by Royal license, the principal and additional surname and arms of Drummond, and, in 1872, the surname of Willoughby, in addition to and after those of Heathcote-Drummond. She is Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, her son, Lord Aveland, acting as her Deputy.

Grimsthorpe Castle is a large, massive, and stately pile, quadrangular in form, and is built on the summit of a considerable hill, from which there are extensive views on all sides. In fact, if it were possible to see so far over the fens and the sea, the next rising ground would be in the direction of Denmark. From its position, the Castle must, in olden time, have been an important military stronghold. It was, originally, an irregular structure, dating from the early part of the thirteenth century, and described by Leland as "fair and strong," with the walls embattled and surrounded by a moat. King John's tower, at the south-east corner of the castle, still remains in excellent preservation, with walls of great thickness. In order that he might suitably entertain King Henry VIII., Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, partially rebuilt and greatly embellished the castle. He had married the beautiful widow of the aged King of France, under whose direction had been made a suite of Gobelins tapestry, which the widow brought to her new husband. In 1810 the state dining-room was constructed for its reception, and there the tapestry still hangs, in as perfect preservation as though it had only recently left the loom. The piece that occupies the whole of the eastern wall of this room is believed to be the largest piece of tapestry in Europe. Tapestry of the same date also hangs in one of the bed-rooms, and costly lace, of the same period, forms the hangings and covering to the bed.

Early in the last century, the north front of the castle was erected, after the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, who was also employed to decorate other portions of the castle, both outside and in. The north front, with its lofty wings, enriched pinnacles, bold columns, double rows of windows, and classical groups of statuary, is a very fine specimen of the imposing solidity of Vanbrugh's style, and rivals the same architect's work at Blenheim, where the arrangement of the chapel is similar. It occupies the western wing at Grimsthorpe, the state dining-room occupying the corresponding position in the eastern wing. Between them is a vast hall—the largest entrance-hall in England—rising to the full height of the roof, and having, at each end, double flights of stone staircases behind ranges of pillars and arches. In front of this entrance is a spacious courtyard, walled on either side, and having an ornamental iron railing across the front, which opens directly upon the great avenue.

Beyond the state dining-room, on the first floor of the eastern front, is the suite of state drawing-rooms, three in number, lighted by fine oriel windows. In these rooms are a large number of the family portraits, and also of the portraits of the Kings and Queens of England from an early period, that were presented by the reigning Sovereigns to the Lords Great Chamberlains. The original thickly-padded dress, in which King James I. is depicted, is still preserved at Grimsthorpe, with many other equally interesting curiosities. The largest and one of the best of these Royal pictures is Vandyck's Charles I., with his Queen and children. The very large number of these historical portraits, painted by the most celebrated artists, and lining the walls of the spacious corridors, and the numerous reception and bed rooms, are not the least among the many attractions of Grimsthorpe. Two of these portraits represent "the brave Lord Willoughby" of the famous ballad, who so distinguished himself in Flanders, fighting against the Spaniards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was the Peregrine Bertie who was born at Wesel, on the Rhine, under very romantic circumstances, and, eventually inheriting his mother's estates, was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Portraits of his parents are also at Grimsthorpe. The castle contains a large number of other fine paintings, both ancient and modern, together with miniatures, statuary, rare marbles, Sèvres china, several Coronation chairs and Royal canopies, and gold plate of great value and historical interest, that had belonged to Kings and Queens of England and Scotland through several centuries, and became the perquisites of the various Lords Great Chamberlains of England.

On the western side are the Chinese drawing-room (with the bow window), the German dining-room, Lady Willoughby's room, and other rooms. The views from this western front—where there is a long and wide terrace—are exceedingly fine, looking down the hill, across the large lake, to the richly-wooded opposite hills. The various undulations of the ground, and the alternations between hill and dale, with the profusion of fine timber, make this landscape exceedingly picturesque. The Park, in this direction, extends from the Castle to the lodge at Little Bytham—the route taken by the Royal visitors arriving—for a distance of four miles. It has an area of 1992 acres, of which 1190 acres constitute the deer park. Here are not only—in addition to Highland cattle—many hundreds of the ordinary deer, but also a large number of fine red deer of the original race that has been preserved in Grimsthorpe Park for many centuries. The carriage-drive from Bytham passes through some fine avenues of oaks and a chestnut avenue which rivals that at Hampton Court. In the western portion of the Park are numerous hawthorns, of great age, the remnant of the ancient forest, and great bearers of mistletoe. A few remains of Vaudray Abbey are still to be seen in the Park, not far from the lake.

The flower-gardens are on the south and east fronts, and, with shrubberies and yew-walks, are continued to the very extensive walled kitchen-gardens, which are on the slope of the hill towards Edenham, in which parish Grimsthorpe is situated. Edenham church is an ancient and remarkably fine building, in an excellent state of preservation, and contains many stately monumental memorials to members of the Willoughby de Eresby family. Its Vicar, the Rev. G. Prior Sharp, is Domestic Chaplain to the Baroness.

Several fine views of the Castle are obtained from different points. We have selected for our chief Illustration the north-west view of the Castle, as seen over the lake from the chief riding in the Bishop Hall Wood, where the Prince of Wales shot with Lord Aveland and his party. Another view shows the east front, with the suite of state rooms. These views are from sketches by Cuthbert Bede, who has also furnished us with the above notes concerning Grimsthorpe Castle.

FUNERAL OF A COMRADE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have given some account of the recent discovery, by Lieutenant Schwatka's American expedition, of some additional traces and relics of the fate of Sir John Franklin's companions, the officers and crew of the Erebus and Terror, who perished between 1847 and 1848, some time after leaving their ships, lost in the attempt to find the North-West Passage of the Arctic Regions. Among the sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, one of the American expedition party, which appeared in our publication of the 1st inst., was that of their finding, near Victory Point, King William's Land, the grave of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N., an officer of H.M.S. Terror; and it was stated in our last that the remains of his body had been brought to this country, and were to be buried at Edinburgh. This remarkable funeral ceremony took place on Friday last week, in the Dean Cemetery, at the west end of that city, and is the subject of one of our present Illustrations. The procession, which started from No. 55, Great King-street, was witnessed by a large number of spectators. A firing party of eighty-six Marines from H.M.S. Lord Warden led the way with arms reversed, followed by the band of the 71st Highlanders, who played the "Maltese Funeral March," Beethoven's "Funeral March," and the "Dead March" in Saul; and the pipers of the 71st Regiment, who played "The Flowers of the Forest." Then came a gun-carriage from Leith Fort, drawn by six horses, on which was placed the coffin, covered by the Union Jack. Behind the coffin walked the mourners, sixty seamen from her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, detachments of twenty men each from the Royal Artillery, the 21st Hussars, and the 71st Regiment, Staff and regimental officers, and the Lord Provost in his carriage. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin was taken off the gun-carriage and carried shoulder high to the grave by six seamen. After prayer by the Rev. P. Beaton, Chaplain to the Forces, three volleys were fired over the grave. The remains were inclosed in an oak coffin, and the inscription on the plate was as follows:—"John Irving, Lieutenant R.N. Born 1815; died 1848—1849." The chief mourners were Captain Lindsay, R.N., of the Lord Warden, and Major-General Irving, R.A., C.B., brother of the deceased; the pall-bearers were Lieutenants Johnson, Field, Monteith, Reid, and Ede, of the Lord Warden. Among others present were Major-General Hope, Commanding the Forces in Scotland, Admiral Dunlop, Admiral Fellowes, and Colonel Preston. Lieutenant Irving was a son of the late Mr. John Irving, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and a nephew of the late Mr. Alexander Irving (Lord Newton), a Scotch Judge.

Last Sunday was the day appointed for the simultaneous collection in the various places of worship in Liverpool and the neighbourhood on behalf of the local medical charities. The Bishop (Dr. Ryle) preached at the cathedral church of St. Peter in the morning and at Christ Church, Waterloo, in the evening. So far as reported, the collections realised £2871, against £2819 from the same churches and chapels last year. These collections form but a small part of the total amount raised. The largest individual collection reported was at the Unitarian Church, Renshaw-street where £549 was contributed.

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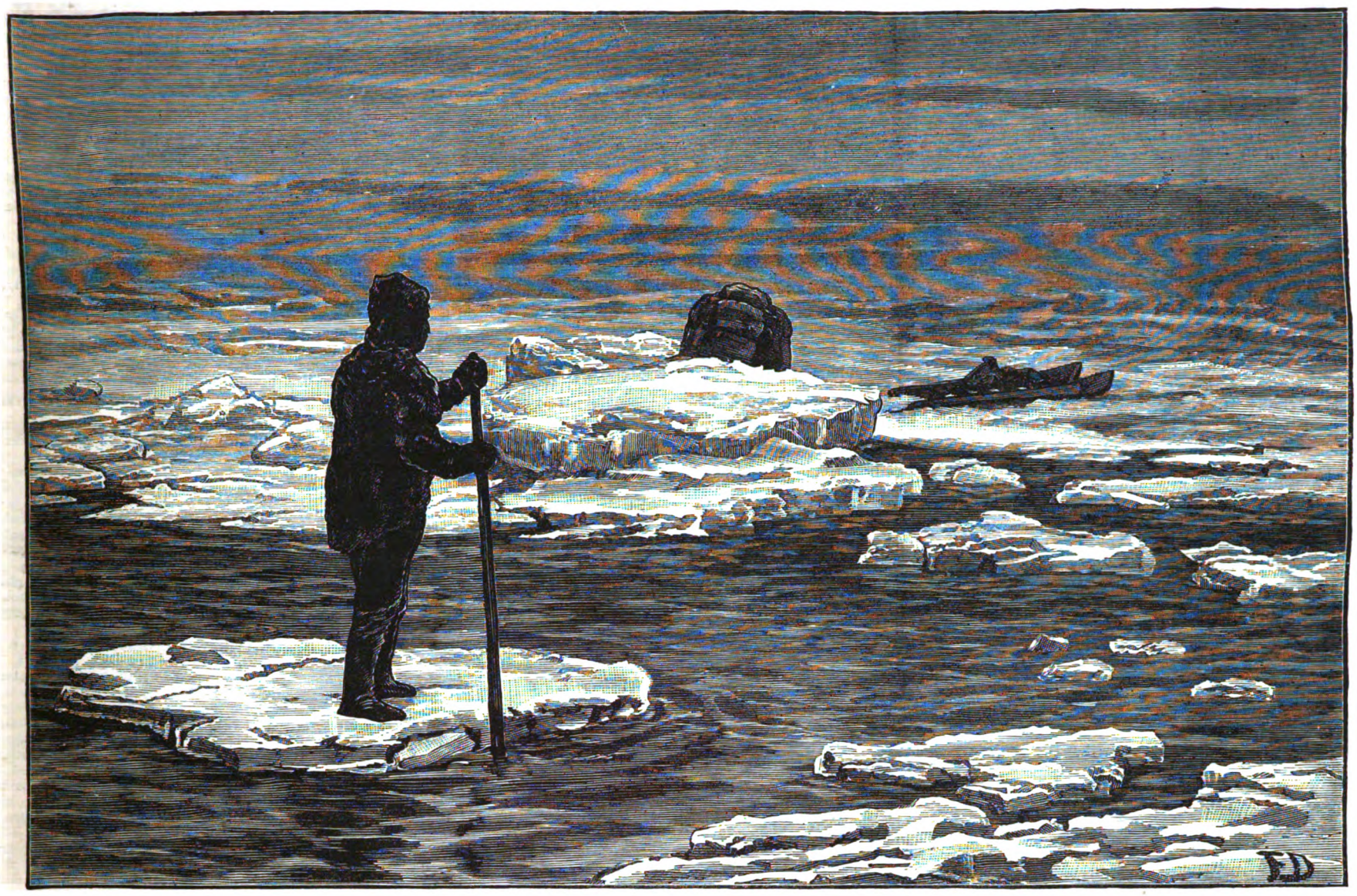
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



ICE BREAKING UP, JULY 24, 1879.



DOWN HILL, APRIL 15, 1879.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some additional Illustrations of this arduous journey and sojourn of an exploring party in the Arctic Regions, from the Sketches of Mr. H. W. Klutschak, of Prague, who was one of the party, are engraved for the present Number of our Journal. The expedition, fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, left that place in the summer of 1878, and returned home at the end of last summer. Its overland sledge travelling, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait, and across that strait to King William's Land, with the long sojourn in that desolate country, occupied eleven months, including the return journey to Hudson's Bay. The party consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, an officer of the United States army, who was in command; Mr. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald;* Mr. Klutschak, an artist; Mr. Frank Melms, of Wisconsin; and Joe Eberling, an experienced Arctic traveller, assisted by the Netchillik and other tribes of Esquimaux.

We have already narrated the course and the principal events of this remarkable expedition; and we have published, in two preceding weeks' papers, some of the Illustrations with which Mr. Klutschak has furnished us, and which were further explained by the aid of his journal, together with that of Mr. Gilder. The subject of our two-page Engraving in this week's supplement is the scene at midnight on June 1, 1879, at the huts of the Netchillik tribe, on the shore of Simpson's Strait, in latitude 68 deg. 7 min. N., and longitude 96 deg. W., near one of the points at which, according to Esquimaux report, some of Sir John Franklin's companions perished of hunger in 1848. The evidence of several men and women of the Netchilliks, being carefully taken down through the interpreter, Mr. Frank Melms, has recently been published in the New York and London daily papers; it is also preserved in Mr. Klutschak's private journal. The phenomenon of "the Midnight Sun," which is shown in this Sketch of June 1, 1879, has often been observed and described in the north parts of Europe and of America. Two summer views in the Arctic Region, one taken on Aug. 29, 1878, at North Cairn, near the head-quarters of this expedition, and the other in King William's Land during the summer of the next year, are presented by us in this week's publication.

An incident of sledge-travelling, on April 15, 1879, when descending the hill ranges that intervene on the route from Hudson's Bay across the dreary desert to the more northerly Arctic Archipelago, furnishes the subject of another characteristic sketch by Mr. Klutschak. One of the laden sledges had already reached the bottom of the steep and snow-covered incline, though not without some danger of running over and killing the team of Esquimaux dogs. These poor animals, completely exhausted, immediately threw themselves down and enjoyed their brief repose, while the men in charge waited for the other two sledges to follow them. But, as the second one got about halfway, the terrified dogs broke their traces and got loose, in doing which they nearly overturned the sledge at the top of an irresistible slide; and so it rushed down the slope by its own momentum, with two men clinging to it, and trying to save it from utter wreck. But a few hours' labour sufficed to put all to rights for continuing the day's journey. The breaking up of the ice so late in the season as July 24 of that year, near Erebus and Terror Bay, on the west coast of King William's Land, where Lieutenant Schwatka's party built a hut and established a temporary dépôt, is shown in another Illustration. We also give a view of the scene at the removal of their camp from Sharp's River, Big Bend, in the Hayes River territory, on May 20 of the same year, this place being considerably south of Simpson's Strait, and on the mainland of North America, in the peninsula separating Hudson's Bay from the inner waters of the Arctic Region.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIFFUSION OF GASES—CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION—ELECTROLYSIS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his fifth lecture on Atoms, given on the 6th inst., resumed his illustrations of the liquefaction of gases. Some carbonic acid gas pressed into the form of ice did not by evaporation freeze the water into which it was put, the evolved gas preventing actual contact; but a mass of mercury was frozen by the ice, and shown to possess the ordinary metallic properties, when contact was effected by means of ether, which absorbed the gas. Some liquefied nitrous oxide gas was exhibited, and its boiling point stated to be 150 degrees below zero. The incessant internal motions of the atoms of gases resemble bombardment; and the hypothetical balls, varying in size and velocity, were illustrated by an ingenious model constructed by Mr. Cottrell. To these movements were attributed the diffusion of gases, not only through ordinary porous bodies, but even through those possessing great density. The passage of hydrogen gas through white-hot platinum was demonstrated; and this, the lightest and most energetic of all gases, was shown to descend through a membrane and combine with the heavier air beneath it, contrary to the law of gravitation. The action of heat in effecting chemical decomposition was next exhibited. The oxides of iodine were by heat separated into crystalline iodine and oxygen gas; and magnesia and oxygen gas were produced by the brilliant combustion of the metal magnesium. The absorption of gases by metals was illustrated, and intensely hot melted silver was shown to absorb oxygen, and to expel it from beautiful little craters when the temperature was reduced. The production of the electric current was next explained; and its chemical action, termed electrolysis, strikingly exhibited. By a double continuous operation, water was decomposed into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen gases, and recomposed from them simultaneously. By the same electric agency, the singular metal potassium and oxygen were simultaneously obtained from intensely heated potash. The occlusion of hydrogen by heated palladium, thus forming a species of amalgam, was also noticed, and it was stated that chemists now generally consider hydrogen to be the vapour of a hypothetical metal termed hydrogenium.

ALLOTROPISM—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS—VORTEX RINGS.

Professor Dewar, in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his illustrations of the results of the molecular movements of gases by showing that the temperature of charcoal may be raised or lowered by the absorption of different gases; and also, that the volume of mercury is much enlarged, and the metal made plastic like butter, by the absorption of hydrogen. After stating that the varied phenomena of sound, heat, and light are attributable to the varied degrees of mobility of the atoms of bodies, he exhibited the effects of the enormous heat attainable by means of the carbon crucibles placed in the glowing arc of the Voltaic battery, whereby not only most refractory bodies are fused and very remarkable decompositions of complex bodies effected, but also very great changes are produced in the condition of elementary bodies. By this agency the Professor transformed a piece of charcoal into graphite (plumbago or black lead), and also exhibited the successive transformations of sulphur first into a yellow and next into a gorgeous crimson liquid, which at a very high temperature boiled, producing a transparent vapour,—the singular change is termed "allotropism." Detailed explanations were then given of the method of ascertaining the chemical constituents of a compound body by means of its spectrum—the rainbow-like arrangement of colours obtained by projecting the light of its flame through prisms upon a screen. Every element has its own peculiar spectrum, with red, blue, or green characteristic bands; and so delicate is this method of analysis, that by its means the presence of less than the ten-thousandth of a grain of gold, silver, or iron in a compound may be readily demonstrated; and by its agency the constituents of the sun and other heavenly bodies have been conclusively demonstrated. Among the marvellous changes effected by heat, the formation of glass, really a salt of silicon, was specially noticed. After various illustrations, the Professor said that his chief object had been to lead the minds of his auditors by his experiments to imagine the existence of the enormous amount of invisible machinery perpetually in action, and possessing "the stability of motion;" and, finally, by way of giving a hypothetical representation of this atomic motion, he exhibited the movements of the beautiful vortex rings—produced, first, in water in a tube into which he dropped a little coloured water, and then by projecting rings of smoke into the air. These rings were described as possessing three kinds of motion—direct, rotatory, and vibratory.

On Friday next, Jan. 21, Warren De La Rue, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Sec. R.I., will give a discourse on the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells.

In consequence of the lecture theatre being exclusively occupied with the preparations for Mr. De La Rue's discourse, the morning lectures are postponed for a week.

Professor Schafer's course of eleven lectures on the Blood will begin on the 25th inst. instead of the 18th; Mr. Francis Hueffer's course of four lectures on the Troubadours will begin on the 27th inst. instead of the 20th; and Professor Sidney Colvin's course of four lectures on the Amazons will begin on the 29th inst. instead of the 22nd.

FINE ARTS.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Whatever may be thought of the manner in which the Royal Academicians appropriate the walls of Burlington House during the months of early summer—whether primarily and unduly in their own interest or not—there can be no question that the way in which they perform the arduous task they have undertaken of presenting in the winter months representative collections of works by Old Masters and deceased British Artists is most praiseworthy, and an invaluable boon to the public. The committee for the present year has been exceptionally fortunate. We have seen, perhaps, choicer works by the early schools of Italy and the North, in Gallery IV. (customarily appropriated to those early schools), but we do not remember so splendid an array of masterpieces in the remaining rooms. This result is mainly due to the generous loan of a large proportion of the famous collections of Lord Cowper, from Panshanger, and Mr. Henry Hope, from Deepdene. The Cowper collection owes its origin to the taste of the ancestor of the present Earl while Ambassador at Florence, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and from this happy circumstance its character is more elevated, and it contains a larger number of Italian masterpieces than any other formed at the same period. To the Hope collection attaches the almost unique interest that the greater part of the Dutch cabinet works, of which it mainly consists, were painted for the Hope family when resident in Amsterdam, or were purchased by them about the same time. The loans from the galleries of Lords Carnarvon, Carysfort, and Strafford will also be regarded with special interest as they are little known, and inedited by Waagen or others. The liberal contributions of Sir William N. Abdy and Mr. Charles Butler, and the gleanings from many other collections likewise, frequently comprise very fine or instructive examples.

Gallery I., as usual, is chiefly occupied by pictures of our own deceased painters. The Hope collection (with the exception of one work) has been judiciously grouped together in Gallery II., and the consummate finish and technical mastery of these comparatively miniature gems will suffice to exhaust the visitor's capacity of sight and admiration in at least one long visit. After the strain upon attention these compel, it is with a sense of relief that one passes into the Great Room, or Gallery III., where are appropriately ranged the great works, decorative, religious, historical, or masterpieces of portraiture of the Italians, and of that Flemish Italian, Vandyke. Art is here liberated to its widest amplitude, and here takes its highest flight; nor can it be without a glow of national pride that we find how well our own Reynolds, and Gainsborough, and Romney, ay, and even Turner and Wilkie, hold their own in this princely company. The query may, however, obtrude as to how it is that the elevated dignity and sense of beauty, the liberal fulness, and large mastery here displayed, seems to belong to some extinct race; how it is that they so rarely appear in our contemporary exhibitions. The contents of Gallery IV. we have already indicated; and, besides all this, there is, in Gallery V., an almost exhaustive gathering of drawings, from the London University and private owners, of that most classical, poetical, and fertile of designers, the great sculptor, John Flaxman.

As the study of this priceless aggregation of art-treasures, and even the mere cursory examination to which our limits restrict us, can, for obvious reasons, be pursued most profitably by adopting an approximate chronological sequence, we commence our survey with Gallery IV. Here, then, besides early work of that Sienese school to which the Florentine, Vasari, did but scant justice, we find Art emerging at a bound from Byzantine stiffness and tradition in a group of three holy women and St. John the Baptist (223), and Herodias receiving the head of the same saint (226), by Giotto, both from the collection formed by Roscoe, the historian (much in advance of the taste of his day), and which he gave to the Liverpool Royal Institution. These pieces of a fresco were taken from the Carmine, the year before the fire that spared only the memorable paintings of the Brancacci chapel; yet even in these discoloured fragments we see Giotto's earnestness and truth of expression, which, with his inventive originality, explain the sympathy and eulogia of his friend Dante, and, more than the relatively great advance the painter made in the rendering of nature, commend him to our respect. The beautiful and celebrated panel by his follower Simone Memmi, from the same institution, representing the Virgin and St. Joseph remonstrating with their youthful son on his return from the Temple (225), was praised by the painter's contemporary, Petrarch, and later by Vasari.

There is a curious Pietà (188) by Andrea Mantegna (signed), showing the dead body of Christ placed on a ruined marble throne with Isaiah and St. Jerome on either side, ruins and a hilly landscape in the background. This picture affords an index to the character of the early Lombard school, for it must be a very youthful production of Mantegna, seeing that the influence of the newly discovered antique remains, or the Renaissance (which so much elevated the master's later style), is little, if at all, apparent. In common with other early efforts of the Northern Italians, its painfully elaborate attempt to copy nature, the meagreness of the forms, and the absence of all feeling for beauty, seem to establish an affinity to the works of the Transalpine painters of the same epoch—the result, partly perhaps, of intercommunication between them. This may be verified by reference to the large, well-known Lucas Van Leyden, "The Adoration of the Magi" (196), from Buckingham Palace; or, better still, the two very intricate and laboriously wrought-out compositions, "Pilate Washing his Hands" (228), and "The Deposition" (231), typical examples of that rare master Michael Wolgemuth, also from the Liverpool Institution. Placed between these, thus enabling us to see at a glance how mistaken is the ascription, is another "Deposition," attributed to Albert Dürer, the illustrious pupil of Wolgemuth. Although a miracle of minute toil—see the drops of blood and the tears on Christ's cheek—the figures are even uglier than those of Wolgemuth, and it is otherwise inferior to *his* work; much less that of his pupil: it belongs probably to the Cologne school.

The approximation between the schools of North Italy and Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, to which we have alluded, renders it difficult to determine the authorship of works all equally marked by that desire to realise nature in details which actuated all the painters of the period; it is particularly difficult in the case of portraits, and especially if they are under lifesize. Three such portraits, more or less noteworthy, are here. Two of them are attributed to Francesco Francia—why, we cannot say—and one (192) is described as a portrait of the painter himself—perhaps for no other reason than that the person represented holds a ring, Francia having been, like several of his contemporaries, a goldsmith! The other, and vastly superior portrait (200), certainly cannot be by one and the same painter; it approaches in colour (though a little drier) and strength of characterisation to Bellini. The third of these portraits, an exquisite oil miniature, is attributed to Holbein; but the cold tone of the carnations (resembling Clouet in this though hardly in other respects) forbids the ascription. We have, however (sent by Mrs. Henry Huth), a very genuine, though retouched, and remarkable Holbein, in his fullest, deepest tones of colouring, and distinguished by his intense truth of character and expression, in the bust lifesize, or nearly so, of Holbein's unfortunate patron, Sir Thomas More (194) in his black cap, fur-trimmed coat and collar of SS, as Speaker, which is very likely the first portrait painted by Holbein in England.

Returning to the North Italian schools—Mr. Richmond, R.A., sends a "Virgin and Child and Four Saints" (222) of the Murano school, which, showing, as it does, the early love of the Venetian school for rich sumptuous colouring, affords as instructive an indication of the rise of that school as the Mantegna before mentioned does of that of Lombardy. There is a very interesting picture (206), which we regret our space will not permit us more fully to describe, representing the infamous Malatesta di Rimini and his mistress seated in a landscape, receiving the Pope's Legate, which is ascribed to Giorgione; and the colouring in parts, the figure of the Legate, the romantic sentiment and landscape, might almost permit us to admit the possibility, this being a careful early work of the great Venetian; there, however, appears to be some difficulty as to the probable date of the incident.

So far as we have proceeded, we have seen the painters engaged in one long struggle to learn how to render the facts of nature with minute veracity. And, despite partial failure, their honesty is so palpable, their motives so sincere, and sentiment so pure that we often feel the result to be more sympathetic than many too self-conscious displays of ripe mastery. Our modern mediævalists, however, if we may use a Hibernicism, imagine that in reproducing the imperfections, they are also working in the spirit of those early devotees, forgetting that the same honest, earnest effort to excel would, could those pioneers of art change places with their imitators, impel them not backwards, but forwards, in order to outdo the too-easy triumphs of contemporaries and rivals.

Resuming our survey, we go back a little to see the artists of central Italy taking a new initiative. Assured of the means of expression, they begin to select the beautiful and the generic in nature; deeper religious fervour finds a freer expression; and they give rein to their imagination. The immediate precursors and the associates of Raphael, the "Divine" master himself, with Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, mark the course and culmination of Art to its very zenith. The great name of Masaccio suggests itself as one of the prime movers to this consummation; for did not Raphael form his style on and borrow one of his noblest figures from the frescoes in the Brancacci chapel? We have here, however, only one small head questionably attributed to Masaccio, and still more questionably described as a portrait of himself (186); it does not resemble the portrait of the painter by himself in the National Gallery, a portrait authenticated, if we remember rightly, by one of the master's own frescoes. Nor have we any work of Raphael's master, Perugino; and there is little specially characteristic to identify the portrait numbered 197 as of the "school of Perugino." But there is a small "Virgin and Child" (184), an ornamental composition by Pinturicchio, whom Raphael assisted at Siena, and from whom, we think (though this has hardly been recognised), he derived some of his taste in ornamentation. And there is a beautiful and pathetic "Holy Family" (207), by Fra Bartolommeo, the grace of lines in which, Dr. Waagen thinks, indicate friendly association with Raphael, while the *sfumato* of the modelling may be traced to Leonardo.

Thus we reach Lord Cowper's two celebrated, though small, Raphaels, both representing the "Virgin and Child:" one (148) an early Florentine work, still strongly marked with the Peruginesque characteristics; the other (152) still retaining much convention in type, but marked by little of the austere feeling that characterised his Florentine manner—it is dated 1508, at the end of which year Raphael commenced his great works at Rome. Some disappointment may possibly be felt at one if not both pictures; but if we fully realise exactly what had been done in art hitherto, it will appear that they clearly indicate the advent of a new and greater master. In the first we have the serene holiness which seems to have pervaded that simple family life in Umbria, and no less, it would seem, his master's studio (profligate though he was said to be), combined with the sweetest naturalness. How lovingly the child throws both arms round the mother's neck; how ineffably tender is the smile on her lips! The painting is so thin that it does not conceal the outlines, which are departed from in several places; and this transparency is supposed to

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be due to the new friendship Raphael had formed with the good frate Bartolommeo. The other picture is more masterly technically, the limbs are better rounded, the painting is more solid, the style is larger, more fitted for the great frescoes he is about to undertake. But the conception is decidedly less reverential; the child's smile approaches a laugh, he clutches not too tenderly his mother's robe, the Virgin herself is more of the earth; the master is already thinking more consciously ofi his craft, and less of his plous duty.

The Council of the Institute of Art have decided to open their Exhibition to the public free of charge during the remainder of this month.

Mr. Comyns Carr presided at the presentation of prizes on Wednesday evening to the students of the West London School of Art, Great Titchfield-street.

Mr. George G. Adams, F.S.A., has been commissioned to design the medal to be struck commemorative of the King of the Hellenes' recent visit to the City of London. Several artists, English, French, and Belgian, competed.

In answer to inquiry the director of the German Archæological Institute in Athens has telegraphed that the statue recently discovered of Athena, supposed to be a masterpiece of Phidias, is in fact a Roman copy of the Parthenon figure, about a twelfth of the size of the original.

At University College yesterday week Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Professor of Archæology, gave the opening lecture of the second term. This portion of his course on Greek Art embraces five lectures upon the age of Pericles. In this lecture Mr. Newton discussed the style and works of three celebrated sculptors, Pythagoras, Myron, and Polykleitos.

South London has now a permanent free library and art-gallery, the rooms of the Working Men's College being open free every day, including Sunday. The library is well supplied with newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c., and the books can be borrowed for home use. The art-gallery contains 150 works lent by the owners, and the council will be glad to receive other works on loan. There are free lectures every Tuesday evening at 8.30. The institution is dependent on voluntary subscriptions, and has been for thirteen years mainly supported by the council.

The fourth and concluding part of the "Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design," by Mr. T. W. Cutler, architect, has been issued to subscribers by the publisher, Mr. B. T. Batsford, of High Holborn. The entire work consists of sixty-five plates, representing a much larger number of decorative designs and devices, copied from Japanese paintings, engravings, china, pottery, embroidery, bronzes, and lacquer. The subjects of some of these designs are of conventional ornament, but others represent natural objects, birds, fishes, insects, plants, and flowers, of great variety and beauty. A few of the plates are printed in colours or tints, or in gilding, to resemble the original brush-work; others are in black and white. This work, accompanied by an instructive essay, is calculated to be very useful to those employed in decorative art. A handsome ornamental binding, of appropriate design, is made to contain the four parts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita went yesterday week to Monreale, where their Majesties received a most enthusiastic welcome. On Monday the King and Queen paid a visit to Palermo, paying particular attention to its educational and other institutions, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession, followed by a ball on a grand scale.

A mission from the Bey of Tunis was on Monday received by the King, the deputation desiring to present the respects of the Bey to his Majesty on the occasion of his visit to a part of his dominions which was so near to Tunis.

Sunday being the anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel, numerous deputations representing public bodies and societies of various kinds went in procession to the Pantheon to present garlands of immortelles in token of respect for the memory of the late King. The day was also observed in several provincial towns, and notably in Palermo.

The death of Senator Arrivabene is announced.

PORTUGAL.

The King has signed decrees creating fifteen new peers.

The Brazilian Deputy, Senhor Joaquin Nabuco, who is the leader of the slavery abolition party in Brazil, visited the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. Several of the members, observing that he was present, took occasion to speak in flattering terms of the Empire of Brazil and of Senhor Nabuco himself. The latter was then invited by acclamation to take his seat on the floor of the house.

GERMANY.

The marriage of Prince William of Prussia is to take place on the 26th of next month. The wedding festivities at Court are to close on March 1, Shrove Tuesday, when a quadrille of fifty couples, in the costume of Frederick William I., is to be danced, the gentlemen representing the stalwart Grenadiers of the soldier King, and being chosen for their great stature.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Berlin last Saturday afternoon from Friedrichsruhe, and was received by the Emperor on Monday.

The Prussian Parliament resumed their sittings on Saturday, after the recess.

Herr Strassmann, a Jew, has been re-elected President of the Berlin Municipal Council by 97 votes out of a total of 120. Professor Virchow was chosen Vice-President, 73 votes being recorded in his favour.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is officially announced that, in conformity with the wish of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the marriage of the Austrian Crown Prince to the Princess Stéphanie, originally fixed for Feb. 9, has been postponed to a later date. The reason assigned for the delay is that the excessively cold weather usual in Vienna in the middle of February is likely to affect very injuriously the health of the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess.

The Government have informed the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in Egypt that the Crown Prince Rudolph will leave Vienna early next month on a visit to Egypt.

TURKEY AND GREECE

Ghazi Osman Pasha has been appointed Minister of War; replacing Hussein Husni Pasha; and Hobart Pasha has been raised to the rank of Marshal.

M. de Mouy, the French Minister at Athens, had an interview with the Premier on Monday, and again urged on him the desire of France that Greece should accept the arbitration proposal. M. Coumoundouros replied that it was impossible to comply with M. de Mouy's representations before being made acquainted with the basis of the proposals to be submitted to the Court of Arbitration and with the guarantees to be given for the execution of the ultimate award. A Royal decree relating to the composition of the active army has been signed and communicated to the Greek Chamber. In accordance with the law of organisation, the strength of the army will be increased by eleven battalions, and the regiment of artillery will be divided into five battalions.

AMERICA.

Congress was re-convened on the 5th inst. The House resumed the Supply Bills, the Funding Bill being temporarily postponed, because of the illness of Mr. Fernando Wood, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill. In the Senate, Mr Kernan introduced a bill directing Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, to restrict the coinage of silver dollars to the extent of the demand, and repealing the statutory obligation upon the Treasury to purchase silver bullion. On the 7th inst. a warm debate took place in the Assembly on a resolution calling Mr. Evart's attention to the alleged fictitious Canadian fishery statistics, and grave charges were brought against the agents of the British Government, who were declared to have designedly brought before the Halifax Commission both fraudulent testimony and altered documents. A bill has been introduced in the Senate placing General Grant on the retired list of the Army with the full rank and pay of General. On Tuesday the House of Representatives passed the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, on the 5th inst. opened the International Sanitary Conference. After electing Mr. Hay, Assistant-Secretary of State, as president, the Conference adjourned for a week.

Mr. Nathan Goff, jun., of West Virginia, has been nominated Secretary to the Navy.

The Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the State Legislature, eulogises the blacks, and declares it to be the duty of the whites to treat them with justice.

Inwood Hall has been finally adopted by the Commission of the World's Fair at New York as the site of the Exhibition building.

CANADA.

The total revenue on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion for the year 1879-80 amounted to 23,307,406 dols. and the expenditure to 24,850,634 dols. The total debt up to the end of last June was 199,125,323 dols., against 183,974,753 dols. in 1879.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes intelligence from Ottawa stating that a syndicate of well-known capitalists and others has been formed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on terms eminently more favourable to the Dominion than those now awaiting ratification by the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Edward Blake, the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, on 6th inst. addressed a crowded meeting at Montreal, and spoke for four hours against the contract entered into by the Government for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the people should pass judgment on the scheme before Parliament ratified the bargain.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday, and proceeded to Government House. No ceremony was observed on his arrival, the arrangements being of a private character. His Excellency is very weak, but he has not suffered any relapse through the length of the journey.

Sir James Ferguson, the Governor of Bombay, is at present visiting the Bolan Pass.

AUSTRALIA.

The Revenue of New South Wales for the past year is returned at £4,912,000, showing an increase of £430,250 as compared with 1879; for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, the revenue of Victoria amounted to £1,252,000, being an increase of £193,000; and the revenue returns of Queensland for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1880, show that the total receipts during that period amounted to £803,000, or an increase of £9000, compared with the last six months of 1879.

Telegrams from Adelaide of Saturday's date announce that the steamer Chimborazo had gone ashore in the Gulf of St. Vincent, and that the passengers were being landed.

Princess Alexandrina, daughter of Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and grandniece of the Emperor William, has become a novice in the St. Vincent de Paul Nunnery at Prague.

In the Townhall at Singapore on Dec. 1, Sir Frederick Wild, Governor of the Straits Settlements, presented the Perak war medal bestowed by the Queen upon the Hon. Major M'Nair, Major Dunlop, Mr. F. A. Sweltenham, and Mr. de Fontaine, for their services in the Perak campaign.

The Session of the Jersey States was opened on Monday. The first subject brought before the House was the Burials Act, which had been sent by the Government for registration. After some discussion, in which it was shown that no inconvenience would arise from its adoption, the House agreed to order registration, and thus give the Act the force of law in Jersey.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held on the 6th inst. rewards amounting to £223 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the gales of the past month, and £3320 was paid in respect of different life-boat establishments. Legacies to the amount of £900 were reported. The gold medal of the institution was presented to Lieutenant J. A. Torrens, Royal Scots Greys; the silver medal to Bombardier Smith, R.A.; Private Reilly, A.S.C.; Private Howard, 57th Regiment; and Dr. H. L. Cox, of the Army Medical Department; and the thanks of the Institution to Mr. B. Jackson, chief engineer of the War Department steamer Stanley. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Henry Smith, a Gloucester pilot, and £1 to his assistant for saving the owner of the yacht Foam, his son, and a boatman, when she was in a dangerous position near Cardiff, during a gale of wind and tremendous sea, on Aug. 7. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast. New life-boats have been forwarded to Hastings and Kimeridge (Isle of Purbeck).

The Indian Chief, on her way from Middlesborough to Japan, struck upon the Long Sands, near the entrance to the Thames, one night last week, and became a total wreck. During the night the master, the second mate, and sixteen of the crew were washed off and drowned. The Ramsgate life-boat succeeded in saving eleven of the crew as soon as daylight enabled the rescuers to discover the whereabouts of the wreck.

The annual meeting of the Committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held on Monday. The fund was reported to be in an unprecedentedly prosperous state, the number of subscribers having increased from 3842 to 4979. The committee appeal to the service for further help, to enable them to endow a second life-boat during the year. The boats of the fund have, up to the present time, saved 128 lives and three vessels.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abraham, Thomas Palmer; Rector of Bradfield Combust.
Ashe, Thomas; Chaplain of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.
Atkinson, Frederick; Rural Dean of Ockbrook.
Bailey, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Colney-heath.
Baker, J. J.; Rector of Little of Hallingbury, Essex.
Barclay, H. W.; Curate of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.
Barnes, John F.; Perpetual Curate of Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
Baynes, Robert Edward; Curate of the Tything, Worcester.
Bewley, Benjamin Fraulin; Rector of Wayford.
Birks, Edward Bickersteth; Vicar of Trumpington.
Blogg, Fowler Babington; Rector of Plymtree.
Brigg, John Edwin; Perpetual Curate of Hepworth.
Buckwell, W. B.; Minister of Arkley Chapel, Chipping Barnet.
Butler, Henry Alexander; Curate of Slingsby.
Campbell, H. E.; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.
Chalmers, John; Rector of Furthoe.
Chase, H. J. Neale; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's Hatfield.
Cheyne, T. K.; Rector of Tendring, Essex.
Clutterbuck, Arthur; Vicar of Christ Church, Whitley, Reading.
Cole, Edward P.; Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewen's, Bristol.
Cobbold, Robert Russell; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Leicester.
Collett, Edward; Vicar of Bower Chalke, Wilts.
Collett, J. W.; Curate of Spernall and Chaplain of Alcester Union Workhouse.
Darroch, C. S. Parker; Vicar of Hayling North with Hayling South.
Dart, George; Curate of Ackworth.
Dawson, John; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Torquay.
De Heriz, L. F. Vane Smith; Vicar of High Ercall.
Dibben, John Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Timberley.
Dickinson, George Cockburn; Vicar of Hartford.
Durrant, Christopher Rawes; Rector of Freston.
Dwyer, F. A.; Perpetual Curate of Grayrigg.
Fox, J. Hamilton; Rector of Painshaw.
Furneaux, Walter Copleston; Bengal Chaplain.
Gerty, Hamilton Llewellyn; Rector of Testerton.
Gompertz, W. S. T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter, Pilning, Gloucestershire.
Greaves, James; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Mile-End-Old Town.
Greenall, Thomas; Honorary Canon of Chester.
Harper, Frederick; Rector of Hinton Waldrist, Berks. On his own petition.
Higgins, Robert; Rural Dean of Ware.
Hill, Isaac; Rector of Oving, Bucks.
Hobson, S.; Vicar of Uppington, near Wellington, Salop.
Hockin, Arthur Pendarves; Chaplain, City-road Workhouse.
Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glamorgan.
Jenkins, Evan; Rector of Manafon.
Jones, Bertram; Rector of Kingston, Isle of Wight.
Kitto, John Fenwick; Rural Dean of Stepney.
Knapp, John G. F. H.; Rector of St. James's, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
Last, J.; Chaplain of the English Church of the Holy Trinity at Geneva.
Longhurst, Alfred Augustus; Rector of Abington, near Northampton.
Loxley, Arthur Percivall; Curate of Whitby.
Lye, Charles Henry Leigh; Rector of Bagsore, alias Badger.
Mackintosh, William Teesdale; Vicar of All Saints', South Cave.
Macleod, Donald J. F.; Rector of Hope, Shropshire.
Maddox, Ralph Henry; Rector of Kirkheaton.
Marle, William; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Plymouth Waters.
Morton, Edward Howard; Rector of Tooting Graveney.
Nairne, Spencer; Vicar of St. James's, High Wych.
Napleton, John; Curate of Temple Balsall.
Newman, Josiah; Rector of West Buckland.
Osborne, jun., J. F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Highgate-hill.
Owen, Charles Mansfield; Vicar of Woolston.
Owen, W., Chaplain at Pallanza; Chaplain at Luxor, Egypt.
Patterson, Robert, Curate of Ramsgate; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Deal.
Pinnington, Philip; Perpetual Curate of Bolton.
Radcliffe, William; Curate of All Saints', Small Heath.
Raikes, Walter Allan; Chaplain of Sevenoaks Union.
Randolph, E. S. L.; Vicar of Great Chesterford with Little Chesterford.
Rees, Theophilus; Rector of Pentyrch.
Rodwell, Christopher; Perpetual Curate of Shelford.
Sanderson, Edward, Vicar of Highhurst Wood; Rector of Uckfield, Sussex.
Scott, Alexander; Perpetual Curate of Pateley-bridge.
Shadwell, Edward Louis; Curate of South Kirkby.
Sharpe, Lancelot Lambert; Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford.
Smith, W. S.; Honorary Canon of Chester.
Stapylton, Martyn; Rural Dean of Staveley.
Stephens, F. L.; Junior Chaplain-Curate to the Bishop of Bedford.
Start, William Henry; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Trowbridge.
Stiles, Robert Canning; Vicar of Froxfield.
Taylor, Thomas Thornely; Rector of Wyville-cum-Hungerton.
Thackrah, Samuel; Organising Secretary of the Church Defence Institution.
Travers, Charles H.; Rector of Englefield.
Watkins, Oscar Daniel; Bengal Chaplain.
Wells, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Flamstead.
West, J. R. O.; Rector of St. Stephen's, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.
West, W.; British Consular Chaplain at Malaga, Spain.
Whittall, Arthur; Vicar of St. Mary's, Chute Forest.
Williams, Henry John; Rector of Brympton.
Williams, John Daniel; Vicar of Bottesham.
Woodman, J. S.; Rector of Spetisbury with Charlton.—*Guardian.*

On Christmas Day the chancel of the parish church of St. Mary's, Maiden Newton, Dorset, was reopened, after restoration.

Lord Overstone has forwarded £100 to the National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

The heavy debt (about £2000) on the Church of All Saints', South Lambeth, was considerably reduced last week by the munificent gift of £400 from Mr. Foster, of Willey, who has before contributed largely to the erection of this church.

About £250 has been subscribed for the memorial stained-glass window proposed to be placed in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, in commemoration of William Caxton.

A new infant school connected with St. Mary's, the old parish church of Lambeth, was opened on Monday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The schools, with schoolhouse attached, have cost about £2550.

Handsome new Church of England schools to accommodate 800 children, which have been erected at a cost of £3000, defrayed by Miss Sidebottom, of Harewood Lodge, were opened near Glossop last Saturday by Bishop Kelly, coadjutor to the Bishop of Chester.

Lord Penzance on Saturday last made the order of deprivation in the case of the Rev. John B. De la Bere, upon whom sentence was recently passed. His Lordship also gave judgment in the case of the Rev. Richard Askew, suspending him for one year for drunkenness, and condemning him in costs.

The Bishop of Lichfield has issued a request that in future, when it is in contemplation to build new churches, or to provide new burial-grounds, the plans may be submitted to him before the work is begun, in order to obviate the possibility of difficulties as to consecration.

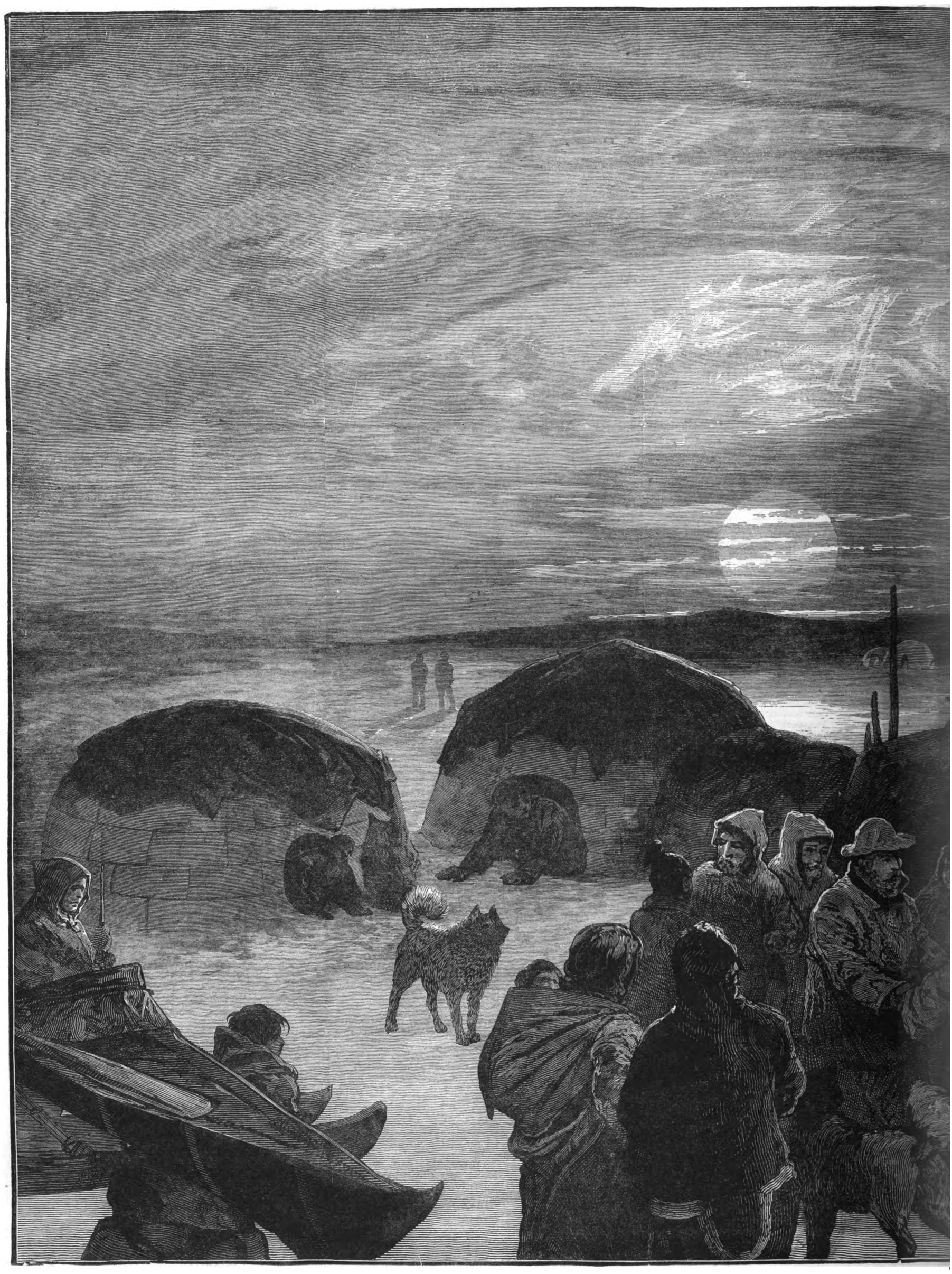
The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham has bought from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the house and grounds within the minster precinct at Southwell, formerly the palace of the Archbishops of York, with a view of presenting the property as an additional endowment for the new see of Southwell.

Ham church, next Sandwich, situate about one mile and a half from Betteshanger (to which parish it is united), was recently reopened, after a thorough restoration, from the designs of Mr. Joseph Clarke, the architect for the diocese. With the exception of two grants of £25 from the Incorporated and Diocesan Church Building Societies, the whole expense has been borne by Sir Walter James, the patron of the living, for the nave, and by the Rector, the Rev. J. Worthington Bliss, for the chancel. Four candelabra of beaten iron for the lighting of the church have been promised by Lady James; and a latten alms-dish of repoussé work has been given by Mr. Walter James, M.P.

The tenantry on the Duke of Westminster's Eaton estates have received a circular to the effect that, although the Ground Game Act will not legally take effect until 1882, he is willing to consider it as being in operation from Feb. 2 next.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLI

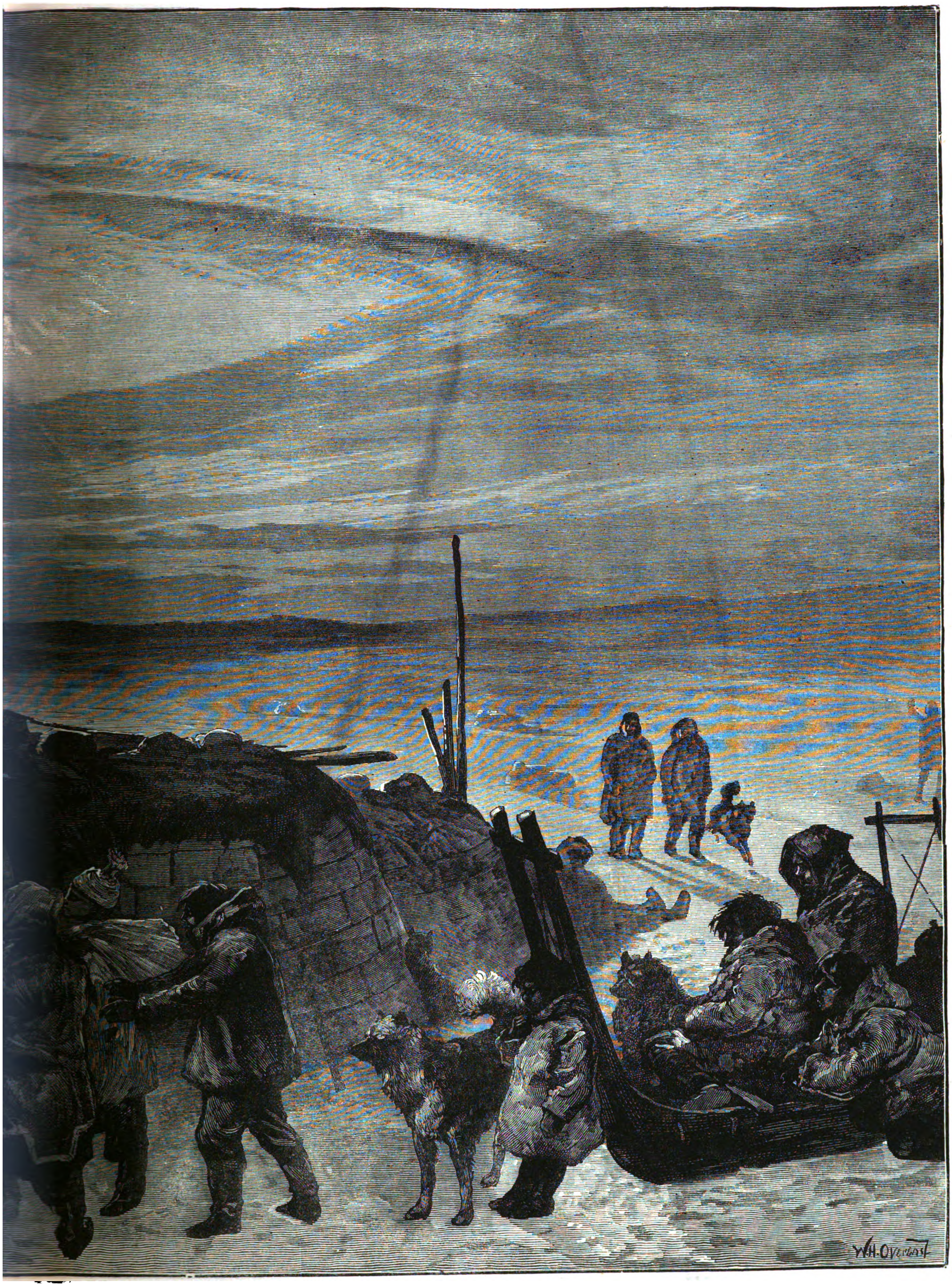


THE MIDNIGHT SUN—MEETING W

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H.

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S E A R C H E X P E D I T I O N.



THE NETCHILLIK ESQUIMAUX.

UTSCHAK, JUNE 1, 1879.

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OBITUARY.

SIR W. C. SETON, BART.

Sir William Coote Seton, seventh Baronet, of Pitmedden, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., died on the 30th ult. at Portobello, near Edinburgh. He was born Dec. 19, 1808, the only son of Major James Seton (killed in the Peninsular War), by Frances, his wife, daughter of Captain George Coote, nephew of Sir Eyre Coote, and he succeeded to the baronetcy (conferred in 1683 on Sir Alexander Seton, a Lord of Justiciary) at the decease of his grandfather, Sir William Seton, in 1819. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1830. He married, Nov. 26, 1834, Eliza Henrietta, second daughter of Mr. Henry Lumsden, of Cushney, a director H.E.I.C., and widow of Captain John Wilson, H.E.I.C.S., and by her (who died April 24, 1873) leaves issue, of which the eldest son, now Sir James Lumsden Seton, eighth Baronet, of Pitmedden, late Captain 102nd Foot, was born in 1835. The Setons, a very ancient and historic family in Scotland, represented in the male line by Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, eighth Baronet, of Abercorn, gave rise, in a junior branch, to the noble house of Gordon, the surname of which was in former times Seton. The Setons of Pitmedden are cadets of Setou of Meldrum. The heroic Colonel Alexander Seton, who perished so nobly in the wreck of the Birkenhead Feb. 26, 1852, was descended from George Seton, second son of the first Baronet of Pitmedden.



The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., a distinguished Indian officer, in his sixty-fifth year.

Charles Whyte, Inspector-General Army Hospitals, at Clifton, Bristol, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty-five.

Frederick George Norman Pochin, J.P., of Lysonby House, Melton Mowbray, only son of the late Mr. John Matthew Pochin (second son of Mr. George Pochin, of Barkby), by Elizabeth Constance, his wife, daughter of Alexander Adderley, R.N., on the 27th ult.

Major John Colpoys Bloomfield, of Redwood, in the county of Tipperary (High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1825), in his ninety-third year. He married Frances Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Drummond, formerly 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, on the 4th inst., at Portswood, Southampton, in his eighty-fifth year. He was second son of Mr. Andrew Berkeley Drummond, of Cadlands, by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont.

Emily Harriot, Dowager Lady Suffield, widow of Edward, third Lord Suffield, and youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire, and Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-one, at Weymouth. She was the third Lord Suffield's second wife, and had six sons and one daughter, the eldest son being the present Lord Suffield.

The Rev. Charles Robert King Dallas, for twenty-one years Rector of Farncombe, Surrey, at St. Mary's Rectory, near Godalming, on the 1st inst., in his eighty-seventh year. Before entering the Church he was a military officer, served in the 32nd Regiment, and was wounded at Quatre Bras. He descended, through the Jamaica branch, from the family of Dallas, of St. Martin's, in the county of Ross.

Lady Charles Thynne, wife of Lord Charles Thynne, seventh son of the second Marquis of Bath, K.G., on the 5th inst., at 40, Redcliffe-gardens, in her sixty-fifth year. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Lady Harriet, daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey. Her marriage was on July 18, 1837, and its issue consists of two sons and one daughter, the present Countess of Kenmare.

Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, lately acting in command of the Lahore Division, on the 1st inst., at Tunbridge Wells, aged fifty-six. He entered the Army in 1841, and attained the rank of Brevet-Colonel in 1869. His services in India were several times mentioned in despatches. He was in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6; took an active part in suppressing the Mutiny, and commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry at the siege of Delhi.

The Hon. Francis Stonor, suddenly, on the 10th inst., at 78, South Audley-street. Mr. Stonor was the second and eldest surviving son (his elder brother having died without issue in 1865) of Lord Camoys, by Frances, daughter of Mr. Peregrine Edward Towneley, and had just completed his fifty-second year. He was senior Clerk in the House of Lords, and married, on Sept. 25, 1855, Eliza (Bedchamber Woman to the Princess of Wales), youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, by whom he leaves, among other issue, Francis Robert, born Dec. 9, 1856, who now becomes immediate heir to the barony.

Mr. Osman Ricardo, of Bromesberrow Place, county Worcester, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Worcester, died on the 2nd inst. at his seat near Ledbury. He was born May 25, 1795, the eldest son of David Ricardo, M.P., the celebrated Writer on Political Economy; and received his education at the Charter House, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816. He entered the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, in 1847, and retired in 1865. He married, May 22, 1817, Harriett, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Harvey Mallory, of Woodcote, Warwickshire.

Mr. I'Anson, the well-known Northern trainer, on the 10th inst., at Malton. Mr. I'Anson, who was in his seventy-first year, was brought up by the once well-known trainer James Croft, of Middleham. At eighteen years of age he was engaged by Lord Glasgow (then Lord Kilburne) to travel with Actæon and Purity to Scotland for the Caledonian Hunt Meeting. In 1829 he entered the establishment of Ramsay, of Burnton, remaining there for five years, and training a large number of good horses meanwhile. In 1841 Mr. I'Anson went to Mr. Merry, at Gullane, there training some well-known horses; and in 1849 he moved to Spring Cottage, Norton, and set up as a public trainer. Then commenced the remarkable series of successes which made his name famous throughout the sporting world. In the year 1865 he gave up training and bought the Highfield estate, not far from Spring Cottage, and here he set up as a breeder only. His successes as a breeder were no less remarkable than as a trainer.

[By an accidental misplacement of type in last week's Obituary some particulars referring to Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, were erroneously added to the memoir of the Rev. W. Atkinson Clark.]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S W E (Beccles).—The games are allright, and they shall all appear.

EAST MARDEN.—You cannot have set up the position correctly. The only amendment required is to remove the Black Bishop from Q square to K square.

C B (Isleworth).—The problem is pointless, and if it was not so there is no mate in three moves by the way you propose. After 1. B to K 6th, B to B 3rd; 2. B takes R, Black can play 2. Kt to K R 4th (ch), &c.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—Both seem good, and they shall be carefully examined.

S G C (Hamberton).—The original position is not at hand to refer to, but we believe you have overlooked that, in reply to 10. P to Q R 4th (ch), Black can play 10. Kt takes P. In the game the Knight is "pinned" by the White Queen at K R 5th.

W P (Cape Town).—We are well pleased to learn that there is so much interest taken in the game in your locality. The solution of No. 1917 is correct.

VA. (U.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1919 and 1920 are correct. In No. 1918 you appear to have overlooked Black's defence to 1. Q to R 6th, 1. K to R 7th, after which there is no mate on the second move.

E H M (Grosmont).—You are right. P J (Broadmoor).—Solution of Mr. Taylor's problem arrived too late.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from E L G and F E Purchas.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1923 received from E L G, W J Eggleston, Dr F St, F E Purchas, Pierce Jones, Cant, and Alpha.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from H B, F L G, Portobello, R H Brooks, D W Kell, Julia Short, East Marden, Shadforth, R Jessop, F E Purchas, Kitten, An Old Hand, Norina, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, T Greenbank, C Oswald, H Blacklock, M O'Halloran, G L Mayne, Ben Nevis, C S Cole, C Darrach, R Gray, E Elsbury, R Ingersoll, H Barrett, D Templeton, S Farrant, B L Dyke, G Fosbrooke, Jupiter Junior, A Kentish Man, E Casella (Paris), E P Vulliamy, Daniel See (Dublin), J H Symington, J W W, L Falcon (Antwerp), Otto Fulder (Ghent), Pierce Jones, E Louden, W Warren, N Cator, Norman Rumlelow, Eclipse, Cant, C Edmundson, Chessophile, J Putney, W Scott, Lulu, James Atkinson, James Dobson, Alpha, F Littleboy, J Perez Ventoso, T E B, R Wilson, Smutch, and Theodor Willink (Hamburg).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1923.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 3rd	P takes P*
2. P to K 4th	B takes P
3. R to Kt 6th	K takes P (dis. ch)
4. Kt to Q 5th, double check and mate.	

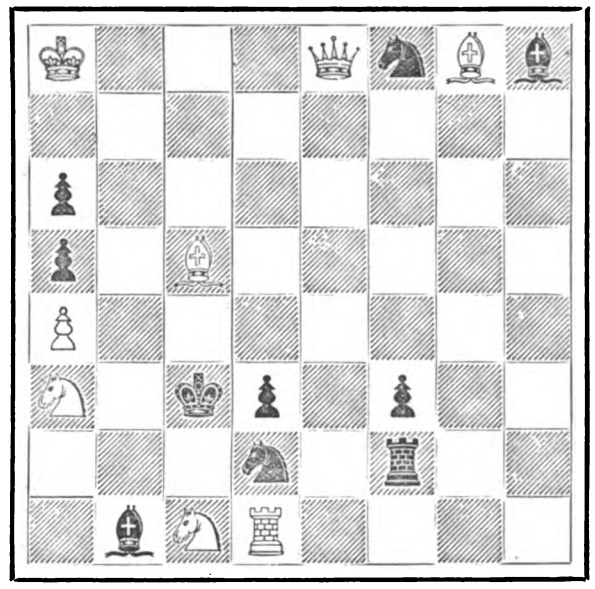
*If Black play 1. B to K 3rd, then follows 2. Kt to Q 5th, B takes Kt; 3. R to Kt 6th (ch), B interposes; 4. R takes B, mate. If 1. K takes P, then 2. Kt to Q 5th (ch), and mate next move. In the leading variation, if, instead of 2. B takes P, Black play 2. K takes P, White continues with 3. K takes Kt and 4. P to Q 5th, mate; and if 2. B to K 3rd, then 3. P to Q 5th (ch), and 4. P takes B, mate. The variations arising on Black's third move should present no difficulty to the student. The foregoing is the author's solution; but several correspondents point out that 1. K takes Kt and 1. K to R 7th are, either of them, equally effective.

PROBLEM No. 1926.

Motto: "Peep Beneath."

(From *Westminster Papers* Problem Tourney.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game played at the City of Dublin Chess Club, between Messrs. J. C. ROBERTS and B. W. FISHER.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. B to R 3rd	Q to B 3rd
10. P takes P	P takes P
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 3rd
12. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
13. Kt to B 4th	Castles (Q R)
14. Q B takes Kt	Q takes B
15. B takes Kt	B takes B
16. K Kt takes P	B takes K P
17. Kt takes B (ch)	R P takes Kt
18. P to K B 4th	

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
The exchange of pieces has not turned out well for the attack, and he is now obliged to lose important time defending the Knight.	
18.	R to Q 7th
19. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q 4th
There is no loss of time here; from this point to the end every move tells.	
20. Q to R 4th	Q to K 7th
21. Kt to R 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
22. K to R sq	Q to R 6th
23. R to K Kt sq	Q takes Kt
24. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
25. Q takes R	
As good as aught else.	
25.	Q to Kt 5th,
and White resigned.	

The following Skirmish was crowded out of our Christmas-Day selection of brief and brilliant games; but, we venture to think, it is worthy of reproduction at any time of the year. It was played at Rome between Signor Tonetti and Signor Cassio, the former giving the odds of the Queen's Rook, and was first published in *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* of Leghorn some years ago. Like the games of Christmas week, this one calls for neither analysis nor note, except, perhaps, as regards White's sixteenth move, a remarkably fine coup, without which the sacrifice that follows would have been unsound.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Signor T.)	BLACK (Sig. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt
7. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Q takes P (at B 4th)	P to K R 3rd
9. P to K 5th	R to K sq

WHITE (Signor T.)	BLACK (Sig. C.)
10. B to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q 4th	K to Kt sq
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to R 2nd
13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
14. Q to Kt 3rd	K to R sq
15. B to Q 3rd	R to Kt sq
16. P to K 6th	P takes P
17. Q to Kt 6th	Kt to K B sq
18. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes Q.
White mates in three moves.	

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street) appeared in its new form of a weekly journal of "indoor and outdoor amusements" on the 4th inst., and is, apparently, to be run on the same lines at its "monthly" predecessor. The games and problems are numbered progressively from December, and the most enthusiastic stickler for exclusive devotion to chess can hardly complain because something less than one page out of twelve is given up to cricket and pedestrianism. The games and problems are of the usual high character, and the notes to the former are evidently by a practised hand. We note one improvement in the new departure—the literary and analytical contributors are anonymous.

The *British Chess Magazine* is the title of a new monthly springing from the late *Huddersfield College Magazine*. It is edited in chief by Mr. Watkinson, with the co-operation of the late staff of the late *Chessplayers' Chronicle*. In saying that it differs in a very slight degree, if at all, from that journal, we intend to accord it high praise.

Both magazines have our cordial wishes for their success.

Mr. F. C. Collins, whose problems are well known to our readers, is about to publish a selection of one hundred of his compositions. We are asked to state that intending subscribers should address the author, at 81, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

A match was played between the Greenwich and Railway Clearing-House Chess Clubs on Monday last, the former winning four games, drawing three, and losing none.

Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P., who was appointed arbitrator in the appeal of Messrs. Bass and Co. against the increased assessment of their breweries from £18,717 to £30,861, has decided upon a rateable value of £28,309.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1880) of Joaquin Procopio Genaro de la Trinidad Beistegui y Garcia, formerly of Mexico, but late of No. 12, Rue de Tilsitt, Paris, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved in London on the 28th ult. by Madame Concepcion Benites Beistegui, the sister-in-law of the deceased, the sole executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under £400,000. The testator declares his two sons, Jean Antoine and Charles, to be his heirs, and he appoints as their guardian their maternal grandmother, Madame Concepcion Ruiz Benites.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of Perthshire (dated Dec. 17, 1880), of the will of Mr. John Middleton, formerly merchant in Glasgow, but late of Kinfauns Castle, in the county of Perth, who died on Oct. 12 last, granted to Mrs. Eliza Ann Piercy Henderson or Middleton, the widow, Colin Campbell, and William Frederick Middleton, the surviving executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 23rd ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £292,000.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1879) of Mr. Charles Sackville Bale, late of No. 71, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Multon Lambarde and Edwin Newman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his executor Mr. Newman, 200 guineas; to his executor Mr. Lambarde, 100 guineas; to the wife of Mr. James Traill, 100 guineas; to the Paddington Hospital, 200 guineas; to his servant Selina Seymour, £500 and 100 guineas; to his servant Elizabeth Broughton, £200 and 50 guineas; to the brothers and sisters of the said Multon Lambarde, £500 each; and to the children of Charles Otway Mayne, £300 each. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for the said Multon Lambarde for life, and then for his first son who shall survive testator and attain twenty-one.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1880) of Mr. John Bigham, late of Liverpool, who died on Oct. 5 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by John Charles Bigham, the son, and Arthur Ashton, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Helen Bigham, £500, and his furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and she is to have the use of his plate, pictures, statuary, and books for life or widowhood—at her death or second marriage these are to go to his said son; upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son Henry, £1000; to his said son John Charles, £55,000; to his daughter Agnes Maria, £20,000; and some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said son and daughter as she shall appoint; if the widow marries again she is to receive instead of such life interest an annuity of £500, and, subject thereto, his said son and daughter are to share the residue in equal moieties.

The will (dated June 4, 1878) with codicils (dated July 6, 1878, and May 5, 1880) of the Rev. John Fountain Woodyeare Woodyeare, late of Crookhill, Yorkshire, who died July 25 last, has been proved by Archdeacon Frederick Watkins and the Rev. Frederick S. Tireman, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £3000, and carriages, horses, and chief contents of his mansion; to his five sisters-in-law, his brother-in-law, D'Arcy Spence Preston, his sister, Frances Anne Mainwaring, N. L. Lumley Hodgson, and the Rev. George Richardson, each £500; for communion plate for Conisbrough church, £100; to Lady Lydia Gundred Besant, £100; to Miss Constance Sabine, £100; to each of his trustees, £100; and to numerous godchildren, £100 or £50 each; all legacies free of duty. He devises his real estate and the residue of his personal estate in trust to the said executors, for the benefit of his wife for her life, and, on failure of issue of his wife, for Lawrence Woodyeare Blomefield and his heirs male; whom failing, to the issue of Arthur John Preston; whom failing, to Malcolm and Arthur Blomefield, sons of the Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomefield, Bart., in succession, and their heirs male; and on failure of all such issue, finally to testator's heir-at-law. His trustees are to invest his personalty and all accumulations during minorities in landed estates, at their discretion.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1873) of Mrs. Mary Grant, late of Wormley Bury, Hertford, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Henry Jeffreys Bushby, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece, Dame Isabella Smith Neill, £1000, and upon trust for her and her children £8000; numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants; and the residue of her property to her executor, Mr. Bushby.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1863) with two codicils (both dated Oct. 6, 1869) of the Rev. Thomas Best, late of Redrice, near Andover, Southampton, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Charles John Dimond, Henry Rogers, and Thomas Best, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Best, £1000, and his furniture, pictures, plate, effects, horses and carriages; to his sister, Miss Jane Best, an annuity of £300; to James John Hooper, £100; and the residue of the personalty upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his only child, the said Thomas Best. He devises all his freehold estates to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to the use of his said son for life, with remainder to his eldest grandson, Thomas George Best.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1880) of Mr. John Henry David Siltzer, late of No. 39, Queen's Gate-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Nov. 6 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Salis Arthur Schwabe, William Sleman Browne Browne, and Mrs. Rosalie Siltzer, the mother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to Ada Harley, £100 and an annuity of £400 for life; to Mary Morrish, an old servant in the family, an annuity of £50; and legacies to his executors and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his mother.

The will (dated Aug. 15, 1874) of Miss Harriett Heming, late of Hillingdon, Middlesex, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by John Garratt and John Arthur Thomas Garratt, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 to each of her executors, one fourth of the residue of her property to her said nephew; and the other three fourths upon trust for her unmarried sisters, and on the death of the survivor of them for her said nephew.

The Sunday Lecture Society has been instituted to provide for the delivery on Sundays in the metropolis, and to encourage the delivery elsewhere, of lectures on science—physical, intellectual, and moral—history, literature, and art, especially on their bearing upon the improvement and social well-being of mankind. Lectures are given by the society on Sunday afternoons, at St. George's Hall; and to-morrow, the 16th inst., Dr. Charles Mackay will discourse on "Druidism, the oldest religion in the world: the purpose and uses of Stonehenge and other Druidical temples."

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—The rapid and uninterrupted development of this Railway has been one of the most remarkable features of the Stock and Share-Markets in recent times, and the greatly enhanced values of the various securities at once testify to the wonderfully improved position of the line and the favour with which they are regarded by investors. Its history, under the present enlightened management, literally comprehends one long series of successes, and in taking a retrospective survey of what has been accomplished within the past eighteen months, the Proprietors must see that not only have they abundant reasons for rejoicings on the position already attained, but they have ample justification for looking forward with hope and confidence to the future.

The changes already carried out have been manifold and various, and it may safely be affirmed that in every instance the Company has largely benefited. The best evidence of this is afforded by the fact that it has gained an accession of financial strength which has enabled it to attract and lease tributary lines on very advantageous terms, to redeem prior charges of 6 and 7 per cent Bonds by the issue of 5 per cent Debentures at a premium, and, further, to take up for the first time its proper position in Canada as a powerful Corporation, backed by a large and wealthy body of shareholders.

All these facts, however, though highly interesting in themselves, are forgotten in the one more prominent feature which is constantly being brought to the notice of investors—viz., the astounding growth of the traffic receipts. Week by week, without intermission, the current has been upwards. Thus, for the twenty-six weeks of the past half year just closed the gross increase has reached the immense total of £165,873, or an average of £6380 per week. There can be no doubt that the net surplus will enable the Directors to pay the full interest on the 1st and 2nd Preferences for the whole year and a satisfactory dividend on the 3rd Preference.

While this progress has been going on the position and prospects of the Railway have been assailed in many directions by speculators and others, and warning notes have been uttered of impending disappointments, if not disasters. No other Railway, indeed, has been subjected to such a fusillade of attacks, and the very fact of its securities withstanding these influences affords strong evidence of their inherent soundness. For a long time past a steady process of absorption of the various stocks has been going on, and the merits of the property are becoming so manifest (except to captious critics) that totally new and highly influential classes are attracted to them. The area of the proprietary is thus an ever-widening one, and this fact, with the concurrent progression of the Railway in prosperity, must inevitably result in all the securities attaining a solid and very high position.

It may fairly be argued that if such advances have been made during so comparatively dull a period as the past eighteen months, there is practically no limit to further improvement, now that the whole continent of America is suffused with the light of returning commercial activity. Canada must surely participate in the prosperity which is now dawning, and as a necessary consequence her principal railway—the Grand Trunk—would be enormously benefited, especially when its strong financial position and reserved resources are duly considered. The accompanying Map will show the important position which this Railway occupies. The outlook is, in my opinion, so favourable that I fully anticipate a further steady advance in value of all the Preference issues as well as in the Ordinary stock.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

—Following quickly upon the recent triumphant meeting of the Bond and Share holders, and, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Mr. Gowen's enemies to defeat his plans for the settlement of the floating debt, the issue of the Deferred Stock, in accordance with his proposals, has been made, and is now an assured success, as it already commands a premium of nearly 2 per cent. This new stock, at the issue price of 15 dols. per 50 dols. share (or £3 for £10), must be an exceptionally cheap investment for the future, and all the other securities are well worth buying. The net earnings have recently shown enormous increases, which are likely to continue, and when the President's further scheme for paying off weightier prior charges, by the issue of 5 per cent Debenture Stock (as in the case of the Grand Trunk), is effected, there will, doubtless, be a sufficient revenue to pay 7 per cent on both the Ordinary and Deferred Capital.

But there is yet another great reversion which no other Railway possesses, and that is the vast coal property. The least sanguine report estimates the minimum quantity of available marketable coal to be over 1,200,000,000 tons and the royalty as worth 30 cents per ton, apart from miners' or railway carriers' profits. Thus, the coal property alone would be worth 360,000,000 dols., while the whole capital of the Company, bonds and shares, will only amount, with the new issue, to 200,000,000 dols. The gross earnings of the two Companies in 1880, after deducting the carriage charged by the Railway against the Coal Company, amounted to 25,000,000 dols., and in 1881 they will probably reach 30,000,000 dols. The Map which I publish herewith shows what the connections of the Reading Company will shortly be. A grand future must inevitably open out for this undertaking.

Buyers of the shares should insist upon prompt delivery at the ensuing Settlement on the 14th inst., so that they may be in a position to claim their proportion of Deferred Stock.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO RAILROAD.

—The improvement in value of these Bonds has made further progress during the past month, and the rapidity of the rise was such that in order to answer the numerous inquiries which were addressed to me in consequence of my frequent recommendations of the security, I issued a special Circular on Dec. 17 explaining the position of affairs.

Upon the basis of my estimate of the value of the Stocks to be given in exchange for the existing Bondholders' Certificates, a present purchaser of one of these certificates of 1000 dols. or £200 (which is the smallest amount obtainable) at the current quotation of 135, and which would cost £270, would receive after next month new securities which would be worth £321. The price now ruling also includes the cash payment of 2 per cent due on the 11th inst. The earnings of the Railway continue to increase every month, and the now approaching close of the Receivership will place the securities in the front rank of American investments.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO RAILROAD

(late ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN).—Within the past few weeks there has been increased animation in the bonds and shares of this Railway. The attention of the public has been directed to the lowness of present quotations by the fact of the resumption of interest payments on the First Mortgage Bonds, one half the amount due on the 1st inst. being paid in cash and the balance in scrip.

An important element of strength is the introduction of the securities of the company on the New York Stock Exchange, where the demand for them is daily increasing. The upward movement in prices has been even more marked in America than here, and a rush has been made to buy up low-priced securities. Atlantic and Great Western bonds and shares remain about the lowest priced railway stocks in either London or New York, and as such are in especial favour in the latter city. The past misfortunes of the Company have been due to various causes, one being the exceptional position of the property in being owned altogether in this country, leaving it without the salutary influence of supervision on the spot. Now that the Americans themselves are interested the management will, for the first time, be carefully watched and sharply criticised. Strange as it may appear, the revenues, both gross and net, are now less than they were ten or even fifteen years ago, while all neighbouring and connecting systems have doubled or trebled their receipts during the same period. This has been wholly due to the exceptional gauge of the line, rendering it entirely dependent on the Erie Company for access to the seaboard. The change of gauge to the standard width, and the opening of new connections indicated on the Map which accompanies this Circular, have now, however, entirely altered the position of affairs. By the Rochester and State Line route access to the great system of the New York Central with its lines to New York and New England is secured, while a still more direct connection with the coast will soon be opened to the Philadelphia and Reading by means of the extension already commenced by an independent Company. At Buffalo access is gained to the Grand Trunk systems, which will provide a market for the coal raised in the districts served by the Atlantic and Great Western. To the westward, connection with all the leading points is given by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, an alliance hitherto not utilised.

Holding a central position with all these valuable allies, the revenues of the line must continue to improve at a greater rate than in the past twelve months. Full interest should be earned during the current year on the First Mortgages, which would warrant a much higher price for these Bonds. As to the lower securities, the demand from America will certainly cause a rapid advance. The inquiry for the ordinary stock is largely due to the fact that it carries the control of the company. American operators are well aware that whatever arrangements may be made for "voting Trustees" or "beneficiary interests," the legal right of the shareholders to the control of a company cannot be set aside, and efforts, I believe, are at the present moment being made to purchase a sufficient interest in these shares to direct the future policy of a line which promises so much improvement in the future. English owners who wish to realise will get better prices for their holdings if they are content to wait the result of the development now in progress.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN SIX PER CENT SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

—By comparison with the 6 per cent Bonds of other American Railways, which are quoted from 115 to 120, these appear to be cheap (being very long dated) at the present price of 106, at which they return nearly 5¾ per cent to an investor. They are now amply protected, the net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30 last showing a surplus of £360,000 after paying all Bonded charges.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

—Shareholders in this progressive Railway must now be thoroughly convinced that the improved position rests on a solid foundation. This was made manifest at the recent meeting of Shareholders when it was explained that the new Railways, about to be constructed under American auspices, will greatly tend to the advancement of this particular property.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

—The comparatively high level to which these securities have now attained must be very gratifying to those Shareholders who have held on regardless of the adverse criticisms with which this Railway has been so frequently assailed. It is evident that this is a sound and steadily progressive property. Although the mileage is less than half that of the South Eastern, the increase in the traffic receipts during the past half-year amounted to £3,570 or only £391 less than the South Eastern. The relative progression of the two Railways has thus been exactly the reverse of that predicted by the advocates of the "fusion."

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

—As these shares include the half-year's dividend to Dec. 31, which will probably be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, they are decidedly cheap at £5 10s. The traffics for 1880 were £22,374, against £18,351 in 1879, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

—In view of the facts enumerated in my Circular last month, and that the £7,000,000 of nominal capital is selling at a little over £4,000,000, Shareholders need not, in my opinion, be alarmed by the rumours in circulation as to a new American competitor in Mr. Jay Gould. That enterprising gentleman is the largest stockholder in the American Union Telegraph Company, which has already made an agreement with the new French Cable Company, so that any new cables could not receive traffic from either the Western Union or the American Union, who are respectively bound by agreement to the Anglo-American and the new French Company.

TRAMWAYS.

—The traffic receipts of all Tramways have exhibited great vitality for several months past, and the forthcoming reports and dividends are likely to be more favourable, and in marked contrast to those of the previous half-year. Current prices include six months' dividend.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.

—The 7 per cent Debentures of this Company are well worth buying. I hope to issue a special Circular referring fully to this property at an early date.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.

—The remarkable discoveries of gold and silver, coincident with the vigorous development of the Company's ordinary resources, must entitle the £4 shares at the present price of about £2 5s. to be regarded as an attractive investment.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.

—It is only a year since I introduced the first of these Companies, and when the whole project of gold-mining in India was regarded as a "wild speculation." Subsequent events, however, have proved that the enterprise is rapidly developing into a great reality; and there are many indications at the present time that the various mining properties will prove to be great prizes. The cheapest shares in the market just now are the South Indian, Glenrock, and Phœnix, and I look for an early and considerable advance in value of all three. The latest reports are simply brilliant.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for January.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An external means of curing Skin Diseases. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to SULPHOLINE in a few days, and commence to fade away. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; while old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted, Sulpholine will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which causes these unsightly, irritable affections, and always produces a clear, healthy skin. Sulpholine Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all Soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

THE RISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO

OFFICERS,

NON-COMMISSIONED and OTHERS,

VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

"Of all the trials that man almost recklessly places upon his constitution, none perhaps is so severe and pregnant with danger as that which accompanies a sudden and extreme change from a hot to a mild and cool climate, or in the reverse direction. At such times it is of the most vital importance that the body should be kept cool, and free from the most minute germs of disease. To effect this object, the judicious use of a saline is unquestionably the best safeguard that can be called into requisition, and of such preparations ENO'S FRUIT SALT may be said to be one of the best-conceived compounds. To residents in tropical climates the use of a medicinal comfort of this kind is indispensable, while its value in preventing prickly heat, boils, and whitlows is simply incalculable.

"Whatever may be the climatic conditions, the human body stands at all times, and under all circumstances, in need of some agent that will as thoroughly disinfect all its pores and arteries against the liability to epidemic diseases as the disinfectants of sanitation purge the sewers of a populous town. At the same time, such are the special therapeutical properties of the FRUIT SALT that a tone is given to the system, the strength is fortified, and the spirits exhilarated.

"With the temperature upwards of 100 deg. in the shade, and the system consequently unstrung through fatiguing occupation, exercise, or study, a saline of the character like that prepared by Mr. Eno is a boon the value of which is scarcely to be estimated by those who have never lived under similar climatic conditions. In cases where the liability to attack from jungle, marsh, and yellow fever exists to an alarming degree, the daily use of the FRUIT SALT will be found a thoroughly effective preventive.

"Speaking more generally, it may be said that the use of the preparation has a marked effect in improving the general health of persons of scorbutic habit, as well as of those who are liable to epileptic affections. In the latter case attacks may be warded off by the patient taking a full dose of the saline in a tumbler of cold water immediately upon feeling unwell, while persons suffering from nervous and dyspeptic headaches should take a spoonful in about half the quantity of water. Mention has been made of the mode of applying the remedy prepared by Mr. Eno for use in regard to these two classes of disorders with the view of showing the extreme simplicity of the mode of action, no less than that of the agent employed.

"In cases of irritability of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, sea-sickness, rheumatism, gout, and many other of the ills which human flesh is heir to, ENO'S FRUIT SALT not only claims, but has been proved again and again to possess remedial properties of a marvellously high order, and no household that wisely consults the comfort and safety of its members—whether located under the sun of England or India, or Southern Africa, the West Indies, or Australasia—will neglect to provide itself with a safeguard to health at once so pure, simple, and effective as the preparation which has caused the patentee's name to be a household word from one end of the earth to the other."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS,
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.
The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.
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FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."
The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.
Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

TURKISH PASTILS.

"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SACHETS.

PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last eighty years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children. Sold in usual four sizes. Ask any Chemist, Perfumer, or Hairdresser for Rowlands' Articles.

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The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies and Children. Of all Chemists.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



SCENE ON HAYES RIVER, BIG BEND, MAY 19, 1879.



A SUMMER VIEW IN THE ARCTIC LAND, AUGUST 20, 1878.



VIEW IN SUMMER, KING WILLIAM'S LAND, 1879.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2175.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



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CAPTAIN JAMES MACSWINEY, 94TH REGIMENT,
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



LIEUTENANT H. A. C. HARRISON, 94TH REGIMENT
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA



THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION AT SALFORD BARRACKS.—SEE PAGE 78.

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BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of William George Lardner, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Crichel St. Thomas, Chard, the Lady Maria Hood, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 2, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Andrew's, Guestling, Sussex, Herbert, eldest son of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Windmill-hill-place, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Sir Anchitel Ashburnham, of Broomham Park, Bart.

On the 13th inst., at the Manse of Banchory, Davenick, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. Dr. Paul, Sir W. G. Simpson, Bart., to Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Alexander Mackay, architect.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mary Georgina, the wife of Francis Burton Corle, Esq., late Captain 7th Fusiliers.

On the 3rd inst., at Efford Manor, Devon, Anne Laetitia, widow of Irving Clark, Esq., third daughter of Paul Treby Treby, Esq., of Goodamoor, Devon, and niece of the late Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., aged 87 years.

On the 15th inst., at Danson Park, Welling, Kent (from the effect of an accident while hunting), John Frederick Bean, second son of A. W. Bean, Esq., aged 24.

On the 18th inst., at East End, Finchley, George Crawford Rew, third son of the late William Pell Rew, after a short illness, aged 71.

On the 13th inst., at Cannes, Alice Maria, wife of Andrew C. Armstrong, Esq., one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and youngest duaghter of Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., aged 28.

On the 13th inst, at Edinburgh, Annie, widow of the late Hon. Sir George Essex Honyman, of Armadale, Bart., Justice in the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 10th inst., at 78, South Audley-street, the Hon. Francis Stonor, in his 53rd year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 29.

SUNDAY, JAN. 23.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.
Moon's Last Quarter, 8.47 a.m.
Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxii.; Matt. xiii. 24—53. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lxv. or lxvi.; Acts xiv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Perowne, Dean of Peterborough; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Smith, Rector of Crayford.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on the Identification of Nagara-Hara in the Jellalabad Valley).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on Painting; and on Thursday).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. E. Tylor on Civilisation).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lettsomian Lecture by Sir Joseph Fayrer).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain L. K. Scott on Improving Musketry and Artillery Fire, &c.).

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

Conversion of St. Paul.
The Princess Royal of Great Britain and Germany married, 1858.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Maternity Charity, anniversary, 3.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m (Discussion on Deep Winning of Coal in South Wales).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir A. T. Galt on the Future of Canada).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law; and on the 26th, 27th, and 28th).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

Dental Surgery Association, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Johnson on Five Years' Experience of Trades Marks' Registration Act).
British Association, jubilee, meeting respecting it, Guildhall, York, 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. F. Hueffer on the Troubadours).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on the Production of Indigo from Coal).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Society of Arts: Applied Chemistry Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Mactear on a New Mechanical Furnace, &c.).

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel T. Innes on the Training of Militia).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Spelling Reform).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Arthur Schuster on the Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 9	29·459	35·4	30·0	·83	8	38·6	33·0	N. NE.	191	0·000
10	29·982	33·5	27·0	·79	9	35·9	33·3	NE. NW.	129	0·005*
11	29·749	32·9	26·8	·81	9	35·4	31·2	NW.WNW.	125	0·030*
12	29·481	26·6	21·7	·84	1	32·5	22·9	WSW. WSW.	168	0·000
13	29·568	27·7	24·5	·87	6	33·2	20·0	WNW. NNW.	151	0·000
14	29·807	19·5	19·3	·99	7	25·3	13·5	NNW. N.	79	0·000
15	29·754	18·3	17·8	·98	0	25·1	10·9	N. WSW.	82	0·000

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·371	29·051	29·803	29·889	29·527	29·799	29·816
Temperature of Air	34·9°	33·6°	32·8°	27·8°	27·9°	20·2°	13·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	33·6°	31·2°	31·4°	27·2°	27·1°	19·9°	13·4°
Direction of Wind	N.	NE.	NNW.	N.	W.	NNW.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	6 34	7 18	7 45	8 20	8 55	9 38	10 25	11 5	11 48	—	0 25	0 53	1 20

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Pantomime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. The VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mesdames Maud Howard, Collins, and Julie; Mdlles. Zaull and Zanfretta, &c. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Box-Office open from Ten to Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, in Two Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS at 9.30—Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien dei Franchi. Doors open at 7.15. Performance commences at a Quarter to Eight precisely. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. Morning Performances of THE CUP To-Day (Saturday), and Saturdays, Jan. 29, Feb. 5 and 12, preceded by BYGONES. Doors Open at 1.30, commence at 2.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six. One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

PICCADILLY HALL.—UFFNER'S ROYAL AMERICAN MIDGETS. The Smallest People in the World. Lucia Zarate, the Smallest Woman, 18 years of age; present weight 42 lb. General Mite, the Smallest Man, 16 years of age; weight, 9 lb. Jenny Quigley and Commodore Foot. Two Receptions Daily, 2 to 5.30; 7 to 9. Children, One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at Eight, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight.
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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY in the WORLD.
Always open, despite the inclemency of the weather.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.
MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SIXTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEB. 1.
Upon which occasion he will have the valuable assistance and co-operation of nearly all the most distinguished Artists connected with the Principal West-End Theatres, including:—
Miss E. FARREN, Mr. JOHN RYDER, Mr. CHARLES WARNER, Mr. T. SWINBOURNE, Mr. JAMES FERNANDEZ, Mr. EDWARD TERRY, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. HARRY JACKSON, Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON, Mr. HARRY PAULTON, Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Mr. H. WALSHAM,
and the
HANLON LEES and AGOUST,
who will appear for the first and positively only time in England in the great Parisian Absurdity, entitled
"UNE SOIREE EN HABIT NOIR,"
in which Mr. William Hanlon Lees, Mr. Frederick Hanlon Lees, Mr. Edward Hanlon Lees, Mr. George Hanlon Lees, and Monsieur Agoust will appear for the first and only time in London.
THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' PROGRAMME WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW FROM BEGINNING TO END, and embody a large number of New Beautiful Melodies, Glees, Part-Songs and Choruses, in which the Entire Strength of this
THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
NUMBERING UPWARDS OF SEVENTY ARTISTE,
will appear both at the Day and Night Performances.
G. W. Moore's immensely successful Musical and Allegorical Sketch, entitled
ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS
will be given at both performances.
Places can now be secured at Austin's Universal Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Prices of Admission: Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Back of Great Area and Gallery, One Shilling. Visitors residing in the country or in the suburbs of London may secure places by letter. Cheques, stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

BERLIOZ'S FAUST. — REPETITION. — SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 29, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

Some time about the beginning of the Crimean War, the late Prince Consort, in a public speech, made an observation to the effect that Parliamentary Institutions were on their trial. Such a remark is far more applicable to the present time. Representative Government is being put to a strain which, but for the strong traditional attachment to it of the British people, might, in the end, involve its destruction. The immediate effect of this is sufficiently irritating. Measures of vast importance to the tranquillity of the realm are waiting to be submitted to the deliberative consideration of Parliament, and, even before their introduction to the House of Commons, there are plain and unmistakable indications that they are destined to encounter every form of obstruction. The question no longer is whether the train shall proceed more or less slowly towards its appointed terminus, but how it shall proceed at all, seeing that a block lies right across it. All legislation by Constitutional Assemblies, it is obvious, presupposes the disposition of their members to the conclusion of practical business, Where there exists, on the part of but few, a resolute and persistent will that no business shall be done, it is—we will not say easy—but possible at least, to set a preponderant majority at defiance, and to render deliberative discussion quite impracticable. Such seems to be the purpose of a section of the Home Rulers. Will they succeed? In causing needless delay in spite of the urgency of affairs at the present moment, they will; in ultimately preventing the passing of the Bills initiated by the present Government, we think, they will not. But this latter opinion involves the adoption of some plan of procedure in the House of Commons to which the majority will be reluctantly driven.

The question which now lies within the purview of the House is simply one of form and, therefore, one which it is competent to determine by its sole responsibility. But, in this instance, what is merely formal in itself has been forced into close contiguity with what is essential. "Freedom of debate" and "the rights of minorities" cannot be obliterated without utterly neutralising the moral effect of Parliamentary legislation. But both freedom of debate and the rights of minorities may be imperilled as fully by the unreasonable course taken by a score of members as by the decision of any majority of political representatives. There are other rights to be considered besides those of minorities. Majorities also, especially when their relative proportion is very large, may properly claim something as due to them. The country whose legislative business they are elected to transact has, in this matter, as well as in others, a supreme right; and if the nation cannot allow its political affairs to be dealt with so as to prevent the healthy action of every kind of business, its representatives have surely within their discretion a power so to modify their modes of conducting their discussions as to raise them above the reach of wilful and persistent obstruction.

Several suggestions have been made with a view to readjusting the relative rights of majorities and minorities, so far at least as to prevent any wanton or factious waste of the public time. There can be no doubt that two or three centuries ago our ancestors, in their contentions with the Crown, had recourse to very summary rules for silencing offending members. In these days, and after lengthened experience, it has been found sufficient, until quite lately, to leave to every individual member's sense of propriety to draw the distinction between the simple possession of his right and the use or abuse of it in any given case. There have been, it is true, occasional scenes of excitement, almost rising to tumult, in the House of Commons which have reflected discredit upon its character as a Legislative Body. But they have been very rare and exceptional; while the immense volume and variety of work calmly transacted show that, in general, the House depends more upon its own spirit of self-restraint than upon written rules for the maintenance of order. What is done, therefore, in this direction to obviate pre-organised waste of time, must be done with a delicate and even tender regard to genuine freedom of discussion. It will hardly do for the House to search for wisdom in the past, seeing that the circumstances of the past differ so entirely from those of the present.

What is really required is for the House of Commons to assume to itself, under proper safeguards, the power of closing debates whenever it shall appear to a large proportionate majority that further discussion can only be resorted to for the purpose of waste of time. To place this power in the hands of the Speaker would put him into so invidious a position as almost to preclude the proper exercise of it. The power ought to reside in a majority; but in so large a majority as fairly to represent the judgment of the House, and it should be called into action, not by this or that individual member on the spur of the moment, and, perhaps, in the heat of passion, but by a given number of members concurring in a written request that the debate might cease, which, having been presented from the Chair, should be submitted to a vote without debate. Even some such regulation as this, it may be, might fail of the entire effect expected from it, and would certainly not be placed among the "standing orders" of the House of Commons until after prolonged and serious discussion. Certainly, no conduct could more facilitate the prompt adoption of such a rule than the tactics now being pursued by a certain section of the Irish Members. They appear to be pursuing their ends by means best calculated to defeat them. They are rousing a temper ill fitted to brook irrelevant speech and action. They are shaking the pillars upon which Constitutional liberty rests. It is, perhaps, hopeless now to try and win them to a less desperate but a much surer means of elevating their country. But of this we are convinced, as we have been from the first, that the obstructive method of political warfare is practically untenable, and that the Commons of the United Kingdom will triumphantly vindicate their right and duty to give effect to the political determination of the people whom they represent.

In consequence of the storms, communication with the Continent has been interrupted, and the letter from our Paris Correspondent, with other foreign correspondence, delayed.

Lord Lyttelton has been appointed one of the Commissioners under the Inclosure Acts.

Lord Beaconsfield's Hughenden tenantry have been informed that his Lordship will remit 20 per cent on the Michaelmas rents at the audit at the end of this month.

Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, will read, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, to be held next Tuesday evening at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, a paper on the Future of Canada. Lord Bury will preside.

General Sir Frederick Roberts met with a cordial reception at Bournemouth yesterday week on the occasion of a distribution of volunteer prizes. After distributing the prizes General Roberts briefly addressed the volunteers, complimenting them on their smartness and efficiency.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday night at the annual meeting of the Working Lads' Institute, which carries on its operations in Whitechapel. His Lordship referred to the important work accomplished by the promoters of this undertaking; and a like tribute was paid by Bishop Claughton, Sir E. H. Currie, and other speakers.

Lady Burdett-Coutts presided on Tuesday evening at the New-Year's Festival of the Columbia Costermongers' Club, held at Brown's House-lane, Spitalfields. The establishment is the centre of several charities associated with the name of Lady Burdett-Coutts In addition to the aged or infirm females who are enabled to earn a living in the so-called sewing-school, there are twenty boys belonging to a shoeblack brigade, and all those belonging to these institutions and some others were entertained at the beef and plum-pudding banquet of the Costermonger's Club the same evening.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"A Jewish wedding at the present day," I read in the learned and exhaustive Mr. James Picciotto's "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History," "is an event which, however interesting to the parties immediately concerned, is not likely to draw the attention of the British public. Such was not the case in the year 1810, when Jewish ceremonies were an object of especial curiosity. Indeed, one of the magazines of the period thought it worth its while to favour its readers with a circumstantial account of the nuptials of Mr. Jonas Lazarus with the beautiful and accomplished Miss Rosceia Nathan, daughter of Mr. M.I. Nathan, of Godmanchester. The details of the happy event are fully narrated; and we learn, among other things, that the ceremony was performed under a canopy in the garden of the residence of the bride's father; that the bridegroom was preceded to the presence of the bride by a band of music playing a grand martial air; and that four green tapers were kept burning during the celebration." Elsewhere Mr. Picciotto mentions "a Mekadish," or irregular Jewish marriage: citing the famous case of Mr. Mendes Belisario, who, in the year 1793, being enamoured of the beautiful Miss Esther Lindo, a minor, met the young lady by appointment at the house of his brother, and, in the presence of two credible Jewish witnesses, asked Miss Lindo if she understood the purport of the proceedings, and, on receiving an affirmative reply, placed on her finger a ring, repeating at the same time, in Hebrew, the formula used in the celebration of Jewish marriages. But there was no "Ketuba," or contract; nor "Khupa," or canopy (compare "cupola"); and no seven nuptial blessings. So it was "Mekadish," or irregular. On reference to the Portuguese Peth-Din, the ceremony was pronounced only a doubtful betrothal. The beautiful Miss Lindo was made a ward in Chancery; the stern Lord Loughborough would not allow Mr. Mendes Belisario to see his bride; and ultimately the irregular marriage was altogether invalidated in the Arches Court by Lord Stowell.

But I would pray the learned Mr. James Picciotto (he is alive, I trust, and valid) to perpend. His instructive volume was published in 1875. Had he written it in 1881 he would have greatly modified it in respect to the degree of attention which in modern times is paid to a Jewish wedding. Why, Mr. P., for the last month all the great world of London, and all the booths in Vanity Fair have been agog with small talk concerning the grand Mosaic Marriage fixed for Wednesday, the nineteenth of this instant January, at the Synagogue, Great Portland-street. Now, were this only the wedding by the priest all shaven and shorn of the maiden all forlorn to the man all tattered and torn, I should say never a word about the "Sposalizio" or the "Nozze" in question; but the festivals of the nineteenth are to be as splendid as the "Noces de Gamache" in "Don Quixote;" the "funcion" is to be a public one, for the word "Press" is written in red ink in the left-hand top corner on a superbly glazed card, which now lies before me, printed in silver, and containing an invite to witness the celebration of the marriage of Mr. Lepold de Rothschild to Mademoiselle Maria Perugia.

You will observe that I have spoken of this "grandissime" Portland-street Synagogue wedding in the future tense. The fact is that, in view of possible accidents, I am writing these "Echoes" on Tuesday. Shall I be able to go to the wedding to-morrow? I am sure that I do not know. I am told that the invited guests will arrive in five hundred carriages; and that a force of one hundred and fifty additional police have been told off to preserve order among the populace assembled outside the Synagogue. Five hundred carriages mean, say, seven hundred and fifty horses, and the same number of coachmen and footmen. Will they, and the hundred and fifty additional police, be able to endure the inclemency of the weather, if to-morrow in any way approach the arctic malignity of the actual and awful to-day? I went to a funeral yesterday at Hendon, and felt wretchedly cold. I went to the play last night, and felt colder—as cold, internally, as though I had swallowed a bushel of uncooked frogs; and I came home through the glassy streets at midnight in a "cap full of wind." But, to-day, it has been blowing a gale since morning. The garden railing of the Foundling Hospital is nearly concealed under a mound of driven snow; there is not a cab to be obtained; my next door neighbour writes to me to say that he is suffering from the "rigors," and that he feels a hundred years old. The several printers' devils who have visited this establishment in the course of the afternoon and evening have borne, respectively, the aspect of juvenile Polar bears and Erl Kings. The "Frozen out Gardeners" and "Poor Men from the Docks who have Got no Work to Do" have made themselves lamentably audible; the boy who brought the *Pall Mall* and the *St. James's* at Six p.m. had been by a careful mother so tightly swathed in a woollen shawl that he could neither ring nor knock, and was fain to kick at the door, where he appeared with his bundle of papers not under his arm but beneath his chin; and the postman;—but I will not harrow your feelings with a description of the postman's appearance. I wonder whether I shall be able to go to the wedding to-morrow, or whether we shall be all snowed up till our provisions are exhausted, and, after having fried the gold-fish, roasted the canaries, barbecued the white Pomeranian, and snared and eaten my neighbour's cat "Ashbetot," we devour one another. The waterpipes have not burst yet; but the gas is exhibiting signs of "giving out," and, altogether, things look threatening. All honour to that brave bookbinder to whom I owed some money, and who came through the darksome night, and through the frost and snow, to claim his due!

Meanwhile, I have half made up my mind to abandon, once for all, the consumption of butter. Why? It is precisely in very cold weather that you should eat the largest quantity of fat in order to keep up the heat of the system; and it was maintained by the illustrious Liebig that were we exposed to the same degree of cold as the Samoyedes are, we should be able to consume every day ten pounds of fat meat besides a dozen candles.

Still, the most resolute of butter-eaters may pause—ay, and turn pale—when, in a recently published Parliamentary Paper full of information concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States, his eye lights on an appalling paragraph, "Butter on a Soapstone Basis." Extracts from a periodical called *The American Dairyman* are given to show that soapstone, dried and ground to a powder as fine as that of wheat flour, is largely used by unscrupulous manufacturers in the States in the adulteration of oleomargarine; while of that last-named "substitute for butter" not less than fifteen millions of pounds weight are annually shipped to Europe from the port of New York alone. The bulk of this oleomargarine goes to Holland; and the Dutch supply prodigious quantities of "dairy" produce to foreigners.

As for oleomargarine, it seems, if not sophisticated, to be wholesome enough. It is only the oil, clarified and condensed, which is squeezed by strong mechanical pressure from finely chopped and melted beef suet. The residuum of stearine left after the expression of the oil is used for candle-making. But if the oleomargarine is to be manufactured into "butterine," ten per cent of milk is first churned, and the oil is then added and churned with it. It is then coloured with annatto, a little salt is added, and the stuff is then ready for home use or for exportation. But butter with a Soapstone basis! Heretofore, I thought that the only use made of that greasy magnesian mineral was to cut models of Hindu temples out of it. But the Parliamentary Paper is precise: "A good deal of Western butter is also found to be adulterated with a substance called soapstone."

Mem.: A few years since there was a terrible scare in London caused by a published statement that butter was adulterated with the mud of the river Thames. I have often thought that this fantastic story arose either through a barge full of casks of oil having been scuttled in some muddy creek of the river, or through some reckless fabricator of "bosh" butter having utilised the scrapings of disused oil and tallow casks picked up about the wharves.

Grand doings and rare times will they be having in the township of Acton, in the hundred of Nantwich, county palatine of Chester. Up and doing will be the good folks of Aston, *juxta* Mondrum, Austerson, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Cholmondeley, Cool-Pilate (a curious name), Eddleston, Faddiley, Helhull, Hurlston, Newhall, Poole, Stoke, and Worleston; for has not Her Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty Elizabeth Amalie Eugénie, Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, taken Combermere Abbey for two months at a rental so moderate as almost deserving to be called a peppercorn one; Viscount Combermere, that stanch disciple of Nimrod, being anxious that the country-side should benefit to the fullest by the presence of such a mighty huntress as the Kaiserinn.

The Empress, I learn on unimpeachable authority, has been preceded by twenty grooms and a stud of as many horses; and now she will be attended by forty attendants of all ranks, from chamberlain and masters of the horse to cooks and scullions. Her Majesty, who seems to have a great aversion to noise (except, of course, such sounds as "Yoicks!" "Tally-ho!" and "Stole away!"), has caused the flooring of the rooms and corridors in the Abbey to be covered with felt. Her Majesty is to sleep in the apartment formerly occupied by the Viscountess Combermere (the yet flourishing relict of the illustrious Field Marshal), and a suite of rooms are devoted to the Empress's riding-habits, hunting crops, and hunting paraphernalia generally.

The fine old refectory at Combermere Abbey has been used these many years past as a library. Perhaps, when the weather is too inclement to allow her Majesty to ride to hounds, she may find in this whilom dining-hall a select "horsey" library, the contents of which may still keep her on equestrian thoughts intent. What should be the staple of the "horsey" section of a library at a country house? Well, you should have all the "Soapy Sponge" books to begin with, "Ask Mamma," "Plain or Ringlets," "Jorrocks," "Handley Cross," *e tutti quanti*, with the delightful coloured pictures of John Leech. Then, equally of course, you must have "Stonehenge" on "The Horse in the Stable and the Field;" Samuel Sidney's great "Book of the Horse;" "Nimrod" (if you admire Mr. Appleton's writings); bound sets of the sporting magazines; and Edward Mayhew's "Illustrated Horse Management," a book produced under extraordinary circumstances: the author, who had been a distinguished veterinary surgeon, became in later life hopelessly paralysed in his lower limbs, and his learned books on equine treatment were written in an invalid's chair; and under the same painful conditions he made hundreds of illustrations on wood blocks for engraving.

My contemporary who recently spread consternation in the culinary world by including "morel," the garden nightshade, instead of morells (or, better, *morilles*, which are highly edible mushrooms), among the ingredients for the stuffing of a turkey has gone to the dictionaries, and has extracted from them about the same kind of information as I gave last week. An "Amateur Fungus Fancier" is also so kind as to tell me that the *Morchella Esculenta* is usually called "Morell" in this country by the few persons who make practical acquaintance with it. Although it may be plentiful in some few localities, the morell must, on the whole, be considered a scarce delicacy. My experienced correspondent has not heard that the morell is ever used in the manufacture of ketchup; but he adds that morells are by many people in England supposed to be poisonous, in common with some three score more fungoid dainties which are perfectly wholesome.

To my contemporary also has it occurred the happy thought of having a Christmas turkey stuffed with *foie gras* from a *pâté* which came straight from Strasburg, *viâ* Messrs. Moul's, in Piccadilly. My contemporary's cook at first protested against what she considered an unheard-of innovation; but she was fain at last to obey her master's stern behests, and the turkey stuffed with fat liver proved a brilliant success. My contemporary, justly proud of his discovery, intends to dedicate it to his readers, and to call it "*Dindon farci à l'Atlas.*"

As it happens, there were strong men before Agamemnon—and before "Atlas." Lest housekeepers, anxious, like the ancient Athenians, for some new thing, should entertain the notion that all they have to do is to cram into a turkey a quantity of fat goose liver (which without some "binding" accessory would run all away to mere liquid grease and bits of truffle), it is expedient to point out that a scientific recipe for making "Farci de Foie Gras" is to be found in Jules Gouffé's "Le Livre de Cuisine," page 455, paragraph six. The *foie gras*, which should be very fresh, must, to the extent of 500 grammes, be mingled with 100 grammes of finely-minced *tetine de veau* and 200 grammes of bread-crumb. The "binding" is given by the yelks of five eggs. In English stuffing there is usually a repulsive superabundance of bread crumb; and when we use a stuffing of *foie gras* we substitute par-boiled chestnuts for the panada, or leave only a "shade" of the latter.

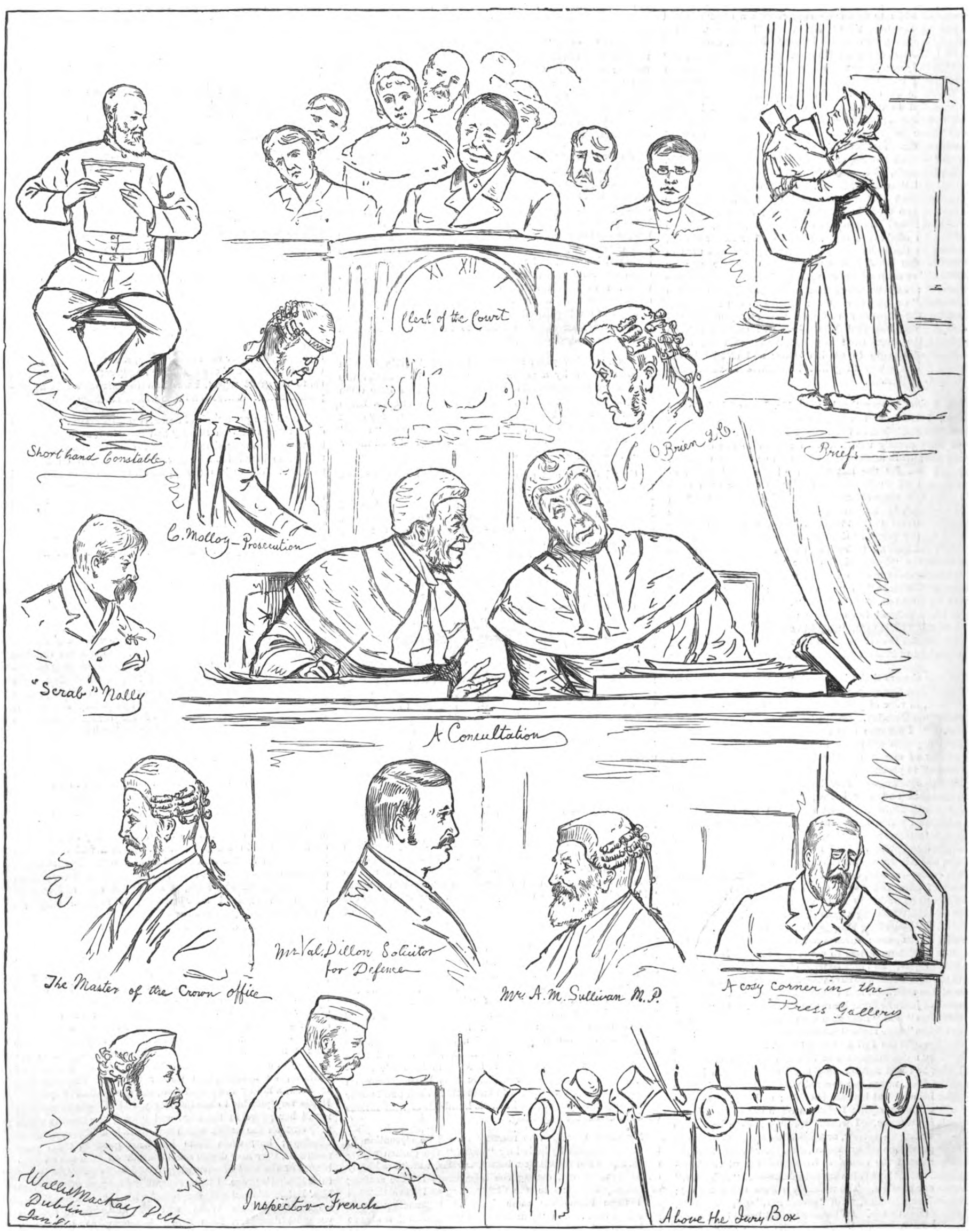
Mem.: Urbain-Dubois recommends "pains" an "bordures" of *foie gras à la Régence*. I had a Belgian cook once who used to make exquisite cutlets of *foie gras* in shapes with sham shanks, somewhat akin to the famous Russian "côtelettes à la Pojarski." She was a real *cordon bleu*, this lady from Flanders, only she had a weakness for imbibing something stronger than sarsaparilla, and for leaving lighted candles in bed; and one night she nearly set the house on fire; so, to my great regret, I was fain to part with this accomplished artist. There is no rose without a thorn.

I read in a paragraph of news from Sunderland that half a dozen tramps who on Sunday had slept in the casual ward of the workhouse were charged before the magistrates with having refused to break their proper quota of stones on Monday morning. The varlets (I suppose all tramps are varlets) had the audacity to urge that they had spent the night in an uncomfortable ward without a fire; and, the blood being completely frozen in their bodies, they declined to work unless they were permitted to go near a fire, which they were not permitted to do. The Bench sent each of these reprehensibly chilly casuals to gaol for a month. They will find it warm enough there.

I am not about to "gush" or to be "sensational," (to use the cant terms) about this mid-January case. Possibly the tramps (who are, as a rule, sadly deceitful at heart) were telling fibs. Very probably the casual ward was warmed by means of a flue, or by hot-water pipes, or by some other caloric-giving apparatus. At the same time, it is obvious that the weather which we are at present enduring is disagreeably favourable to the freezing of the blood in people's bodies. On Monday night last the watchman in a large building-yard in the Gray's-inn-road, within gunshot of where I live, was frozen to death. Every night of the continuance of this awful wintry visitation there will be people who (unless timely aid be extended to them) will die from cold and destitution in the stony-hearted streets. Therefore, to those who have the means of giving to the poor, but who lack the time or have not the vocation to seek out and discriminate in individual cases of distress, I would most deferentially suggest that the offices of the Society for the Organisation of Charity and the Repression of Mendicity are in Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.; that the bureau of the admirable Society for the Relief of Distress is in King-street, St. James's, and that of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association in Regent-street; and that the Secretary and Honorary Secretaries of these three beneficent institutions have, in a conjoint communication to the papers, signified their willingness to cope with the appalling and daily increasing misery in our midst if they are liberally supported by the donations of the charitable community.

On Monday last, in the pretty graveyard of picturesque old Hendon church, were laid to rest the remains of poor Mrs. Bateman, sometime (after the death of her worthy husband) director of the Lyceum Theatre, and at the time of her lamented death lessee and manager of the New Sadler's Wells Theatre. It was a bitter drive over the frozen roads to Hendon; but we should have been very miserable had we not tendered the last tribute of loving respect to the memory of a most accomplished lady, an intelligent woman of business, an indefatigable worker in a not very thankful vocation, a kindly and genial soul, and the fondest of mothers. It was very pitiable to see her fair young daughters weeping round her grave in the snow and kissing the flowers which they cast on the coffin, which was already a hillock of floral offerings; but, when Time has been good to these poor mourners, they may derive some consolation from the remembrance of the host of sorrowing friends who gathered round their Mother's grave. I learn that, in accordance with the late Mrs. Bateman's earnestly-expressed wish, the future management of Sadler's Wells will be undertaken by her youngest daughter, Miss Isabel Bateman, so long associated with her parent in the conduct of the theatre. Years before Miss Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) came to delight and astonish us all in "Leah," I remember her as one of the bright and clever "Bateman Children;" and her sisters I am glad to have known since they were quite little girls playing in their parents' pleasant house at Brooklyn, New York. And I hope with all my heart that the bitterness of this bereavement will be assuaged, and that these ladies will all prosper exceedingly long after I am under the daisies. G. A. S.

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SKETCHES AT THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 78.

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GREENWICH OBSERVATORY: PHOTOGRAPHING THE TEMPERATURE; METHOD OF READING DEEP-SUNK THERMOMETERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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OFFICERS KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Captain James MacSwiney, of the 94th Regiment, died from his wounds received in the disastrous engagement with the Dutch Transvaal insurgents, while marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria, on Dec. 20. He was born in 1854, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and entered the Army, as Lieutenant, in November, 1875, from the 2nd Middlesex Militia. He obtained a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and was appointed Instructor of Musketry to his regiment in 1878. He served all through the Zulu War, and was present at Ulundi. He afterwards served in the campaign against Sekukuni, and obtained his captaincy on Dec. 1, last year. He was a gallant and efficient officer, whose loss is deplored not by his regiment, but by a large circle of friends.

Lieutenant Herbert Augustine Christopher Harrison, the senior Lieutenant of the regiment, who was killed in the same action, entered the Army in 1877, and became Adjutant of the 94th in October, 1879, after the termination of the war in Zululand. One who knew Lieutenant Harrison speaks of him as a gallant and efficient officer, who will be deeply regretted by his regiment. Lieutenant Harrison was third son of the late Rev. C. R. Harrison, Vicar of North Curry, Somersetshire. He entered the Army in February, 1876. At the time of his death he was senior Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. In our portrait, from a photograph some years ago, he wears the cap of the 89th Regiment, in which he at first served.

Captain Alexander Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fusiliers), who is reported to have been killed in action at Potchef-stroom, obtained his first commission in the Army Dec. 18, 1867; became a Lieutenant (by purchase) May 10, 1871; and a Captain Nov. 12, 1878. He served with his regiment in the Zulu war of 1879, and in the operations against Sekukuni, including the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold.

The portrait of Captain MacSwiney is from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, of Bond-street; that of Captain Falls, from one by Mr. Beattie, of Preston; and that of Lieutenant Harrison, from one by Mr. C. D. Wootton, of Taunton.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A GOVERNMENT ARMOURY AT SALFORD.

All England was startled, on Saturday morning, by the news that a Fenian attempt had been made the evening before to blow up the armoury connected with the Infantry Barracks at Salford, adjacent to Manchester. Shortly before six o'clock the neighbourhood was startled by a loud explosion in the butcher's meat store of the barracks, immediately adjoining the armoury, in which are stored, in addition to the arms of the regiment, a number of rifles belonging to the four Manchester regiments of Volunteers, about 5000 weapons altogether. The explosion was exceedingly violent, destroying the shed, and scattering rubbish for several hundred yards. A woman and a boy passing at the time were seriously hurt. The boy died on Sunday night. There seems to be little doubt that dynamite was used for the explosion, and, as the neighbourhood is principally inhabited by Irish, the matter assumes a Fenian character. The armoury is not much injured, so that the object has not been attained. The investigations of the police and the military, and the evidence they have been able to obtain, confirm the impression that the explosion was a deliberate outrage. There are circumstances which point with some clearness to the object in view as the destruction of the armoury, although the authors seem to have been misled as to the part of the building in which the arms were stored, and this suggestion, in its turn, would indicate strangers as authors of the outrage, or at any rate persons who are not very familiar with the barracks. The barracks occupy a considerable area of ground abutting upon Regent-road, from which entrance is obtained. Behind the barracks is a blank boundary wall four or five yards in height. Against this wall, inside the barrack yard, is a long lean-to shed. The shed is divided by partition walls into three compartments, used respectively as a linen store, a meat store, and an armoury. In the boundary wall, and only about a yard from the ground, there are a number of strong iron grids built into the brickwork for the purpose of ventilating the sheds. The explosion occurred close to the last grid in the meat store, and close to the partition wall of the armoury, into which, probably, it was thought the grid entered. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the next grid bears marks of attempts to remove it. The canister which was found in the débris was, it is supposed, introduced through the grid near which the explosion occurred, the grid having first been removed, and fired by means of a fuse. It should be remembered that on the night on which the explosion occurred there was a dense fog over the whole district, and the persons who committed the outrage would have no need to fear interruption.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Several Illustrations of the different sets of apparatus provided at the Royal Observatory, for meteorological as well as for astronomical purposes, have appeared in this Journal during the past twelvemonth. Those which find place in the Magnetic Observatory Department, under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis, are not less worthy of notice. In the underground chambers here, called "the Magnetic Basement," the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are made to register themselves by photography; the declination and variation of the compass, the variations of horizontal magnetic force, and those of vertical magnetic force, each by separate instruments; but the mode of registration is the same in each of these three cases. The magnet carries a mirror, and a special lamp is provided, the light of which, passing through a slit, falls upon the mirror, and is reflected from it to a cylinder turned by clockwork, in front of which is placed a lens to bring the beam of light to a focus before reaching the prepared photographic paper that is wrapped round the cylinder. The photographic negatives formed on this paper, being removed from day to day, are then developed by the ordinary process of photography. This system of magnetic registration has been going on at the Royal Observatory since 1847, formerly in the upper room, but was removed about sixteen years ago to the underground basement, for the sake of a more uniform temperature. The three principal magnets rest each upon a solid brick pier built up from the ground beneath, and having no contact with the surrounding building. There is a separate arrangement for measuring the earth-currents of magnetism. The barometer, and likewise the thermometer, are here also made to register their own variations respectively, by a suitable application of photography. Our Illustration shows this operation being applied to one of the thermometers in the courtyard.

In this courtyard behind the Magnetic Observatory building are the four deep-sunk thermometers, having their bulbs placed at different depths below the surface of the ground; one at the depth of 3 ft., one at 6 ft., one at 12 ft., and one at 24 ft. The variations of temperature indicated by these thermometers respectively are daily noted and recorded, which operation is the subject of one of our present Illustrations. The greater uniformity of temperature, throughout the year, at the greater depth, is of course to be expected; and the range of temperature at 24 ft. underground is but one or two degrees. It is remarkable, however, that the periods of highest and lowest temperature are very different, at or near the surface, and at a considerable depth underground; so that, whereas July is the hottest time of the year above, the hottest time is November as indicated by the deep-sunk thermometer 24 ft. below the surface of the earth. We may suppose—but this conjecture is not of scientific authority—that the accumulated heat of all the summer months remains deep in the earth, becoming still more intense during the autumn season.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' HORSE-SHOE AT OAKHAM.

During the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Normanton Park—which we illustrated on Saturday last—the Princess drove with Lady Aveland to Oakham, on Thursday, Jan. 13, and paid a visit to the ancient Castle, on the inner walls of which building are nailed numerous horse-shoes, the gift, or rather the toll, of various Royal and noble personages. A large horse-shoe of steel, perfect in shape and of elegant workmanship, had been made at Lord Aveland's works at Normanton, for the Princess's use; but, as it was not quite completed on the 13th, she was unable to take it with her. She, however, examined the other horse-shoes in the Castle Hall, and chose the position in which she desired her own horse-shoe to be fixed, which is over the large one that is ascribed to the gift of Queen Elizabeth.

A few notes on this subject may prove interesting. The Castle Hall, otherwise called the Shire-Hall, from its having been adapted (very inadequately) to the purposes of the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, is one of the best-preserved and most beautiful examples of domestic architecture to be found in the whole kingdom. With the exception of ruined walls and various earthworks, this hall is the only portion that remains of the ancient castle, and was probably its banquet-hall. It has a centre with aisles, having four bays, the arches being semicircular, and the capitals of the Norman pillars somewhat Corinthianesque in treatment. The window jambs are decorated with dog-tooth ornaments, the corbels are carved with quaint devices, and all the details are worthy of close study. The style of the architecture is of that period when the Norman was merging into the Early English. Its original roof may have been semicircular; its present roof was put up by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who owned Burley-on-the-Hill House, near Oakham; and the entire building, the roof alone excepted, evidently remains unaltered since the day when it was built, in the reign of Henry the Second, by Walkelin de Ferrars, son of the first Earl.

The title of Farrier, Ferrier, or Ferrator was bestowed upon the *faber ferrarius* who shod the horses; and, either in Norman-French or in some other shape, was in use in the time of William the Conqueror. One of his knights was Henry de Farrariis, or Ferrers, to whom he gave Tutbury, in Staffordshire; he was Master of the Horse to the Duke of Normandy, and chief of his farriers or shoeing-smiths. His descendant, Robert, Earl Ferrers, in the time of Stephen, bore for his arms (says Guillim) "argent, six horse-shoes sable;" and the present Earl has, for one of the supporters in his coat-of-arms, a reindeer charged on the shoulder with a horse-shoe. Walkelin de Ferrars, who built the Hall of Oakham Castle, was permitted—the privilege being extended to his descendants—to claim, as a mark of territorial power, a shoe from the horse of every titled person on first passing through Oakham. The bailiff of the manor had the power to stop that person's horse, and to remove one of its shoes, and to nail it upon the Castle gate; but, if a fee was paid him, he would forego his right to take off the shoe, and would provide another in its place. The donor's name was usually inscribed on this votive horse-shoe, the size of which was, at one time, regulated by the amount of the fee; so that, the more liberal the *honorarium*, the larger the horse-shoe. At the present day, the fee, or rather "tip," has varied from one to ten pounds.

Evelyn, in 1654, noted in his Diary that he rode "through Oakham, a pretty town in Rutlandshire, famous for the tenure of the Barons, who held it by the taking off of a shoe from every nobleman's horse that passed with his Lord through the street, unless redeemed with a certain piece of money. In token of this are certain gilded shoes nailed on the castle gate." Many of these shoes were stolen in the last century, or were used over again for a second donor; and, in 1872, when new gates were placed in the building, all the remaining shoes were removed to the interior of the building, with the exception of two that are placed on the doors as the badge of the county of Rutland. Of the shoes seen by Evelyn probably only three remain—unless we accept the genuineness of Queen Elizabeth's horse-shoe; they bear the names of Earl Gainsborough, Henry Montague, and Earl Grey. Blount, in his "Jocular Tenures," speaks of the horse-shoe tribute to the Ferrars, and says that, with members of the Royal family, the horse-shoe must be of silver; and that a Duke of York once paid a silver horse-shoe to Lord Ferrars.

Among the horse-shoes, specially noticed by the Princess of of Wales, was that given by her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, Sept. 21, 1833; and those presented by the Duchess of Kent (same date), the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. (on his visit to Lord Aveland's grandfather, at Normanton Park, Jan. 7, 1814), Frederic, Duke of York (1778), Duke of Cumberland (1808), Duke of Cambridge (1843), and the Duchess of Teck (on her visit to Lord Aveland, January, 1874). Other horse-shoes have been given by the Earl of Cardigan (1667), Lord Ipswich (1687), Lord Guildford (1690), Lady Percy (1771), with more modern horse-shoes by the Duke of Wellington (1838), Earls Fitzwilliam, Gainsborough, Spencer, Dudley, Aylesford, Dartmouth, Berners, Harborough, and Lonsdale; Marquisses of Exeter, Cholmondeley, and Tweedale; and Lords Aveland, Calthorpe, Ipswich, Guildford, Wensleydale, Denham, Mansfield, Redesdale, Campbell, Sondes, Hardwick, Vivian, Lyndhurst, Forester, Methuen, Garvagh, and Willoughby de Eresby.

Concerning the horse-shoe given by this last mentioned nobleman—who lived at Grimsthorpe Castle, visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Jan. 12, and illustrated in our last Number, it became an article of popular faith that the shoe was of solid gold, instead of which it was merely a gilded shoe of his Lordship's favourite horse "Clinker." In 1846, the "golden" shoe was missed from its accustomed place, stolen, doubtless, by some thief who credited the popular story. Nothing more was heard of it for the next two years; when, in 1858, on the morning of the day when Lord Campbell's horse-shoe was added to the collection, the Bailiff of Oakham received, by rail, a parcel containing the missing shoe, with a request that an advertisement be inserted in the *Standard*, "Clinker is back." A poem which accompanied the shoe proves the thief to have been an educated as well as an "ingenious gentleman;" but the affair remains a mystery to this day.

Despite the sudden fall of snow on Tuesday night, the Prince, with Lord Aveland, drove over to Grimsthorpe Castle early on Wednesday morning, and was followed, later in the day, by Lady Aveland and the Princess, four carriages-and-four being used for the party. Luncheon was had in the state dining-room, where hangs the Gobelin tapestry, described in our last week's account of Grimsthorpe; the gold plate was used, and the Princess was taken through all the chief rooms, and was delighted with the numerous works of art that they contain, and the historical and Royal portraits mentioned by us last week. The Royal party had also tea at the Castle, and did not leave there till after dusk.

On Thursday morning the Princess suffered from neuralgia in the face; but she was able to drive from Normanton to Oakham in the afternoon in a carriage-and-four, with outriders, and reached the Castle at 3.45, in company with Lady Aveland, Lady Castlereagh, and Miss Knollys. She was received by G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P., Lord of the Manor; the Right Hon. G. J. Noel, M.P.; Lady Augusta Noel, and others. After looking at the Horse-shoes, the Princess went to the parish church, a large and beautiful building, restored, in 1859, at a cost of upwards of £6000, under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott. She was received by the Vicar, to whom she expressed her pleasure at the beauty of the building, which was gay with its Christmas decorations. Mr. H. Nicholson played the National Anthem on the organ. The Princess then paid a visit to the Hon. Hugh Lowther, whose wife, Lady Grace Lowther, is a younger sister of Lady Aveland. Oakham was gay with flags and devices, and the Princess was warmly welcomed. The last Royal visit to this county-town was when our Queen, as Princess Victoria, passed through it, in 1833.

The Princess's neuralgia prevented her from leaving Normanton on Friday to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Finch, at Burley-on-the-Hill, where the weather also had prevented the special meet of the Cottesmore Hounds. The Princess had recovered by the evening, and the ball at Normanton went off with the greatest success.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess drove with Lord Aveland to Stamford, in an open carriage-and-four, and received a most enthusiastic welcome; proceeding to Burghley for luncheon, which was given to a large party in the grand room known as Queen Victoria's Hall. Previous to luncheon, the Prince and Princess were taken by the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter around the house, and shown the suite of rooms that were occupied by the Queen and Prince Consort, Queen Elizabeth's room, and the priceless treasures of art with which the building is filled. The Royal party left for London at 4.20, by special train.

The Prince shot on each of the four days of his visit, and enjoyed great sport on each day; the shooting at Grimsthorpe being unusually good at the "Oaks," the wood near to the keeper's, and more especially in the Bishop Hall wood, at the spot shown in our Illustration last week. The Prince, who had three guns, did his full share of the work, assisted by Lords Aveland and Carington, Colonel Teesdale, and two other guns. When Mr. Roots, the head keeper, counted the game at the end of the day, the number was 1311, including 987 pheasants; and more game was picked up on the next day.

Altogether, the Royal visit to Normanton Park was a great success, and is a memorable event in the annals of Rutland.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

We publish some additional "Sketches in Court," with the following commentary by our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay:—

"I have put together some pages of my sketch-book which, in an incongruous manner, give some idea of the leading or most notable people to be seen from day to day in the Court of Queen's Bench, at the Four Courts, Dublin.

"The consultation of the two Judges, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, is an occurrence of frequent repetition during the controversies of the various counsel for the prosecution and the defence.

"The benign visage of the Clerk of the Court beams down upon the proceedings of the Court, from the front of the gallery, with as much sweetness now as it did upon the first day of these tedious trials.

"Every morning, before the Court has assembled, the bulky brief-bags of the many lawyers engaged are carried in by women, who are popularly known in legal chambers, as in Trinity College, by the brief appellation of 'skips.'

"The stalwart constable, who is being cross-examined on his shorthand notes, is one of many such witnesses who, by the ingenuity of Inspector French—he may be found at the bottom of the page as he is in court constantly taking notes—have mastered the useful art of phonetic stenography. Inspector French has so far developed the detective system amongst the Irish Constabulary that he now occupies an important office of his own in Dublin Castle, where he will, no doubt, mature this particular branch of peace protection.

"The faces of the different Counsel for the prosecution and for the defence are dotted about in a higgledy-piggledy manner that, perhaps, best describes the character of the whole business. Amongst them, however, let me point out Mr. John Fox Goodman, 'The Master of the Crown Office,' to whose untiring efforts may be attributed the comfort of the lawyers, the press, and the general public, who have attended the courts during these trials.

"I find the face of 'Scrab' Nally (why 'Scrab' I cannot say) nestling below the feet of the constable. Mr. Nally seems to have spent his time between sedition and 'squaring the authorities.' He is a subject of much humour in court, but of little value for or against the traversers who are arraigned, and who will shortly be convicted or acquitted in the cause of Irish Land Leagueism."

The speech of Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., for the defence of Mr. Parnell and others, began on Thursday last week, and continued next day. Witnesses for the defence, but only a few, were called on Monday, to prove the distressed condition of the Irish tenantry in 1879, when the Land League was formed. Mr. M'Laughlin, Q.C., then addressed the jury for one of the "traversers," Mr. Brennan. On Tuesday, Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., made his speech for another, namely Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. On Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Curran made his speech for Messrs. Walsh, Harris, and Nally; and Mr. Nolan, for Mr. Sexton, M.P. The trial might possibly be concluded this week, or early next week.

The *Citizen* Almanack, embellished with portraits of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, contains a great mass of information concerning the civic, benevolent, and other institutions of the City. Sir Joseph Causton and Sons have issued their Almanack for the current year. It is tastefully mounted and framed, and the calendar is a creditable specimen of decorative printers' art.

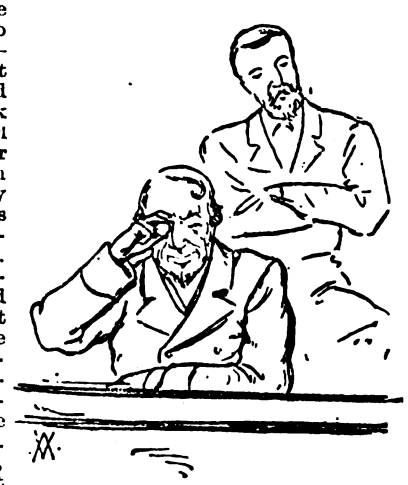
The half-yearly election of children to the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, near Croydon, took place on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel. The number of eligible candidates for the twenty vacancies—thirteen boys and seven girls—was 103. The annual subscription list showed a small increase, but an additional £2000 is required to be laid out on the building.

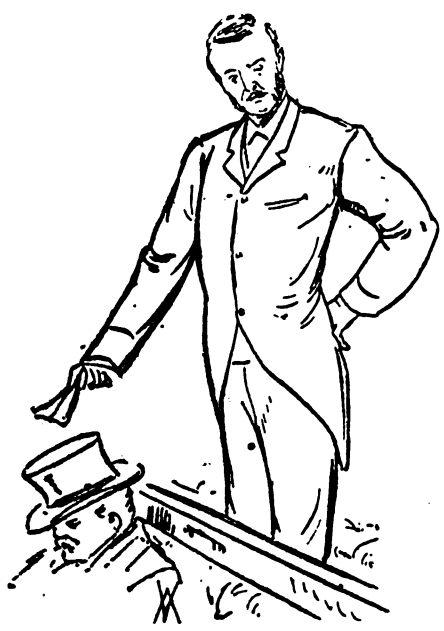
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THE SILENT MEMBER.

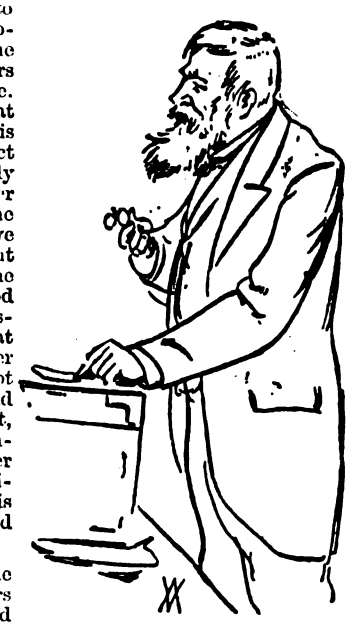
The Parliamentary deadlock, brought about by what Lord Beaconsfield might call the exuberant verbosity of the Home-Rule members from the Emerald Isle, has been felt most palpably in the House of Lords. A member strolling in from the Lower House may have observed Earl Granville disporting himself with careless ease, as if to the manner born, in the place allotted by custom to the leader; and may then have noticed the noble Lord the ex-Premier sedulously preserving a sphinx-like visage on the centre of the front Opposition bench, his attached follower, Lord Cranbrook, being usually seated next him; but a sumptuous array of empty benches, very sparsely dotted with peers, has been the general spectacle presented since the opening night of the Session. At length a noble Earl, who is, perhaps, the most amiable of peers, was driven to protest against this stagnation. Lord Fortescue on Monday gained no immediate advantage by suggesting that the Government should introduce their measures for "the better protection of life and property in Ireland" in the Upper House. Earl Granville blandly assured his "noble relative" that precedents seemed to show that the progress of the bills would be hindered rather than accelerated by the adoption of the proposal. Replying to Lord Redesdale's novel recommendation of a "constitutional despotism," to be ushered in by a message from her Majesty introducing a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, the Lord Chancellor waved the quaint notion aside, but significantly hinted that it might become the duty of the Executive Government to exceed the ordinary course of the law, and seek the sanction of Parliament afterwards. Are there not other Ministerial bills, however, that might fitly be brought before the Lords first? Earl Spencer on Monday secured the first reading of a measure for the prevention of floods—a bill particularly seasonable in view of the deplorable distress occasioned in South London by Tuesday's overflow of the Thames—and Lord Selborne had the satisfaction of passing the Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill. But has not the Cabinet its Bankruptcy Bill ready for the consideration of their Lordships?

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been driven by the golden silence of the House of Lords to pay one of his rare visits to the Chamber of—silvern speech? It had been observed on Thursday week that the noble Earl was not altogether exhilarated in "another place" by Lord Northbrook's platitudes respecting naval cadets. Hearing his confidential scout, Lord Rowton, report that diversion was to be had in the Commons, Lord Beaconsfield presumably sniffed the battle from afar. He, at any rate, appears to have lost no time in assuming his long overcoat, and in accompanying Lord Rowton to the crowded Peers' Gallery of the Lower House. There (in about the same seat he occupied when he commiserated Sir Stafford Northcote towards the close of the twenty-six hours' sitting which ended at 6.10 p.m. on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877), the ex-Premier snugly ensconced himself on the front bench, having his inseparable "Gil Blas" immediately behind him, and manifestly took a lively interest in the incident then engaging the attention of a well-attended House. The complacent leader of the infinitesimal "Fourth Party," Lord Randolph Churchill, had airily risen to inquire (punctuating his queries, as it were, with many angular gestures) "whether, in view of the critical state of Ireland, the Irish Government intends to cancel Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave"? Thereupon, the excitable Home Rule members for Ireland were in a ferment. Their leader, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, was equal to the occasion. Many visitors to the House have been surprised to find the young Irish agitator so quiet in manner, so deliberate in delivery, so little like a typical democratic leader as the hon. member for the City of Cork is. Scrutinised closely through his little pocket eye-glass by Lord Beaconsfield (who seemed hugely amused by the episode), Mr. Parnell instantly rose to put a pungent counter-question to Lord Churchill. This being declared out of order by the Speaker, the slender captain of the Home Rulers (not improved in personal appearance by the loss of his beard) was not to be denied, and obtained his triumph over the ornamental member of the Fourth Party by asking Mr. Forster "whether Mr. Davitt was not a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave during the time the late Government was in office, and the noble Lord's father was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland?"—a query the badgered Irish Secretary was bound to answer in the affirmative, aptly signifying, at the same time, that the Government had their eyes on the gentleman in question.





Mr. Forster, weighed down by the seriousness of the crisis in Ireland, is wont to answer the manifold parochial questions put by the irrepressible Home Rulers with scrupulous care. Whether, seeing that obstruction to business is plainly the main object for which he is persistently cross-examined at greater and greater length, the blunt and unimaginative Secretary of Ireland might not materially curtail the unduly protracted period for the torture of Ministers, is a suggestion that may not be altogether thrown away. If not wit, that which is said to be the soul of it, brevity, might be employed by Mr. Forster to shorten the preliminary business which is now intolerably prolonged for a set purpose.

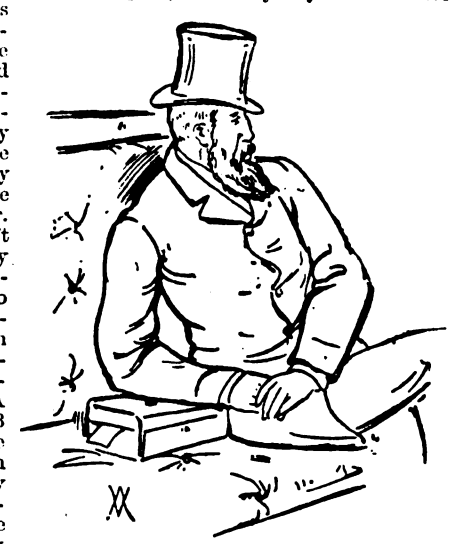


Mr. Parnell and the group of zealous followers who throng the second and third benches below the gangway on the Opposition side have at last, however, overtaxed the patience of a forbearing House. Unusual indulgence had been shown Mr. Parnell in permitting the wearisome debate on his amendment to the Address to be prolonged till Friday se'nnight. Then his amendment against "suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people" was negatived by a majority of 378—435 to 57. But when, on Monday, Mr. Justin M'Carthy initiated a fresh week of Irish debate by moving the addition to the Address of the following paragraph:—

And humbly to pray her Majesty to refrain from using the naval, military, and constabulary forces of the Crown in enforcing ejectments for non-payment of rent in Ireland until the measures proposed to be submitted to her Majesty with regard to the ownership of land in Ireland have been decided upon by Parliament,

Mr. Gladstone fairly roused the House by his vigorous denunciation of the Fabian tactics of the Home-Rule party. The Prime Minister (who was cheered on his reappearance for the first time since his recovery from his cold) remorselessly demonstrated the unreasonable nature of Mr. M'Carthy's proposition; and emphatically indorsed by the House was the point that "if evictions are the main cause of crime in Ireland, let us proceed to legislate on the subject of the land laws." In answer to this, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Parnell insisted that eviction on a large scale would take place this year in Ireland were the amendment not adopted; that bloodshed would be provoked; and Mr. Parnell candidly admitted that a separate Parliament for Ireland was the goal of his ambition. The Speaker, it may be remarked, was stimulated to restrain the discursiveness of Irish members; and Sir Stafford Northcote warmly protested against the assumption by Mr. Parnell of "a power equal to the Queen."

The Marquis of Hartington, who is justly held to have improved his position considerably since he has displayed more Parliamentary backbone as deputy leader of the House, firmly took up the reins when Mr. Gladstone left on Monday night, and manfully tried to drive the legislative coach over the obstacle of obstruction. A majority of 183 supported the noble Lord in his effort to stay the adjournment. But he subsequently permitted the discussion to drag its slow length over Tuesday night, when Mr. Justin M'Carthy's amendment was rejected by 164—201 to 37—the reduction of the Home-Rule minority being to some extent attributable to the secession of Mr. Shaw, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and other Home-Rule members from the Parnell wing of the party.



The Speaker offered Irish members yet another warning on Wednesday. Mr. Dawson's introduction of a fresh amendment to the Address, praying that a bill assimilating the Irish borough franchise to that of England, was the provocation. Indorsing Mr. Gladstone's opinion, the Speaker deemed it necessary to remind Mr. Dawson that if his example were generally followed "the Address to the Crown would not be moved and carried within the compass of a "Session." Mr. Forster showed the Government favoured the extension of the Irish borough franchise at a more opportune time. Yet even this rational statement did not suffice to prevent the Irish Brigade from entering into a fresh exposition of grievances. Parliament, it is clear, must master the irreconcilable Left; or the Home Rulers will master Parliament.

Captain Gilden, the treasurer and honorary secretary of the Afghan War Relief Fund, makes another appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans of all those who lost their lives in Afghanistan since the commencement of the war in 1878. He states that although the existence of the fund is little known, private applications have already been made by those who are in this country from 22 officers' widows with 48 children, and 42 men's widows with 77 children. The subscriptions received to the present date amount to £2280. In the late Zulu war the numbers entitled to relief were:—Ten officers' widows with twenty-two children, and eighty men's widows with 120 children. For these the public generously responded to the amount of over £29,000. The committee feel confident that the public will, with the above returns (however incomplete) before them, make a hearty response.

MUSIC.

Herr Jean Becker made his reappearance, after many years' interval, at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, when he sustained the leading violin part in Schubert's quartet in D minor, and played Rüst's sonata in the same key for violin solo (with pianoforte accompaniment). The violinist's resonant tone and skilful execution were successfully displayed in each instance. The other members of the quartet party were, as usual, MM. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Marie Krebs played, with much effect, Beethoven's solo sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," and also took the pianoforte part in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor. Mr. E. Lloyd sang with fine style Haydn's "In native worth" and Signor Piatti's serenade "Awake, awake!" (with the composer's violoncello obbligato accompaniment). At the evening concert of Monday last the quartet party was the same as on Saturday, and Mdlle. Krebs was again the solo pianist. The quartets were Schumann's in A minor, and Haydn's in D major, from op. 64. Mdlle. Krebs played, as her solo piece, Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," and was associated with Signor Piatti in Schumann's "Stücke im Volkston," for piano and violoncello. Mdlle. Friedlander was the vocalist.

At last week's London Ballad Concert the following new songs were successfully given:—"The First Letter" (J. L. Molloy), "The Last Watch" (Pinsuti), and "The Children of the City" and "Little Ben Lee" (both by S. Adams). These were rendered, respectively, by Miss M. Davies, Mr. Maas, Madame Patey, and Mr. Maybrick. The third of the evening concerts of this year took place on Wednesday, when a varied programme was announced, associated with the names of Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick as solo vocalists, and the South London Choral Association in various part-songs.

Miss Josephine Agabeg (pianist) gave a concert at Steinway Hall on Monday evening with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

A special service was held at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday evening, when portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" were performed.

The fourth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—directed by Mr. Barnby—took place on Thursday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were performed—the solo singers announced having been Misses A. Marriott, Thorndike, and Hope Glenn, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. R. Hilton. Mr. Carrodus's concert—including his performance of violin solos by various masters—also took place on Thursday evening, at St. James's Hall.

On the following evening the Sacred Harmonic Society gave the third performance of its forty-ninth season. The programme having comprised Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" music. The principal solo singers were to be Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge; the recitation of the text of "Athalie" having been assigned to Mr. C. Fry.

On Tuesday evening next the anniversary of the birthday of Burns will be celebrated by Scotch concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. At the former Madame Christine Nilsson and other eminent vocalists are to appear; for the other occasion Mr. Sims Reeves and his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, are announced as among the principal artists.

"LOLA, THE BELLE OF BACCARATO."

This piece—produced at the Olympic Theatre on Saturday last—like many of its kind that have recently appeared, belongs rather to the class of opéra-bouffe than to that of opéra-comique, its humour and importance consisting more in the fun of stage action and incidents than in its music. The drama is cleverly written by Mr. Frank Marshall. The scene is laid in the principality of Baccarato, on the shores of the Adriatic. Prince Alexis, who is in want of money, turns part of his palace into a gambling-saloon, and attracts to Baccarato a number of visitors, including Mr. Vere de Vere, proprietor of a "society journal," entitled *Virtue*. Here also arrives the Senorita Lola de Florez, en route to England, with a view to becoming a "professional beauty." The Prince and Vere de Vere both wish to marry Lola, who has made a wonderful coup at the tables, under the direction of her princely and literary advisers. While these two are scheming against each other a Mexican, Edgardo de Toros, appears and claims Lola as his affianced bride. The rest of the plot can be told in few words. Edgardo, who is banished, declares that he will return when least expected. The two rivals plot against each other during a fête given in honour of the Prince's approaching marriage, he believing that he has won Lola for himself. Edgardo returns, disguised as the Marquez di Castello di Spagna, breaks the bank, causes a mutiny in the army and a rebellion among the populace, dethrones the Prince, and reigns in his stead.

The music (by Signor Orsini), without being original or specially comic in style, is pleasingly melodious throughout. Among the most successful pieces were Lola's air, "I'm a guileless child;" that for Edgardo, "Once more my arms," the finale to the first act; the solo for Lola, in the second act, "Jewels fit for any Queen;" the quintet in the same act; Edgardo's air, "Oh, has she forgotten the days of our childhood?" and the duet for him and Lola, "Love me."

The piece has been well placed on the stage, and its representation is altogether effective, the characters being efficiently sustained by Miss E. Loveday (Lola), Miss Everard (Lola's aunt), Mr. Rosenthal (the Prince), Mr. Walsham (Edgardo), Mr. De Lange (Vere de Vere), and others.

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., has been offered the post of Inspector of Factories by the Home Secretary, but has declined its acceptance, on the ground that his duty to his constituency and to the trades' interests with which he is connected forbids him to resign his seat in Parliament.

Under the direction of the National Skating Association, the Amateur Skating Championship of England race came off on Monday at Grantchester, Cambridge, in the presence of a very large company. In the amateur race Norman skated well, and for the second year won the championship; Webber, the Tebbutts, and Rolph proving themselves formidable opponents. In the Open race the champion won.

There have been great rejoicings this week at the Jews' Free School to celebrate the attainment by Mr. Walter de Rothschild, eldest son of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., of the age of thirteen, at which age a ceremony similar to that of confirmation is celebrated by orthodox Israelites. Presents have been distributed to all the 3000 pupils of the school and to the teachers by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, and entertainments provided for the children in four batches on successive evenings. Tons of cake and fruit were bought for the feasts.

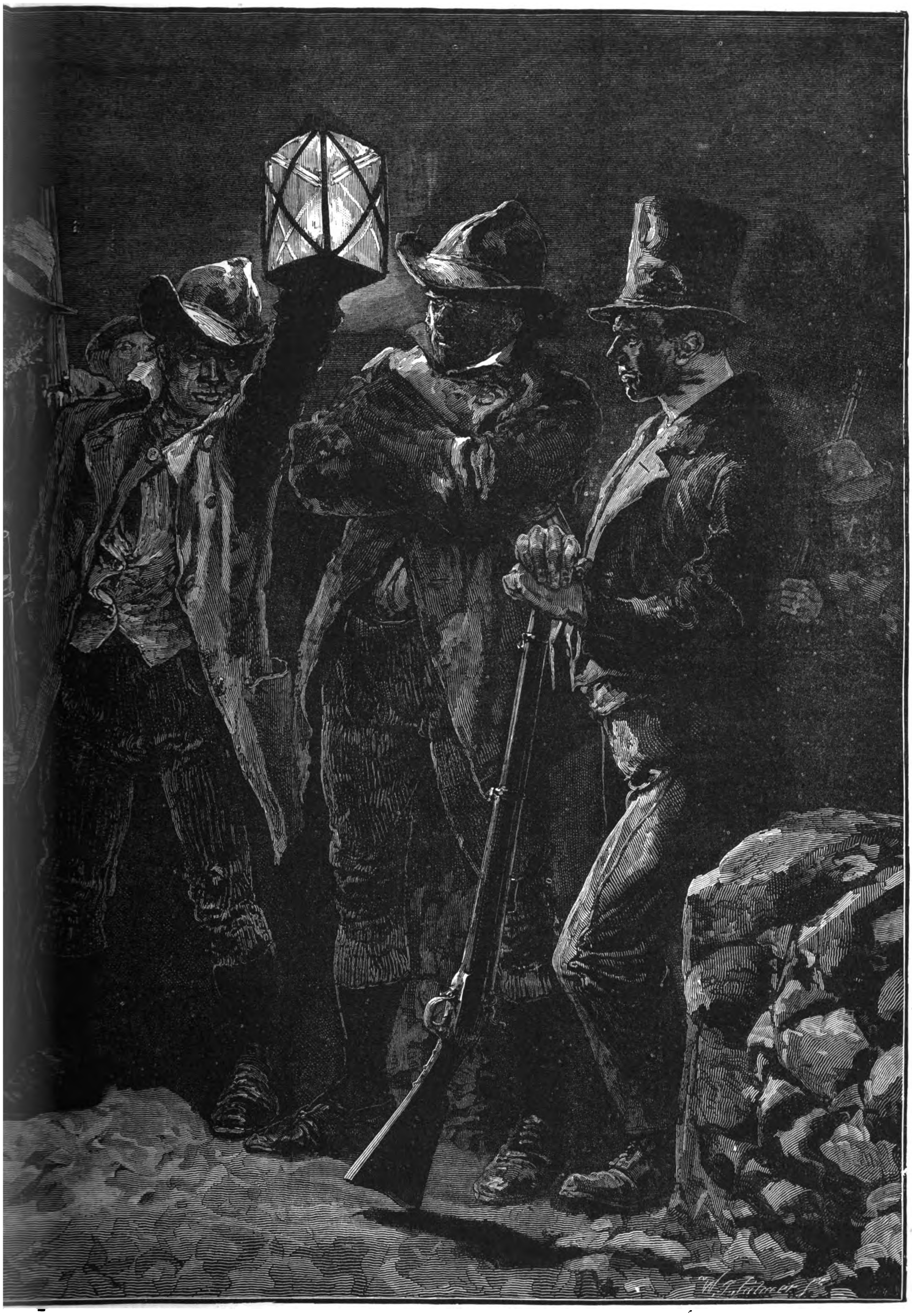
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DISTURBED IRELAND: A VISIT FI

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RORY OF THE HILLS.

The terrible name, "Rory of the Hills," which has frequently been used as an impersonation of popular vengeance in threatening letters meant to intimidate the victims of Irish agrarian conspiracy, reminds us of "Captain Swing," in England fifty or sixty years ago, supposed to be the commander of an unlimited gang of incendiaries, who vowed destruction to the farmers' barns and cornricks. But the reality is too surely present and powerful in many parts of western Ireland at this unhappy time; and we all know, from the daily reports of fresh outrages perpetrated in the name of the Land League, if not by its direct instigation, that "Rory of the Hills" is not a mere bogey or bugbear, and that grievous acts of cruelty and mischief have often attended the nocturnal visits of his myrmidons to the homesteads and farms of those who resist the illegal mandates of that association. Our Artist has delineated an exciting incident of this kind, in which a sturdy farmer, whom we should take for a Scotchman, with his wife hanging upon his arm and imploring him not to be rash, confronts the band of ruffians at his house-door, and sternly expostulates against their ruthless malice; but we fear that his arguments will have little effect.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty gave an audience to Earl Granville on Thursday week, the Earl afterwards dining with the Royal family. The next day General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder arrived at Osborne and joined the Queen's dinner circle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived last Saturday, and the Empress Eugénie, with Mdlle. Louise Rouher and the Duc de Bassano, dined with her Majesty. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen and the Royal family have had some sleighing; and the younger members have skated. Princess Louise of Lorne has left Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Sandringham last Saturday from Normanton. The Prince came to London on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have visited the studio of Mr. Oswald Brierly, to see his picture of Lord Henry Seymour in the Rainbow sinking a galleon of the Spanish Armada at the engagement off Gravelines, 1588. The picture is one of the Armada series being painted by Mr. Brierly for the Hon. W. J. Clarke, of Melbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, before leaving town for Osborne, had some skating at Prince's Grounds, and also went to St. James's Theatre.

Prince Leopold has been to see the Midgets.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée at one o'clock on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

The Queen of Sweden, attended by the Countess Electra and Countess Wedel Jarlsberg, and the Lord Chamberlain, Baron Heckenstone, left Flushing on Thursday week by the Zeeland Steam-Ship Company's steamer Princess Elizabeth, and, on arriving at Queenborough the next morning, proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Herne-hill, where the saloon-carriage in which the Royal party travelled was attached to a London and South-Western train en route for Bournemouth. Crag Head House has been taken for her Majesty, who intends spending three or four months at Bournemouth.

The Right Hon. the Speaker commenced his Parliamentary dinners on Wednesday, when, according to the usual etiquette, the leading members of the Government dined with the right hon. gentleman.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, youngest son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, with Mdlle. Marie, daughter of the late M. Perugia, of Trieste, was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Synagogue, Great Portland-street, before a crowded congregation. The entrance and corridors of the Synagogue, as well as the space before the Ark, were decorated with tasteful arrangements of evergreens, ferns, palms, azaleas, and camellias. The impressive Hebrew marriage ritual was most effectively conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green, the officiating priest, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, secretary and registrar of the Synagogue, and the Rev. MM. Hast and Keizer. The musical service was exquisitely rendered by the well-trained choir, assisted by contingents from other synagogues. The prayers and chants were recited by the officiating priest and choir, and an address to the bride and bridegroom and to the congregation followed. The bride wore a long and flowing bridal veil, and was attended by four bridesmaids, Mdlle. Beatrice de Rothschild, Miss Luna Sassoon, Miss Forbes, and Miss A. Forbes (of Newe). The holders of the bridal canopy were Baron Arthur de Rothschild, son of the late Baron Nathaniel, of Paris; M. Perugia, brother of the bride; M. E. de Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse, of Paris; and M. Lambert, of Brussels. The bridegroom was supported by Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild and Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P. The supporters of the bride were Madame Perugia, her mother, and M. G. Landauer, of Trieste, her maternal uncle. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the bridegroom's brother, was "best man." Among the company were the Prince of Wales, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and many of the most influential members of the Hebrew community.

The marriage of Count Francis Valentine Lützow, eldest son of his Excellency Count Lützow, Austrian Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, with Mdlle. Anna de Bornemann, daughter of the late Minister of Mecklenburg in Paris and Madame de Bornemann, and niece of Count and Countess Edmond Batthyany, was solemnised on Tuesday at The Oratory, Brompton. Notwithstanding the intense inclemency of the weather, a large number of the relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present on the occasion.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Beginning of Courses:—Next Week: Professor Schäfer, first of eleven lectures on the Blood, Tuesday, Jan. 25; Mr. Francis Hueffer, first of four lectures on the Troubadours, on Thursday, Jan. 27; Professor Sidney Colvin, first of four lectures on the Amazons, on Saturday, Jan. 29. The discourse on Friday next, the 28th, will be by Dr. Arthur Schuster, on the Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy.

Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, has given £40 to the funds of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street. Concurrently with the new term the eighth series of Free Popular Lectures at this college has begun, and the lecturers appearing in the list are Professors H. Morley and J. W. Hales, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and others.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor Huxley has accepted the position of Chief Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, held by the late Mr. Buckland.

We announced recently that Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, would be raised to the Peerage. It is stated that he will be known as Lord Thornhaugh.

The vacant good-service pensions for Captains, of £150 a year, have been awarded to Captain A. C. T. Heneage and Captain Thomas E. Smith.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has been fixed for Feb. 1, 2, and 3, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Goldsmiths' Company and the Grocers' Company have each made a grant of £25 to the Cabdriver's Benevolent Association, in aid of the pension fund for aged cabmen.

Mr. R. A. Boyce, for twenty-six years Deputy-Governor of Reading Goal, has been appointed governor of her Majesty's prison at Usk, in Monmouthshire.

Yesterday week the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, together with the distribution of prizes, took place under the presidency of Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., the Lord Mayor.

"Who's Who," published by Messrs. A. and H. Baily and Co., Cornhill, has made its thirty-third annual appearance. The information it contains is brought down to the latest possible date, and the size of the work is extended.

Mr. C. W. Wass, for twenty years director of the Art-Gallery at the Crystal Palace, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and a purse of two hundred guineas, in recognition of his services in the cause of art.

Mr. William Henry Nicholls, of 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking and receiving affidavits in and for the courts in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada.

It is stated that the trustees under the will of the late Mr. E. Harris, of Preston, purpose founding in that town an orphan home and a science and art school. They will expend on the first-named institution £100,000, and on the other £50,000.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in distributing the prizes won by the students of the Kidderminster School of Art, commented favourably on the growth of art-culture in the kingdom, and said that the directors of South Kensington Museum were prepared to send loans of art-produce to provincial schools.

Mr. W. Done-Bushell, treasurer to the Cardiff Infirmary, has been authorized to place the name of Mr. James H. Insole, of Ely Court, on the subscription-list towards the erection of a new infirmary in the town for £1000, and the names of Mr. Insole's two sons for £250 each.

A new industrial school at Desford, near Leicester, which has been erected at a cost of £20,000, was on Monday opened by Mr. Mundella, M.P., who, in the course of a brief address on the subject of education, pointed out the impolicy of sending juvenile offenders to prison for trivial offences.

The council of the Woolwich and Plumstead High School have unanimously elected Mr. George Turner, M.A., second master of the Loughborough Grammar School, Leicestershire, to be head master, in succession to Mr. Loftus Monroe, appointed to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has been elected president of the Essex Agricultural Society, in succession to Mr. W. Nunn; and Mr. Courtauld, M.P., has been chosen president of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture, in succession to Mr. George Allen Lowndes.

The Joseph Hume scholarship in political economy has been awarded by the council of University College to Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, L.L.A., St. Andrews, and Moral Science scholar 1877 (Cambridge higher local examination). This is the first time that this scholarship in political economy has been carried off by a lady.

In consequence of the large quantity of floating ice in the Thames, the race for the sculling championship of the world and £1000 between Hanlan, of Toronto, and Laycock, of Sydney, which was to have been rowed on Monday, has been postponed until this (Saturday) afternoon, when, if practicable, the men will be in their boats at four o'clock.

A Corporation report recently issued states the cost of the Temple Bar Memorial to be £10,690 6s. 7d. Of this £5260 is payable to Messrs. Mowlem and Co. for the foundations, scaffolding, granite work, masonry, carving, and modelling; £2152 to Mr. Boehm, R.A., for the statues in marble of the Queen and the Prince of Wales; £1081 to Mr. Birch, A.R.A., for the "Griffin" in bronze; and £1603 for the basso-relievos.

The polling for Wigan on Tuesday ended in the return of Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, the Conservative candidate, in succession to Lord Lindsay, also a Conservative, who has been called to the peerage as Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Mr. John Lancaster was the Liberal candidate. Mr. Duncan McLaren, one of the members for the city of Edinburgh, has resigned his seat.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has authorised Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C.M.G., to accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which the Khedive has conferred upon him. Mr. Albert Richard Brown has also authority to accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, which has been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., in presiding on Tuesday at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, said that, with respect to the completion of the Inner Circle, the directors had made what they considered a final proposal to the public bodies. That was under consideration, and, if rejected, they must consider the Inner Circle at an end for the present. If accepted, they would call the shareholders together.

The entries for the Kennel Club's exhibition of dogs, which opened at the Crystal Palace on Monday, comprise over 1200 dogs, including 27 bloodhounds, 84 mastiffs, 91 St. Bernards, 22 Newfoundlands, 22 deerhounds, 42 pointers, 92 setters, 53 retrievers, 100 spaniels, 180 fox terriers, 52 dachshunds, 86 sheep dogs, 9 Pomeranians, 11 poodles, 46 bulldogs, 32 bull terriers, 32 black-and-tan terriers, and 17 Skyes.

Yesterday week the Earl of Aberdeen, supported by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the opening of a coffee tavern belonging to the Coffee Palace Company (Limited). The new tavern, which is situated in High-street, Notting-hill, has a spacious hall connected with it designed for a reading and smoking room, and there are forty bed-rooms for the use of working-men at a reasonable charge.

The French National Society, founded by some of the leading French residents in London for the purpose of bringing together their fellow-countrymen either temporarily or permanently engaged in the metropolis for social, commercial, and artistic purposes, was formally opened last Saturday evening by a dinner held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by M. Etienne Ralli, the president of the society, who was supported by the Comte d'Annay, First Secretary to the French Embassy (representing M. Challemel Lacour, who was unable to attend through illness), the Lord Mayor, and 300 other gentlemen.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a series of reports from foreign countries on the working of the Clôture. The list embraces Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, United States, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. The reports are almost all of the same character, showing in each of these States the existence and practical exercise over speakers in the Legislative Chambers by the Houses themselves and by their respective presidents of a control unknown in the English House of Commons.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday, when a paper on "Pliocene Man in America," by Dr. Southall, of Virginia, United States, was read; after which the results of all recent researches on the subject were described in a paper by Dr. Dawson, F.R.S., of M'Gill College, Montreal. Professor M'Kenny Hughes (Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge), Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Mr. Mello, F.G.S., and others took part in considering the subject. Twenty new members were elected.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., addressing the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week in support of a memorial in favour of preserving Kingsland-green as an open space and recreation-ground, said that amongst the many useful works carried out by the Board their efforts in the direction of preserving open spaces would rank as high as any. The Board had under their consideration the difficulties connected with carrying out the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, and approved of the report of their works committee, who had submitted suggestions to the Home Secretary which, if carried out, would practically result in the passing of a new Act giving increased powers to the Board under the authority of the Home Department to deal with unsanitary areas.

A paper on the subject of Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic Discoveries was read last Monday evening, by Captain Markham, at the Royal Geographical Society. It stated that the Arctic Expedition, undertaken by Mr. Leigh Smith, during the summer of last year, has met with unparalleled success, and that the discovery of a navigable route to Franz-Josef Land, and of the coast trending westward and then northward, will probably open a new era in Polar discovery. The exploring steam-vessel, the Eira, 360 tons burden, was built for ice navigation, and was manned by twenty-five persons, among whom were Mr. Leigh Smith and Mr. Grant, who had made three previous Arctic voyages, while at Lerwick four Shetlanders joined the complement. They visited Spitzbergen, Amsterdam Island, and Magdalena Bay, and on July 31 commenced the attempt to advance northwards across the Barents Sea to the coast of Franz-Josef Land, which was reached on Aug. 14. "The problem," says Captain Markham, "was solved, and the route was proved to be easily navigable, which will surely lead future explorers to new and important discoveries in the Far North." After giving an interesting narrative of incidents connected with the expedition, the lecturer concluded:—"The voyage of the Eira must be pronounced to have been the most important summer cruise that has ever been made in the Arctic regions. Mr. Leigh Smith's discoveries in 1880 will form a fresh starting-point for future Polar discovery, and they thus open a new and, let us hope, a brilliant and fruitful chapter in the glorious history of Arctic exploration."

THE WEATHER.

Reports received from all parts of the country show that frost has set in with exceptional severity. In London the cold of Sunday night and Monday morning is stated to have been the severest experienced since the year 1861, 20 deg. of frost having been registered. Navigation on the Thames is almost stopped. All the available metropolitan skating-ponds were thronged. Throughout the provinces skating has been general. In the north several rivers have been frozen over, which has not happened for twenty years. On the Yorkshire moors and in Wales the snow lies to a great depth, and it is feared that many sheep must have perished.

But on Tuesday the weather was phenomenal. The state of things on that day are well set forth in the *Times* of Wednesday:—"We have heard a good deal of late about obstruction; but no such block of human business, no such closing up of the ways of the English world, has befallen us within living memory as that which has visited the South of England, and, indeed, for all we know in our sudden isolation, the whole of the British isles, in the last four-and-twenty hours. Frost we know, snow we know, gales we know, high tides we know; but it has been reserved for the 18th of January, 1881, to show what a combination of all these forces together can do to reduce the greatest city in the world to a condition of helpless isolation and inactivity. A walk across London suddenly assumed the dimensions of an Alpine adventure. The snow was as capricious in depth as that of the Grand Plateau; the biting wind laden with icy particles was no mean imitation of the *tourmente*. As to locomotion, that has been almost impossible, except to stout pedestrians or to those who could reach the underground railways. The services of the latter were legitimately dwelt upon by Sir Edward Watkin in his speech at the meeting of the Metropolitan Railway yesterday. Heavy traffic in the roads was stopped altogether, the few cabmen who plied had to protect their eyes with veils and spectacles, and here and there an omnibus might be seen plodding through the muffled streets like a Russian post crossing the steppes. Hansom cabs were driven 'tandem,' with improvised postboys sturdily braving the pitiless storm. Suburban railways were thrown out of gear, and tramcars were brought to a standstill. All this has been done, and the whole traffic of London has been stopped by a hard frost, a few hours of driving snow, and a gale of wind hardly matched in force and ferocity since the memorable squall which swept through London at the time when the ill-fated Eurydice went down in the Channel, nearly three years ago. The inhabitants of the southern shores of the Thames have also had to bear the stress of an unprecedentedly high tide. The south-east wind, piling up a flowing tide, poured the water into the low-lying districts, and brought upon them a disastrous flood laden with floating blocks of ice. More than a hundred barges are said to have been sunk, and the pier at Woolwich has been wholly washed away. Brighton, Portsmouth, and Exeter are blocked with snow, and the whole traffic of the southern and western lines is either thrown into confusion or suspended altogether. At Dover, only one packet arrived and none sailed, while those which attempted to make the passage were unable to approach the Admiralty Pier, and were forced to put to sea for safety. The Irish mail did not reach London till the afternoon. The majesty of the law itself had no immunity from mishap. The two Judges who left London yesterday morning to open the assize at Maidstone found themselves snowed up at Shoreham, just two and twenty miles from London, after seven hours' travelling."

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NEW BOOKS.

Melancholy reflections are suggested by such a book as *Across Patagonia:* by Lady Florence Dixie (Richard Bentley and Son); or, if not by the book, by the reasons acknowledged for its existence. Here is a lady, with all the coveted advantages of life, with wealth, rank, and troops of friends, if appearances go for anything, and with health and strength to enjoy her advantages; a lady with a name well known not only in the society where her sex is supreme but in the field of what are commonly called manly sports, and yet she is so bored to death by civilisation that she feels irresistibly moved to fly away from it for a while and reset the edge of her being with a touch of primitive barbarism. If this be the effect of civilisation, with its concomitants, upon those who have the best of it, what is to be said of those who have the worst? Of those whose spirits are dulled by its constant demands upon them, without any chance of being quickened by the recreations, whether in doors or out of doors, which it permits to the rich and the leisurely? Yet they, too, feel the need of change, of travel, of "a more vigorous emotion than that afforded by the monotonous round" of their daily vocations; and no wonder if, for lack of the means of satisfying their need by contemplation of a refreshing barbarism abroad, they relapse into a fitful barbarism at home. If the strain of civilisation is felt so severely by the gentler sex in the upper spheres, the rougher sex in the lower spheres can hardly be expected to bear it without chafing and without an occasional exhibition of the worst propensities of the noble savage. But perhaps the lady whose book has led to these remarks is a notable exception; at any rate, her book is exceptionally interesting, from the nature of it and from the sex of the writer, and it is illustrated "from sketches by Julius Beerbohm, engraved by Whymper and Pearson," in a manner which enhances the interest. It is a long while since Captain Musters published his account of the Patagonians; but, to speak from memory, his work was calculated rather to diminish the prestige of those barbarians as giants equal in height to the fabled Polyphemus, and subsisting chiefly on raw flesh, human by preference. Lady Florence, who, by-the-way, does not add much to our knowledge of the Patagonians from the moral and social point of view—indeed, she had little opportunity of studying them, being more intent upon shooting their game—gives the following evidence as to their physical proportions:—"I was not struck so much by their height," she says, "as by their extraordinary development of chest and muscle. . . I do not think the average height of the men exceeded six feet, and as my husband stands six feet two inches I had a favourable opportunity of forming an accurate estimate. . . The women were mostly of the ordinary height, though I noticed one who must have been quite six feet, if not more." Of course a race which averages six feet in height may be fairly included among the Anakim. As regards their taste for uncooked food, human flesh by preference, they seem to have outgrown their cannibalism, if they were ever justly accused of it, but to retain their liking for the raw article in the matter of meat, a liking which must save a great deal of trouble. "We soon killed a guanaco," says Lady Florence, "and were busily engaged in the laborious occupation of cutting it up, when we heard a grunt, and looking up, saw an Indian behind us on horseback. He watched our clumsy efforts for some time in silence, occasionally breaking out into loud laughter, and then, dismounting, took out his own knife, and with a few adroit and easy cuts, did the whole trick in no time. He rewarded himself for his labours by cutting out the kidneys and the heart, and eating them raw and bloody, there and then. This disgusting repast over, he smacked his lips, mounted his horse, and rode away, grinning eloquently, and leaving us wondering and horrified." It will be seen that there is nothing mincing about Lady Florence's style of writing, any more than about that of her riding, hunting, and shooting; and in this bold and dashing, as well as frequently amusing, style she fills some two hundred and fifty pages of very easy reading with gossip referring chiefly to sporting matters, to guanacoes, ostriches, pumas, wild horses, tame horses, dogs, and an egotistically philosophic dog, with a supercanine, and even superhuman, regard for number one.

A collection of short, easily read, and, for the most part, pleasantly written essays, concerning everything under the sun, is contained in the volume entitled *Free Lance:* by Charles J. Dunphie and Albert King (Tinsley Brothers); and one of these authors, Mr. Dunphie, not long since gave the public a taste of his quality in a similar volume, entitled "Sweet Sleep." That taste may have created a desire for more; and, if so, here is that more, and plenty of it, with a diversity of subjects ranging from "The Necessity and Inconvenience of being Born" to "Among the Horses," the latter leading up to a description of what is to be seen and heard at Barnet Cattle Fair. One of the two writers seems to have been a great traveller, having gone, to his infinite discomfort, as far as Boulogne, across the "silver streak;" and either his experience has been exceptional, or he has a tendency to throw a "glamour" over whatever is foreign to the depreciation of whatever is English. In Boulogne, according to him, people live a sort of life which would throw into the shade that of Saturn's golden age or of the early, unsophisticated Christians; that is to say, the natives of the place so live: the wicked English, who are by no means few or far between in that famous French seaport, ought to learn a lesson from them. It is in Boulogne that your chin is shaved by a pretty Frenchwoman in a pretty shop, so tidy and clean that you might eat your dinner off the boards of the floor, and as full of sweet smells as the perfumed air of Araby the Blest; and it is at Boulogne that all the French fisherwomen are lovely and cleanly and housewifely, and all the French fishermen sober and pious, with never an oath upon their lips. What a contrast to—Yarmouth, for instance! Perhaps the writer is a fortunate man; at any rate, he seems to have seen Boulogne at its very best. It does not fall to the lot of every man who visits the place to be shaved by fair hands in the cleanest of rooms amidst the most fragrant of odours, or to watch a fishing-boat put off from shore, to the sound of cheerful songs from the godly crew, before the eyes of affectionate and beautiful fisherwomen. Peradventure somebody will draw for us a similar picture, from memory or imagination, of Calais or Dieppe. They may do everything better in France; they may be more decorous, more religious, more cleanly, less foul-mouthed; but it must be remembered that eye and ear are quicker in the case of familiar scenes and language, and that slang and oaths in foreign tongues are frequently quite unintelligible, and nearly always relieved of their native offensiveness. There is no need, however, to dwell upon this point, or to dwell, indeed, upon any point at all, for the prominent feature of the book is its agreeable variety.

A thoroughly artistic work of topographical description and illustration has been published by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, in a thin folio volume, entitled *Cambridge*. It consists of historical and descriptive notes, written by Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, with etchings and vignettes drawn by Messrs. A. Brunet-Debaines, H. Toussaint, and G. Greux, whose merits have been familiar to readers of *The Portfolio* during several years past. Mr. Clark's account of the old University town on the border of the Fenland, and of the principal Colleges, is both interesting and instructive. It is curious to remark that the name of Cambridge was not derived from the river now called "the Cam." That river was called "the Grant," until the seventeenth century; and the Roman town, Camboritum, which has given its name, in an Anglicised form, to our English Cambridge, certainly did not get it from the river. Grantebrigge, or Cantebrigge, was the ordinary name of the town in the Middle Ages. This was afterwards converted into what seemed to be a partial restoration of the Roman name; and the change of appellation was soon extended to the river itself. The University existed here long before the Colleges, the earliest of which, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284. This is the subject of Mr. Clark's second chapter. In the next, he describes Clare Hall, founded in 1325, and Pembroke, which dates from 1348. But he relates, meantime, the progress of both the town and the University; describing the ancient condition of Market Hill, and the old monasteries and churches, one of which, that of the Holy Sepulchre, is of the round form, and the oldest in England. Great St. Mary's Church, which is shown in the view of Market Hill, also engages some of the author's attention. The history of Trinity College occupies two chapters, and the same amount of space is devoted to King's College. These parts of the work are likely to interest a great number of Cambridge men and their friends. Some very attractive views are those of King's College Chapel, from the river, and its interior; Neville's Court, Trinity; and the Great Court of Trinity; but the etchings which represent St. John's College, and the tower of St. John's Chapel, seen from the river near Trinity, are among the finest in the whole series. Mr. Clarke further supplies a moderate amount of information concerning Christ's College, Magdalen, Gonville and Caius, Queen's College, and Emmanuel. The Senate House and the University and College Libraries are likewise described and illustrated. Many of the vignette woodcuts, which are very good, show picturesque details of the different college buildings. In his concluding chapter, the author glances at the social life of the University, not as it now is, but as it was sixty years ago. He relates some rather amusing anecdotes of the manners and humours of Cambridge men, Dons, Fellows, and Undergraduates, in those bygone days. It is, however, in the artistic illustrations, more than in the descriptive commentary, that the value of this work is chiefly found.

The Government of India has published the second and concluding volume of a costly folio treating of the *Antiquities of Orissa*, by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. We noticed some time ago a former work, on Buddha Gaya, by the same learned author, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to this large and important work on Orissa. Both its volumes are extensively illustrated with maps, plans, lithographs, photographs, and photo-collotypes. By means of these, we can realise very clearly the Buddhist rock excavations of Udayagiri and Khandagiri, with their sculptures, which date nearly two centuries B.C.; also, the celebrated Hindoo temples of Bhuvanesvara, which are among the earliest examples of the Hindoo "Sikhara" or Spire. Here we find it constructed of great size, and in a solid and solemn form, richly decorated with figures and ornament. An account is given of the town and temple of Puri, the celebrated shrine of Jagannatha, which is usually written "Juggernath"—the word meaning "Lord of the World." The name of this place generally known is that of the image of Jagannatha, but its correct designation is Puri, or "The City." The word "Puri" is from the Sanscrit, and is to be found under a variety of forms in India at the present day, as in Cawnpore, Oodeypore, and other names of places. Puri is supposed to have been formerly called Dantapura, or the "City of the Tooth," on the assumption that it was the spot where the Sacred Dalada Relic, or Buddha's Tooth, was preserved for some centuries before being taken to Ceylon. Rajendralala does not endorse the terrible reputation which has been given to Jagannatha. The worship of the Lord of the World at Puri, as has been pointed out by others besides our learned authority in this book, was connected with the worship of Buddha and of Vishnu, in which the deity is represented with a benignant, not a ferocious aspect. The supposed bloodthirsty character of Jagannatha and his dreadful car has been founded on an exaggeration of the accidents which result from such an accumulation of people as that which assembles at the Ratha Yatna, or Car Festival. But accidents have occurred at the Lord Mayor's Show, or processions where the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been present; and these personages are no more to blame for them than is Jagannatha for what may have chanced at his processions. The questions dealt with, however, in these two volumes are not confined to Jagannatha. The early condition of art, as well as of faith and morals, is considered. The costume, arms, and musical instruments of the early dwellers in Orissa are illustrated and described. The author has the advantage of being a Sanscrit scholar, and is thus able to draw upon the ancient literature of his country for information. There is one knotty point of controversy in which the author fights hard for the reputation of his countrymen in ancient times. This is, whether they were in the habit of using stone as a building material. There is no doubt that the architecture of India at an early date was principally wooden. Rajendralala Mitra thinks stone was also used. He refers to a work known as the Nirkuta of Yaska, the oldest known gloss on the Vedas, in which twenty-two words are given as the synonyms for houses, and some of them, he affirms, could only apply to those built of stone. One curious point is that the Vedas mention "iron-built cities." The Hindoos have an Iron Age, but they do not know of it under that name. They call it the Kali Yuga, or the Black Age; hence the Iron Cities cannot be connected with that legendary period.

The merits of Miss Arabella Buckley, as a writer of pleasing and instructive books of descriptive science, for the young reader's profit and delight, have been acknowledged on former occasions. It will be gratifying to many intelligent persons of different ages, that the authoress of "The Fairyland of Science" and of the "Short History of Natural Science," has produced a new volume. This, like her two preceding works, is published by Mr. Edward Stanford at Charing-cross. Its title is *Life and Her Children*, which signifies, more precisely, "Glimpses of Animal Life, from the Amœba to the Insects." Let none of our own children, or other unscientific readers, be alarmed or distressed by the word "amœba," or by such as "foraminifera," "globigerina," and other dreadfully learned names of some of the simplest living creatures. When they see the engraved figures, and understand the easy descriptions, in Miss Buckley's book, they will feel quite familiar with those funny little lumps of slime, or those snug inhabitants of pretty little chambered shells, often pierced with many holes, from which the animal puts forth its feeding threads. It is rather want of acquaintance with the objects, than any difficulty about the scientific names, that seems to repel the unaccustomed student from this kind of knowledge. But Miss Buckley proceeds to treat of things more commonly known, at least more often heard of in common talk, and often seen on the seashore; sponges and jelly-fish, sea-anemones, sea-urchins and star-fish, oysters, mussels, and cockles, and many other children of "Life," which every human child, in a summer seaside holiday, is likely to have noticed. Her classification of the "lasso-throwers," the "mantle-covered," the "mailed warriors of the sea," and the "snare weavers," the insect "biters," "suckers," "sippers," and "gnawers," has a sort of dramatic interest. She does not, however, lose sight of the true scientific distinctions of structure when she makes particular mention of the "elastic-ringed" animals, on sea and on land; those with "ringed bodies and jointed feet;" those which "change their coats, but not their bodies," and those which "remodel their bodies within their coats." Her last chapter is devoted to the "intelligent insects with helpless children," as illustrated by the ants. The drawings of marine animals are by Dr. J. J. Wild, of the Challenger expedition, and those of insects by Mr. Edwin Wilson.

The point of excitement approaches in the tenth, the January (1881), number of *Sunrise*, by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.); for lots are cast to determine "who is to settle the business of the Starving Cardinal," and the lot falls upon—George Brand. Meanwhile, the practical Mr. Brand, who seems to be so mightily out of place in the company of crack-brained, romantic conspirators, has effected his purpose of bringing Natalie and Natalushka, mother and daughter, together, and lodged the former, at a cheaper rate than the experience of many a reader will lead them to anticipate, in Hans-place. He, moreover, goes a-shopping in person to promote the mother's comfort, and the articles he purchases are set forth in detail, but the prices are not appended. The grateful Kirski appears upon the scene, and goes through his usual course of kow-towing, wearing out the knees of his trousers, and kissing the hand of Natalushka, an operation which his betters, whether Mr. Brand or another, would probably have been glad to perform in his stead. There is a characteristic letter from Calabressa; and there is a meeting of conspirators, if they may be so termed, in Lisle-street, and there some strong language is used about libertines and about the righteous measure meted out to scoundrels by Judge Lynch. Squalls are apparently at hand; and something tremendous may be looked for in the next number of the series, or soon afterwards. The "starving cardinal" is as good as doomed.

"WAITING FOR THE FERRY."

Not a little of the interest of this picture, by Mr. G. Clausen, is due to its excellent technical qualities. It was said, in our notice of the Exhibition of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters that "the artist has derived from the recent Dutch school the secret of the great artistic value of just tonal relations." The drawing consists primarily of two or three great breadths of twilight sky, polder embankment rising darkly against it, and foreground receiving some reflected light; and if these masses were not of the right tone and value, one relative to another, the whole would be spotty and discordant, whereas the drawing is, as we have said, most telling. But the sentiment also of the picture is quite in keeping with the effect. In the serene summer evening, while the sun's ruddy glow still lingers in the almost cloudless sky, the Dutch haymakers, male and female, with scythe and rake, and the sturdy milkmaid with her yoke and brightly polished brass vessels, are wending towards, or already waiting at the inevitable ferry ("inevitable" in a land reclaimed from the sea, and where, in some places, canals are almost as frequent as in Venice). It is a type of the transit at the close of life's short day, from which, however, there will be no return on the morrow. The great dyke bank on the opposite side suggests the vast works which the Dutch and Flemings have constructed to keep out the sea on the one side and the Rhine on the other. The colossal embankment which the Flemings have constructed against the assaults of the sea between Ghent and Bruges is compared by Dante to that which (in the "Inferno," xv. 4-6) separates the River of Tears from the sandy Desert:—

> Quale i Fiamminghi tra Guzzante e Bruggia,
> Temendo 'l flotto che inver lor s'avventa,
> Fanno lo schermo, perchè 'l mar si fuggia.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

The Royal Commission appointed by the late Government to inquire into the question of agricultural distress have made a special report on the Irish branch of the question.

This report is signed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (the President of the Commission) and twelve of its members. In the report they state that they have examined a large number of witnesses with reference to the condition of agriculture in Ireland, and they point out that there is a conspicuous difference between tenancies in Ireland and tenancies in England. The Commission state that, with regard to small holders in the Western districts of Ireland, they are satisfied that with the slightest failure of crops these people would be unable to exist on their farms even if they paid no rent. Employment at a distance, always precarious, largely failed them during the late calamitous harvest. After referring to the provisions of the Act of 1870, they give a description of the general condition of Ireland, and of the agricultural distress which prevailed in the three years of 1877, 1878, and 1879. They attribute that distress to the inclemency of the seasons, and the consequent loss of the potato crop, to foreign competition, to the undue inflation of credit, to the excessive competition for land, followed by an unreasonable increase in the payment for tenant right, to the arbitrary increase of rent, to over-crowded population, and to the inordinate subdivision of farms.

The remedies which they suggest are emigration, migration, the establishment of Public Works, and the reclamation of waste land. They express the opinion that emigration, under a properly organised scheme, and the voluntary act of the people, would materially tend to relieve the congestion of population, and would conduce to the moral, social, and material welfare of those who emigrated as well as of those who remained behind. On the subject of tenure, they say that the desire to protect the tenants by legislative interference from the arbitrary increase of rent does not seem unfounded; and probably legislation, if properly framed, would not be objected to by the majority of the landlords in Ireland. They state that the "Three F's" were advocated by many witnesses, but none of them were able to support the demands contained in that proposition without consequences involving injustice to the landlords.

A separate report is signed by Lord Carlingford, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Clay. This report is strongly in favour of the three F's.

Mr. Bonamy Price agrees with the majority, but objects to the clause as to the proposed arbitration of rents.

The Pont des Invalides at Paris, the rebuilding of which has occupied nearly two years, has been reopened to the public. This is the fourth bridge that has been built on this spot during the past fifty years.

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"WAITING FOR THE FERRY." BY G. CLAUSEN.—SEE PAGE 78.
AT THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

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FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE BROOKWOOD SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FANCY-DRESS BALL AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum at Brookwood, near Woking, under the judicious management of Dr. Brushfield, Medical Superintendent, has gained a high reputation in the practice of "psychological medical treatment." A pleasant feature of life at the Brookwood Asylum, and one that has indeed been described as of yearly observance in several other institutions of this kind, is the Fancy-Dress Ball which Dr. Brushfield and his assistants get up, as well as theatrical and musical entertainments, to afford the patients an evening of social pleasure. We present in this sheet a page of illustrative Sketches, drawn by our own Artist, of some of the various and ingenious costumes worn at this fancy ball on Tuesday of last week. The patients, four hundred in number, had it all to themselves from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock, after which two hundred visitors were admitted. The music was supplied, till nine o'clock, by the Asylum Band; subsequently, by that of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, which attended by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregorie. Every person admitted had to wear some fancy dress. Dr. Brushfield himself appeared as Master Walter, in the play of "The Hunchback;" his assistants, Dr. Barton and Dr. Moody, figured respectively as the Duke of Marlborough and a Japanese warrior. The spacious Recreation Hall was beautifully decorated with exotic plants, flags, wreaths, statuettes, mirrors, and Chinese lanterns. Refreshments were provided for the patients at twelve o'clock; but the visitors, amongst whom were many officers, and ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, kept up the ball several hours after midnight. Most of the persons, whose fancy dresses are shown in our Artist's Sketches, are patients of the Asylum, but two or three are attendants or visitors. The reader will observe such amusing devices as "The Queen of Hearts," an old lady covered with playing-cards; and the two newsvenders, plastered with announcements of the topics of their "special editions;" while "Captain Cuff," in Hanoverian officer's costume of the last century, with exaggerated wristbands and ruffles, the Duke of York, Flora Macdonald, Queen Elizabeth, Mother Goose, an Indian Chief called "Fine Feathers," a Clown, a Nigger Minstrel, and a personification of the Temple Bar Griffin will at once be recognised. The Medical Superintendent, in his costume of "The Hunchback," is introduced at the bottom of the page, as "The Ruling Spirit" of this lively and diverting company.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's song "Casabianca"—which has been sung with such success by Madame Patey—has recently been published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, who have also lately brought out other effective vocal pieces, among which are "Daisies," a pretty duet, by J. Blumenthal; "Grace Darling," an effective scena, and "The March of Time," a descriptive song, both by J. L. Roeckel; "The Voice of My Love," by C. Pinsuti; "Madeline," by J. de Sivrai; "After the Rain," by Henriette; and "Clover Blossoms," by J. B. Boucher—all pleasing songs, that lie within a moderate compass of voice.

"Music of the Heart" and "'Twas on a Market Day" (Ashdown and Parry) are the titles of two effective songs by Ciro Pinsuti—the first in a lively vein, the other in a more sentimental style.

Mr. Joseph Williams's recent publications include a pleasing song, "Two Children by a River," by Lady Jenkinson; a characteristic "Song of the Muleteer" (in bolero style), by J. Leybach; "Land of Enchantment," a song with well-marked rhythm, and "Sweet Babe," a piquant song, by the same; and "I Ask for No Other Riches," an expressive song by B. Goddard. Among the instrumental music from the same source are "The Progressive Music School," a series of selected pieces for the pianoforte, edited by J. Leybach; and "Favourite subjects" for violin and pianoforte, arranged by C. Tourville.

"Nursery Rhymes" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) This is a collection of verses, set to music, of a simple character, addressed to a juvenile public, and well calculated for its purpose. The interest of the book is materially enhanced by some excellent illustrations by F. Barnard. The same publishers have brought out some vocal music that will be welcome to drawing-room singers. These productions include: "Come not, when I am dead" (poetry by Tennyson) and "When I am dead, my dearest" (words by Christina Rossetti)—two songs set by Caroline Reinagle, an accomplished musician formerly well known, when Miss Onger, as an excellent pianist.

"Le Roman de Pierrot et de Pierrette," par J. Burgmein-Ricordi—(Milan, Rome, Naples, Florence, and London). This is a collection of characteristic pieces for two performers on the pianoforte, the primo part being assigned to the pupil the secondo to the teacher. They are in a lively dance style, each with a suggestive title, such as "Sérénade de Pierrot à Pierrette," "Duo Amoreux," "Bal de Noces," and "Cortége Nuptial." The music is interspersed with coloured illustrations and fanciful designs that are piquant and artistic; and, both musically and pictorially, the book will be found an interesting and seasonable gift for young people.

Messrs. Neumeyer and Co. have added to their many publications of the works of Heinrich Hofmann, a cheap edition of his expressive four-part songs, "Salve Regina" and "Adeste Fideles," each with Latin and English words. The same publishers have brought out Mr. A. S. Mackenzie's characteristic "Scotch Rhapsody," entitled "Burns"—his second composition of the kind—in full score, orchestral parts, as a pianoforte duet, and for pianoforte solo. "Separation" (andante), by Gustav Lange, and "Two Nocturnos," by V. M. Otto Denk, are extremely graceful pianoforte pieces, very melodious in style, and well written for the display of the instrument.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has furnished a public reference library in his house at Claremont, Hastings, at a cost of between £2000 and £3000. The library, which was formally opened on Saturday, in presence of a large number of people, is intended to suit the requirements of various classes of readers.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have issued the first part of "Pathways of Palestine, a Descriptive Tour through the Holy Land." By the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Canon of Durham. The work is to be illustrated with forty-four permanent photographs; the first part containing photographs of the Samaritan Roll, Hebron, and Bethlehem.

Mr. Charles Dickens has published a diary of the past year, recording all important and interesting events and occurrences in their due order, reference being facilitated by a most complete index. A daily account of the weather is given, the movements of the Stock Exchange are registered, and it would be hard to name anything of note that is omitted. The work is supplemented by a calendar and useful information for 1881.

TRAVELS IN NEW GUINEA.

One of the few remaining "unexplored countries" of the world is "New Guinea," to which an Italian naturalist, Signor L. M. D'Albertis, has devoted several years of courageous and industrious personal research. "What I did and what I saw," as he puts it in his titlepage, fill two fair volumes, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., which are further adorned with several coloured plates of very beautiful birds, and with a multitude of wood engravings. There is also a map; but the geographical importance of his discoveries is less than might have been expected. The first part of his work relates to his sojourn, from April, 1872, to December of that year, at two or three places in the north-west peninsula of New Guinea, which is under Dutch sovereignty, and where there are Dutch missionary stations. He left his companion, Dr. Beccari, at a place called Andai, on the coast of Geelvink Bay, and went up with the native folk to Hatam, in the Arfak mountains, where he dwelt among those simple and hospitable people, till driven away by the threatened attack of a hostile tribe. His enthusiasm for the pursuit and collection of rare ornithological specimens appears to be justified by the splendid illustrations given in this book, as well as by his scientific notices of those birds and insects which he found. The narrative of his labours and perils, and of his sufferings from repeated illness of a painful kind, by which his life was more than once endangered, will excite the sympathy of his readers. He deserves, moreover, some praise for the humane and equitable sentiments which he frequently expresses regarding the native race of people. When some of these were occasionally troublesome, he managed to frighten them without hurting them, by exhibiting the range and force of his guns, or by exploding pieces of dynamite, and persuading them of his supernatural powers. We fear it will not always be possible for his successors in the exploration of that region to prove their superiority by such harmless tricks. Unwillingly yielding to the maladies arising from the climate, and from exposure to fatigue and to wet, he left the island on board the Italian surveying frigate Vittor Pisani, which conveyed him to Sydney, New South Wales. Having there recovered his health, Signor D'Albertis returned to Europe.

The author then went home to Italy, but in 1875 was again a traveller on the shores of New Guinea; this time, however, visiting its opposite extremity, the long, mountainous peninsula that stretches to the south-east, opposite Cape York, the northernmost point of Australia. This part of New Guinea, or some portion of its coast, has recently been annexed to the British dominions; and Captain Moresby, R.N., who commanded H.M.S. Basilisk there in 1872, has published an interesting account of his expedition. From March to November, 1875, Signor D'Albertis lived on Yule Island, and visited Epa, near Redscar Bay and Port Moresby, of which we have heard from several English travellers and geographical reporters. His personal experiences in that locality are not without interest, if they fail to add much to our previous acquaintance with the country and people. It should be well known by this time that the natives of south-east New Guinea, at any rate the majority of them, belong to an entirely different race of mankind from the so-called Papuans, who are of a negroid type resembling the Australian blacks. These, on the contrary, have skins of a brown-yellow colour, with smooth hair instead of crisp or woolly, and features not of the negro visage. They seem to belong to the Polynesian race, and are more advanced in some arts of civilisation, though cannibalism is not unknown amongst them. The second volume is occupied with the narratives of three successive attempts, in 1875, 1876, and 1877, to penetrate the interior of New Guinea by the inland navigation of the Fly River. That large stream, which descends from the central range of mountains to the middle of the south coast, flowing a distance of seven or eight hundred miles in a south-easterly direction, seems to afford the most promising facilities of admission to the unknown interior. Its outlet is not far from Moatta, which is at the most southerly point of the New Guinea shores, and the nearest point to our Australian settlements on the other side of Torres Strait.

For its geographical and commercial interest, this part of Signor D'Albertis' work is of far more value than the preceding; but the results are still incomplete. The leader of the 1875 expedition up the Fly River was the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, the missionary, and the author of these volumes only accompanied him, with others, in the small steamer Ellangowan as far up as it could go. An account of this expedition is given by another of the party, Mr. Octavius Stone, in his recent volume, "A Few Months in New Guinea." But in the two following years, Signor D'Albertis, having been furnished by the New South Wales Government with a steam-launch, the Neva, under his own command, was enabled to ascend twice as far up as the Fly River, coming within sight of the central range, to which he gave the name of King Victor Emmanuel. The want of water in the upper part of the stream, from the dryness of the season, at length stopped his progress inland, but not before he had got a large amount of useful information. There was more than one conflict with the natives, some of whom were shot. The party, including an English engineer and several Chinese or Polynesian seamen, had much to endure from the lack of fresh meat, as there was little game, fish, or fruit to be obtained. It would be costly, but apparently not impossible, to equip a sufficient exploring expedition for a thorough survey of the interior. We are inclined, from various reports, to doubt whether New Guinea will ever prove a suitable field of European colonisation. The existence of gold-fields there is by no means certain, or even supported by any trustworthy evidence. There is much fertile soil, as well as a favourable climate, for the growth of a variety of tropical produce; but, until the natives can be induced by friendly commerce to undertake its cultivation with perfect freedom of industry, we had better let it alone. The occupation, however, of several points along the seacoast, for the protection of maritime trade, was a measure of undoubted expediency, and is much to be approved.

The arrivals of live stock from the United States and Canada last week landed at Liverpool show a large decrease in cattle, and were the smallest landed for many months past, and, as regards sheep, there were none landed. The quantity of fresh meat was also smaller than that of the previous week. There was a total of 7981 quarters of beef, 1773 carcases of mutton, and 695 carcases of pigs; against a total of 2008 cattle, 122 sheep, 1176 quarters of beef, 1448 carcases of mutton, and 1125 pigs on the preceding week.

The Southport and West Lancashire Banking Company (Limited), at Southport, having branches at St. Helen's, Ormskirk, and Skelmersdale, stopped payment on Monday. It began business four years ago, with a capital of half a million sterling in £10 shares, of which £150,000 has been paid up, as well as a reserve fund of £22,000. The bank has, it is stated, since lost a quarter of a million, and last year's losses are estimated at £60,000. Their last dividend was at the rate of 5¼ per cent. The depositors will be covered by the remaining calls.

The Extra Supplement.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The Episcopal See of Chester was founded in 1541; the first Bishop was John Bird, who had been Provincial of the Order of Carmelites in England. Before that time Chester was in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. It is true that in 1075 Peter, the first Norman Bishop of Lichfield, removed from that town to Chester, which was then an important commercial seaport. He obeyed a decree that year of the Council of London for the removal of Bishops from smaller to larger cities. But his successor, Robert of Limesey, went back, not indeed to Lichfield, but to Coventry. Those Norman Bishops, while seated at Chester, used the monastic church of St. John the Baptist for their cathedral. The first of them began rebuilding this on a grand scale, but the second discontinued that work on going to Coventry. When King Henry VIII. established the Bishopric of Chester, the Abbey Church of St. Werburgh became its Cathedral. She was a descendant, in the seventh century, of a King and Queen of the East Anglians, both saints, who had four saintly daughters, two of them being Etheldreda, Abbess of Ely, and Ethelburga, well known in the City of London. St. Werburgh was the grandchild of Sexburga, their sister, who in her widowhood became Abbess of Sheppey; but St. Werburgh's father was Wulfere, King of Mercia. She is patroness of the city of Chester. The old Saxon monastic foundation here was replaced by the Norman Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, with one of Benedictine monks. The Norman Abbey Church fell into ruin, and was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The eastern part of the existing Cathedral, a portion of the choir, the Lady Chapel, the Chapter-house, and the Refectory, are of that Early English architectural period. The nave is mainly Decorated Gothic, of the fourteenth century; the upper parts, and nearly all the exterior, are of the Perpendicular style. A great deal of restoration has been done of late years in this Cathedral, which is, on the whole, a fine building, with many interesting features, though not of the first rank among our ecclesiastical edifices. The View we have engraved, drawn by Mr. S. Read, will be acceptable to many of our readers. Among the Bishops of Chester have been several men of literary note; Bishop Brian Walton, compiler of the Polyglot Bible in 1657; Bishop Wilkins, an eminent friend of science, and one of the founders of the Royal Society; Bishop Pearson, author of the Exposition of the Creed; Bishop Porteus, a leader in the crusade for the abolition of the slave trade; Bishop C. J. Blomfield, who afterwards became Bishop of London; and Bishop John Bird Sumner, who in 1848 was promoted to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BATSFORD.
Sketches Abroad. By Bernard Smith.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE.
Organs and Organ Building: A Treatise on the History and Construction of the Organ, with Specifications. By C. A. Edwards. Illustrated.

BENTLEY AND SON.
Past Hours. By Adelaide Sartoris (Adelaide Kemble). 2 vols.
Herbert Manners, and other Tales. By Florence Montgomery.
The Mysteries of Heron Dyke. A Novel. By the Author of "In the Dead of Night." 3 vols.
Across Patagonia. By Lady Florence Dixie. With Illustrations from Sketches by Julius Beerbohm.

BOOTH.
Little Women; or, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. By Louisa M. Alcott.
Conscious Matter; or, The Physical and the Psychical Universally in Causal Connection. By W. Stewart Duncan.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
The Chip Boy; or, Grandpapa's Story about a Plumcake. And other Stories.
Adventures of Working Men. From the Note-Book of a Working Surgeon.
Deepdale Vicarage. By the Author of "Mark Warren."
The Half-Sisters. By the same Author.
In Duty Bound. By the same Author.
Roses from Thorns; or, the Old Manor House. By Mrs. A. H. Martin.
Clever Frank. By the Author of "Maid Marjory;" and Other Stories.

CHAPMAN AND HALL.
The Life of Cicero. By Anthony Trollope. 2 vols.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
Pencil and Palette. Biographical Anecdotes, chiefly of Contemporary Painters. With Gossip about Pictures and Picture Sales. By Robert Kempt.
Studies in Song. By Algernon Charles Swinburne.
Queen Cophetua. By R. E. Francillon. 3 vols.
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. IV. Gabriel Conroy.
Chaucer for Schools. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis.

CLARKE AND CO.
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HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.

The ceremony of cutting the first turf in the work of constructing this railway and dock was performed on Saturday by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, the chairman of the company. Although snow covered the ground to a depth of several inches, many thousands of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. Spacious platforms had been erected, one of which was for the accommodation of the trade and friendly societies and other public bodies who took part in the procession. On the opposite side of the inclosure there was a platform for shareholders of the new company, another for the Mayor, Corporation, and various officials and ladies, while a third was occupied by a choir of 2000 voices. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets of the town, especially along the route of the procession, were gay with flags, while in several places there were triumphal arches and Venetian masts. These decorations were furnished by Messrs Defries and Sons, of London. The North-Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies ran special trains, conveying thousands of excursionists from the large towns in the West Riding and the South Yorkshire colliery districts. The societies and others taking part in the procession, including the Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Druids, assembled at noon, principally at the end of the Beverley-road, and marched thence through the leading thoroughfares, the Corporation and the directors of the new line joining the procession as it passed the temporary offices of the company. The miners of South Yorkshire sent deputations from a hundred and twenty Lodges, each with its banners and regalia, which represented a large population. The spot fixed on for the turning of the first turf, which is at the north-west corner of the new dock, was reached about one o'clock in the afternoon, and here Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, chairman of the company, was presented with a silver spade and a polished oak barrow. At the conclusion of the ceremony the choir of 2000 voices, accompanied by about a dozen bands, sang an ode, written by the Rev. H. W. Kemp, the Master of the Maison Dieu, or Charter-house, at Hull, to commemorate the event.

The dock works thus commenced are both extensive and convenient, the dock having a water space of 46½ acres, with fine jetties projecting from the quays, these jetties being provided with railway lines for the taking of cargo direct to or from the ships. At the west end of the dock there will be provided the most approved appliances for the loading of coal, both by the low level and the high level system. At the north-east corner of the dock there are two spacious graving docks, one 450 feet and the other 500 feet long. The appliances for the shipment of coal, coupled with the fact that the railway is driven into the very heart of the South Yorkshire coal district, are expected to make Hull what it has never been before—a coal port—seeing taht the unworked coal bed of South Yorkshire comes within about twenty-nine miles of the port. This fact was among the most prominent in the addresses during the day.

In the evening a grand banquet was held in the Artillery Barracks, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith; and there were splendid illuminations provided by Messrs. Brock, of the London Crystal Palace.

We present, besides our sketches of the ceremony, and of the procession and the banquet, a portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, who is a gentleman of much local influence, a county Magistrate, and Chairman of the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway and Dock Company. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Turner and Drinkwater, of Hull.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERARD SMITH.

THE TOWN OF HULL.

Some Views of the Town of Hull, from photographs by Messrs. W. J. Wellsted and Son, of Paragon-street there, appear in this Supplement, besides a few Sketches, by our own Artist, of the classes of people and street vehicles which strike the visitor's attention.

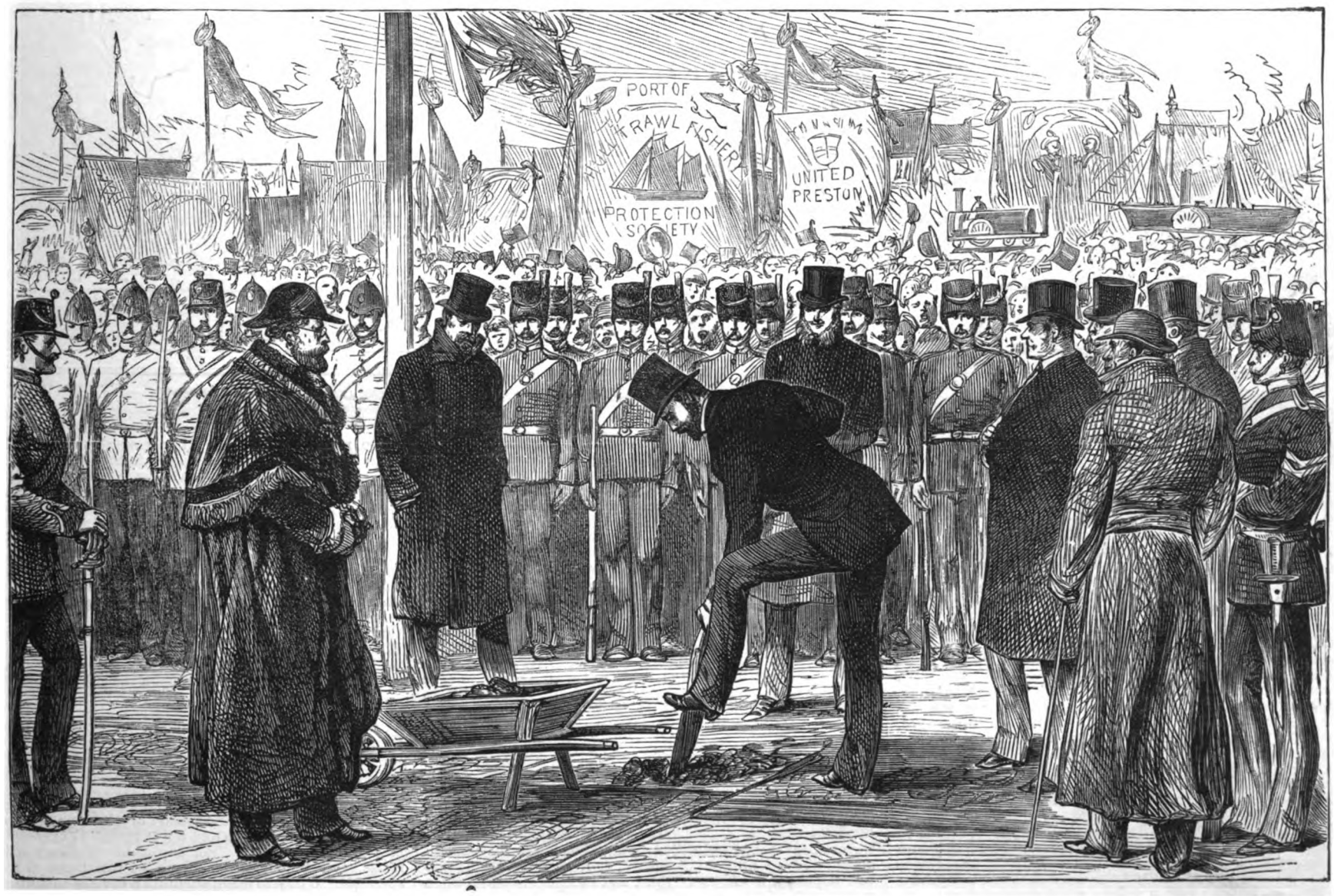
"Kingston-upon-Hull" is the name that was bestowed upon this important seaport town of the German Ocean coast, when Edward I. came there, in 1299, on his return from one of the wars in Scotland, and found a mere hamlet, called Wyke, in the time of the Saxons and the Danes, but which had been known as "Hull" since the time of Richard I. King Edward observed the commercial advantages of its position, on the north or Yorkshire bank of the broad Humber estuary, into which a small stream called "the Hull" flowed at this place. He at once purchased the site from the Abbot of Meaux, and laid out a "Bastide," or regularly planned town, constructed with a public square and parallel streets crossing one another, in the rectangular style of a Roman military station; a type which the same King had adopted in his other foundations, as at Winchelsea, and at Leyburn or Liborne, on the Dordogne estuary in Guienne. He offered great privileges, franchises, and immunities, to all who would inhabit this new Royal town.

The maritime trade, however, of that coast was then chiefly enjoyed by the ports of Hedon and Ravensea, near Spurn Head, which old sea-ports are now almost forgotten, having been destroyed long ago by physical changes in the shore. "Hull," to give it the short name which it has retained in spite of "Kingston," had grown rich and populous under Edward III., to whose navy it could send forth sixteen ships with 460 men, being two-thirds of the contingent supplied by London. It was never, like Winchelsea and other southern ports, attacked by a French or any foreign foe; but in our own Civil Wars its repeated sieges, by the Royalists against a garrison under Fairfax, played a considerable part; and the disputed military custody of this fortified place was the immediate occasion for that national struggle. The seizure of the town, in 1638, by the Protestant and national party, for William of Orange, again brings Hull into note as a place of some English historical associations.

The mercantile traffic of this place, however, first with the Netherlands, afterwards with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the Baltic and Russia, has been the principal cause of its importance. It formerly had a large share, too, of the Greenland whale-fishery, but this has much decreased at Hull, though by deep-sea fishing in the German Ocean the port employs more than four hundred seagoing boats, with nearly three thousand hands. The exports of the manufacturing North of England, Lancashire cotton yarns and cloth, woollens of the West Riding, iron rails, machines, and agricultural implements, find their way by Hull to Northern Europe. Its own industrial business includes much shipbuilding and sail-making, some ironworks, flax and cotton spinning, oil-crushing, and other manufactures favoured by its trading position. It has many lines of steam-ships to the Baltic, Holland, and Norway, and a good deal of coasting trade, so that its commercial rank is next to London and Liverpool. The population, now above 125,000, is likely enough to be doubled in the next century.

This flourishing town, with the lines of wharves and warehouses, stretches nearly two miles along the flat north shore of the muddy Humber, which is the outlet of the Trent, the Ouse of York, and most of the lesser East Midland rivers. There is the Old Hull Dock, or Queen's, constructed in 1778, which has been a most profitable concern; the Humber Dock, opened in 1809; the small Junction Dock, between those two, completed in 1829; the Railway Dock, west of the town; the large Victoria Dock, to the north-east, 1850, for steam-ships of a good size; and the Albert Dock, of 1869, with a lock 80 feet wide. The Quay is a crowded and busy place; and so is the Pier, for passenger and ferry traffic, with a fine open view of the Lincolnshire shore, three miles across the Humber.

The town itself is not very pretty, but has several good buildings, two or three of which are shown in our Illustrations. The Dock Office, situated between the Queen's and the Junction Dock, is a handsome Italian edifice, with domed towers; and close to this rises a column to the memory of Wilberforce, the estimable Christian political philanthropist, who was M.P. for Hull. But the finest building is the Town-hall, in Lowgate, designed, like that of Leeds, by Mr. Cuthbert Broderick. It is of Italian architecture, with a stately clock-tower, and with gilt balcony railings, which contrast fairly with the rich-coloured stone. A statue of King Edward I. adorns the principal staircase,



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERARD SMITH CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.

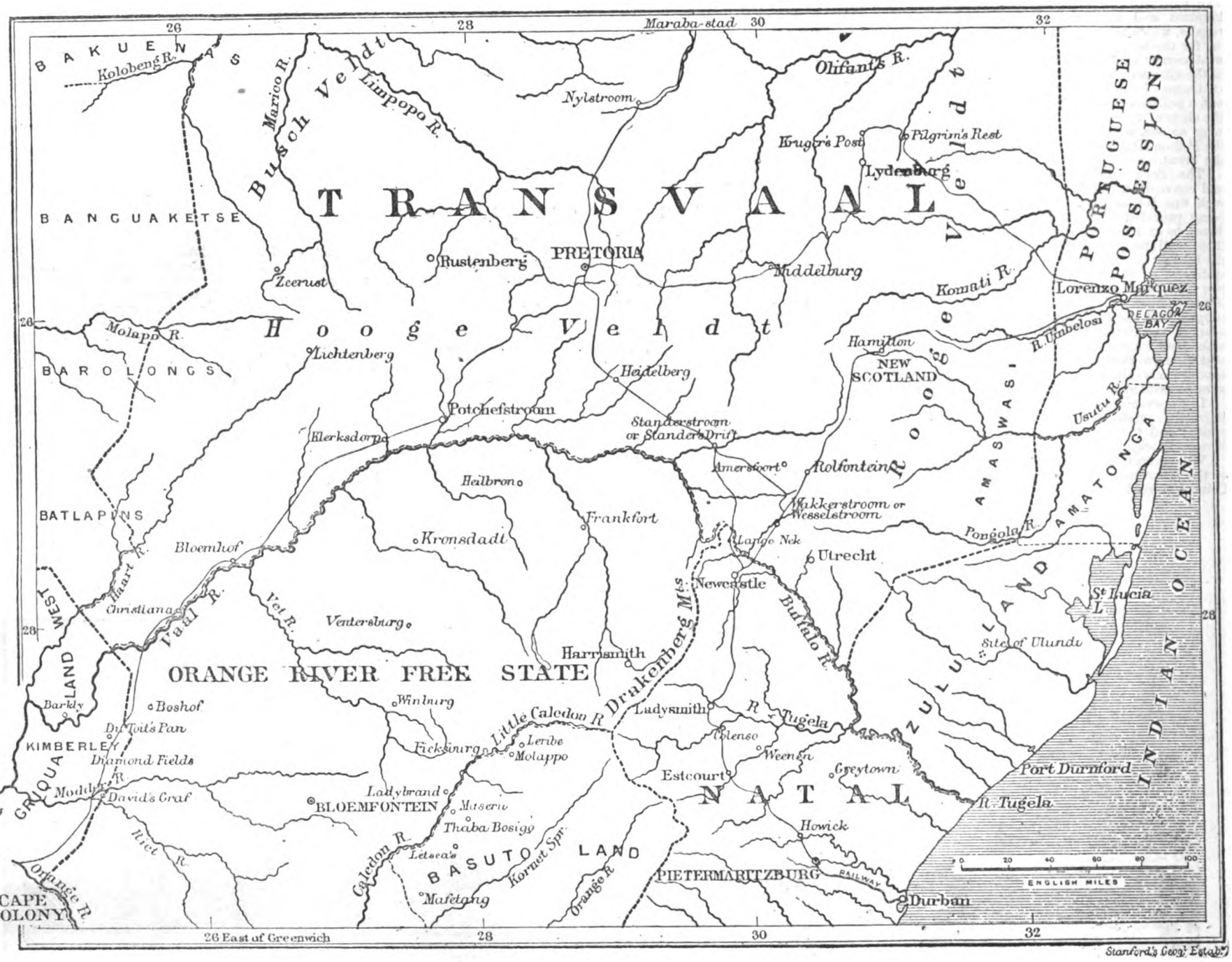
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In the Market-place, shown by one of our Views, stands the Dutch-gilt statue of King William III. on horseback, by Scheemaker, which is an artistic curiosity. Here also is the noble old Gothic Church of the Holy Trinity, the largest parish church in England, of mixed Decorated and Perpendicular architectural styles, which has nave, transepts, aisles, and chancel, with central tower. It may some day be promoted to the dignity of a Cathedral, now that the multiplication of Bishoprics has come into vogue as the ecclesiastical policy of our time. The restorations, of course by Sir Gilbert Scott, have lately cost £0,000. St. Mary's Church, in Lowgate, is also a fine specimen of Perpendicular Gothic building, and its tower is seen in the distance in one of our Views.

The antiquities of Hull, which have both historical and biographical interest, comprise the Trinity House, where portraits of local worthies and other old pictures are preserved; the monuments of the De la Pole family, old Hull merchants, who rose to nobility under the Tudors; the ancient Grammar-School, founded in Richard III.'s reign, in which Andrew Marvell, William Wilberforce, and one or two learned Bishops and Deans were educated; the Charterhouse, and the old hospitals, almshouses, and taverns. The Citadel, a small fort on the point between the Hull and the Humber, still retains two blockhouses constructed by King Henry VIII. A collection of local antiquities may be seen in the Hull Museum. This town has its Botanical Gardens, and its Park, given by Mr. Pearson in 1860, which is adorned with a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Our Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, little more than a twelvemonth ago, in his Mid Lothian speeches of November, 1879, complained that our Government "has annexed in Africa the Transvaal territory, inhabited by a free, European, Christian, Republican community," in spite, as he truly remarked, of the fact that above 6500 persons of that community, out of 8000 qualified to vote upon the subject, "protested against it." Mr. Gladstone, now the head of our Government, denounced, as an act of insanity, this wanton "invasion of a free people in the Transvaal, Protestant in religion, Hollanders in origin, vigorous, obstinate and tenacious in character, even as we are ourselves." He protested against coercion, "to compel them to accept a citizenship which they decline and refuse." Four times did Mr. Gladstone repeat his utterance of this sentiment, the last time being so lately as March 18, at the crisis of the General Election. Lord Hartington, the second in leadership of the Liberal party now in power, about the same time, in his North Lancashire speeches, bore similar testimony to the injustice of the Annexation of the Transvaal. It cannot, therefore, be doubtful that, notwithstanding the prepossessions of the Colonial Office, in which Lords Kimberley and Brabourne have but yielded to the same delusive influences that misled Lord Carnarvon, the present Ministry are disposed to redress the scandalous wrong that has been done, and not to spend another sum of five millions, and shed the blood of thousands of brave men, in a new South African War—this time a war of conquest for the subjugation of freemen belonging to the race of our nearest European kinsfolk, of the Dutch nation, our allies in those great historic struggles against Spain and France, by which the civil and religious liberties of England were preserved. It is impossible, moreover, that statesmen who value, as these do, the honour of their Queen and country, should not take the earliest opportunity of stopping, by a concession that is simply just, the deplorable conflict which arises from a flagrant violation of the plighted word of our Sovereign, who in 1852 promised, by a formal Convention, to respect the independence of the South African Republic for all time to come. Whatever due atonement may be exacted for any fierce and hasty deeds of the Boers that have attended the recent outbreak of their insurrection, the political question will have to be settled, as quickly as possible, in the only way that is consistent with the



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ADJACENT PROVINCES.

fair fame of the English nation—by letting the Dutch Commonwealth again go free.

This is the spontaneous dictate of conscience, without waiting for the voices of all other nations of Christendom, Holland, Germany, France, Italy, and America, whose public opinion has already declared to the same effect. But the British Government, having recently assumed, though perhaps unadvisably, a virtual Protectorate of some of the many native South African races, will not consent, we are sure, to an absolutely unconditional re-establishment of Dutch rule in the Transvaal. The conditions it will prescribe cannot be other than such as to require a new and strict delimitation of the territory assigned to the South African Republic, so as to exclude its future interference with the different races and tribes of uncivilised people dwelling on its western, northern, and eastern frontiers. We refer more particularly to this point upon the present occasion, since it is needful to apprise our readers that the accompanying Map does not include, to the northward, some very large portions of the territorial extent which was claimed for the Transvaal in 1876 and preceding years, when there was much controversy upon this subject with the British Government. It has often been said, with some exaggeration, in any case, but with much less truth, in reality, if the views of the British Government at that time were correct, that the Transvaal country is "as large as France." It looks very large in the ordinary Maps of South Africa, which give it a general breadth of 400 miles from east to west, and length of 450 miles from north to south, comprising an area of 120,000 square miles; while that of France, including Corsica, is about 200,000 square miles. But the northern territories there, called by the Dutch Waterberg and Zoutpansberg, are not properly settled and inhabited by them; and their claims, under the Republic from 1852 to 1877, to the eastern and south-eastern districts, bordering on Zululand, and to the south-western districts, the abode of some broken tribes named Barolongs and Batlapins, were always denied by the British authorities in South Africa. If these territories, around three fourths of a circle which would include the whole elevated table-land, the Hooge Veldt, or High Plain, having Pretoria for its centre, were to be deducted from the Transvaal, its extent would be reduced nearly one-half; and the southern portion alone, excluding all the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg regions, is shown in our present Map. Now, it is of some political importance to observe that the open and treeless plain of the Hooge Veldt, which is entirely occupied by the Dutch pastoral farms and homesteads, does not contain any native tribes; it was vacant of population, indeed, when the Dutch colonists arrived there nearly forty years ago. The native races, sometimes vaguely estimated at 250,000, inhabit the forest and mountain countries beyond, the Busch Veldt, to the north, with the valleys of the Limpopo and its tributaries, and of the Olifant's River; also the Terrace-Lands, called the Banken-veldt and Rooge-velt, situated eastward, along the mountain ranges that form a continuation of the Drakenberg, adjoining the country of the Swazi or Amaswazi, and of the Zulus in the Utrecht district. It is quite certain that all these territories, with their large native populations, were not delivered over to the Transvaal Republic by the Sand River Convention of 1852. If now, therefore, her Majesty's Government should feel called upon, returning to the honourable observance of that Convention, to re-establish the Transvaal Republic, it will be only just and right to cut off all those outlying dominions, gained by unjustifiable Dutch encroachments, and reduce their future realm to its original extent. The Map which we give this week shows, in its northward limit, something like the utmost verge and scope of a fair arrangement to this purpose. It happens that Nature has provided a most convenient boundary, in the Waterberg and several other ranges, stretching all across the Transvaal region from west to east, from the Marico to the Lydenburg districts, to shut off the principal native tribes from the Dutch commonwealth. The Bush country beyond has proved insalubrious to man and beast, and the Boers can do very well without it. At any rate, we do not think they will ever get it with the goodwill of the British Government, which is pledged to stop further aggression upon the native tribes; though it has, with singular inconsistency, made war on Cetewayo for resisting these encroachments on the Pongola and in the Utrecht district.

An association, to be called "The Transvaal Independence Committee," of which Sir Charles Trevelyan and Captain E. H. Verney, R.N., are leading promoters, has been formed in London this week. It undertakes to procure and disseminate accurate information upon the subject.

Ample entertainment is surely provided at the Amphitheatre in the Westminster Bridge-road by the Messrs. Sanger in exchange for the trifling sums charged for admission. There are scenes in the circus with wild horses and tame elephants, trained monkeys and performing Africans, and there is Little Sandy the Droll, whose every movement induces merriment. A compressed version of Mazeppa follows. The pantomime, "St. George and the Dragon," is very elaborately placed upon the stage. For chromatic brilliancy and glitter it has never been surpassed, even at this home of gorgeous spectacle. Where so much attention is devoted to display, there is generally but little chance for the actor, yet the performance of Miss Alice Rogers as Goodygood will hardly escape notice. This graceful lady probably found puns in her primers, and danced breakdowns in her babyhood. A brief and brisk harlequinade, with Little Sandy as clown, terminates a varied and never tedious entertainment.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Syracuse from Catania on Sunday morning, and were received by the Archbishop and the local authorities. In the course of the day their Majesties received the officers of her Majesty's ironclad Superb, which is lying in the roads. The King and Queen returned in the evening to Catania, whence they proceed to Messina. The telegrams state that their Majesties' reception in every part of Sicily has been enthusiastic.

The Government sustained a severe reverse on Sunday in an election for the second constituency of Rome. Signor Ruspoli, of the Right, was returned by a large majority over the Ministerial candidate, Signor Falomba.

SPAIN.

Last Saturday the Chamber of Deputies resumed the debate upon the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. Señor Cosgayon, the Minister of Finance, stated that the condition of the Spanish Treasury was good in consequence of the revenue having increased. The Minister for the Colonies announced that the pacification of Cuba is complete.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a movement has been set on foot by the Madrid papers, with the support of the literary, artistic, and scientific societies of the kingdom, to celebrate this year the centenary of Calderon. Señor Canovas has accepted the presidency of the committee to organise the festivities, and he has the co-operation of statesmen of all parties.

Immense damage has been done by floods.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Archduke Rudolf of Austria arrived at Brussels on Sunday evening, and was met at the station by the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders. In the evening the Queen of the Belgians, with Princess Stéphanie and the Archduke Rudolf, were present at the representation of the "Prophète" at the Théâtre de la Monnaie.

The resignation is announced of Baron von Streit, the Austrian Minister of Justice, and Herr Kremer, the Minister of Commerce. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that their resignation has deprived the Cabinet of the only Ministers in whom the German Constitutional party placed some confidence.

Tuesday's *Official Gazette* announces that the following gentlemen have been summoned by the Emperor to the Upper House as life members:—Landed Proprietors Counts Franz Couvenhove, Seilern-Aspang, Stadnicki, and Tarnowski; Privy Councillors Max Gagern and Helfert; Professors Randa and Szujski; Count Frederick Schoenborn; Herr Lomaschek, formerly head of a Ministerial Department; Monsignor Rotter, Abbot of the Benedictines; and Herr Zybliekiewicz, Town-President of Cracow.

GERMANY.

The usual New-Year's greetings were exchanged on the 13th inst. (New-Year's Day Old Style) between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany, who excused himself for not sending his message until the afternoon by having been confined to his bed for some hours by indisposition. His Majesty has been suffering from a cold and sore throat, but is now better.

Speaking last Saturday at the general meeting of the board of directors of the Victoria National Association, of which he is patron, the Crown Prince expressed his views with regard to the anti-Semitic movement, and said that he could not conceive how men standing upon an intellectual eminence could lend themselves to the support of a movement which must be condemned alike for its tendencies and aims.

Prince Bismarck, who had a long conference with the Emperor on the 13th inst., visited the Crown Prince on Sunday afternoon, and, according to a *Daily News* telegram, conferred with him on home affairs, particularly on the Jewish question.

According to the latest arrangements, the civil marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to take place on Feb. 26, the day before the religious ceremony. Eighty-five Prussian towns have combined to present ornamental plate to the Prince on his wedding day. The sum subscribed is 400,000 marks (about £20,000).

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday week Herr von Windhorst (Meppen), supported by all the members of the Centre and the Poles, brought in a resolution declaring that the administration of the sacraments and the celebration of mass are not subject to the penal clauses of the laws of May 11 and 12, 1873, May 20 and 21, 1874, and April 22, 1875. An amendment is being prepared.

SWEDEN.

The Riksdag was opened on Tuesday by King Oscar in person. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty dwelt upon the connection between the reform of the taxation system and the organisation of the army, and stated that both these questions must be settled together. At the subsequent sitting of the Lower House the Budget was presented by the Minister of Finance. The revenue is estimated at 76,388,000 crowns, and there is an estimated surplus of 1,368,700 crowns, which is to be devoted to increasing the reserve fund of the State.

RUSSIA.

The health of the Czar has greatly improved.

A despatch from General Scobeleff has been received at St. Petersburg describing the severe fighting which took place at Geok Tepe on the second Sunday in the year. The Turcomans made a sortie in great force, and gained possession of the Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, besides capturing several guns. The Imperial troops suffered severely, and their artillerymen who were taken prisoners were immediately put to death. The Turcoman dead filled the trenches. The Russians claim to have recovered all they lost, position and guns, except one mountain gun. On the 10th the Russians report that they captured the outworks, and the siege was being continued on the following day.

TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed another Circular to the Powers, calling attention to the Greek armaments, and suggesting the opening of negotiations for a pacific settlement by the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty.

GREECE.

The 13th inst. being New-Year's Day (Old Style) a "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral. The King subsequently held a reception at the palace, which was attended by the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, the Holy Synod of the Greek Church, and the principal military, naval, and civil authorities, who offered their congratulations to his Majesty. In the evening the King entertained 150 distinguished personages at a banquet at the palace.

The Minister of War has ordered the formation of the regiments of the Greek army into brigades, and several Brigadiers-General have been nominated. No leave of absence will henceforward be granted to officers or men.

SERVIA.

The Skuptschina was opened on Sunday. In his speech the Prince expressed his gratitude to Austria-Hungary for assisting the consolidation of Servia's independent position, and his satisfaction at the establishment of diplomatic relations between his country and Greece. The construction of railways and the introduction of sanitary measures will receive his attention, and the obligations of Servia under the Railway Convention will be met by provisions in the Budget.

AMERICA.

General Garfield has received a deputation of negroes from the Southern States, who made strong representations upon the disabilities from which they suffer. The President-elect said, in reply, that education had much to do with overcoming the inequality between the white and the coloured races. He would not then disclose his policy, but he recommended the deputation to make personal efforts to raise their own race.

General Grant has accepted the presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives have voted against the bill proposing to place General Grant on the retired list, with the rank and pay of a General on active service.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Newberry, member for Michigan, introduced a resolution requesting President Hayes to call the attention of the British Government to the allegation concerning fraudulent fishery statistics presented to the Halifax Commission, and to request Great Britain to join the United States in appointing a Commission consisting of three members, one nominated by each State and the third by Great Britain and America conjointly. This Commission would investigate the grounds of the Halifax Award, and report to the respective Governments. Another resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the same subject was also introduced. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Maine Legislature have declared Mr. Plaisted, Greenbacker, legally elected Governor by a plurality of votes, in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted at the last election.

The convention of the National Land and Industrial League of the United States sitting at Buffalo last week, which has been formed to aid the Irish Land League and to secure the favourable verdict of the American people for the objects at which it aims, resolved at its meeting yesterday week to form an organisation, entitled the National Land League of the United States, with Mr. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, as president. It will next meet at Washington. Meetings are being held and active measures taken by the branches of the Irish Land League for the purpose of raising money and extending their organisation.

Intelligence received at New York states that forty Indians have attacked a stage-coach in New Mexico. The bodies of the drivers and four of the passengers—three men and one woman—have been found mutilated and burnt. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The mining town of Alta, Utah, has been nearly destroyed by avalanches. Ten persons are stated to have perished.

CANADA.

It is stated at Ottawa that Princess Louise will return to Canada in May next.

Professor Hind has written another letter to the Marquis of Lorne pointing out additional falsifications in the coal and fish statistics submitted to the Halifax Arbitration Commission. In the Senate on the 13th inst. notice was given of a motion calling attention to the charges preferred by Professor Hind in reference to the Fishery Award.

After a long debate in Committee of the House of Commons on the terms granted by the Government to the Pacific Railway Syndicate, the Ministerial resolutions were agreed to on the 13th inst., in accordance with the arrangement made between Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition. On the following day, the Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald, declared that he would postpone the debate on the Pacific Railway until the proposals of the new syndicate, received that day by Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railways and Canals, had been submitted to the House. The Premier concluded by moving that the debate should go on daily until the Ministerial resolutions were disposed of. The House agreed. On Tuesday Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, after a long speech against the Pacific Railway contract, moved that it should not be ratified by the House.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 13th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, who, in his speech on the occasion, alluded to the revival of commerce in the province, and urged the desirability of establishing railway connections with the Canadian Pacific line.

INDIA.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on the 11th inst. He did not suffer from his journey, and is gaining strength rapidly and drives out daily. He did not, however, take part in the Legislative Council on Friday.

Sir Stuart Bayley, Chief Commissioner in Assam, will succeed Sir R. Meade as Resident in Hyderabad, on the retirement of the latter next April.

The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart to succeed Sir F. Haines as Commander-in-Chief was received at Calcutta with general satisfaction.

In consequence of the continued interference by gangs of robbers with the supplies destined for Candahar, troops have been ordered to proceed to Maiwand, in order to assist the Sirdars in maintaining order. The Marris who have submitted to Sir Robert Sandeman consented to pay the penalty imposed upon them.

Tranquillity is reported to have been restored without conflict in Jeypore and Vizagapatam, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities.

The trials of the twenty-seven men who are charged with being concerned in the Kolapore plot are still going on.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Robert Leycester Upton solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta, vice Mr. Charles Sanderson, resigned.

According to the returns of the late Census, the population of Vienna is 707,532, which is an increase of 100,000 on the Census of 1869.

There was an earthquake shock in Thurgau, in Switzerland, last Thursday night, accompanied by underground noises sufficiently loud to wake people from their sleep.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Glamis, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in October last.

Sir Robert Biddulph, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, held a levée at Nicosia on Thursday week, New-Year's Day (old style), when he stated explicitly that the happy circumstances now existing in Cyprus were to be attributed to the British administration of the island. He stated that steps would be taken by the Government to ensure a satisfactory supply of water for irrigation purposes, in order to provide against drought. He also stated that a Census of Cyprus would be taken this year, and begged the Assembly of Notables to assist the Government in obtaining accurate returns. The Greek Archbishop, the Armenian Bishop, the Cadi, and the Mufti, replied, and thanked the High Commissioner for the promises he had made and the sentiments he had expressed.

The expenses of the Afghan war to the end of March next are now estimated by the Indian Government to amount to about seventeen and a half millions sterling, inclusive of about five millions for frontier railways, and it appears from a Parliamentary paper issued on Monday that the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to "treat any further charges as ordinary Indian expenditure."

News from the seat of war in South America relates the dislodgment of the Peruvians from Lurin, which is described as a "good defensive position." There were 9000 Peruvians in the town, and the place was carried by the Chilians, after fighting for an hour and a half, at the point of the bayonet. It is stated in a telegram from Valparaiso that the Chilian army operating against Lima consists of 22,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 2400 artillery, together with eighty pieces of artillery and ten Gatling guns. A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the Chilian forces number 30,000 men, and that the defenders of the city are 40,000 strong.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, Arthur George; Diocesan Inspector in Religious Knowledge, Diocese of St. David's.
Alexander, Evelyn Ferguson; Vicar of St. Paul's, Newington.
Allen, John Seymour; Perpetual Curate of Pembroke Dock.
Atkinson, James Augustus, to be Rural Dean of Ardwick.
Barker, P.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Bromley, Kent.
Beeby James; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Eastern District.
Benson, Percy George; Vicar of Hoo St. Warburgh.
Braithwaite, P. R. Pipon; Vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey.
Brownjohn, Joshua; Perpetual Curate of Preston Gubbolds.
Chinnery-Haldane, A.; Incumbent of Ballachulish.
Clarke, David George; Chaplain of H.M. Prison at Brecon.
Cunningham, W. L.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Ede, W. M.; Assistant-Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Evans, D.; Curate of Pontyberem, Felinfoel; Perpetual Curate of Llangain.
Foster, Albert John; Rector of Farndish; Vicar of Wootton, Beds.
French, W.; Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Cleopatra, Pacific Station.
Greenstreet, Frederick W.; Vicar of Kildwick, Yorkshire.
Griffiths, Thomas David; Perpetual Curate of Maindee.
Hall, Stuart; Vicar of St. Nicholas', Whitehaven.
Higginson, H. P.; Missionary at Tilt Cove, Newfoundland.
Holland, W. L.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland; Vicar of Cornhill.
Home, I. James David; Curate of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.
Hoskins, E.; Incumbent of St. Mary Magdelene with St. Gregory, London.
Houblon, Thomas Henry Archer; Vicar of Wantage, Berks.
Howell, Jonathan; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Abergavenny.
Ingilby, Arthur; Incumbent of St. John's, Oban, N.B.
Irvine, John W.; Rural Dean of Colchester.
Jones, David Morris; Rector of Brechfa, Carmarthenshire.
Jones, Edward; Curate of Newcastle, Emlyn.
Jones, John Morgan, Curate of Portmadoc; Vicar of Abererch.
Keitch, Robert Street; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Tipton.
Kerby, B. J. S.; Curate-in-Charge of All Saints', Keighley.
McGachen, N. H.; Vicar of Littlebourne.
Middlemist, Stephen William; Vicar of Laxton.
Moberly, George Herbert; Prebendary of Hansacre.
Murchison, Roderick; Minor Canon of Bristol.
O'Callaghan, Robert C. G.; Vicar of Hutton-cum-Cranswick, Great Driffield.
Pilditch, John; Rector of Abberton, Essex.
Porter, James, Master of Peterhouse College; Vicar of Cherryhinton.
Rees, Evans Joseph, Curate of Oswestry; Vicar of Perry Barr.
Rideout, Gilbert Adolphus, Vicar of Fleet, Dorset; Curate of Stinsford.
Rowland, James, Rector of Llanfechell; Rector of Llanbedrog, Llangian, and Llanthangel Bachellaeth.
Savage, William, Vicar of Barcombe, Chaplain; Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, near Wilton.
Scott-Moncrieff, W.; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
Scott, R. Lesne; Rector of Little Farndon.
Shepherd, Robert; Vicar of St. John's, Weardale.
Sinnett, William Hughes; Vicar of Kidwelly.
Sketchley, Ernest Powys; Clerical Assistant-Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
Strong, Robert; Vicar of the Slad.
Thomas, Thomas; Vicar of Glascombe-with-Colva and Rulen, Radnor.
Thomas, Thomas Llewelyn; Rector of Nuttfield.
Townshend, William; Rector of Thurlaston.
Weekes, Walter John; Vicar of Sutton at Hone, Kent.
Williams, E. P.; Rector of Barsham, Suffolk.
Wollaston, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Smethwick.
Woods, John; Vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Wright, J. P.; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Western District.—*Guardian.*

Mr. J. D. Sedding, of 18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, has been elected as diocesan architect of Wells, in succession to the late Mr. Ferrey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has offered to Archdeacon Hose, of Singapore, the bishopric of Labuan, which the venerable gentleman has accepted.

Last Sunday morning the Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Walsham How) preached at St. Peter's, South Kensington, before a crowded congregation, in behalf of the extension and maintenance of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. The collection after the service amounted to £64.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. James M'Connel Hussey, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Christ Church, North Brixton, Honorary Canon of Rochester, and Rural Dean of Kennington, in recognition of his eminent services to the Church in South London during an Incumbency of more than a quarter of a century.

The Lords Justices gave their decision last Saturday in the appeals of the Revs. T. P. Dale and R. W. Enraght. On the question of their inhibition by Lord Penzance, the appeals were dismissed with costs; but on the ground of irregularity in the issuing of the writs for their arrest they succeeded, and the appellants were ordered to be discharged, Lords Justices Brett and Cotton remarking that every necessary form would have to be complied with in cases involving the imprisonment of any one. Mr. Dale was thus for the time confirmed in his freedom, and Mr. Enraght was declared entitled to a rule for a Habeas Corpus, which led of necessity to his discharge. Mr. Enraght was liberated on Monday morning from Warwick Gaol, after having been incarcerated nearly eight weeks.

The east window of the north aisle of Kemerton church, near Tewkesbury, has recently been filled with fine stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of the late Rector, Archdeacon Thorp. The window itself, a work of the late R. Carpenter, the architect of the church, is of noble proportions and elegant design. It is of three lights, divided by well-moulded mullions which support bold and graceful tracery. The style used is the Second Pointed, or Geometrical Decorated, of the early part of the fourteenth century. It is a fitting memorial to one who for his good works will long be reverenced and loved among them; and commemorates besides, as the subjoined inscription (which is in Latin) at the base of the window records, the personal affection of a brother:—"To the honour of God, and in memory of his beloved brother Thomas Thorp, B.D., Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Bristol, and Rector of this church, who died on the Festival of St. Matthias, 1877; Disney L. Thorp embellished this window with painted glass in 1880."

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.



1. Market-place, with King William III.'s Statue.
2. Statue of Queen Victoria, in the Park.
3. Park Gate.
4. Princess Dock, with the Dock Office and the Wilberforce Monument.
5. Townhall, in Lowgate.
6. Holy Trinity Church (West View).

VIEWS IN HULL.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.



1. Hull Fishermen. 2. Old Grammar School. 3. Hull Trollies. 4. A Hull Cab.

JOTTINGS AT HULL.



PROCESSION OF FORESTERS AND DRUIDS.

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OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS TOBIN.

Sir Thomas Tobin, J.P. and D.L. county Cork, F.S.A., died on the 9th inst., at his residence, Ballincollig, in the county of Cork, aged seventy-three. He was eldest son of Thomas Tobin, Esq., of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Sir John Tobin, of that city. He received the honour of knighthood in 1855, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Athenæum at Cork, of which he was president. He married, in 1835, Catherine, eldest daughter of Lister Ellis, Esq., of Crofthead, Netherby, Cumberland. We may add that the late Sir Thomas Tobin was one of the best and most earnest friends in Ireland of the National Life-Boat Institution. Many years since he set on foot a "penny" life-boat subscription, and raised from thousands of persons (a remarkable instance of his popularity) £114.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHINYATES.

Major-General Frederick William Whinyates, R.E., of Walton, Cumberland, died on the 9th inst., at Dorset Villa, Cheltenham, aged eighty-seven. He was son of Major Thomas Whinyates, of Abbotsleigh, Devon, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, and was consequently brother of the late General Sir E. C. Whinyates, K.C.B. He received his education at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Army in 1811. In 1816 he was present at the attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth, and in the two following years served in France. In 1838 he attained the rank of Major, and in 1839 was commanding officer of Engineers with the field force in New Brunswick, when the disputed territory was invaded by the State of Maine. In 1855 he was promoted to be Major-General. He married, in 1830, Sarah Marianne, daughter of Mr. Charles Whalley, of Stow-on-the-Wold, and leaves issue. His eldest son, Frederick Thomas, is Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Artillery.

MR. RICHARD PADMORE.

Mr. Richard Padmore, of Henwick Hall, Worcester, M.P. for that city, in the Liberal interest, from 1860 to 1868, whose death, at the age of ninety-one, is just announced, was an ironfounder in the city he represented, became its Sheriff in 1845, and was twice Mayor. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Padmore, of Ketley, in Shropshire, and married, in 1823, Emma, only daughter of Mr. John Jones, of Worcester. Mr. Padmore made several gifts to Worcester, including one of £5000 towards the establishment of an orphan asylum.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, on the 17th inst., after a short illness.

Mr. Henry Denison Pender, son of Mr. J. Pender, M.P., on the 13th inst., at Foot's Cray-place, Kent, of typhoid fever, contracted at Rome, aged twenty-eight.

Jane Eliza, Lady St. Paul, wife of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., and daughter of George Annett Grey, Esq., of Millfield, Northumberland, at Ewart Park, near Wooler, on the 9th inst., in her thirty-eighth year.

The Rev. Charles Edward Ricketts Robinson, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Torquay, Hon. Canon of Rochester, son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, on the 4th inst., aged fifty-seven.

Mr. Henry Huntly Mervyn-D'Arcy-Irvine, of Castle Irvine, county Fermanagh, the male representative of a very eminent and largely-acred family in the north of Ireland, on the 10th inst., at Bournemouth, in his eighteenth year. He was only child of the late Mr. Henry Mervyn-D'Arcy-Irvine, of Castle Irvine, by Huntly Mary, daughter of the Hon. Francis Prittie.

Mr. Montagu Wilmot, of Norton House, county Glamorgan, son of Sir Robert Wilmot, second Baronet, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, by Marianne, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Charles Howard, Esq., of Pipe Grange, in the county of Stafford, on the 8th inst., at his residence near Swansea, in his seventy-sixth year. He married Sarah-Frederica, daughter of Mr. Thomas Eden, nephew of the first Lord Auckland, and leaves, with four daughters, one son, Robert Rodney, heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of Wilmot of Osmaston.

On Monday the body of the one hundred and first, the last of the victims of the Pen-y-Graig explosion, was recovered from the pit. It was that of David Williams, aged twenty-six, who left a widow and four children.

We learn from the *Architect* that Glasgow has been compelled to illustrate the proverb that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Mr. John Bell, of Northpark, intended to leave his valuable collection of paintings and the building in which they are deposited, to the Corporation, in trust for the citizens. But, unfortunately for Glasgow, Mr. Bell's will was written in pencil and was without a signature. The ambition of his life has consequently been frustrated, for the Town Clerk has advised the Corporation that they possess no claim to the property.

Mr. Andrew Johnston, High Sheriff of Essex, on Tuesday opened a loan exhibition at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, which has been got up under the auspices of the Essex Museum. The principal feature is a collection of about 400 oil-paintings, water-colours, engravings, etchings, and sketches by Essex artists, or representing scenes in the county. The programme includes scientific demonstrations, vocal and instrumental music, and Shakspearean and other recitations. The exhibition remains open till this (Saturday) evening.

A memorial to Mr. Gladstone is in course of signature at Bradford and other towns in the West Riding in support of an application to the Treasury for some public pecuniary recognition being bestowed upon Mr. Alexander Atkinson, accountant, of Booth-street, Bradford, who for some years has devoted considerable time in an effort to induce successive Governments to do what has just been done by her Majesty's Government—adopt the scheme of the railway parcel post. The memorial sets forth the labours of Mr. Atkinson in reference to this and other schemes of parcel and postal reform. It states that during the past sixteen years Mr. Atkinson has been an energetic postal and railway reformer.

Last week 2486 births and 1604 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 193, and the deaths were 161 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There was a further increase in the number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals. Deaths from measles are declining, but fatal cases of scarlet fever showed an increase on recent weeks, and slightly exceeded the corrected average. There was a remarkably large mortality from puerperal fever, and the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs show an increase. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·65 in. The mean temperature was 28 deg., being 10 below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean was considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Saturday, when the mean was only 19·6, and showed a deficiency of 18·8. The lowest night temperature was 14, on Saturday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

KARL B (Stadtprozelten).—Eight Queens, no one of them *en prise* of another, may be arranged on the chessboard in a hundred ways. The following is one of these, and will, probably, answer your purpose: a4, b 2, c 7, d 5, e 1, f 8, g 6, and h 3.

G J (Doncaster).—We are obliged for the game, which, if found suitable, shall have early insertion.

J W S (Montreal).—A reply to your interesting letter has been sent through the post. Thanks for the paper and carte.

LULU (Dundee).—In Problem No. 1921, Black, after playing 1. P to Q 3rd, has no defence to White's 2. K to Kt 5th.

A C and J H S.—The move is 1. P takes Kt, &c.

DR F ST (Blandford-square).—Please do not forget that we have many problems to examine and select from besides yours. These shall receive attention in good time.

A M (Moscow).—We were glad to note your successful play during your brief sojourn among us. The game accompanying your letter shall have due honours.

P A R (Singapore).—You shall have an early report upon the problem.

D W K (Berwick).—Problems in six moves do not suit us. You should send it to one of the monthlies. If correct, it is very good.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from B G Hodge of Newcastle, Natal; and of Problem No. 1918 from W Pocock of Cape Town.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1923 received from J W W and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from W J Eggleston, Scipio, J Alfios Schmucke, John Perkins, M H Moorhouse, D W (Guernsey), G A (Bonchurch), W F R (Swansea), W M Curtis, and Karl Braremann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from H B, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G Fosbrooke, C S Coxe, N Cator, F R Jeffrey, H Blacklock, Chessophile, D Templeton, G L Mayne, C Darragh, S Farrant, R Arnold, C C E, Elsie, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, R Jessop, A Kentish Man, J Perez Ventoso, W J Eggleston, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, J H Symington, Lulu, Frank Littleboy, R H Brooks, Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), Shadforth, Simutch, M H Moorhouse, Œdipus, Julia Short, E P Vulliamy, E Louden, Port Arello, D W (Guernsey), East Marden, J W W, C Edmundson, I, Falcoln (Antwerp), H R (Brussels), Theodor Willink, Lyncroft House (Lichfield), S G C, G A (Bonchurch), Rev W F Clements, C F Lahmann, E Casella, C Oswald, C W Burton, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, B L Dyke, An Old Hand, Jupiter Junior, Nerina, Kitten, M O'Halloran, H Langford, and Karl Braremann.

SOLUTION OF MR. KIDSON'S SELF-MATE PROBLEM received from W J Eggleston.

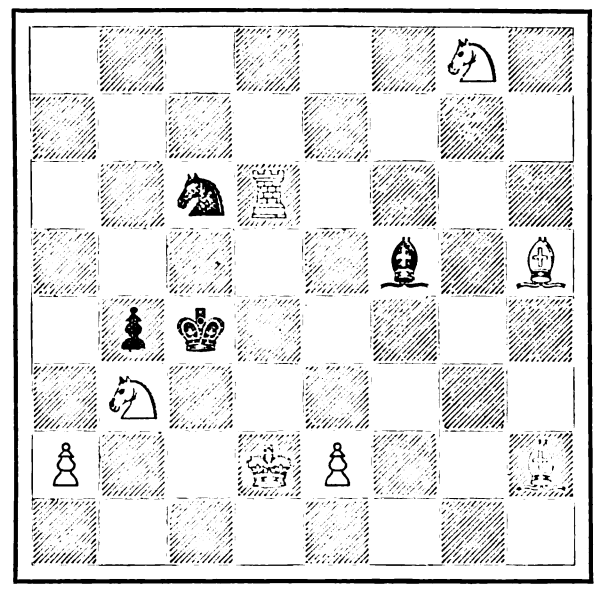
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1924.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to R 2nd	K moves
2. R to K square	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1927.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at Purssell's between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another Amateur.—(*Ruy Lopez*)

WHITE	BLACK
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B
6. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
8. B to Kt 5th	P to B 4th
9. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 3rd
10. P to Q B 4th	

10. Kt takes Kt is decidedly preferable to thus weakening the Queen's Pawn.

10.	Castles
11. Castles	B takes Kt
12. B P takes B	Q to Q 2nd
13. Kt to R 2nd	Q R to Kt sq

Anticipating 14. P to K B 4th, and preventing it, inasmuch as White cannot now play that *coup* without loss.

14. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to R 4th
15. R to Q B sq	P to K B 4th
16. P to K Kt 4th	

White's position is not an enviable one. If he play 16. P takes P he will then have two isolated Pawns on the Queen's file; and if 16. P to K B 4th, then follows 16. P to K R 3rd and 17. Kt takes P, &c.

16.	P takes Kt P
17. Kt takes P	Kt to B 5th
18. B takes Kt	R takes B
19. K to R 2nd	

19. K to Kt 2nd, followed, in due time, by P to K B 3rd, offers a better resource.

19.	Q R to K B sq
20. R to K Kt sq	

A very feeble move, as the sequel shows.

20.	P to K R 4th
21. Kt to K 3rd	R takes P (ch)
22. R to Kt 2nd	Q R to B 6th
23. R takes R	Q takes P (ch)
24. K to Kt sq	R takes Kt
25. Q to K B sq	

If 25. R to Q B 2nd, then follows 25. B to R 3rd, &c.

25.	R to Kt 6th (ch)
26. R to Kt 2nd	R takes R (ch)
27. Q takes R	Q to K 6th (ch), and wins.

The following lively Skirmish occurred at Tingewick Rectory between the Rev. Mr. SKIPWORTH and the Rev. Mr. COKER.

(*Double Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
4. P to K B 4th	P takes P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd

5. P to Q 4th, enabling him to retreat the Bishop to Q 3rd when White advances the Q B P, is unquestionably the best move here.

6. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th
7. Castles	B to K Kt 5th
8. Q to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd (ch)
9. P to Q 4th	B takes Kt

It would have been safer to have retreated the Bishop to K R 4th. In justice to Mr. Coker, it should be said that his play in this *partie* is much below his usual form.

10. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
11. R takes B	P to K Kt 4th
12. B to R 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
13. Q to K 6th	K to Kt 2nd
14. R takes P	

The right move well timed. There is no satisfactory reply to it.

14.	P takes R
15. B takes P	Q to B 3rd
16. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B
17. Q mates.	

In compliance with the wish of several correspondents, we give another problem by the Hermit of Tynaun:—

White: K at K B 3rd; Q at Q R 3rd; B at Q B 2nd; Kt at K Kt square; P at Q B 4th. (Five pieces.)

Black: K at K R 5th; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, and Q B 4th. (Four pieces.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A match was played last week between the Bermondsey and Shaftesbury Clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former with a score of 5½ to 3½. It should be mentioned that the score of Shaftesbury includes one game forfeited through the absence of one of the Bermondsey champions.

A circular from the Carlisle Chess Club informs us that the members of that association meet for play, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday in each week, at the Border Café, Botchergate, and that the club is free to all chessplayers for occasional play. The circular is something more interesting than the conventional prospectus; for, in addition to the information cited above, it presents us with an extract from Mortimer Collins's essay in praise of chess as a recreation, and a diagrammed problem by a member of the club.

The French national tourney is drawing to a close, most of the seven competitors who entered the lists having only two more games to play. The highest scores at present stand to the credit of MM. Rosenthal, Clerc, and De Rivière, in the order named.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 6, 1873) with a codicil (dated Aug. 14, 1879) of Mr. Joseph Jones, late of Abberley Hall, Worcestershire, who died on Oct. 15 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by John Joseph Jones, James Frederick Tweedale, and James Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000 in the United Kingdom. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Emily Jones, all money due to him from the estate of his late father-in-law, in addition to the annuity settled on her at her marriage; to his executors, £100 each; to his nieces, Emily Atthill and Veronica Russwurm, annuities of £100 each for their respective lives; to his cousins, William Jones and James Jones, £30,000 each; and he devises all his manors, messuages, tenements, farm lands, mines, and hereditaments in the county of Worcester, to the use of his cousin, the said John Joseph Jones, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively, in tail male. The pictures, plate, books, bronzes, and articles of virtù at Abberley Hall are to be held as heirlooms with the mansion house; and the household furniture, effects, wines, horses and carriages are to be enjoyed by the first person who shall become tenant for life of the said property. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to the said John Joseph Jones.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1860) with a codicil (dated Aug. 4, 1869) of Mr. Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, of 29, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, and 2, Copthall Buildings, City, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Henry Shaw Lefevre and Co., was proved by the executors, William James Farrer and William Wickham, on the 14th inst., the personalty being sworn under £350,000. Subject to provisions for carrying on the business, the testator divides his estate equally between his three daughters.

The will (dated July 20, 1880) of Mr. Ralph Sigismund Straus, late of Manchester, and of The Holme, Sedgley Park, Prestwich, Lancashire, merchant, who died on Nov. 7. last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Josephine Straus, the widow, Sidney Ralph Straus and James Richard Straus, the sons, and Jacob Alphonse Weiller, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves, to his wife 200,000 Reichmarks of his four per cent German Bonds, all his furniture, plate, wines, and household effects, and the sum of £2000, to be distributed at her discretion among public charitable institutions or private persons; legacies to his godchildren; and the residue of the personalty upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, she maintaining and educating sons under twenty-one and daughters until marriage (in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £1000 instead of the life interest), and then for all his children in equal shares. The whole of his real estate he gives to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to all his sons.

The will (dated Oct. 7, 1871) with six codicils (dated between Dec. 31, 1873, and May 15, 1880) of Mr. Henry Wilson, late of Westbrook, Sheffield, who died on Nov. 16 last, has been proved at the Wakefield district registry by Mrs. Eliza Wilson, the widow, and Alfred Wilson, the son, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves £1000 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, to which he was a subscriber, and the Sheffield Church of England Scripture Readers' Society; the patronage of the churches of St. Stephen's, Sheffield, and St. Bartholomew's, Carbrook, near Sheffield, to Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Charles Kemble, the Rev. Edmund Holland, William Long, and C. J. Bevan as joint tenants; his moiety of the advowson of the vicarage of Sheffield, with the alternate right of presentation, to the Rev. William Carns, the Rev. John Venn, the Rev. Edmund Holland, the Rev. Edward Auriol, and the Rev. William Cadman as joint tenants; to his wife £20,000 and all the furniture, plate, pictures (except twelve oil-paintings, to be selected by his son), effects, horses and carriages at his residence, and for life his residence Westbrook and £2000 per annum; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Harriot Thompson, £8000; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Louisa Ellen Harland, £25,000; and there are bequests to his brothers-in-law and coachman. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his said son Alfred.

The will (dated March 14, 1877) of Mr. John Frederick Franks, late of No. 7, St. James's-place, Westminster, and of Misterton Hall, Leicestershire, who died on Nov. 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by the Rev. William Edwards Partridge, Astley Paston Cooper, and William Thomas Carlisle, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors and to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Teush Hecker, £200 each; to the children of his deceased nephew, Henry Teush Hecker, £1000 each; to Miss Mary Lætitia Eardley, £1500; and to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Misterton, £2000 upon trust, to invest the same and to apply the dividends half-yearly for ever for the benefit of such of the poor of Misterton and Walcot, Leicestershire, as they may in their discretion think fit. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he leaves upon trust, as to one moiety, for his niece Emma Catherine Teush Hecker, and, as to the other moiety, for his niece Frances Lily Teush Hecker.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1870) of Mr. Richard May, late of Acorn Wharf, Old Kent-road, timber merchant, and of Pond House, Dulwich, who died on Nov. 20 last at Brighton, was proved on the 13th ult. by George May and Thomas May, the brothers, and Richard James May, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his household furniture and effects and an immediate legacy of £100—his leasehold properties in Kent-street, Southwark, are also left upon trust for her for life; to his niece, Annie Eliza Fentiman, £200; to "Spurgeon's College for Young Ministers," the Baptist College, near Bury, Lancashire, the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, the Female Reformatory, 200, Euston-road, and the Baptist Home and Irish Missionary Society, £100 each; to his said son the good-will of his business, together with his leasehold premises, Acorn Wharf, subject to an annuity of £200 to his wife for life; and bequests to his executors. The residue of his estate, real and personal, is left upon trust for all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will (dated May 3, 1861) of Mr. Acton Tindal, late of Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bucks, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 27th ult. at the Oxford district registry by Nicolas Tindal-Cavill-Worsley, the son, the personalty being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves memorial legacies to his children, and the residue of his property to his wife, but, she having predeceased him, such residue will be divisible between his children, as next of kin.

A Civil List pension of £200 a year has been granted to Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent naturalist.

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THE RISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO

OFFICERS,

NON-COMMISSIONED and OTHERS,

VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

"Of all the trials that man almost recklessly places upon his constitution, none perhaps is so severe and pregnant with danger as that which accompanies a sudden and extreme change from a hot to a mild and cool climate, or in the reverse direction. At such times it is of the most vital importance that the body should be kept cool, and free from the most minute germs of disease. To effect this object, the judicious use of a saline is unquestionably the best safeguard that can be called into requisition, and of such preparations ENO'S FRUIT SALT may be said to be one of the best-conceived compounds. To residents in tropical climates the use of a medicinal comfort of this kind is indispensable, while its value in preventing prickly heat, boils, and whitlows is simply incalculable.

"Whatever may be the climatic conditions, the human body stands at all times, and under all circumstances, in need of some agent that will as thoroughly disinfect all its pores and arteries against the liability to epidemic diseases as the disinfectants of sanitation purge the sewers of a populous town. At the same time, such are the special therapeutical properties of the FRUIT SALT that a tone is given to the system, the strength is fortified, and the spirits exhilarated.

"With the temperature upwards of 100 deg. in the shade, and the system consequently unstrung through fatiguing occupation, exercise, or study, a saline of the character like that prepared by Mr. Eno is a boon the value of which is scarcely to be estimated by those who have never lived under similar climatic conditions. In cases where the liability to attack from jungle, marsh, and yellow fever exists to an alarming degree, the daily use of the FRUIT SALT will be found a thoroughly effective preventive.

"Speaking more generally, it may be said that the use of the preparation has a marked effect in improving the general health of persons of scorbutic habit, as well as of those who are liable to epileptic affections. In the latter case attacks may be warded off by the patient taking a full dose of the saline in a tumbler of cold water immediately upon feeling unwell, while persons suffering from nervous and dyspeptic headaches should take a spoonful in about half the quantity of water. Mention has been made of the mode of applying the remedy prepared by Mr. Eno for use in regard to these two classes of disorders with the view of showing the extreme simplicity of the mode of action, no less than that of the agent employed.

"In cases of irritability of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, sea-sickness, rheumatism, gout, and many other of the ills which human flesh is heir to, ENO'S FRUIT SALT not only claims, but has been proved again and again to possess remedial properties of a marvellously high order, and no household that wisely consults the comfort and safety of its members—whether located under the sun of England or India, or Southern Africa, the West Indies, or Australasia—will neglect to provide itself with a safeguard to health at once so pure, simple, and effective as the preparation which has caused the patentee's name to be a household word from one end of the earth to the other."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS,
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.

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May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

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PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET, White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last eighty years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children. Sold in usual four sizes. Ask any Chemist, Perfumer, or Hairdresser for Rowlands' Articles.

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£500 FORFEIT to any purchaser of a bottle of POWELL'S EMBROCATION if the Testimonials published in its favour and signed by

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and many other eminent persons, are not genuine. The money refunded to any purchaser whose case this Embrocation will not reach. A Pamphlet with all particulars free to any address. POWELL'S RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World, in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. JOHN M. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Great Russell-street, London.

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"I CAN highly recommend Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS for all Throat Irritation and Chest Diseases."—(Signed) J. SWAIN, M.P.S., 249, Mill-street, Liverpool. They taste pleasantly.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields. The ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, will send a copy free on application.

GOVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil),
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is certain in result, and is pleasant to take.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!!

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READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—
"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Canbs., writing on March 12 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known everywhere I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is not a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is used to increase flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
May be relied upon to increase weight.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which HYDRATED OIL is prepared were first described in a treatise on the Assimilation and Digestion of Fats in the Human Body, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.C.S., published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street (Fat in the Human Body, page 41):—"Nothing appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensibly assimilated by the digestive organs, until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The makers, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s. Sold whole sale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London. Pamphlet sent free to any address.

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The accumulation of Oddments in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades, and Damasses will be cleared out at nominal prices, previous to Stock-Taking.

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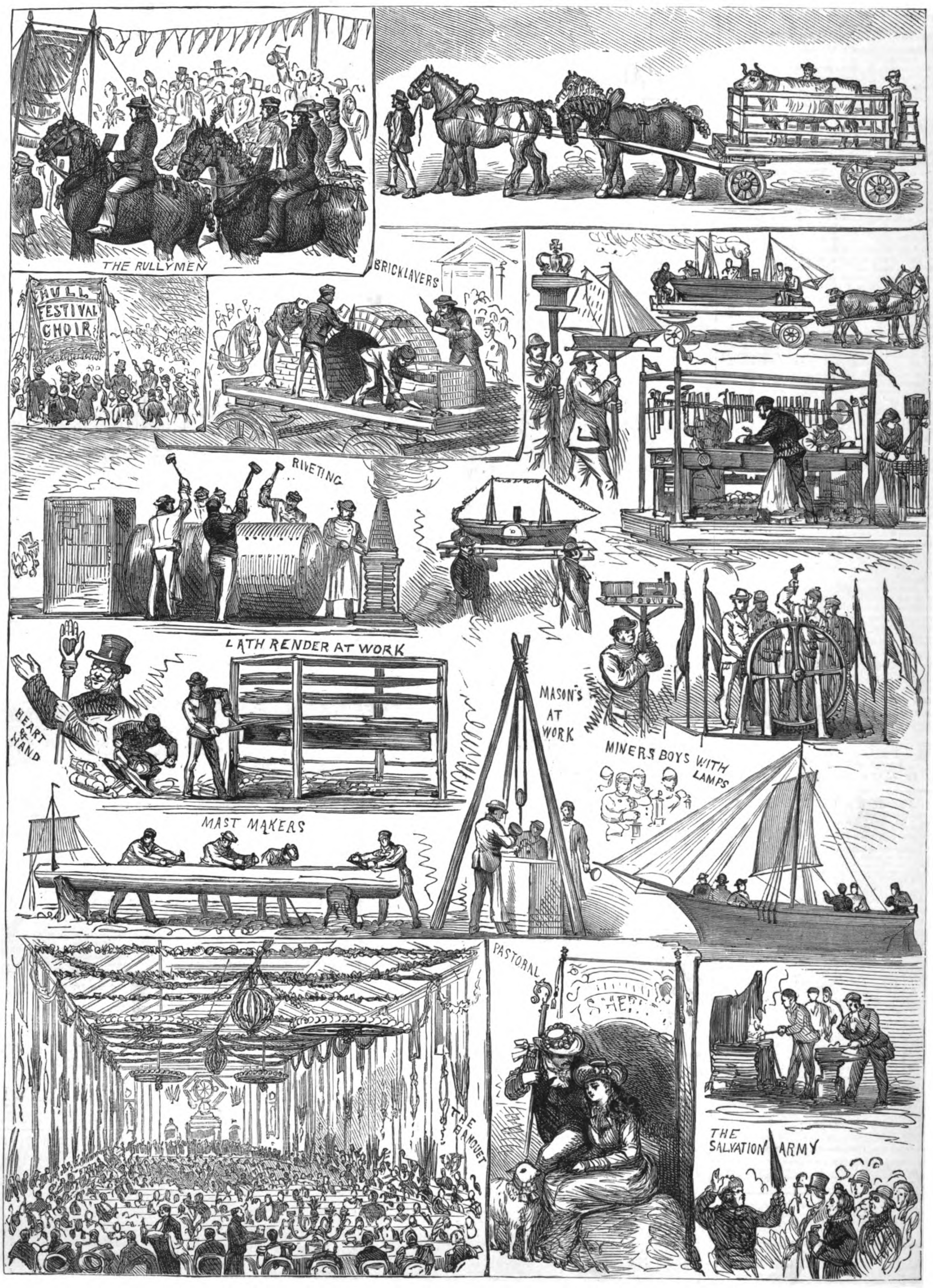
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SKETCHES OF THE PROCESSION AND BANQUET.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2176.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



SKETCHES IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS DURING THE SNOWSTORM, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.—SEE PAGE 118.

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BIRTHS.

On Dec. 30, 1880, at Ottawa, Canada, the wife of the Hon. O. H. Lambart, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Brodie Castle, N.B., the Lady Eleanor Brodie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at New Orleans, Arthur Conyers Baker, of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, seventh son of the late Colonel George Baker, of Bath, to Mary Abercromby Clayton, daughter of the late John Clayton, M.D., of Banff, N.B.

On the 20th inst., at Hanslope, by the Rev. J. FitzGerald, Vicar of Camden Town, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Fraser and the Vicar of the parish, William Martin Cuninghame, of St. Petersburg, son of the late Charles Cuninghame, Esq., of Greenock, to Caroline Emily, youngest daughter of the late Reginald R. Walpole, Esq., of Hanslope Lodge, Bucks.

On the 18th inst., at the Church of St. Nicholas, Cork, Joseph Edward Henry, eldest son of Henry Leeds, Esq., Lahore, India, and grandson of the late Sir Joseph Leeds, Bart., to Elizabeth Massey (Lillie), youngest daughter of Richard Quin, Esq., of Fitzgrove, Innoshannon, county Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Lancaster, Elizabeth Mecoid, wife of John Jacobson, formerly for twenty-nine years the faithful and loved nurse in the family of General J. ff. Crofton.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, 56, Alexandra-road, St. John's-wood, Augustus Jules Bouvier, member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, aged 55, after a long and painful illness borne with exemplary patience.—R.I.P.

On the 21st., suddenly, Richard Blackwood, Esq., of 96, Cromwell-road, London, and Hartwood, Riverina, Australia.

On the 21st inst., at 46, Kensington-park-road, W., Louisa Martha, the beloved wife of William Ford Esq.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, 711, Wandsworth-road, S.W., George Danson, in his 82nd year.

On the 21st inst., at 68, Portland-place, Julia, Lady Dowager Baynes, relict of the late Sir William Baynes, Bart., in the 88th year of her age.

On the 19th inst., at Redbourne, St. Alban's, the Lady Glamis, in her 81th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 5.

SUNDAY, JAN. 30.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
New Moon, 0.48 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Job xxvii.; Matt. xvi. 24—xvii. 14. Evening Lessons: Job xxviii or xxix.; Acts xviii. 1—24.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon W. Fleming.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. Julius, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Rowland Ellis, Vicar of Mold.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Clarke; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Coleridge Mackarness, Chaplain of King's College.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. Mark Pattison on the Thing that might be).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on Painting; and on Thursday).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Delmar Morgan on a Journey to Semiretchia and Kuldja in 1880).
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Purdon Clarke on Persian Architecture and Construction).

TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

British Museum closed for a week.
Partridge-Shooting ends.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Biblical Archæology Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Deep Sinking of Coal in South Wales, &c.).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of Chemistry, anniversary, 5 p.m.
Associated Chambers of Commerce, annual meetings (three days), Westminster Palace Hotel, 10 a.m.
Cambridgeshire Ornithological Show, Cambridge (three days).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music; and on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th).
Alpine Club, at the Royal Institution, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Whymper on his Ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi).
Albert Hall, Military Assault-at-Arms (for Afghan War Relief Fund), 2.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Foreign and Colonial Section, 8 p.m. (Sir H Bartle Frere on the Industrial Products of South Africa).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

Candlemas. Purification of the Virgin Mary.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.
Obstetrical Society, anniversary, 8.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Bourne on Trade Prospects).
The Speaker's Levée, 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).
Royal Society, 4.30.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Three Years' Daily Weather-Forecasting).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Dupré and Mr. H. W. Hake on the Estimation of Carbonic Acid in Air; and Mr. M. W. Williams on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple upon Nitrates).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Street on Draining and Embanking, with regard to River Outfalls).

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel T. Linden-Bell on the Offensive-Defensive by Infantry in Extended Order).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Welsh Language—Part I.)
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Andrew Wilson on the Origin of Colonial Organisms, 9 p.m.).
Geologists' Association, anniversary and conversazione, 7.30 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Turner on the Sanitary Work of an Architect).
Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Overall on Broadsides and Proclamations).
Wolverhampton Poultry and Dog Show (three days).

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 16	29·822	21·1	18·0	·89	0	27·9	15·8	WSW.	90	0·000
17	29·767	21·4	17·3	·86	4	30·2	9·2	WSW. ESE.	281	0·005*
18	29·131	26·8	26·2	·98	10	31·2	24·0	ENE.	1017	+
19	29·254	26·8	24·3	·97	10	29·5	26·2	ENE. NNE.	580	+
20	29·807	21·2	16·0	·82	3	29·3	15·7	NNW. WNW.	115	0·000
21	30·228	22·4	18·0	·85	3	27·8	14·9	NE. E.	246	0·000
22	30·151	22·3	20·5	·93	6	32·6	15·9	NNE. N. W.	218	0·060

* Snow. † Amount of snow estimated to equal about 0·060 inch.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·815	29·794	29·146	29·119	29·525	30·195	30·214
Temperature of Air	19·9	15·1	27·3	27·9	19·1	25·9	18·4
Temperature of Evaporation ..	17·1	14·0	27·2	27·9	18·8	23·6	18·4
Direction of Wind	NNW.	WSW.	ESE.	NE.	WNW.	NE.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 50	1 13	2 35	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5	4 28	4 48	5 [illegible]	[illegible] 23	5 45	6 5	6 25

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.

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The 143rd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on THURSDAY, FEB. 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street.

President of the day—
H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.

Dinner at Half-past Six for Seven o'Clock precisely.

The donations, life subscriptions of 10 guineas, legacies, and subscriptions received during the year are announced during the evening; and the Committee is most anxious that the list should be as large on this as on any previous occasion; and any such will be most thankfully acknowledged.

A limited number of Ladies' Tickets, admitting to the Balcony, 5s. each.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Committee; at St. James's Hall; of Mr. J. W. Standen, 45, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; and of the Secretary, Mr. Stanley Lucas, 84, New Bond-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SIXTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1,

Upon which occasion he will have the valuable assistance and co-operation of NEARLY ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS connected with the Principal West-End Theatres, including Miss E. Farren, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. T. Swinburne, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Edward Righton, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. H. Wakefield, and the Hanlon Lees and Agoust, who will appear for the first and positively only time in England in the great Parisian Absurdity, entitled "UNE SOIREE EN HABIT NOIR," in which Mr. William Hanlon Lees, Mr. Frederick Hanlon Lees, Mr. Edward Hanlon Lees, Mr. George Hanlon Lees, and Monsieur Agoust will appear for the first and only time in London.

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G. W. Moore's immensely successful Musical and Allegorical Sketch, entitled ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS, will be given at both performances.

Places can now be secured at Austin's Universal Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Prices of Admission: Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Back of Great Area and Gallery, One Shilling. Visitors residing in the country or in the suburbs of London may secure places by letter. Cheques, stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

Coercion Bills in Parliament and Arctic weather outside form the staple of a rather cheerless tale of this week's affairs. Of the latter we speak first. It has overtaken us in the natural course of things. We had hoped to be spared the calamity—for calamity it is—but the severity of the season, although some time postponed, set in at last with sudden vigour. It caught us unprepared, of course. The memorable snowstorm of Tuesday se'nnight buried, for the time being, many objects upon which the eye had been accustomed to look—but it also disclosed, in London at least, certain matters which have been regarded with characteristic indifference. The Municipal Government of the Metropolis has stood out in hideous relief. For a while, business was at a standstill. All the machinery of commercial and social life became dislocated. The streets, even the main thoroughfares, were wellnigh impassable. The doors of dwelling-houses and, in some places, of warehouses were barricaded by snowdrifts. Crystallised particles were driven by a fierce north-east wind through every crack and cranny upon which it blew. Chimneys, here and there, crashed through the roofs. It seemed as though no place of secure refuge was left to inmates. In the Provinces, almost every considerable town and even village has had its history, not of inconvenience merely, but of danger, suffering, and woe. Railway communications have been seriously interrupted. Whole trains have been embedded in snow-wreaths and have passed hours in their isolated position. Happily, the railway authorities, one and all, energetically wrestled with the evil which beset locomotion. The experience we have passed through is exceptional. The losses we have sustained cannot yet be fully known. What is in store for the future is equally uncertain. But no one in this country, least of all in the Metropolis itself, will be likely to forget the winter of January, 1881, nor the terrible snowstorm with which it has been distinguished.

It seems a luckless season in which to be concocting coercive law for Ireland. Let us not, however, permit ourselves to be run away with by sentimental imagination. A reign of terror paralysing all the ordinary movements of social life is more to be dreaded than Draconic laws. Mr. W. E. Forster's description of what is taking place in many parts of Ireland certainly prepares us to acquiesce, for a few months, in a despotism not more formidable than that which now follows the proceedings of the Land League, and not likely to be exercised save for the purpose of protecting persons and property. Nevertheless, it is a frightful weapon which Parliament is asked to put into the hands of the Executive. There cannot be a doubt as to the extreme reluctance with which her Majesty's Ministers have agreed to seek the additional powers which, in present circumstances, they hold to be necessary. That fact, at least, is a guarantee that they will exercise them as sparingly as possible. To arrest and to detain in custody upon mere suspicion is a stretch of authority which nothing but extreme emergency can for a moment justify. It is a sad case when personal liberty is placed at the discretion of a Police Force, even when that force is under the immediate supervision and guidance of so cautious and kind-hearted a statesman as the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. But he, at any rate, is responsible for the use he may make of the authority intrusted to him, and Parliament (to say nothing of the country) will keenly watch his every movement in the suppression of the evils he has described. Most of those evils—so far as they proceed from organised action—result from the machinations of but very few persons well known to the Police. Remove them, and you really set free a large portion of the inhabitants of Ireland who, through fear, acknowledge their sway. Many of them, it is probable, will not wait to be removed. They will be off to concealment, or they will cross the Atlantic, as soon as Government shall be armed with the power of laying hands upon them. This, be it remembered, is but indirectly and remotely a political movement; but is primarily a social one. It is more seeming than real, or, at all events, its reality consists far more in what it seems than what it is. But the longer it lasts the more contagious is its influence. The sooner it is efficiently dealt with the sooner will society in Ireland throw off the spell of terror which now binds it fast.

The facts and the legitimate inferences from them which have already been brought under the notice of Parliament and the country illustrate and explain the intense desire of the Ministry to put off their disagreeable task as long as might be. What has already come to light has served to show how useless it would have been to have made a premature attempt to do what is now being slowly done. It is well, perhaps, that the Cabinet was not moved to undertake in an Autumnal Session last year the responsibility they have not eventually shirked. The grounds upon which they now base their demands would not have been nearly so strong if they had not patiently waited over Christmas. But, having waited, it is to be hoped that they will put up with no formal obstructions within their power to remove. It does seem to us, however, that, in deference to the wishes of not a few of their friends, they might wisely communicate to the House of Commons, as soon as may be, the substance of that permanent relief legislation which is to follow closely upon the heels of the Coercion Acts. We have never seen much practical good evolve itself from mystery. The frankest tactics are, in the long run, the safest. What men may think when under the fullest light of information they can seldom think too soon. Concealment does not ordinarily alter the definitive judgment of the people. It may be, however, that modifications of a permanent Land Bill, in accordance with the evidence taken before the two Commissions, are intended, and hence no sufficiently definite outline of the Measure may have been agreed upon. If such should chance to be the case, it may fairly be presumed that the more advanced Liberals will refrain from disconcerting the plan of procedure arranged by the Government. Theory is one thing, practice is another; and it sometimes happens that the first is compelled to yield in some particulars to the last. Public law must in any case be vindicated where it has been set aside by private combination, and, as soon as its authority has been re-established, should be revised and readapted to the wants of the people. Happily, in the present instance, they who bear rule over the United Kingdom have given pledges of their deep attachment to freedom of person and action sufficient to authorise our trust in their good intentions. That they will misapply the powers with which they are furnished by Parliament is not to be suspected of them. That they will strive to do the best, consistently with justice, which they can do for the welfare of the Irish people, may well be believed. Unwillingly they ask of us what unwillingly we must give them. But let the responsibility be theirs, and we have little doubt that they will honourably discharge it. Their task is onerous enough. True Liberals will see that they are not needlessly worried in the performance of it.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although the elements continued to be unpropitious, and Wednesday, the nineteenth, was one of the most miserable days of the miserable fortnight the anguish of which we have been shiveringly enduring, I contrived by hook and by crook (I say "and" instead of "or," since both hooks and crooks were needed to accomplish the feat of travelling through the snow-drifts and the icebergs between the Foundling Hospital and Great Portland-street) to reach the Central Synagogue, and to be a most interested and edifying spectator of the marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild to Mdlle. Marie Perugia.

I remember once having been a guest at a Jewish wedding at Tangiers, in Morocco. The nuptial rite took place in the *patio*, or courtyard; and the festivities extended over two, if not three, days. The bride was dressed and redressed in rich apparel a great number of times; eating, drinking, tambourine-banging, and performances on ear-piercing fifes went on almost without intermission; and immense quantities of very sticky sweetmeats were flung broadcast among the company.

Pageantry of this kind was altogether absent from the Rothschild-Perugia wedding, which was, nevertheless, a very imposing display, with just enough Orientalism about it to make it picturesque. The architecture of the interior of the Synagogue (of which there is a capital engraving in *Cassell's Old and New London*, Vol. iv. p. 457) is decidedly Moresco to begin with; and the decorations of the recess in which is the Ark containing the Sacred Scrolls of the Law (a recess corresponding with the niche called the *Mihrab*, in which, in a Mohammedan mosque, the Koran is deposited) are tastefully Saracenic. Doctrinal reasons, not to be touched on here, do not, it would seem, allow the officiating rabbis to wear sacerdotal vestments; so that none of the gorgeous priestly robes which you see figured in Dom Calmet's "History of the Bible" were visible in the Synagogue on the nineteenth. The custom that all, congregation as well as celebrants, should remain covered does not strike as being strange those who have been in the habit of visiting Oriental mosques; still, surveying the great company of Christians and Jews assembled in the Portland-street Synagogue, one could scarcely fail to be struck by the exceeding ugliness of that essentially modern form of headgear, the modern "stove-pipe" hat. In combination with a plain black gown and bands of white linen, like unto those of the Anglican (moderate) clergy, the stove-pipe hat was certainly not æsthetic. There was, however, close to me a strikingly handsome, auburn-bearded Rabbin (a foreigner, I wonder?) who, in lieu of the objectionable "chimney-pot," wore a kind of black velvet *biretta*, or porringer of black velvet, the effect of which was very pleasing.

Mem.: In Picart's "Rites and Ceremonies (Vol. i. p. 140) there are some very elaborate engravings illustrating the nuptial ceremonies among the Jews in Portugal and Germany at the beginning of the last century. In the Portuguese rite the bride, amply veiled, sits on a throne on a dais under a rich canopy, and she is flanked by two venerable ladies, looking more like brides-grandmothers than bridesmaids. The bridegroom, surrounded by a numerous assemblage of "backers up" (elsewhere known, I believe, as *unterführen*), is at the foot of the throne, and is casting down the glass or "brittle vessel" which he is subsequently to trample underfoot. In the German rite the ceremony takes place in a courtyard, to the sound of many musical instruments. The bride and bridegroom are covered by the same large square white veil, and beneath this common veil is another, a black one. At the Rothschild-Perugia wedding this veil was replaced by the nuptial canopy—a very sumptuous "arrangement" in crimson and gold, supported on gilt columns.

The *Morning Post* will have told you all about the grand folk, Princes in Christendom as well as in Israel, who were present at the wedding. Touching the toilettes of the fashionable ladies present, I find it stated in the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* that the Countess of Rosebery wore a purple satin dress, and a white hat set with diamonds, and adorned with ostrich feathers. The *Daily News* said that her Ladyship wore "a plush gown." Now, I am very blind; still, my eyes served me well enough to be able to discern, close to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the faces and forms of the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Londesborough, Lord Dorchester, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay "and many more." But I failed to see the noble *châtelaine* of Mentmore for the very same reason which, on a memorable occasion, caused the Spanish fleet to be invisible to the naked eye. The Countess of Rosebery was "not in sight" any more than the Spanish fleet was. It was the Baroness James de Rothschild whom my contemporaries mistook for the Countess. Another contemporary speaks of her Ladyship's "heliotrope bonnet." As well might he have alluded to her "round tires like the Moon." Lady Rosebery's state of health, as most people know, was far too delicate on Wednesday se'nnight to warrant her physicians in allowing her to be present at the wedding at all.

Touching a potential "horsey" library for a country house, a very few books for which I glanced at last week, a correspondent at Eastbourne informs me that he is the possessor of a great work on equitation, which he believes to be scarce. I do not know whether the book to which my correspondent alludes is scarce, but a copy of it, in good condition, is certainly costly. Very highly do I prize my own copy of "La Méthode Nouvelle; ou Invention Extraordinaire pour Dresser les Chevaux, par le très noble, haut et très puissant Prince Guillaume, Marquis et Comte de Newcastle, Vicomte de Mansfield, Baron de Bolsover et Ogle, Seigneur de Cavendish, Bothel et Hepwell, Pair d'Angleterre, &c., &c., &c." This superb work, in two folio volumes (of which the English translation is known "in the trade" as "the Duke of Newcastle's Horsemanship") was first published at Antwerp in 1657, when a certain Oliver Cromwell (himself no mean judge of horseflesh: did he not own the "Coffin" Mare?) was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. The original plates, magnificently engraved in line, are by French artists.

Mem.: One of the frontispieces (there are several) is a grand tableau of My Lord of Newcastle in a Roman habit and wearing his Marquis's coronet, enthroned in a triumphal chariot, *drawn by two centaurs*. He is surrounded by a circle of wild horses, kneeling in adoration. We have all heard of "proper pride;" and the accomplished nobleman who, at his own expense, gave this important contribution to "horsey" literature to the world, took certainly a proper estimate of his own worth. The chief "cracks" in his stud seem to have been "Paragon, un Barb," "Machicola, un Turq," and "Nobilissima, un Coursier Napolitain." They are all steeds of a kind which seems to have almost entirely disappeared from the modern *haras*—lumbering horses, with prodigiously high crests, hollow backs, and round and drooping quarters, like the old pictures of the "Godolphin Arabian"—which was not an Arabian, but a barb. The English translation, published by Brindley, of Pall-mall, bookseller to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1753, is in one sense more interesting than the French original; since, in addition to all the French plates, it contains a number of engraved headings to chapters and *culs de lampe* illustrative of the military *manège* in the last years of the reign of George II. Thus, on one page you see, in his habit as he lived, the Cavalier who fought at Naseby and Worcester, and on the other the trooper who was with "Johnnie Cope" at Prestonpans, and with Duke William at Culloden. The titles of many more "horsey" books, "which no country gentleman's library should be without," have occurred or have been suggested to me since penning last week's paragraph; but the exigencies of space constrain me to hold them over.

Should cabmen be allowed to charge more than the legal fare during the continuance of this fearfully arctic weather? Mr. Vaughan, the humane and considerate magistrate at Bow-street, appears—to judge from a recent decision of his—to hold the opinion that cabmen have no right whatever to make the frost and snow an apology for demanding extra remuneration. A day or two since a driver was summoned before Mr. Vaughan for refusing to take a gentleman late at night from the Freemasons' Tavern to Shepherd's-bush for less than ten shillings. That would have been nearly three times his legal fare. The same cabman demanded four shillings as a fare from Great Queen-street to St. Pancras; say double his ordinary due. The magistrate, in convicting the defendant, and fining him twelve shillings and costs, observed that the extortion practised by cabmen during the present weather was becoming very serious. They had no right, he continued, to ask more than their legal fare, whatever the state of the weather might be. If they did, they rendered themselves liable to be proceeded against. The defendant pleaded for time to pay the penalty imposed on him; but the magistrate refused to accede to his request, remarking that a case had come under his notice where a gentleman who wished to be driven from Euston Terminus to the Reform Club, Pall-mall, was unable to obtain a cab under a payment of two guineas.

Personally, I incline very strongly to the opinion that cabdrivers, under the present terribly exceptional circumstances, are entitled to receive a considerable addition to their usual remuneration—say a fare and a half during the day, and double fare after ten o'clock at night. The sufferings which these poor men endure in severely wintry weather are simply awful. They have to face the wind, the cold, and the snow, and many of the drivers (in particular the four-wheeled cabmen) are well stricken in years, and are often martyrs to rheumatism, asthma, and bronchitis. Moreover, inclement weather such as the present puts them to great additional expense; since the price of almost every requisite for their equipment has risen.

The trouble in the matter is that if the cabmen are allowed unchecked impunity to charge what they like, the door will be opened to a system of the most monstrous extortion; and the practice of demanding fantastic fares will create so revolutionary a disturbance in cab economy that, long after a Thaw has made London herself again, overcharging will be common, and the relations between cabdrivers and passengers will be on the worst possible footing. I have always thought it a pity that hackney carriage fares should be permanently fixed by Act of Parliament. Free trade in fares is, of course, impracticable under our present conditions of civilisation; but surely the tariff might be adjusted (as it is in provincial cities) by municipal rules and regulations, including a sliding scale of prices, and admitting of the regulations being temporarily suspended in cases of sudden and momentous urgency.

An officer on board H.M.S. "Elk" writes me from Buenos Ayres to make inquiry as to the origin of the saying, "Who would not sell his farm and go to sea?" Good Master Lieutenant, may you live a thousand years; but I do not know. There is no mention of selling one's farm and going to sea in Admiral Smyth's "Dictionary of Nautical Terms." Of course I went to the last edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Concordance to Shakspeare," which Messrs. Bickers kindly sent me the other day. But there is nothing in the Concordance about selling a farm and going to sea. Curiously enough, in the whole of Shakspeare specific mention of farms and farmers does not occur more than a dozen times, and there is only one solitary allusion (in the "Merry Wives of Windsor") to a farm-house. On the other hand, "palace" appears thirty-nine times, and "castle" forty-five; while there are one hundred and eighty-seven mentions of "prison," "prisoners," "prison-house," and "prisonment." There must have been a good deal more misery than felicity in the "good old times," I fancy; and that is why people enjoyed themselves so uproariously. They never knew when they might be flung into the dark dungeon beneath the castle moat, or triced up to the gallows, or brought to the block.

My gallant correspondent at Buenos Ayres adds that the expression of the derivation of which he is in quest is in constant use in the Royal Navy, mainly among the officers; although on rare occasions he has heard it employed by the men.

In the *Wills and Bequests* section of this Journal for Jan. 15, I noticed that probate had been granted to the will of Don Joaquin Procopio Genaro de la Trinidad Beistegui y Garcia, formerly of Mexico, whose property in England was sworn under £400,000. I wonder whether the deceased Don was the gentleman with whom I travelled seventeen years ago from Mexico city to the great silver-mines of Real del Monte, of which he was one of the chief owners. The country at the time was swarming with banditti; and I remember that we travelled with an escort composed of an omnibus full, in and out, of French Zouaves, and drawn by twelve mules; a squadron of mounted "*contra guerrilleros*" armed with lances (*contra guerrilleros* were reformed highwaymen, who had turned honest under the incentive of a dollar a day and the keep of a horse), and a brass field-piece.

The Mexican millionaire told me a very curious story of the system of coercion made use of by the Republican Government just previous to that French expedition which culminated in the elevation to a phantom throne of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian. The Ministry at Mexico were in the most desperate shifts for ready money; and the system adopted for "raising the wind" was, from time to time, to kidnap some leading merchant or banker, and literally to starve him into making a large financial advance to the Government. If the kidnapped candidate was robust, he might hold out, say, for forty-eight hours; but sooner or later hunger was sure to have the mastery, and he succumbed to the "persuasion" of the Mexican Government. There was a kind of price current for the refreshments supplied "for a consideration" to the wealthy prisoner. A roast chicken, I was informed, could not be obtained under 50,000 dols.; while a *puchero* with *frigoles* (boiled beef and black beans) was accounted cheap at 10,000 *pesos*.

If I remember aright, my lamented friend Don Eustaquio Barron, of the great banking-house of Barron, Forbes, and Co., had never been subjected to this financial pressure. He was a British subject (he was once, indeed, her Majesty's Consul at San Blas), and he kept in his house in the Calle San Francisco, Mexico, a British flag of prodigious size. Whenever political things looked unusually ugly, up went the colossal Union Jack on the roof of the Barronian mansion; and the kidnappers desisted from molesting Don Eustaquio. Poor gentleman! He was the kindliest and most generous of hosts and friends, and he should be alive now, and merry;—but there is no armour against Fate.

I note the recent publication by Messrs. Cassell of the Twelfth Edition of Dr. E. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." The singular copiousness and minuteness of detail to be found in this treasury of derivations or origins of Common phrases, allusions, and "Words that have a Tale to Tell" may be well instanced in the term "Brosier." Eton boys know well enough in what "brosiering" consists; but the reading public at large has to be told by Dr. Brewer that to "brosier" is to eat one out of house and home: and that at Eton, when a "dame" keeps an unusually bad table, the boys agree on a given day to devour, alienate, and waste everything eatable in the house. The censure is generally understood, and the hint usually effective with the dame. Dr. Brewer derives "brosier" as a verb active from the Greek *broso*, to eat.

Another "word that has a Tale to Tell" has not escaped the notice of Dr. Brewer in the case of "Dundreary, Lord." This he defines as "the impersonation of a good-natured, indolent, blundering, empty-headed 'swell,' the chief character in Mr. Tom Taylor's dramatic piece of 'Our American Cousin.' Mr. Sothern created the character of Lord Dundreary by the power of his conception and the genius of his acting."

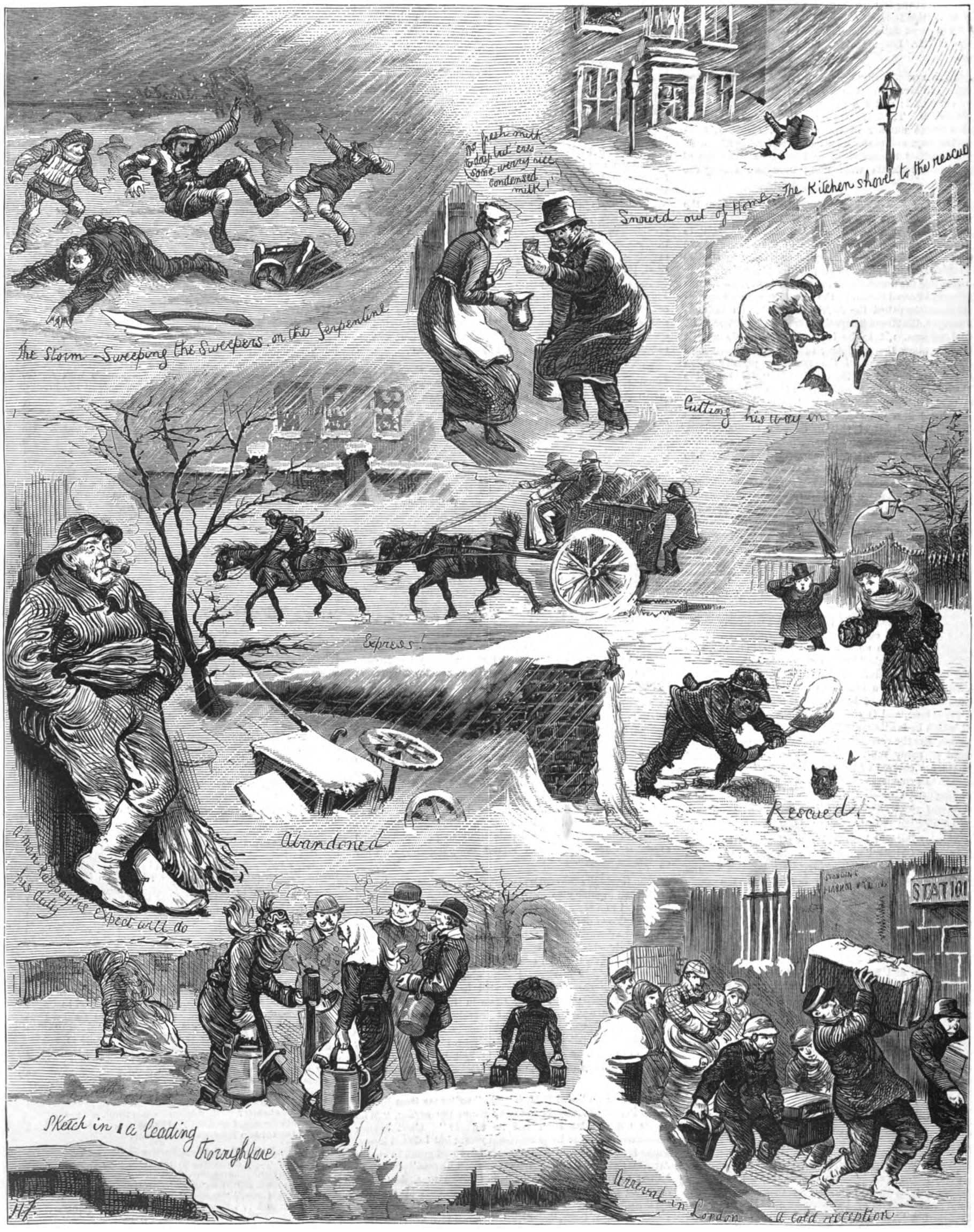
I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. Behranzi M. Malahari, who sends me all the way from the Queen's-road, Chowpatty, Bombay, some numbers of a periodical which he is editing, entitled "The Indian Spectator." Mr. Malahari likewise writes me in a flowing Italian hand, and in excellent English, a very polite note, in which he tells me that he is "a young Parsee, an intense admirer of English literature, an amateur rhymester, a political reformer, journalist," and many other things besides. He says that he loves the Bible (although he is not a Christian), Shakspeare, Carlyle, Thackeray, Dickens, &c.—I hope he likes George Eliot and Charles Lamb. The numbers of the "Indian Spectator" have not yet come to hand (they have been snowed up, probably), but when they do, I will promise to read them.

Still, notwithstanding the malignity of the weather, the foreign mails are coming in somehow. From the "Circolo Filologico di Firenze" I receive, with the signature of its Inspector, Dr. Lorenzo Conte, a courteous invitation to attend a grand musical and rhetorical solemnity to be held at Florence on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh, in commemoration of the anniversary of the first condemnation inflicted (to the shame of his native country) on Dante Alighieri. Was this the proscription of Dante after Corso Donati and the other leaders of the Neri had become supreme in Florence and drove out the "*divino poeta*," to wander in exile and poverty far from the wife and children whom he loved—far from all things most dear:—"*Ogni cosa diletta più caramente?*" But how can one think of crossing the Alps in this wretched weather? I must telegraph something polite to the Circolo Filologico di Firenze.

I was tendering Dr. Cobham Brewer respectful eulogy just now; but a query addressed to me by a lady correspondent writing from the Junkerngasse, Berne, Switzerland, reminds me that Dr. Brewer, like the good Homer, can sometimes nod. Is the word "Dukery," "writes" E. C.," an English word, and what does it mean? Now "Dukery," or rather "Dukeries," ought to be in the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable;" but the word is not to be found there. I contess that, although I have heard, time out of mind, that there is a district in the English Midlands popularly called "The Dukeries," from the number of ducal estates which are conterminous or nearly conterminous there, I have been so bad a traveller in my own country that I have not the slightest idea as to where the "Dukeries" are actually situated. I have not the honour to know any Dukes; and I never went hunting nor shooting in my life; and I am neither a pedlar, nor a gipsy, nor a "walkist" or tramp; so why *should* I know where the "Dukeries" are?

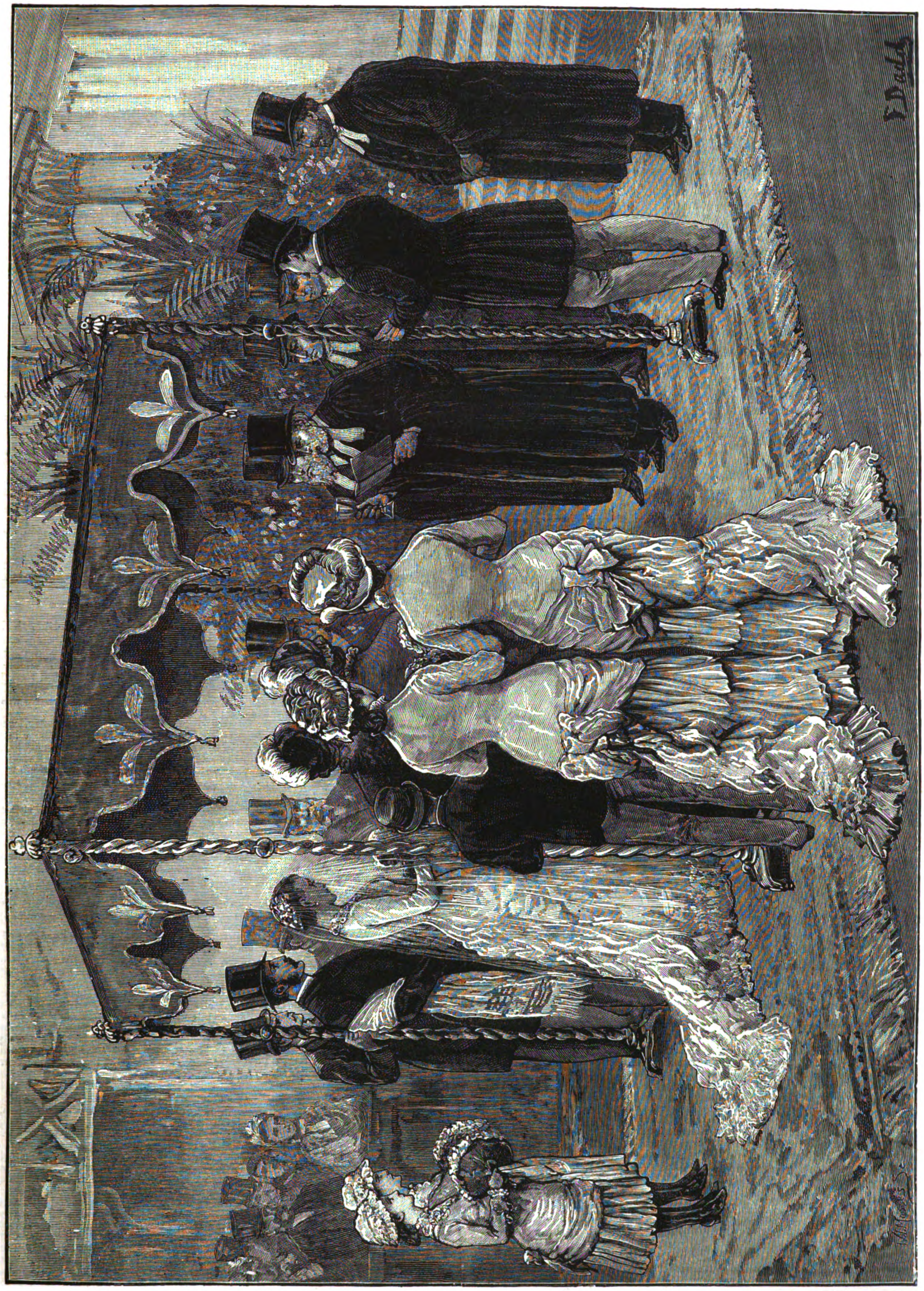
G. A. S.

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SKETCHES IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS DURING THE SNOWSTORM, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

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A JEWISH WEDDING: MARRIAGE OF MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD AND MDLLE. MARIE PERUGIA.—SEE PAGE 115.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The snow last week threw the postal service between France and England into such disarray that my letter did not reach London until the *Illustrated London News* was already on its way to the uttermost ends of the earth. This week I hope that the elements will enable me to keep my engagement with my readers. The great topic of conversation here, as in London, is the snow and the cold, which has been excessive. The whole town is still covered with a white mantle; the Champs-Elysées remind one of one of Chenu's snow pictures. Sleighs abound, and the *mondains* and *mondaines*, wrapped in their voluminous furs, imagine themselves in the Newsky Parade. Alas! we are not prepared as the Russians are to combat the cold. Parisian houses have neither double windows nor double doors. The common staircases are receptacles for all the damp and cold that accumulate in the street; the fireplaces are constructed so as to allow the greater part of the heat to escape up the chimney; in new houses the joinery does no credit to the modern Parisian workman; coachmen become exorbitant; small boys become obstreperous; and servant-maids amuse themselves, in spite of the police, in shovelling snow off the balconies on to the heads of innocent wayfarers.

How terrible, too, is such weather for those who have no right to be sick! Singers and *cantatrices* come under this category. During the last fortnight the manager of the Opera has been in constant tribulation. It was in vain that his *pensionnaires* had themselves wrapped up like the serpents at the Jardin des Plantes; sneaking draughts have been constantly introducing into their precious larynges those unwelcome visitors known as *chats*. In fact, the only people who are happy at Paris are the Esquimaux, now on exhibition at the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The Parisians are wretched, although the Municipality has brought out snow-ploughs, snow-melters, and armies of street-sweepers.

The snow has been the cause of a terrible accident. In order to enable cartloads of snow to be shot down directly into the sewers wells have been constructed all over the town. These wells are generally in the middle of the streets or squares. On Friday a little girl, Georgette Babin, slipped down one of these wells in the crowded Rue des Petites Ecuries just as a cartload of snow was being shot down. The body has not yet been found. What a terrible death! The poor little girl was only nine years of age.

The Chambers met for serious business on Thursday last. MM. Léon Say and Gambetta were re-elected Presidents of the Senate and Chamber respectively. In thanking his colleagues for the honour they had conferred upon him M. Gambetta reviewed the past work of the present Parliament, and pointed out what remained to be done in a veritable Speech from the Throne. This speech was delivered on Friday. On the previous day M. Gambetta had been the guest of the Parisian *marchands de vin*, and had made another important speech, in which he briefly sketched out his programme of a progressive Republic, and referred to the defeat of the revolutionary element in the recent Municipal elections.

Apropos of revolutions, how long will it be before the reputedly revolutionary Parisians will rise up in rebellion against the crushing tyranny of *concierges*? The Cerberus that keeps the door of every house in Paris is, with rare exceptions, a nuisance. In the days of the Empire he was often a *mouchard;* in the days of the Republic he has added murder to his other bad qualities.

Last Thursday week (the snow is the cause of my news being so old) a young doctor, M. André Poullin, who had just obtained his diploma and was about to enter upon a career which promised to be brilliant, fell a victim to the vengeance of a drunken *concierge*. Dr. Poullin lived with his brother in a house in the Rue Jacob that belonged to the family. The door-keeper of this house was a man named Cubilier, who was an habitual drunkard, and of whom the tenants were constantly complaining. Young Dr. Poullin at last persuaded his brother to send the fellow away. Cubilier knew that the young doctor was the principal cause of his dismissal, and his rage became fiercer as the end of his term approached. Finally, on Thursday night, when the Poullin family gave a dinner, to celebrate the doctor's success, Cubilier could contain himself no longer. He lay in wait for Dr. Poullin and shot him in the back with a double-barrelled gun. The contents of the second barrel were divided amongst the three persons who came up to assist the victim. Dr. Poullin died the following morning, and the three other persons are in the hospital, severely wounded. The *concierge* Cubilier tried to commit suicide after he had shot Dr. Poullin; but he did not succeed, and he is now in the hospital, being cured of his wounds and carefully prepared for the vengeance of society.

The French artists are working out a revolution of their own. The Salon this year will not be under the control and patronage of the State. The State simply provides the galleries of the Palais de l'Industrie at a nominal rent; as to the organisation of the exhibition, the admission of pictures and the distribution of prizes, the artists will this year, for the first time, be entirely free. In spite of all its efforts to please, in spite of annual changes in the conditions of the exhibition and the composition of the jury, the State has hitherto failed to win anything but reproaches; now the artists will be left to manage their affairs themselves, with what success remains to be seen. An executive committee of ninety members has been elected, who will be charged with the organisation of the Salon—namely, fifty for painting, twenty for sculpture, ten for engraving, and ten for architecture. In this committee all groups and all opinions are represented, and its eclectic character is in many respects a faithful representation of the present state of French art. As regards the Salon exhibition, there is a tendency, that has long been becoming more and more strongly pronounced, to substitute for it private exhibitions. The man who first constructs a convenient picture-gallery in Paris, such as you have in London by the dozen, will certainly not lack support as far as the artists are concerned.

The book of the week is a volume of the *Souvenirs de Madame Caroline Jaubert* (Hetzel et Cie.). Madame Jaubert was a daughter of D'Alton-Shée, and her salon has seen most of the celebrities of this century, from 1810 upwards. The principal personages about whom Madame Jaubert gossips in the present volume are Henri Heine, Berryer, Lanfrey, and Alfred de Musset, a number of whose letters she publishes.

The Paris theatres during the past week have been dull. A new comic opera called "Janot," by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, music by Lecocq, was brought out at the Renaissance on Saturday. It is gay and amusing, but not otherwise remarkable. M. Zola's piece, "Nana," is being prepared at the Ambigu, with an unparalleled amount of preliminary puffing. Madame Favart has left the Comédie Française, on account of a slight cast upon her by the meanness of M. Perrin, the manager, in concert with the *Sociétaires*. The eminent actress has been engaged at the Odéon to play in a new piece by Coppée, "Madame de Maintenon."

T. C.

THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A full month is required for the large military reinforcements sent from England in the first week of January to arrive in Natal. But Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, has not waited for them, and has already, on Tuesday last, advanced from the frontier town of Newcastle, crossing the Buffalo river, into the Utrecht district of the Transvaal. The town of Utrecht, which is twenty-eight miles from Newcastle, will not be defended by the Dutch Republicans, but they are expected to offer some resistance on the mountain road beyond, from Utrecht to Wesselstroom, some twenty miles farther on. This town, which is sometimes inaccurately called "Wakkerstroom," and bears that name even in the new military map of the Horse Guards' Intelligence Department, is only the chief place of a district properly named Wakkerstroom, including that portion of the Drakenberg highlands forming the watershed between the streams that flow to join the Tugela River, in Natal and Zululand, and those belonging to the interior basin of South Africa, drained here by the Vaal River. It is in Wakkerstroom, therefore, that the natural frontier of the Transvaal country is to be found; the Utrecht district, formerly disputed between the Dutch and the Zulus, is an outlying piece, which could not long be retained against an invading enemy from the British province of Natal.

The immediate and urgent business of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, if, with his comparatively small force of a thousand fighting men, he can get through Wakkerstroom, is to relieve the beleaguered English garrisons of Standerton and of Pretoria. It is not likely that the Dutch leaders, who have a large number of mounted riflemen, but no artillery, would risk a decisive battle in front of either of those towns. They would rather be inclined to destroy the town of Pretoria, as the houses and shops there mostly belong to Englishmen, Germans, or other foreigners; and would then prepare an obstinate resistance in the western and north-western districts of the Transvaal. The Boers have good horses, and have ample means of transport for their families, their household goods, and the simple stores they possess or need, in the capacious waggons that serve, with teams of their farm oxen, to perform the longest journeys. By withdrawing, at an early period of the campaign, several hundred miles into the interior of the Transvaal, where their settlements are fertile and rich in pastoral and agricultural wealth, they can well afford to let the British troops occupy Pretoria, the nominal seat of Government. Potchefstroom, a town of some border trade, which is situated to the south-west of Pretoria, would perhaps be more important, from its vicinity to the Orange Free State; but it is scarcely possible for the small garrison in the fort there, under Colonel Bellairs, to hold out beyond the present month. Its surrender may be expected any day; but Sir Owen Lanyon, in the fort at Pretoria, can maintain his position, in all probability, until Sir G. P. Colley has passed Standerton and Heidelberg, advancing to the relief of these military posts. There is little doubt of this service being speedily accomplished, even though it should be found necessary to stop and wait for the reinforcements now at sea; but the capture of Pretoria will scarcely put an end to the war, unless her Majesty's Government will then consent to restore the political independence of the Dutch Republic, upon such conditions as may effectually secure the tranquillity of its borders, and protection to all the native tribes around.

These conditions of the restoration of Transvaal independence may be as conveniently understood just now as they will be six weeks or two months hence, after the military conflict which seems inevitable on the road to Pretoria. It was pointed out by us last week that the only feasible settlement, with due regard to the interests of British subjects and others who have lately settled in that part of South Africa, and to the welfare of the diverse native tribes, is by cutting off a moiety of the vast territories hitherto claimed by the Transvaal Government. Few persons in Europe, who have not studied the obscure history of the Dutch South African Commonwealths, are likely to be aware that the Republic which was formally established and recognised by Great Britain in 1852 did not possess nearly so great an extent. The eastern district, which is called that of Lydenburg in the maps, adjacent to the land of the Swazis, was first settled quite as a separate colonial republic; and so was that of Utrecht, to the south-east, bordering on Zululand.

The union of these two, Utrecht and Lydenburg, with the Transvaal, which took place some years after the recognition of Transvaal independence, formed what was absurdly styled "the South African Republic;" a title which seems the more arrogant, because the other Dutch Commonwealth, the Orange Free State, had an equal right to be so considered. But the Dutch were never able really to govern or protect the Lydenburg district. In the northern part of it, between the Steelpoort and the Olifant's rivers, are the gold-fields of Pilgrim's Rust, Speckboom, and Macmac, which attracted hundreds of English and other foreign diggers, seven or eight years ago. These people found the Transvaal authorities quite unable to help them, when they were in some danger of being molested by the warring savage nations, Bapedi and Swazi, during the unlucky Dutch expedition of 1876 to Secocoeni's mountain. The whole district has now been rendered safe by Sir Garnet Wolseley's conquest of Secocoeni, since the Zulu War. Again, the districts of New Scotland, Londinia, and Luneburg, which are on the north-west frontier of the late Zulu Kingdom, were partially settled by English, Scottish, and German colonists, who purchased their land claims in London some years ago. By the result of the Zulu War, achieved solely at the cost of Great Britain, perfect security has been gained for those districts. The same remark may be applied to the border district of Utrecht, extending between the Pongola and the Buffalo river, to the frontier of Natal. It may fairly be contended on behalf of British interests—without going back to the old controversy upon the very questionable title of the Dutch to all these eastward territories—that they were lost to the Transvaal, reconquered by the British Government, and henceforth must be retained under British dominion. The Lydenburg district seems to be endowed with mineral wealth, of which the Dutch could never make any profitable use. A railway of 130 miles, from the excellent port of Delagoa Bay to the highlands, would make it easy of commercial access. These just and valuable acquisitions to the British Empire might be retained without the slightest necessity, political or geographical, for denying independence to the original commonwealth of the Transvaal.

In the next place, for the discharge of that implied duty of the British Government to take care of a vast but unknown multitude of native tribes—their aggregate number, by the best computation, is not 800,000, or 400,000, but 250,000 at most—it will be needful to draw the northern boundary of the Transvaal along the dividing mountain ranges, the Waterberg and those rising to the east, as far as the Steelpoort and the Lydenburg district. All the Hooge Veldt, the high open plain watered by the northern tributaries of the Vaal, and the western districts, Zeerust and Marico, are and must remain a Dutch settlement. To the north, beyond those mountain ranges, lie immense tracts of unhealthy Bush Veldt, through which several rivers flow to join the Limpopo, in tropical latitudes, and find their way to the Indian Ocean. A few patches of rich grass land in that region were sometime used as a winter pasture during four months of the year, but none of the Boers have been able to live there, or to keep their horses and oxen alive there, for a single twelvemonth. The explorations of Sir John Swinburne, Mr. Thomas Baines, and others in search of gold, had not a very encouraging result. It would, on all accounts, be most desirable to abandon those Waterberg and Zoutpansberg districts to the various native tribes who are content to dwell there in peace. The restored Transvaal Republic should be bound and compelled, by a distinct treaty with her Majesty's Government, to refrain from any encroachment beyond a northern frontier, to be settled by a Royal Commission, which would give up to the natives, under a British Protectorate, a country nearly as large as England, abundantly sufficient to maintain them in peace and comfort.

This method of a threefold partition of the vast, loosely compacted, heterogeneous territories which were, before 1877, nominally possessed by the "South African Republic," will be found the only practical solution of the present difficulty. It is clearly enjoined upon us by the natural conditions of the entire region, which consists of the High Plain, the eastern Terrace-Land on the Drakenberg slopes, and the northern Bush-Land inclining towards the Limpopo; each division peculiarly fitted for a different kind of population. It is, moreover, in clear accordance with the historical facts of the case, with the mode and direction of the European settlements in that region, and with the more recent colonial and political interests consequent upon the Zulu War and the brief English administration in the Transvaal. If these legitimate interests, with the Imperial responsibility for the protection of the native races in South Africa, can be most effectually provided for by a territorial arrangement, which the Dutch insurgents would now very gladly accept—then we do earnestly appeal to Mr. Gladstone's Government to "seek peace and ensue it." The British garrisons in the Transvaal towns must be succoured without delay. The Dutch leaders of the revolt, whatever political justification they can plead for it, will be forced to submit to reasonable terms, and to make atonement for any excesses or outrages that may be proved, on strict inquiry, to have been committed by the undisciplined bands of rude yeomen who have taken up arms in this quarrel. We rely upon the present advisers of her Majesty to maintain the dignity of the British Empire by frankly doing justice to all concerned, and by speedily restoring "peace with honour" in South Africa, to leave no cause there for implacable resentment in after times.

By the arrival of the mail from South Africa we have letters and papers from Capetown to Jan. 4. From the additional details published of the encounter between the men of the 94th Regiment and the Boers, on Dec. 20, it appears that the latter were not guilty of treachery, as is first stated. They sent a message to the Colonel under a flag of truce, informing him that war had been declared three days before, and that he could not be permitted to go any further. He replied that he had received orders to proceed to Pretoria, and should do so. Thereupon the Boers opened fire, and before the troops could get the range, most of the officers had been hit and many of the men killed. Seeing that further resistance was useless, the Colonel then surrendered. The men who remained unhurt were disarmed and sent to Natal.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were engaged on the 19th inst. in the discussion on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. During the course of the debate Señor Canovas del Castillo eulogised the conduct of General Pavia in expelling the deputies from the House on Jan. 3, 1874. The Address was ultimately adopted by 209 votes to 65.

Sunday, being King Alfonso's fête-day, was kept as a general holiday. A great reception was held in the Palace, attended by two thousand members of the aristocracy and the official world. In the evening a banquet was given by the King, at which one hundred and twenty covers were laid, and to it the chief members of the Diplomatic Corps were invited.

ITALY.

The King and Queen concluded their visit to Sicily on Thursday week, and after a quarter of an hour's journey by sea, accompanied by a large flotilla, landed at Reggio upon the mainland. Their Majesties reached Cosenza on Sunday evening, and had an enthusiastic reception. On Tuesday morning they left for Potenza.

The Chamber met at Rome on Tuesday.

The Government have, it is announced, decided that the St. Gothard Railway shall be united with the Italian system by the line passing to the left of the Lago Maggiore, this being the shortest and most convenient route.

The Spanish Academy of Fine-Arts was opened at Rome on Sunday, the anniversary of the birth of King Alphonso. The building, handsome in itself and picturesquely situated on the Janiculum, commands the noblest of panoramas, and adds another to the attractions of Rome. Cardinal di Pietro celebrated Pontificial mass, with the aid of Capocci's choir, in the adjoining church, which was richly draped with the Spanish colours and finely illuminated. The Ambassadors of Spain to the Quirinal and the Vatican, with a numerous and distinguished audience of their compatriots, were present. A sumptuous banquet followed, after which the general public were admitted to the studios and galleries to admire the works of the scholars.

GERMANY.

At a Chapter of the High Order of the Black Eagle, held at Berlin last Saturday, Prince Henry of Prussia, the son of the Crown Prince, was created a Knight. The Emperor, being still indisposed, attended the ceremony for only a few minutes. His Majesty continues his daily drives, though, contrary to his wont, in a closed carriage. The Court is now launched on a course of festivities marking the height of the social season at Berlin, which will only close with the wedding of Prince William, towards the end of next month.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, eldest brother of the Czar, arrived at Berlin quite unexpectedly yesterday week from St. Petersburg, on his way to Paris, and alighted at the Russian Embassy, where he was soon visited by the Crown Prince, whose call he subsequently returned. His Highness, too, paid his respects to their Majesties, and, after rendering these hurried courtesies, continued his southward journey at noon.

Owing to a large increase in the German customs duties, the Imperial Budget shows a surplus of 25,000,000 marks.

Prince Bismarck attended the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but took no part in the debate, which was on the second reading of the Estimates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Taaffe on Tuesday replied in the Lower House of the Reichsrath to an interpellation respecting the backward movement made of late years by the agricultural population of Austria. This statement was received with cheers.

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RUSSIA.

One of the oldest and best-known of European statesmen has quitted the scene of active political life. Prince Gortschakoff's retirement has often been prematurely announced. But he has at length withdrawn from political affairs. For about sixty years he has engaged in the work of diplomacy, and for about half that period he has always occupied a prominent position in the eyes of Europe. He has represented his country at the most critical periods of her history, and has determined her policy several times when the issues of peace and war were in the balance. His life is the political history of Russia for half a century.

General Scobeleff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg particulars of several desperate encounters with the Turcomans before Geok Tepe. Although the intrenching operations of the Russians are attended with difficulty, owing to the superior numbers of the Turcomans, the head of the Russian sap had been advanced to within thirty-four yards of the wall.

China's adhesion to the stipulations drawn up at St. Petersburg has been notified to the Imperial Cabinet by the Marquis Tseng. A treaty will therefore be drawn up for final revision and ratification by both Governments. Russia restores all Kuldja to China except a small extent of territory having no strategic value, which is reserved as a place of refuge for the Dungans who may claim to become Russian subjects.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is stated in a telegram from Constantinople that the Powers have accepted in principle the proposal of Turkey to enter upon negotiations there, and that the negotiations will begin on the return of Mr. Goschen and Count Hatzfeld.

A Circular, dated the 20th inst., has been issued by the Greek Government appealing to the Powers to take such steps as they may deem opportune in order to cause their decisions on the Hellenic question to be executed, and thus secure peace in the East on a solid basis. A Royal decree was issued at Athens on Saturday, ordering the immediate formation of three new battalions of engineers. The present strength of the Greek army is estimated at 65,000 men.

AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Van Wyck, Republican, has been elected senator for Nebraska.

The obelisk which was presented to the United States by the Egyptian Government was on Saturday last placed in position in the Central Park, New York. Messrs. Evarts and Goff were present at the ceremony.

A train on the Erie Railway caught fire, and the postal and baggage vans were consumed. Five of the officials perished, and eleven passengers were seriously injured.

There was a heavy snowstorm in New York last Saturday. Many of the telegraph posts in the city and its neighbourhood were broken down, and for a whole day not a single wire could be worked. At the same time a severe storm of sleet was raging on the North Atlantic seaboard.

CANADA.

A motion has been adopted in the Senate calling for the presentation of all correspondence respecting Professor Hind's charges in connection with the Halifax Fishery Award. Incredulity was expressed with regard to those charges, but it was generally thought that they ought to be investigated.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railways and Canals, has submitted the proposals of the rival syndicate for the Pacific Railway, who had made the promised deposit of 1,500,000 dols. The debate was then resumed. Sir J. A. Macdonald declared that the Government contract was more favourable than the Allan contract of 1872. He ridiculed the proposal of the rival syndicate as being a huge game of bluff. The Government had closed the bargain in good faith, and it should be ratified or rejected. The debate was again adjourned.

The British Columbian Legislature was opened at Victoria on Monday.

Intelligence from Winnipeg announces that the Indians report a fight as having occurred between the Crees and Sioux in the Cypress Hills. Six half-breds and thirty Crees were killed.

INDIA.

It is stated in a Calcutta telegram that the troops who were sent to Maiwand in consequence of the restlessness among the tribes to the north-west of Candahar reached their destination on the 22nd inst., and found supplies which had been stored there by the local authorities. All was quiet as far as the Helmund river.

A large part of the arsenal at Karlskrona, the principal station of the Swedish navy, has been destroyed by fire.

The Egyptian Minister of Justice has, a *Standard* telegram says, received £25,000 sterling from the International Tribunals, being the surplus over the expenditure for 1880.

A telegram in the *Standard* states that the Swiss military authorities have determined to fortify not the whole extent of western frontier, as was proposed, but only the principal roads leading from the west to the north-west. They do not deem it necessary to guard against attack, being content with preventing the passage through their territory of hostile armies.

The live stock shipped from America last year for London comprised 66,845 cattle, 22,236 sheep, and 672 pigs. Of these there were lost in transit 3134 cattle, 868 sheep, and 133 pigs. The shipments to Liverpool in the same period comprised 87,645 cattle, 600,202 sheep, 11,338 pigs, and 233 horses. The losses comprised 3408 cattle, 2136 sheep, 1418 pigs, and 14 horses.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Stéphanie, the Archduke Rudolph of Austria, and the Count and Countess de Flandre, were present at the fête held at the Palais du Midi, Brussels, a few days since, for the benefit of the sufferers from the late floods. The Queen and the Countess de Flandre had presented some of their own paintings to be drawn for in an artistic lottery at the fête.

The first section of the twenty-three miles of railway in the island of Yeso, Japan, ordered to be constructed twelve months ago, has been opened for traffic, and trains are now running daily at a profit. The line extends from Otarunai Harbour, on the West Coast, viâ Sapparo, the capital, to the Parona coal-fields, and has cost 20,000 dols. per mile, including rolling stock and the machinery at the terminal repairing-shops. The new line is the first American railway in Asia, and has been constructed under the direction of a Pennsylvanian engineer and a staff of American assistants.

A great battle between the Chilians and Peruvians has been fought near Lima. It resulted in the defeat of the Peruvians, who were driven from their positions with heavy loss, leaving Chorillos in the hands of the Chilians. It is reported that the Peruvians lost 7000 killed, 2000 prisoners, and 70 guns. The Chilian loss on both occasions was heavy. The Chilians occupied Lima without resistance on the 17th, having previously attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. 25,000 Peruvian troops are said to have been engaged in the battle. The Diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice. Private telegrams were received in the City on Monday announcing the capitulation of Callao.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

That which the Sultan Mahomet the Conqueror exclaimed when, after the capture of Constantinople, he surveyed the august but desolate mansion of a hundred successors of the good Constantine, cannot happily be said, even metaphorically, of the London theatres during the Great Frost which has afflicted and which continues to afflict us, and which, so our American Cousins calmly tell us, is to endure for five more cruel weeks. "The Spider," remarked the victorious Osmanli, quoting an elegant distich of Persian poetry, "has wove his web in the Imperial Palace; and the owl hath sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiab." It has not come to quite so desperate a pass as this with the Playhouses; but they have had, nevertheless, shockingly bad times since the sudden and grim importation of Siberia into London, and the setting up (so to speak) of the North Pole in the centre of Leicester-square, W.C. The Alhambra Theatre, indeed, found itself in such inconveniently close proximity to the Arctic Circle that for a few evenings it was fain to close its doors altogether; but the pleasant house with the Moorish name has since been reopened; and the gay and sparkling "Mefistofele II.," with Mr. Alfred Thompson's lively and picturesque ballet of "Hawaia," continue to divide the honours of each brilliant evening. Another favourite London theatre has also for the moment dropped altogether out of the diurnal programme of dramatic entertainments. The cold was too much for that clever and intensely repulsive play, "A New Trial," at the Prince of Wales's. The audiences, which for some days had been growing small by degrees and beautifully less, dwindled down at last to about a score of icicles, which crumbled and were dispersed before the wintry blast. I do not at all regret the disappearance of "A New Trial," which (audaciously puffed by the admirers, *quand même*, of Mr. Coghlan) was really a very bad play, on which a large amount of admirable acting was entirely thrown away. I hear that Mr. Burnand's new comedy of "The Colonel," which was to have been produced at the Haymarket, has been transferred to the Prince of Wales's; and one of the Society Journals of the current week indicates more than vaguely a rumour that one of the leading characters in the new piece is to be assumed by a beauteous lady who —— well; I do not like giving currency to rumours until I know something of the evidence on which they are based. It would be as well, perhaps, to wait until the beauteous lady makes her appearance on the boards of the Prince of Wales's: or does not make it. In any case, I do hope that Mr. Edgar Bruce, a most intelligent and energetic manager, deserving all possible success, will for the future steadily desist from converting one of the most charming theatres in the metropolis into a House of Gloom. Let him set his face against all "cry-baby" and "damp pocket handkerchief and red eyes" pieces, and especially against dramas with any strychnine, prussic acid, arsenic, or Batley's Solution of Opium in them. The Prince of Wales's Theatre should be a Temple of Momus and not a Cave of Despair.

Meanwhile it is extremely gratifying to read in the *Times* of Wednesday a list of twenty theatres (and these are exclusive of the great East-End and some of the transpontine places of amusement) remaining open in spite of the merciless weather. At the Haymarket, the last nights of "School" are still charming brilliant audiences; and not until Saturday, the fifth of February, will be presented the revival of "Masks and Faces," in which both Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are to appear, and for which new costumes of a most elaborate nature have been prepared from strictly "historical" designs by the Honourable Louis Wingfield. A "running footman" (extinct animal) will in particular, I hear, appear in a guise never before assumed by that now obsolete servitor on the stage. The burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" continues its career of dazzling success at the Gaiety, and at Drury Lane and Covent Garden the pantomimes, respectively, of "Mother Goose" and "Valentine and Orson" are "as well as can be expected." The last reports which have come to hand as to the state of health of the famous Funny Goose at Drury Lane were that he was "blooming;" while, of the talented Vokes Family and the great Little Bear at Covent Garden, so wonderfully well impersonated by that admirable mime Mr. H. Lauri, I rejoice to hear that the bulletin is to the effect that they are all "bobbish." The frost may have scotched the Christmas pantomimes a little: but it has not killed them. At the Vaudeville, the triumphant career of Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne in the familiar but still unhackneied "Guv'nor" comes to a close on Saturday, the 29th, or, rather, takes a new departure on the evening in question with a new comedy, of which I shall not fail to render an account next week. As for Mr. Toole, he has been doing notable things during the Great Frost. In the first place, like a true and kind-hearted gentleman as he is, he has held out a helping hand to Miss Isabel Bateman by volunteering to make six appearances in his most-admired farce characters at the new Sadler's Wells Theatre, and has been received with much acclamation there in "The Spitalfields Weaver," returning, *centre à terre*, to his own theatre to play in "The Upper Crust," and "The Light Fantastic;" while at this same Folly, the estimable actor and manager has so warmly appreciated the loyal constancy of his audience in the gallery, that the other night he sent them up brimming cans of hot spiced ale to warm the cockles of their hearts withal. I remember, many years since, in a very severe winter (1854, I think) the late E. T. Smith distributing hot soup and bread to the poor at the stage-door of Drury Lane. Robert Brough, in *Diogenes*, apostrophised the charitable manager in some such terms as—

> Smith, in whose bounty the glories are seen
> Of Godfrey de Bouillon and Marshal Turenn.

I have seen Mr. Edwin Booth's Othello at the Princess's; but the weather and the sheer dread of my ancient foes, bronchitis and asthma (ah! Louisiana, the beloved; the oranges and the japonicas were growing in the open at New Orleans this time last January), have prevented me from witnessing Mr. Booth's Iago, which the critics pronounce to be a superbly fine performance. I do not wish to say what I think of this accomplished tragedian's impersonation of the Moor before I have seen him in the "demi-devil."

And poor Edward Sothern, since last I addressed my readers in this place, is dead and buried! It was on the first of last March that, arriving at San Francisco, I saw Sothern at the Baldwin House, and found him reading a cablegram from Mr. John Hollingshead about a new comedy by Mr. Gilbert, in which Sothern was to make his appearance at the Gaiety, after the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence had come to a close. He was filling a large theatre in San Francisco every night with enthusiastic audiences; and I saw him play Lord Dundreary for the fourth or fifth thousandth time—I really forget which. He was still chatty, vivacious, and charming; but he looked dreadfully ill, anxious, and worn. Some few days afterwards we met at the pretty hotel opposite the Seal Rock at the Golden Gates of the Bay of San Francisco. We were to have lunched together; but he became in the course of the afternoon so ill that he was fain to lie down on a bed in one of the rooms of the hotel and try to snatch some repose until he went back to town—to work. The last time I saw him was in a private box at the Princess's on the first night of Mr. Booth's performance of Hamlet. Poor Sothern then said that he was better, and spoke hopefully of his speedy reappearance on the stage; but he looked the very Ghost of his former comely self. As the old nurses used to say, he looked "marked for Death." Yes: on his prematurely blanched brow there was the fatal sign *Thanatos*. Of his shining talents and distinct originality as a comedian I may speak again. As the grave closes over him I can only say that a kindlier-hearted and more charitable man, a warmer friend, a more delightful companion, and a more urbane gentleman never lived than Edward Askew Sothern. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

Madame Norman-Néruda reappeared as leading violinist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, and led—with admirable style and execution—Beethoven's Rasoumowski quartet in C major, her associates having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Marie Krebs, who was again the pianist, played, with fine effect, Beethoven's solo sonata in A flat, with the "Funeral March;" and in Goetz's pianoforte quintet in C minor, with the addition to the string quartet party of Mr. Reynolds as contrabassist. Mr. Santley sang, with great success, Signor Piatti's song, "O Swallow, Swallow" (the violoncello obbligato played by the composer) and Gounod's "Maid of Athens," the encore of the latter having been replaced by Mr. Hatton's "To Anthea." At the concert of Monday evening Miss Dora Schirmacher appeared for the first time this season, and played, with great effect, the thirty-two variations of Beethoven in C minor, for pianoforte solo. The remaining features of the programme were too familiar to need specification.

A concert in celebration of the anniversary of Burns's birthday was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday evening, that announced for the same evening at St. James's Hall having been postponed to Feb. 12, on account of the inclemency of the weather. On the first-named occasion Madame Christine Nilsson appeared, having come expressly from Paris. The prima donna sang, with great effect, "Tacea la notte" (from "Il Trovatore"), Handel's air (with the recitative), "Angels ever bright and fair," and the Scotch ballad, "Auld Robin Gray," having been encored in the last two pieces. A varied and lengthy programme was also contributed to by Miss M. Davies, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling, Edith Wynne, and M. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. R. Hollins, Mr. H. Pope, Mr. J. Sauvage, and the members of Mr. W. Carter's choir, that gentleman, Mr. E. Bending, and Mr. J. P. Clarke having acted as conductors. The band of the Scots Guards also co-operated in the evening's performances, the encores in which unduly prolonged the concert.

A special service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, in celebration of the Conversion of St. Paul. Portions of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," were performed on the occasion, with the co-operation of a full orchestra and choir. The vocal solos were rendered by Messrs. Ken, Winn, and De Lacy, and two of the principal chorister boys. Dr. Stainer conducted.

This week's concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association—at the Shoreditch Townhall—included an effective performance for the first time in London with orchestral accompaniments, of Heinrich Hofmann's cantata, "Melusina," and the co-operation of the Hackney choir, and (as solo vocalists) Misses A. Marriott and M. M'Kenzie, and Messrs. T. Beale and F. Bevan. Mr. Prout conducted.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, fixed for yesterday (Friday) week, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of the exceptionally severe weather. The selection then announced is reserved for a future opportunity, the next concert taking place on Feb. 11, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed.

The adverse influence just adverted to was the cause of a diminished audience and the absence of three of the vocalists at last week's London Ballad Concert—rare events at these performances. This week's programme included several popular novelties and many Irish songs and ballads.

Mr. J. T. Carrodus's concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week afforded a remarkable display of that violinist's executive excellence and his acquaintance with very different schools of his art. He played with great success pieces by Ernst, Molique, Spohr, Bach, Vieuxtemps, Paganini, Wieniawski, and Tours, and a Scotch Fantasia of his own. Mr. F. Amor and Master J. Carrodus were the accompanists.

Last week's concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society requires but few words of comment, the music performed being familiar from frequent repetition. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were very efficiently rendered in all their important orchestral and vocal details; the solo singers having been Misses A. Marriott, Thorndike, and Hope Glenn; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Hilton. Dr. Stainer presided, as usual, at the organ.

For this (Saturday) evening a repetition of Berlioz's "Faust" music at St. James's Hall—directed by Mr. Charles Hallé—is announced, in consequence of the great success which attended its several previous performances there. The solo singers are to be, as before, Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Pyatt. Four concerts are to be given—also at St. James's Hall—by Mr. Hallé, with his celebrated Manchester band, on the evenings of Feb. 5, 19, and 26, and March 5. The programmes are to include Berlioz's sacred work, "L'Enfance du Christ" (for the first time in London), a repetition of his "Faust," and other interesting items.

Next week the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed, with the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series.

Unusual attractions are announced at Mr. Frederick Burgess's annual fête, which is to take place in St. James's Great Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening. Many of the most distinguished artists connected with the West-End theatres will take part in it; and the Hanlon Lees and M. Agoust will also appear in an original pantomime sketch.

George Danson, scenic artist, late of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, also of the Surrey Gardens and Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, died on the 23rd inst., aged eighty-two.

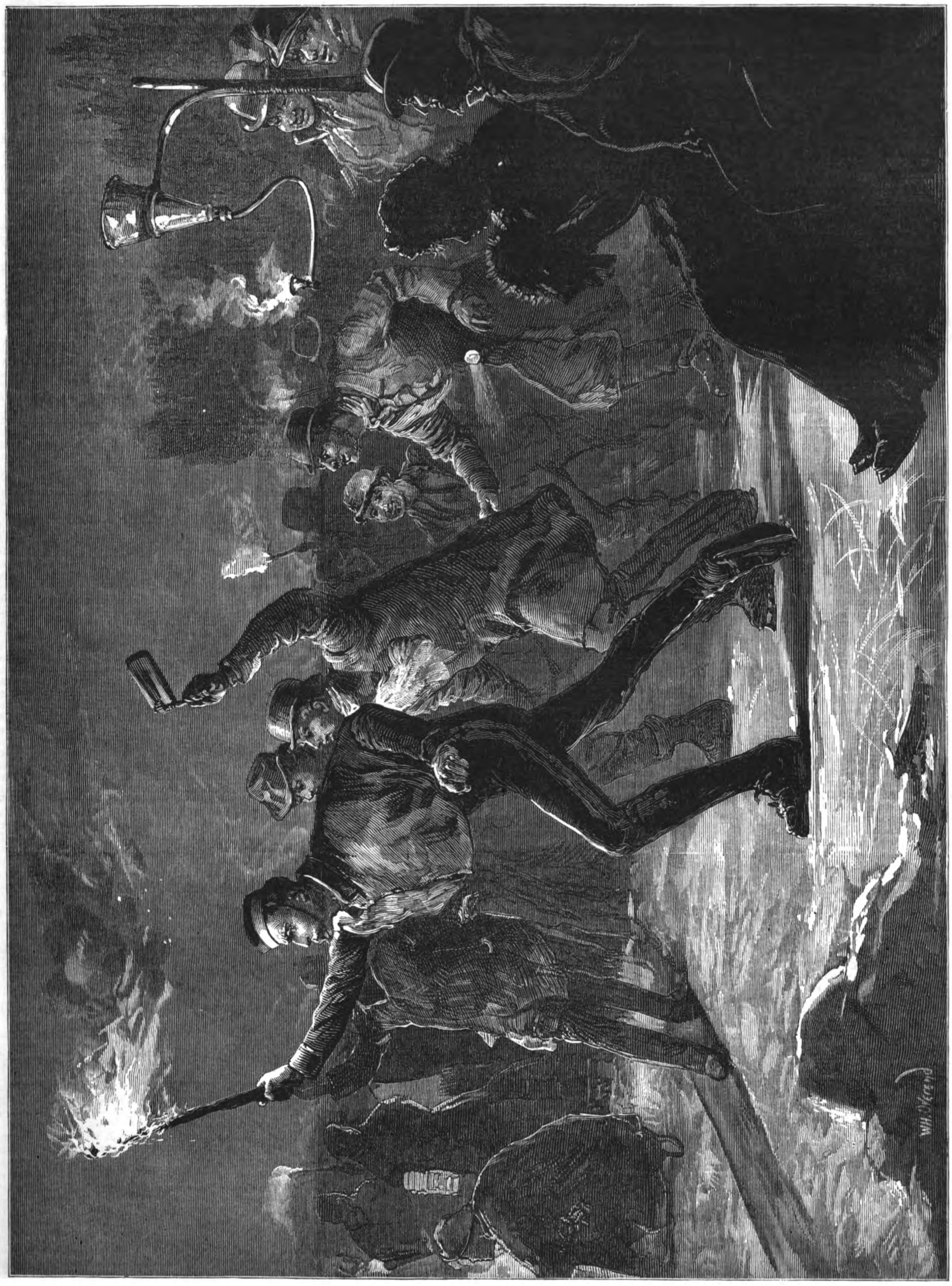
The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1880, when there was a balance of £3,273,428, to Jan. 22, 1881, were £62,427,434, against £60,373,528 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,915,756. The net expenditure was £66,698,612, against £68,610,352 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Jan. 22 amounted to £2,428,091, and at the same date in 1880 to £1,310,528.

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A SPECIAL TRAIN

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SKATING ON THE SERPENTINE BY TORCHLIGHT—"FOLLOW MY LEADER."

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THE SILENT MEMBER.



Earl Granville still has cause to blandly shake hands with himself. The continued paucity of business in the House of Lords may naturally be a source of contentment to the noble Lord, who must find plenty of work to do every day at the Foreign Office. It was with an habitually easy turn of the wrist that Earl Granville again disarmed Earl Fortescue on the 21st by showing, for the benefit of his persistent Lordship, that the passage through Parliament of the Irish Coercion or Protection Bills would probably have been retarded rather than quickened by their introduction into the Upper House first. It is easy enough to understand why the calm serenity of a busy Secretary of State should remain unruffled by such slight encounters as this; even by the Duke of Richmond's storm-in-a-teacup on Monday, in regard to the administration of "Burnett's Literary Fund" in Scotland—for did not the Earl of Rosebery with the neatest irony demonstrate the comparative inutility of the bequest of the Aberdeen body? Cannot Earl Granville plume himself also upon the dexterity with which Lord Enfield on Tuesday explained to Lord Inchiquin and Lord Waveney that the Government did not feel bound to coincide with Lord Napier's views in favour of the retention of Candahar; and cannot the noble Earl point complacently to the fact that Earl Spencer is ready, single-handed, to stem the floods, and also to the monument of industry already shown this Session by the passing of the Burial and Registration Acts Bill, the Judicial Committee Bill, and the Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill? Clearly, their Lordships can give the Commons a timely lesson in the economy of time.

The long-lingering snow has brought about the novel sight of a sledge in Palace-yard; but, within the House of Commons, the carefully maintained warmth of the temperature, Hibernian heat, and another all-night sitting, have combined to suggest we had returned to the sultry August of 1877, when (as I remarked last week) a sitting of twenty-six hours was brought to a close at ten minutes past six on the 1st of that month.

Comment on this latest trial of endurance may be reserved until the incident is referred to in due sequence. Harking back to the unduly protracted debate on the Address, Mr. Thorold Rogers is to be credited with the extinction of Mr. Dawson's amendment. The learned Professor having pointed out on the 20th inst. to the Speaker that it was not in order to ask her Majesty to introduce a bill of any kind, Mr. Dawson was constrained to withdraw his motion in favour of a measure assimilating the Irish with the English borough franchise. Yet the debate on the amendment, merely altered in phrase, continued until Mr. Parnell vouchsafed to let it end. Then it was negatived by a majority of 238—274 to 36. Mr. O'Kelly then stepped into the breach. But his final amendment adverse to the suppression in Ireland of public meetings was in the end rejected by 173 to 34 votes. A cheer of relief went up when the Address was at last agreed to.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson was driven to bring on his amendment when the report of the Address came up later in the evening. The hon. member for Carlisle discarded his Permissive Bill and Local Option style as being inappropriate to a protest against the war between the Cape and the Basutos. His tone was half apologetic. One hand thrust now and again into his pocket, the other holding his notes, the hon. and bearded Baronet assumed the manner of one criticising the Government against his will. Mr. Grant Duff, with his ruthless Scotch logic, had no difficulty in demonstrating the uselessness of the motion from a Ministerial point of view, inasmuch as the Queen's Speech promised the very mediation asked for by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The candid friend thereupon withdrew this very last amendment. Lord Kensington having duly presented the Address to the Queen, was enabled to return her Majesty's gracious answer on Monday.



Mr. Peter Rylands (who from his coign of 'vantage below the gangway on the Ministerial side is wont to descant on Imperial matters with an air of superiority which might be impressive were it not so parochial) fared no better on the Friday evening. He found in Mr. Cartwright a seconder to his motion declaring the annexation of the Transvaal unjust, and viewing with regret the efforts to enforce "British supremacy." But the House generally evidently found more congenial exponents in Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Alderman Fowler, whose denunciations of the "land-grabbing" and slavery practices of the Boers were quite refreshing after the humanitarian crotchets of the mover and seconder. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Gladstone indulged in a lively cut and parry, the former twitting the Prime Minister with having in his Midlothian speeches "repudiated" the annexation of the Transvaal, and the right hon. gentleman owning to the soft impeachment, but retorting that a difference existed between repudiation and undoing, and adding that he repudiated Mr. Chaplin's speech, but could not undo it. Whereat there was some laughter at the expense of Mr. Chaplin, who has reason to remember each of his encounters with the Prime Minister. It fell to the lot of Sir Stafford Northcote (sketched in what may be termed his usual ambling manner) to pleasantly "repudiate" Mr. Gladstone as a lexicographer; but the leader of the Opposition firmly supported the present policy of the Government with regard to the Transvaal. Under these circumstances, it will not be wondered at that only 33 members voted for Mr. Rylands' motion, whilst 129 extinguished it.



Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were on Monday put through the customary competitive examination, so to call the inquisitorial questions put to Ministers, before a thronged House, the Earl of Derby, Earl Spencer, Lords Sherbrooke, Aberdare, and Rowton being among the noble Lords who crowded the small peers' gallery. The cue to the energetic action of the Government this week was given in the Premier's answer to Mr. P. J. Smyth. "We have only reached what used to be the third day of the Session," so far as public business is concerned, explained Mr. Gladstone, to show cause for not enlightening the hon. member concerning the Irish Land Bill of the Government.



Mr. Forster forthwith proceeded to show, eliciting loud cheers from the vast majority of the House, how the Government proposed to muzzle the lawless ringleaders of the agrarian revolt in Ireland. The Secretary for Ireland began well by calling the Ministerial measure "a bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland." His case was a strong one; and it was strongly put. In one sentence, Mr. Forster's speech (which lasted an hour an forty minutes) may be summed up. Its gist was that, as agrarian outrages in Ireland had increased in 1880 to the alarming number of 1253, excluding threatening letters, the chief character of these outrages being intimidation, with the view to enforce "obedience to certain commands issued, especially commands not to take farms and not to pay rent, by the Land League," the Government proposed to strike terror into the hearts of the old Ribbonmen, and Fenians, and *mauvais sujets* who terrorise over law-abiding people by giving the Lord Lieutenant power to arrest any person in Ireland known to be guilty of treasonable practices, and to imprison him for eighteen months. Mr. Forster concluded his forcible address by remarking that the three clauses of the Arms Bill will restrict the carrying of firearms to Irishmen holding licenses; and by adding that, after these measures of protection receive the sanction of the House, it will be incumbent on the Government to thoroughly reform the Irish land laws.

The Home-Rule battle against Mr. Forster was begun on Monday by Dr. Lyons, whose amendment insisting on the expediency of giving precedence to "remedial legislation" over "coercive measures" was seconded by Mr. Givan. The discursiveness of the latter hon. member afforded the long-suffering Speaker an opportunity of asserting his power by repeatedly restraining him from straying into a discussion of the Land Act. Mr. Dillon resolutely denied that the Land League was responsible for the outrages complained of; and was succeeded in opposition to the measure by Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and others; whilst Sir Stafford Northcote accorded to the Government the support of the Conservative Party. Monday's debate closed with the Speaker's insisting upon Mr. O'Donnell's withdrawal of an un-Parliamentary observation applied by him to Mr. Gladstone. The firmness of the right hon. Henry Bouverie Brand was put to a fresh test on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone very briefly moved that Mr. Forster's measures should have precedence of all other matters. Prevented by rule from putting an amendment in Mr. Parnell's name, Mr. T. P. O'Connor ably launched a general debate against the Ministerial proposition. One after the other of the Home-Rule members had to be repeatedly recalled by the Speaker to the question at issue, until one of the most incorrigible of their number, Mr. Biggar, had to be suspended by a vote of the House. The member for Cavan was directed to withdraw by 130 to 30 votes, but re-entered after the division, and then had to be directly ordered by the Speaker to retire. With an imperturbability which is his strong characteristic, Mr. Biggar left the House for the lobby; but presently reappeared in the Strangers' Gallery, whence he looked down complacently upon the commencement of the long struggle his friends made to secure the adjournment. Against this Mr. Gladstone resolutely set his face; and left Mr. Forster and a few other trusty colleagues to keep the Treasury bench warm throughout the small hours. 'Twere a thrice-told tale to relate the dreary and monotonous episodes of that prolonged sitting. Dr. Lyon Playfair by-and-by relieved the Speaker; the hours of breakfast and luncheon on Wednesday came, and still found the House sitting; Mr. Parnell, no longer a "traverser," was vociferously welcomed on his return from Dublin; and it was not till the afternoon that a division was taken on Mr. Gladstone's motion of precedence. It was carried by a majority of 218—251 to 33 votes—and the House adjourned at five minutes past two, after sitting twenty-two hours. So it will be seen that the problem of how to restrain the exuberant verbosity of Home-Rule members remains unsolved.

AIDS TO THRIFT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Fawcett's promised pamphlet on "The Post Office and Aids to Thrift" is now procurable, free of cost, at any post office. Many people have followed with interest the efforts of the Postmaster-General to utilise his department as much as possible in encouraging habits of providence and thrift among the poorer classes. The means by which the public can avail itself of the various aids to thrift now afforded by the Post Office are grouped under the five headings of—(1) how money can be saved; (2) how small amounts of Government Stock can be bought; (3) how money can be sent by post; (4) how lives can be insured; (5) how annuities can be bought; and there can be little doubt that the simple and lucid explanation which Mr. Fawcett has contented himself with giving in this form is more likely to be read and understood by the classes which he is most desirous of reaching than a more pretentious document would be.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty gave audience to Lord Kensington last Saturday, when his Lordship presented an Address from the House of Commons. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. The Right Hon. Osborne Morgan (Judge Advocate-General) had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and, with Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, dined with the Queen. The Hon. F. R. Plunkett, Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and Colonel MacGregor (appointed Quartermaster-General to the Army in India) have also been entertained by her Majesty at dinner. Despite the intense frost, the Queen has been out most days either walking or sleighing, the Empress Eugénie sometimes accompanying her. Princess Beatrice frequently skates.

Earl Dalhousie represented her Majesty, and carried a wreath from her, at the funeral of Lord Camoys.

Mr. Porter Rhodes, of Kimberley, South Africa, has submitted to the Queen's inspection the large diamond found by him near there.

The Bishop of London has received from her Majesty £200 for the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association.

The Marquis of Huntly is appointed Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of the Earl of Fife, resigned.

A design made by Colonel Arthur Ellis for the cross to be given to those who took part in the march from Cabul to Candahar, under Sir Frederick Roberts, has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Queen. It will be engraved with the words, "From Cabul to Candahar."

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Feb. 21. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold the first Drawingroom of the season at Buckingham Palace, on Feb. 25. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at Drawingrooms, except in attendance on the ladies of their families.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the balls given in London by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon in honour of the marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mdlle. Marie Perugia. His Royal Highness arrived at Windsor yesterday week on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. On Saturday the Prince had a skating party at Virginia Water, and went to the Spital Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, where he took up his quarters, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, and dined with Colonel the Hon. Keith Fraser, commanding, and the officers in their mess-room, the guests including Prince Christian and several officers of the Household Brigade, covers being laid for thirty. On Sunday morning the Prince, wearing the customary uniform, attended the church parade of the 1st Life Guards, being received with a Royal salute, the troopers carrying swords and the band playing the National Anthem. After a summary inspection of the regiment, his Royal Highness presented a medal for good conduct and long service to Musician J. Wright, a similar distinction being conferred upon Corporal-Major Wyatt, who was in hospital. The Prince then, with Colonel Keith Fraser and Colonel Duncombe, took his place at the head of the regiment and marched to Holy Trinity Church, the Spital-road being lined by the residents, and the band playing a quick march, "Dinorah." The band, under Mr. Van den Heuvel, supplemented by stringed instruments, also took part in the musical portions of the service; the sermon being preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins. The Prince, after the service, returned in his place with the regiment to Spital, and then visited the troopers' quarters and the non-commissioned officers' mess, and afterwards lunched at the officers' mess. His Royal Highness attended the five o'clock service at St. George's Chapel, and dined at the usual mess. On Monday morning the Prince went to the riding-school and witnessed a lancer ride by twelve men, and also a troopers' ride, after which he inspected the stables and the married soldiers' quarters. His Royal Highness travelled from Windsor by the one o'clock express to London. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under Mr. Van den Heuvel, proceeded to Sandringham, where they have remained for the week. The Prince returned to Sandringham on Tuesday. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with their daughters, arrive at Marlborough House next Monday for the season.

Princess Christian, during her journey from London in the late snowstorm, was delayed some hours on the Great Western Railway; and, Prince Christian having telegraphed that the roads from Windsor to Cumberland Lodge were impassable, the Princess passed the night, the guest of the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, at the Deanery. Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg and her sister remain the guests of Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The wedding-dress of Princess Augusta Victoria, which is of white satin brocaded with silver, trimmed with point lace, is being prepared at the establishment of Mr. F. Caley, her Majesty's draper, Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned to Bagshot Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their family, went to the Botanic Gardens on Tuesday to see the skaters.

The Kyrle Society for bringing beauty home to the people held their first meeting on Thursday in the Kensington Townhall, Prince Leopold, president, in the chair; Princess Louise of Lorne, vice-president, being present.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Queen has approved the offer of a Privy Councillorship to Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., with the view of securing his services on the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Ralph Richardson, secretary of the Midlothian Liberal Association, having written to Mr. Gladstone in reference to reports which have been published that on account of ill health the Premier was about to retire from the House of Commons and accept a peerage, received the following reply from the private secretary to the Prime Minister:—"I beg to assure you that the rumour to which you refer in your note to me is perfectly groundless."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in January was 96,564, of whom 52,776 were in workhouses and 43,788 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 351, 8173, and 11,960 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 699, of whom 538 were men, 140 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benson, Henry, to be Rector of Farncombe, Surrey.
Bleaden, W. H.; Incumbent of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Aberdeen.
Cox, Sir George William; Vicar of Bekesbourne.
Davidson, J. P. F.; Chaplain of St. James's Home for Female Penitents, Fulham.
Edwald, William Harris; Vicar of St. John's, Lancaster.
Haldane, A. Chinnery; Dean of Argyll and the Isles.
Hicks, Edward; Vicar of Kidsgrove.
Home, James David; Curate of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.
Johnson, J.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Macclesfield.
Lambert, Alfred Lionel; Rector of Easington-with Liverton.
Owen, John S.; Rural Dean of the Tunstead Division of the Deanery of Waxham.
Poole, George Alfred; Curate of Aston.
Storrs, George Noel; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay.
Thomas, John; Curate of Brantingham-with-Ellerker.
Trebeck, James J.; Rector of Southwell.
Wright, T. Edge; Vicar of Satterthwaite, Lancashire.
Yonge, John Eyre; Rural Dean of the Happing Division of the Deanery of Waxham.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Harry S. C. Smithson, of Morris Grange, near Richmond, has contributed £250 towards the restoration and enlargement of the parish church of Shildon, near Darlington.

The reopening of Wood Norton church, Norfolk, after restoration, by Mr. Dolby, architect, took place on Wednesday week, under considerable difficulties, owing to the unusual severity of the weather.

A painted window, the gift of Mr. Crundall, has been placed in St. James's, Dover. The subject, "Christ Blessing Children," which has been executed under the direction of the Rev. W. E. Light, fills the four main openings. The work is from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

The apse at the south-eastern angle of Chester Cathedral has been restored, in memory of their father, by the sons of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, who was born at Aldford, near that city, in 1805. The groined ceiling of the apse is filled with rich gilded fresco-work, the windows are enriched with stained glass, and the space beneath the windows is occupied by a series of very fine mosaics of scriptural subjects. The mosaics are dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Brassey "by her sons, Thomas Henry, Arthur, and Albert." The latest addition is, however, a bust in marble, by M. Wagmuller, of the late Mr. Brassey, the pedestal of which is partially incorporated with the northern wall of the apse. It is considered an excellent likeness. It is proposed to insert additional mosaics in memory of one of Mr. Brassey's children.

Canon Farrar began his third sermon on the Establishment, at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday afternoon, by repudiating the "complete misconception" that he was answering any sermons preached in any other place. He addressed himself to large principles, not to small antagonisms. At a time when voices had been raised, even within the Church, of protest against her national character, it was but befitting that some words of defence should be uttered by one of the humblest of her sons in the grandest of her temples. Had he kept silence, even the stones of the Abbey might have cried out against him. He then proceeded to eulogise the parochial system, and to predict its destruction as the certain result of disestablishment. He denied that the Church was the mere creature of the State, or that she was or ever had been established by the State. She was born with the birth of the nation, and has been the sound mind in the sound body of the English State ever since. He then traced her history through British, Saxon, and mediæval times down to the Reformation, in order to prove that she had never been entirely independent of the State, and had never been entirely under the dominion of Papal Rome.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Childers presented the prizes, last Saturday, to the successful competitors in the 4th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps, at Woolwich. He called attention to the voluntary system being the basis of the volunteer organisation and of our entire military system; and expressed his satisfaction that, notwithstanding the depression of the last few years, the Volunteers had steadily become a more efficient force. He advised parents to encourage their sons and young people generally to give more attention to drill.

On the same day the prizes of the 8th (late 19th) Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Rifles were distributed by the Lord Mayor at the head-quarters, New-street, Kennington-park-road. Lieut.-Colonel Ray, in his opening statement, said the strength of the regiment was 700, and there were 655 efficients. Private Chadwick, of A company, was awarded the badge of rifle and three stars as best shot in the battalion.

A dramatic performance will be given by the Royal Naval Volunteers' Musical and Dramatic Club at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, next Saturday, for the benefit of Instructor W. G. White, who has recently met with a very serious accident, at gun drill, which will entirely incapacitate him from further duty. The performance will begin at eight o'clock, with an original farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled—"Tom Cobb," by W. S. Gilbert. (The committee have much pleasure in announcing that the author has kindly volunteered to superintend the piece.) This will be followed by an original musical eccentric fragment, in one act, entitled—"Love," by Gunner C. F. Fuller; music composed and arranged by Gunner Campbell Williams.

KILLED BY A SHARK.

The *Times* of Monday announces the death of a boy, Alexey O'Connell Drury, from mutilations received from a shark while bathing in the river at Brisbane.

The Queensland papers give details of this sad occurrence as follows:—On the evening of Nov. 25 last, Victor and Alexey, sons of Mr. Albert V. Drury, clerk to the Executive Council, and nephews of Mr. Justice Pring, were bathing, with three other lads, in the river, close to their father's residence. Alexey Drury, a fine, manly little fellow of about twelve, and, although so young, a first-rate swimmer and diver, was close to the bank, his companions having landed, when he was seized by the foot by a shark, said to be 8 ft. long. The boy screamed and made a brave struggle, not losing his presence of mind for a moment, and as the shark appeared to be dragging him under, he turned and dived at the brute, and, in doing so, got free. The shark then made a second and more determined rush, seizing the poor lad by the other leg with a firmer hold, Alexey all the time keeping hitting at the monster. Victor Drury, a year or two older than Alexey, on hearing the screams, gallantly jumped into the water to his little brother's assistance, followed by the other lads, and after desperate struggles they succeeded in dragging the brave little fellow on to the bank. In the meantime a second shark had appeared, but, happily, did not join in the attack. On assistance being obtained Alexey's feet were found to be so fearfully lacerated that both had to be amputated. For some time the symptoms seemed favourably to the child's life being saved, notwithstanding the great loss of blood and shock to the system, but, unhappily, mortification set in, and the lad was released from his terrible sufferings on the morning of the 27th, clinging to his poor parents to the last.

THE STATE TRIAL IN IRELAND.

The trial of Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish Land League has been brought to a close without any definite result.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday Mr. Justice Fitzgerald opened his charge to the jury. Mr. Parnell and others of the traversers were in court. The Judge declared that the law of conspiracy was clear, and not, as it had been called, the invention of modern times. It was equally untrue that it was obsolete and set aside. There was no analogy whatever between trades unionism and the Land League's system of agitation. He commented on the rules of the Land League furnished for the organisation and management of local branches, and said he had no hesitation in stating that the organisation from which these proceeded was an illegal one. Mr. Biggar had stated in one of his speeches that the magistrates and Judges in that country were partisan, and that the tenant who sought for a remedy from these sources had no chance. It was also said to be useless for a tenant to expect redress from his landlord, for the Crown counsel misapplied the truth and the juries were packed. Judge Fitzgerald stated that this was untrue, and that the person who uttered it knew it to be so. Continuing his summing-up on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald quoted from their speeches, and said they were not in support of reform, but were the advocacy of revolution and a Communistic Republic. If the allegations and facts made in the indictment were considered to have been proved, the defendants were guilty of a breach of the law.

After deliberating several hours, the jury announced that there was no prospect of their agreeing upon a verdict, and they were accordingly discharged. It was stated that there were two for and ten against a conviction.

THE REPORT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on the Irish land system has been published, filling a Bluebook of nearly seventy pages. The main recommendations of the report are signed by four of the Commissioners, Lord Bessborough, Baron Dowse, The O'Conor Don, and Mr. Shaw, though the two latter publish supplementary observations qualifying their adhesion. The fifth Commissioner, Mr. Kavanagh, publishes a separate report, in which he expresses his dissent from many of the arguments and conclusions of his colleagues, while, practically, he comes nearer to them than was anticipated.

The Commissioners state that the object of the scheme they advocate is "to recognise by legislation the abiding and prevailing traditional sentiment that the cultivator has a property in the soil he cultivates." Starting from this point, the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the Act of 1870 has "been vainly appealed to for an adequate remedy" by the Irish tenant. No modification or enlargement of that Act, it is urged, will meet the necessity of the case. Nor is the proposed extension of the Ulster tenant-right custom to the rest of Ireland admitted to be a satisfactory settlement. Even in Ulster, it is said, the tenant-right system, legalised and consolidated by the Act of 1870, has broken down.

The Commissioners propose to "give legal recognition to the existing state of things." "Occupiers have, as a general rule, acquired rights to continuous occupancy which, in the interests of the community, it is desirable legally to recognise. We think the farmer should no longer be liable at law to the displacement of his interest in his holding, either directly by ejectment, or indirectly by the raising of his rent, at the discretion of the landlord." The Commissioners propose to carry out this policy by enlarging all ordinary tenancies from year to year "into a new kind of statutory tenure, defeasible only upon decree of the Land Court, for the breach of certain well-ascertained conditions, and held subject to the payment of a rent the amount of which should, in the last resort, be fixed neither by the landlord nor by the tenant, but by constituted authority. The method according to which a fair rent should be fixed is fully discussed in the report, and the Commissioners at the same time recommend that "free sale" should be allowed.

With respect to the scheme for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, the Commissioners generally concur in the recommendations of the Committee which investigated the subject in 1877 and 1878. The removal of technical hindrances and the advancement of a larger proportion of capital to purchasing tenants are advocated. The state of the poverty-stricken peasantry in many places, "where, it is said, they are not able, if they had their land gratis, to live by cultivating it," is not regarded as presenting an insoluble problem. Reduction of rent may slightly better the condition of these poor people. Free sale, it is supposed, "will do something also." State-aided emigration is discountenanced. The Commissioners say:—"We should be unwilling to encourage the idea that by pressure from without the Irish people were induced to leave their native land." Another proposal, for the interference of the State and the expenditure of public money, is also dismissed. The project of planting the poorer tenants and labourers on the waste lands is acknowledged to be impracticable:—"Lands which are pure waste will never repay the outlay for reclamation, and those of a better class are held for grazing purposes, and are highly prized by those tenants who have privileges on them."

These are the main points in the report signed by the four Commissioners.

MR. BRYCE, M.P., ON ASIA MINOR.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Bryce, M.P., gave a lecture at the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Hutchison-street, Houndsditch, on the subject of "Asia Minor, its Past and its Future." After dealing with the ancient history of Asia Minor, the lecturer went on to describe the rule of the Turks, a nation without art, without science, and without literature, under whom the land had gradually but surely decayed down to the present day, when the whole of the country scarcely contained as many souls as London. Vast tracts of land, once fertile, were now sterile deserts, and even in the chief city, Smyrna, the "delta" of the river was allowed to "silt" up to such an extent that before long it would be unapproachable except by vessels of the smallest tonnage. Life was so insecure that no man ventured out unarmed. The only remedy for this state of things was the overthrow of the power of the Sultan, which he believed was near at hand. The Arabs, who hated and despised the Moslems, were in a state of revolt; the other nationalities would follow suit; and then, by the establishment of local self-government, those who knew exactly the wants and requirements of the country would administer its affairs. The Greeks would take the seaboard, and there would be a gradual return of the Jews to Palestine. It was the wish of all men that Palestine should come back to the hands of its ancient rulers, the Jews, and to this end the first emigrants must be agriculturists, whose ranks could be recruited from the persecuted Jews of Roumania, Poland, and, he was sorry to say, Germany. The fertile slopes of Palestine would thus be again clad with vines, and her now sterile deserts would become golden corn-fields. The world would look forward to the time when the Jewish race would again possess their ancient home.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Evans has been appointed Chairman of the General Committee of the House of Commons on Railway and Canal Bills.

Mr. Byam Martin Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed an Inspector of Workhouse Schools, in the room of Mr. Henry George Bowyer, resigned.

Lord Gifford, one of the Court of Session Judges, has resigned his appointment in consequence of ill-health. There are now two vacancies on the Scotch Bench.

Mr. Treeve Edgcome, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed standing counsel to the Poor-Law Amendment Society.

Mr. Edward Whymper will describe his ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi to the members of the Alpine Club next Tuesday evening, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

The Admiralty will discontinue the payment of a shilling a day to the naval cadets, and devote the money to the education of a certain number of boys at the rate of £40 per annum. Ten of these poor boys will be admitted each year.

Several landlords in the district of Claremorris (county of Mayo) have, it is stated, refused to pay any income tax, alleging that, as they have received no rents, they are not liable for the taxes.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Alexander McArthur) began her receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday, and will continue them on the afternoons of the first and third Tuesdays in each succeeding month, from three to five.

A cheque for 100 guineas has been received at the Mansion House as a further donation to the Hospital Sunday Fund from the trustees of the late Mr. James Drew, of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park.

At a recent meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture it was stated that Lord Egerton had intimated his willingness to give a scholarship to Sandbach School, value £220 a year, for competition by farmers' sons.

A jury at the Worcester Assizes have given a verdict against a town councillor of that borough, with four hundred pounds damages, for bribing three voters to vote for a certain candidate at the municipal election in 1879.

The Government have offered a reward of £500 for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage at the Salford Barracks; and a reward of £100 and a free pardon to any accomplice who will give information.

At a meeting held in London last Saturday, at which Hanlan, Trickett (who represented Laycock), and Mr. Ireland, the umpire, were present, it was decided to postpone the match for the Sculling Championship and stake of one thousand pounds between Hanlan and Laycock to Monday, Feb. 14.

General Roberts was entertained at a public dinner on Tuesday evening by the leading citizens of Bristol. The Mayor presided, and the High Sheriff of the city, the High Steward (the Duke of Beaufort), and the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Earl Ducie) were among the company.

Mr. John McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Edward Jenkins were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of the city of Edinburgh, where the polling took place on Thursday—the result not being known at the time our early edition was put to press.

A meeting of the Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—when the application of Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, gentleman, 80, Piccadilly, for the freedom and to be recorded in the Vintners' Company was granted.

A petition was before the Master of the Rolls last Saturday for the winding-up of the Edison Telephone Company of London (Limited), which was formed in August, 1879, with a nominal capital of £230,000, in 2000 shares of £100 each. The Master of the Rolls made the order as prayed.

Remissions of rent have recently been made as follows:—The Duke of Cambridge at the rent audit just held of the Combe estates granted a reduction of 15 per cent to his farm tenants; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has again allowed a deduction of 10 per cent to the tenantry on his Hertfordshire estates. A remission of 20 per cent has been granted on the half-year's rent to the tenants on Lord Clifden's estate at Buckingham. Considerable remissions of rent have been made during the last half-year by the late Sir Robert Burdett and his sisters, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Trevanion, to the tenants of the Baronet's estates in Berks and Wilts.

One incident of the snowstorm, the strange adventures of a cheque for £1000, is, perhaps, worth recording. On the evening of the 18th inst., among other letters put up for posting, was one addressed to a house in Glasgow, containing a cheque on the Bank of England for a sum little short of one thousand pounds. The cheque, not reaching its destination in due course, was stopped at the Bank, and nothing more was heard of it until Tuesday morning, when, to the surprise of the merchants who had issued the cheque, it was brought back, with the missing letter, by a police inspector, it having been found adhering to a block of ice floating in the river off Deptford, in front of Messrs. Penn's engineering works. It is presumed that the messenger, in taking the letters to Lombard-street, dropped some, and that this one was carted with the snow into the Thames, and, after a week's immersion, was found frozen to a block of ice, and was taken by the finder to the Deptford police station.

The fatal effects of the cold weather are seen in the Registrar-General's return for last week. The total number of deaths was 2016, and the births numbered 2192. The births were 531 below the average, while the deaths exceeded by 230 the average numbers, in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 353, 363, and 371 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 617, and showed an excess of 141 upon the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 441 were attributed to bronchitis, and 97 to pneumonia. The deaths of three males, aged 81, 86, and 92 years, in East London, were the subject of inquests, the verdict in each case being "Found dead. Syncope. Exposure to cold." There were 42 deaths from smallpox, 52 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 13 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fevers, and 12 from diarrhœa. In Greater London 2644 births and 2389 deaths were registered. The mean temperature last week was 25·4 deg. and 15·5 below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The coldest day was Thursday, when the mean was only 19·2, showing a deficiency of 19·9. The lowest night temperature was 12·7 on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 31·7 on Saturday.

The Achilles, Northumberland, and Agincourt sailed from Lisbon last Saturday for Vigo. The Minotaur fouled her anchor, and sailed next day.

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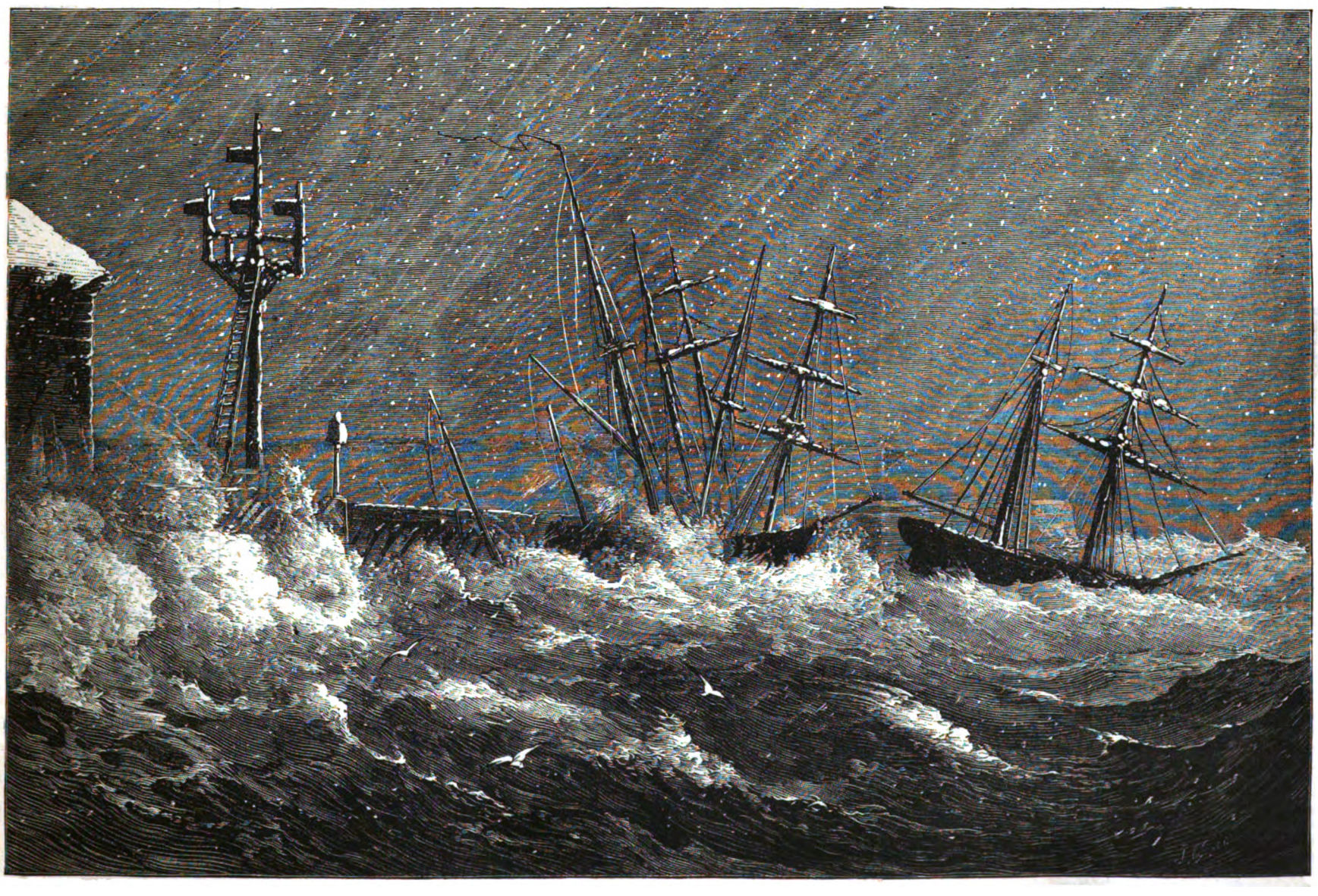
On the Admiralty Pier after the Storm. Wreckage thrown on the Quay by the Sea. A Drencher at the Lord Warden. The Parade after the Storm. The Pier in front of the Lord Warden after the Storm.

THE STORM AT DOVER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

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FLEET-STREET DURING THE SNOWSTORM ON TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 18



THE STORM AT RYDE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18: DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY PIER.

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OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The two early works by Raphael with which we concluded our first notice of this exhibition left us at the threshold of the sixteenth century, and of that development of the Italian school in which art reached the highest point it has ever attained in modern times of imaginative majesty and dramatic power, as also of technical achievement in all but minor, more sensuous, and semi-material qualities. But of this grand climacteric we have here no fully adequate examples. The nearest approach to the lofty standard of the period will, perhaps, be found in three portraits by Andrea del Sarto, which, though damaged by abrasion in cleaning, fairly support his reputation among his contemporaries as a portrait painter. These are No. 150, described as a "Portrait of the Painter," but certainly not a likeness of the artist himself, though it may be of his friend Conti, as suggested by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle; and two others, simply called, respectively, "Portrait of a Man" (153) and "Portrait of a Lady" (159). In the last a book is introduced (indicating the lady's literary tastes), inscribed "Petrarcha," and, for no other apparent reason, the portrait has been absurdly supposed to represent Petrarch's Laura, who, when this portrait was painted, had been dead about sixty years. All three portraits are remarkable not for their draughtsmanship, which is faulty, nor emphatically for their intense characterisation, but for their noble air and grave colouring, and, above all, their effective light and shade—the shadow of the head being projected with striking effect of relief in more than one instance on to the background. To the treatment in this last respect the heads owe an aspect of almost illusive reality, and it was this which Vasari doubtless had in view when he eulogised Andrea's portraits as hardly distinguishable from the living personages. It is noteworthy, also, as anticipating much that was subsequently done—even by Rembrandt.

Turning to the Venetian school, there is a fine half-length (156) of a typical Venetian *bella bionda*, large of mould, but with exquisitely pencilled features—ascribed to Giorgione. The face has, however, been so minutely stippled by the restorer that it is impossible to recognise the touch of the master. A rather large "Holy Family" (149), bearing the name of Titian, is a fine and glowing, but much obscured and wofully cracked picture—at least of the school. An authentic and better-preserved Titian is that of the three little Princesses, daughters of King Ferdinand of Austria (213); but the great Italian has hardly caught the unconscious grace of childhood as our own Reynolds would probably have done. As a master of decorative effect, Paul Veronese is unrivalled here in his grandiose figures of "Geometry and Navigation" (164) and "Astronomy" (166); and still more in the group numbered 146, in which, under the guise of a most voluptuous "Venus" and a stately "Mars" (one of each of whose legs a little amorino is binding together with a rosy fillet, while another restrains the charge of Mars with his own sword), we doubtless have the portraits of a Venetian noble and his mistress. The picture is in perfect preservation, and Veronese's colouring is seen at its ripest and best; we can recall, indeed, few examples of the master to compare with this one; the refined colour of the flesh of Venus and the keeping of its lovely grey-toned shadows are worthy of all praise. Two male heads by Moroni (158 and 162)—so perfectly rendering, as usual, the individuality of each, that we might fancy we were acquainted with the originals—should not be passed by, though hung too high for their merit, and though suffering from sinking in of the colours into the dark preparation (frequent in Moroni's works), which gives, to the latter more particularly, a cadaverous aspect.

Of the Spanish School there is an early ultra-realistic Murillo, "The Marriage at Cana" (154), with the customary Sevillian types of common life, and a number of Spanish jars in the foreground. But more interesting to an artist than this and other works of the same long-overrated painter will be the single head, "The Flute Player" (102), a most powerful piece of character and handling, attributed, and rightly, we think, to Velasquez.

We styled Vandyke a Flemish-Italian in our preceding article, and there can be no question that his visit to Italy largely influenced his style, as that of his master Rubens (from whose prolific pencil, by-the-way, there is not a single example here) was influenced before him by the same experience, and also, by that, looking to the South, of sundry of his Flemish contemporaries and immediate predecessors. There are several pieces of Vandyke's portraiture, after he had acquired the stateliness and warmth that distinguished the noble series of his works at Genoa. But we have only space to mention the large group at the head of the Great Room of John, Count of Nassau, his wife, son, and three daughters. Technically, this picture is almost faultless; yet its execution is simple and direct as can be; it has, on the one hand, neither the slightness and thinness of our own Gainsborough, nor, on the other, the factitious impasto and glazings of Reynolds. But it may justly be objected that the composition is formal, the figures too equally ranged, and each too palpably and consciously posed—faults which it was sought to obviate in the family and other groups of a rather later period, called conversation-pieces, in which some incident or common occupation removes the stiffness of a too symmetrical parade.

It is time, however, that we should come to the Dutch pictures—derived mainly from the collection of Mrs. Henry Hope—which form so distinct a feature of this exhibition. We leave finally, then, the glow of the South for the grey of the North; we part company with sumptuously robed Signori and Signore for black-frocked burgomasters and dwarfish boors and vrows; we exchange the palazzo for the drinking-shop and rustic hut; art will be no more inspired by piety or lofty imagination; the gallery fresco or canvas will be replaced by the miniature panel or cabinet frame; for elevating purpose we must often accept an utterly ignoble aim; instead of all that lends charm and grace and beauty to the aspect of life, we must often be content with the ugly, the low, the sordid. Yet, despite all these drawbacks—which, however, should be steadily kept in view in estimating the Dutch school, and were too much lost sight of by the dilettante collectors of the last century, or this country would have been enriched by many more priceless and now unattainable Italian masterpieces—despite, we say, all drawbacks, these Dutch pictures are so sincere, so faithful to the nature they represent; above all, they are wrought with such patient skill and carried to such completeness that their study becomes both instructive and interesting. And among them we shall even find, occasionally at least, a sense of elegance in subject or accessories, derived probably from the French—as in Wouverman's daintily finished equestrian groups, and the silvery little pictures by Metzu, particularly his "Gentleman, in a black dress, Writing" (127), not to speak of Netscher and other painters unrepresented. Terburg, too, though a laborious, phlegmatic painter, was a gentleman, and his models were clearly drawn from the Batavian aristocracy: though his Burgomaster here (80) is scarcely a favourable specimen, and stands awkwardly, owing to the too "sudden" perspective of the floor. Van der Helst, also, has a true sense of dignity in his admirable portrait-works, of which there is a good example in the "Arrest of the De Witts" (87), which is a kind of dramatic "conversation"-piece. And if the subjects of De Hooghe are not elevated, they are, on the other hand, not depraved. But much could be forgiven to such a consummate painter of light—as great almost in this direction as is Rembrandt as a painter of shadow. The Queen's picture, representing "A Card Party" (113), with the light shining through windows and door from the court without, is positively dazzling. We see, however, the means whereby this brilliance is in part obtained; the nearer shadowed portions of the figures next the spectator are, in order by contrast to force the light, rendered densely, almost inkily, black—more so than they would appear in nature. In the other De Hooghe the contrasts are less violent; but although the picture is, in consequence, less striking at first sight, it is more veracious and more subtle in observation. The light within is perhaps too equal in value to the light without, but the graduation of the effect generally, especially through the open doorway, is wonderfully illusive. In two little pictures by Paul Potter there is, again, some exaggeration of light and shade. The brown cloud and sunburst in the "Landscape, with Cattle and Sheep" (82) decidedly oversteps the modesty of nature; and in "The Stable Door" (71), the light falling on the white horse is not accounted for. The popular favourite, Gerard Dow, does not illustrate the best side of the art of Holland. It is almost painful to us to dwell upon or trace the dogged phlegm and mechanical elaboration of this "Girl with Game and Vegetables" (97) at a window, in which you may count the very threads of the carpet slung up on one side, and the meshes of the wicker birdcage on the other. Yet it is impossible to deny that in the smaller picture by Dow, called "Smoking" (70), the effect of candle-light on the faces is rendered with singular fidelity, while the microscopic precision of touch is marvellous. A wide contrast to the last is presented by the sturdy and comparatively impulsive Jan Steen, with his free and descriptive handling. Here (88) is the burly toper *in propriâ personâ*, painted by himself, clearly without flattery, sitting smoking, with half-closed, musing eyes, his after-dinner pipe, while his still fatter wife has fallen asleep over the remains of their meal, and his children amuse themselves blowing soap-bubbles. Whatever we may think of the man or his *ménage*, as painting this is good work—fine in colour, true in effect, spirited in handling. His faculty for telling a story, as well as his merits as a painter *per se*, are further illustrated in "The Christening" (100), and "A Lady offering Wine to a Gentleman" (104), the last being curiously Hogarthian in its apparent intention. For artistic qualities of colouring and effect (almost Italian in their low-toned richness), and for balance of those qualities, none of these painters deserve to rank higher than, if so high as, rare and, till lately, little known Van der Meer of Delft. The "Interior" (193), by him, is a beautiful work of art. To think that his pictures till not long ago could have been bought for a few pounds!

A greater than all these, however, remains to be noticed—one who stands as it were apart in a strange region of weird imagination and witching shadows. Rembrandt was not, as is often supposed, unacquainted with classical remains, nor with the great Italian masters of the Renaissance, for we know this from the catalogue of his effects made on his bankruptcy; yet—though not perhaps, after all, wholly uninfluenced by the latter—how determinedly he preserved his own individuality. We have here a small full-length portrait group of a portly gentleman and his wife, signed and dated, 1633—painted with that studious, searching care which has characterised the early works of every artist that has ever risen to eminence. Next, "Christ and his Disciples in the Storm" (168), signed and dated two years later, but which is hardly worthy of him, though it has always been accepted as his. Then comes a "Portrait of a Man" (161) in the act of taking down his cap from a wall, bearing the date 1644—solid and strong, like all the works of this period, but ugly and ill-conceived in action. Lastly, the equestrian lifesize portrait of Marshal Turenne (165), dated 1649, the only portrait of this description painted by Rembrandt—the head fine, but the horse rather wooden, and the landscape background impartially bathed in brown to relieve the head. In short, none of these works are fully representative of the master's genius in its maturity. Rembrandt we all know as the arch-magician of chiaroscuro; but the study of shadow effects was pursued by other of the "brown masters" of Holland. There is a picture of an "Oil Mill" (96) here by Teniers, which, though relieved now and again by sparkling touches on pots, pans, and iron, characteristic of his hand, might have been painted in rivalry with Rembrandt, if the early date, "1633," will not, as indeed it does not, forbid the supposition. Of how true Teniers, in another of his "manners," could be to grey daylight effect we have, however, examples in the "Interior" (69), with the carcase of an ox, and in the open air "Worship of Bacchus" (69)—a large picture illustrating by various groups, the making of wine, with also a crowd of votaries about the shrine of a boy Bacchus, and not omitting the more offensive concomitants of debauchery. Adrian Van Ostade, again, is distinctly conventional in the olive-brown shadow tones of the open-air scene—idyllic shall we call it in virtue of its subject and abject naïveté—"A Cottage Yard" (106). Still more conventional, more obviously forced for a purpose, are the hotter brown shadows that frame around the face of Nicholas Maas's "Old Woman Peeling Apples" (119). But look well at that old woman's face, with its deep furrows of age, and its patient enduring expression, for there is nothing more faithful to nature, and hardly anything so pathetic in the entire exhibition.

Here we must pause, leaving the works of deceased British painters for a concluding notice.

Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A., died on Monday last. We shall give his portrait next week.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, will open to the public on Tuesday next.

Mr. Frank Dicksee, painter, and Mr. William Hamo Thornycroft, sculptor, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Alma-Tadema has been appointed by the Emperor of Germany a Foreign Knight of the Order Pour le Mérite of the Arts and Sciences division.

The court of assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company have raised their annual subscription to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement Technical Education from £2000 to £4000 per annum, exclusive of the capital sum of £10,000 previously voted towards the building fund of the Central Technical Institute at South Kensington.

The Art-Union of Ireland announces its twenty-second annual drawing for next month. The entire sum received from subscribers to the society, less working expenses, is devoted to the purchase of works of art exhibited annually at the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, the selection of the work being left to the prize-winner. Last year the committee were enabled to distribute the sum of £440 in prizes, twenty in number, varying in value from £50 to £10.

The January number of the *Art Journal* is the first of a new series, and comes out quite changed, both in its contents and its outside appearance. This, the oldest of the journals devoted to art, is evidently determined to compete with some of its younger rivals, such as *Scribner's Magazine* and the *American Art-Review*; but in the matter of illustrations it has yet a good deal of way to make up. We wish success to this "brush up" of an old friend, who is evidently bent on keeping pace with the times.

The February number of the *Magazine of Art* is a good one, full of interesting reading and good engravings. "The Homes of our Artists" is the beginning of an interesting series of illustrated papers, which, if as well done as this home of the President of the Royal Academy, will be of great value hereafter as records of the great painters of the Victorian era. There is also in this number a good account of the Roman villa at Brading.

SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

The large African lion "Wallace," which recently attacked and severely wounded a cage-cleaner at Sanger's menagerie, Bingley Hall, Birmingham, made a ferocious attack last Saturday upon the negro lion-tamer, Alicamousa, himself, who narrowly escaped with his life. The lion, which is still suffering from the wounds on the head which were inflicted on him by Alicamousa at the time he rescued the cage-cleaner, has on several occasions shown signs of resentment lately when the lion-tamer entered the cage, and rather heavy punishment has been found necessary to make him go through his performance. On Saturday, when Alicamousa entered the den he was seized by the lion, which sprang upon him, dashed him on the floor of the cage, and seized his right arm in its mouth. The lion-tamer held a loaded whip in his right hand, which he could not use, but with his left he fired a revolver which contained a blank cartridge. This had no effect. But one of the under-keepers thrusting an iron bar into the cage and probing the lion with it, the animal loosed his hold of the man. Then Alicamousa regained his feet, and with great self-possession, fired another shot at the lion, which sulkily retired. The lion-tamer walked out of the den, and was afterwards treated at the Queen's Hospital for severe scalp wounds and a lacerated wound of the arm. "Wallace" will be sent to the Zoological Society's Gardens, and will not again go through any "lion-taming" performances.

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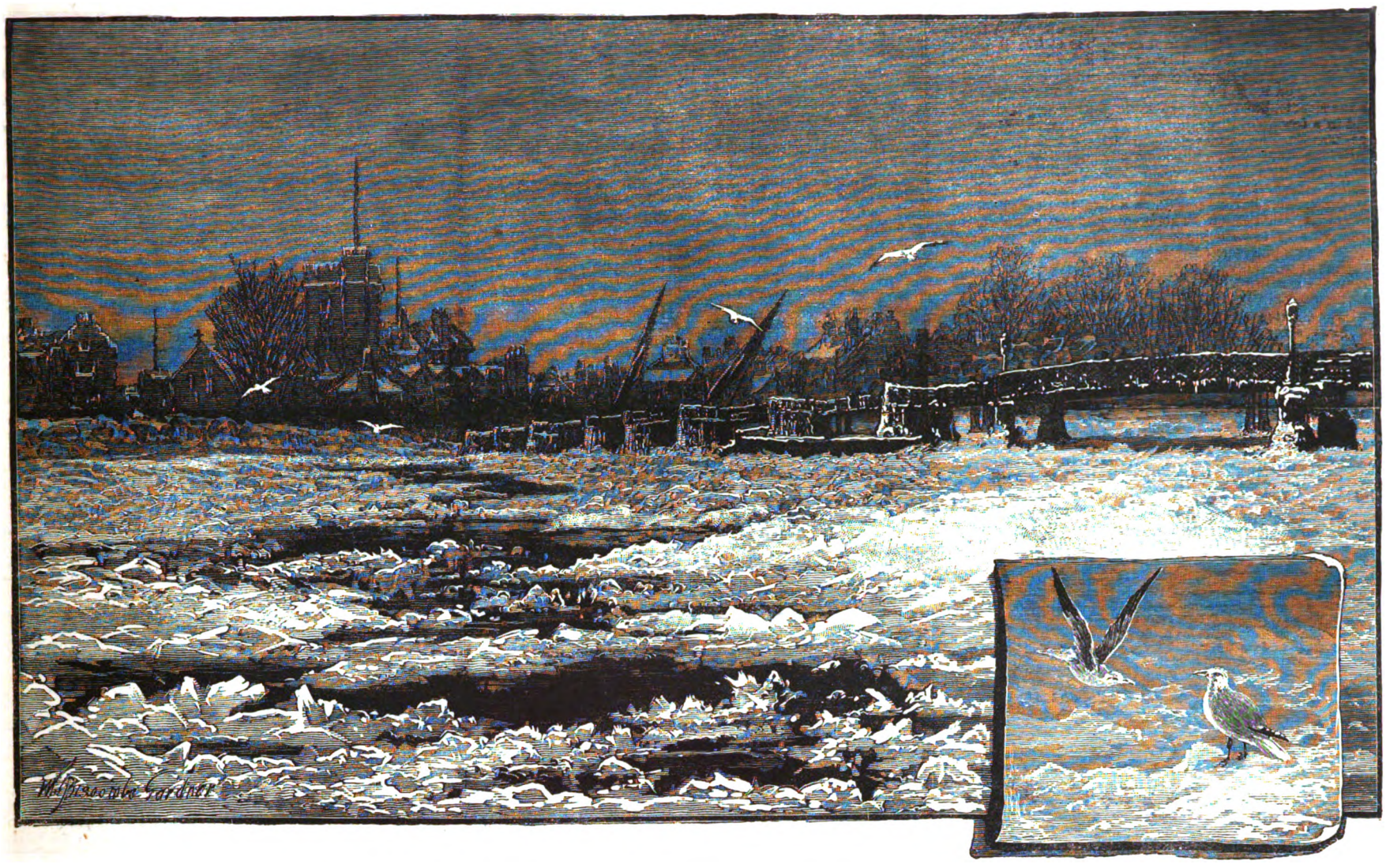
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

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WINTRY WEATHER ON THE THAMES: THE RIVER AT PUTNEY.

THE GREAT SNOWSTORM.

Not for many years past has the southern part of Great Britain felt a wintry storm to be compared in violence and long continuance with that of Tuesday in last week. Its effects in London and the Home Counties were beyond example within the recollection of middle-aged persons; though in the North of England, especially at Manchester in a memorable January nearly thirty years ago, the obstruction of railway traffic and of postal communication, during three whole days, was far more remarkable. We devote the larger number of our Illustrations, this week, to the subject which has chiefly occupied the attention of society in and around the metropolis, during the past ten days, notwithstanding the urgent importance of Irish political discussions. The great storm of Tuesday, Jan. 18, will long be held memorable, attended as it was, both in town and country, and on the river Thames, and on the south-eastern seacoast, with incidental disasters, floods in South London, distressing or troublesome snow-drifts, destruction of piers and wharves, and the wreck of vessels along the shore, which coming all at once excited feelings almost of dismay.

Exceedingly boisterous and unsettled weather, on Tuesday morning last week, suddenly spread over these islands. The chart at eight a.m. showed that a large and important atmospheric depression had advanced from the Bay of Biscay to our south-western and southern coasts. Its centre lay near Jersey, where the barometer had fallen nearly an inch to 28·8 in.; while, in the opposite quarter, to the north-east, an area of high pressure had been formed over Scandinavia, and very steep gradients were shown over these islands. The wind had, consequently, risen quickly, and easterly gales were reported over the whole of England and Ireland. The gales were particularly severe and gusty in the south and south-east of England, and were accompanied by continuous and heavy snow, which, together, made the weather in these districts inclement in the extreme. Temperature had fallen in the south-west, but had risen fast in the east and south-east. The frost, however, though much less intense than during a few days before, still held generally, and readings ranged from 34 deg. in the south-west to 12 deg. at Aberdeen. During the whole of that day the depression travelled on in a north-easterly direction. Pressure was increasing over France and our south-western stations, while it remained steadily high in the north, and gradients on the barometric scale were very steep over England. The wind was west-south-westerly at Hurst Castle and Jersey, but easterly to north-easterly winds continued in all other places, and blew strongly or with the force of a gale, except in Scotland.

All over London, all through the Monday night, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and continued all next day. Soon after nine a.m. on Tuesday, fine snow began to fall, and was driven before the wind with great force. It seemed to possess extraordinary penetrative power, as passengers by omnibuses, cabs, and other vehicles found to their discomfort, and so did the residents even in well-built houses. As the day wore on, the snow continuing to fall, it was driven by the easterly wind which prevailed into drifts and wreaths, especially in the suburbs, where in places it lay to the depth of three or four feet. The lowest temperature during the Monday night was 27 deg., or 5 deg. of frost. At nine o'clock next morning the thermometer stood at 28, and there was little variation throughout the day. By noon a good deal of snow had fallen, and the effect of the high wind, which was then pretty steady from the N.E., was to deposit the drift three feet in depth on one side of many streets, while the other side was free from snow. No instance can better describe the force of the wind and the density of the snow-falls than that furnished by stations on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, which are 500 and 600 yards long, well roofed, but open at the ends. They had their platforms and permanent way as covered with snow as if they stood in the open air, unsheltered by capacious roofs. The carriage ways of the streets became so encumbered that during the afternoon all railway waggons and other weighty traffic was suspended. When it was carried on additional horses were yoked as leaders to the vehicles. Cabmen and the drivers of omnibuses wore veils over their faces, as without them the blinding snow would have rendered them incapable of driving without danger. In the course of the afternoon, in many usually busy streets, shopkeepers closed their premises for two reasons—first, because there was no one to buy their goods; and, secondly, to prevent their shop windows being blown in. In the New Cut, Lambeth (the market place for the poor of Lambeth), scarcely a shop was open during the afternoon. All tramway traffic, north and south of the Thames, ceased at eleven in the forenoon, and the river steam-boats could not run on account both of the snow-storm and the large masses of drift ice with which the river was covered from side to side. On all the lines of railway, main-line trains were sent out on their journeys to the country with two engines. Many trains which arrived in London during the afternoon and evening were similarly provided with two



EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD AT LAMBETH DURING THE STORM: TWO ROOMS IN PRINCES-SQUARE, LAMBETH.

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locomotives. The streets were comparatively deserted, for most of the cab-masters called in their horses and vehicles, and on many of the omnibus routes, especially in South London, the order was given to the conductors at two o'clock to make the current journey the last one for the day.

From three o'clock to half-past four in the afternoon there was a partial cessation of wind and snow, but at five it again blew a gale from the S.E., driving the snow before it with great violence. In the Strand clouds of snow came from the streets abutting on its southern side. Scarcely a cab was to be seen in the streets, but there were some four-wheelers having two, and in a few cases three, horses yoked to them. A guinea or more was in some cases demanded by cabmen. At the doors of the West-End club-houses commissionaires and porters during the night were constantly blowing their whistles for cabs, but without response; and such "cabbies" as were about, after having put down a fare, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them. The evening found some of the liveliest streets in town comparatively deserted, theatres and other places of amusement being half empty—to judge from the fact that at the entrances, where hundreds are frequently to be counted waiting admission, there were only a few who braved the discomfort. There were other dangers in the shape of tiles, slates, and chimney-pots from the house-tops, and at least sixty persons were admitted to the London hospitals; which had more cases of broken limbs, dislocations, and wounds of various kinds than has been known for a long time.

The scene on the river, for some days past so choked up by ice as to necessitate a partial suspension of navigation, was remarkable, especially in the Pool, where hundreds of vessels of various kinds are always moored, besides numerous small craft. The morning tide, which, owing to the force of the gale, ran up very swiftly, brought immense masses of the drift ice to bear so strongly on the numerous tiers of coal-laden barges that in some cases they broke from their moorings and drifted up stream; others were swamped and capsized by the accumulation of water forced over them, while many small boats sank.

It was not until one o'clock that the hurricane caused the flood tide to flow with a velocity which foreboded danger, but soon after that fears were entertained that the water would overtop the wharves fronting along Bankside and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-road. At that time the tide had only reached 2 ft. below Trinity high-water mark at London Bridge. It was then running up at the rate of five knots an hour, and, owing to the frozen state of the water, the river was much swollen, especially at a quarter to three, when it rose at the rate of 4 ft. 8 in. per hour. At five minutes to three o'clock the frontage of the river at Bankside was inundated, and shortly after a lamentable scene was witnessed in Princes-square, Commercial-road, Stamford-street. At this spot, some hundreds of people reside in and near the square, which is very low. The water, carrying large blocks of ice, was seen rushing down from Messrs. Davey and Co.'s wharf, as well as from Rosher's Wharf. The tide, which was still running strongly, forced the water into the main thoroughfares, inundating the dwellings of the poorer classes. One of the sketches we have engraved shows the interior of two rooms, front and back, of a house in Princes-square, half-filled with dirty snow after the water had retired. At half-past three o'clock the tide had reached four feet above Trinity high-water mark at Blackfriars Bridge. Fortunately the landing-pier belonging to the Thames Conservancy had been removed. At four o'clock the flood had reached several of the main sewers in Waterloo-road. The destruction of property will amount to several thousand pounds sterling. The afternoon's tide was the highest ever recorded in the River Thames, reaching 4 ft. 10 in. above Trinity high-water mark.

The Woolwich Pier, lately erected, was much damaged by the force of the flood. The water rose in the dockyard eight inches higher than the highest records, and parts of the mast-houses were nearly three feet under water, the waves breaking against the doors and windows with threatening violence. The yard was inundated for a considerable distance inland. In the docks at North Woolwich and at the entrance from the river twenty-six barges were sunk, and two men were drowned. The Arsenal Pier was covered with water; and the town pier was submerged in like manner, the brow being nearly two feet under water. This pier, resting on three massive floating hulks, almost went adrift; the pier-head and waiting-rooms were carried away. Charlton pier was also rendered useless, and several passenger-steamers, unable to find a landing-place, had to put back to Blackwall. Many houses near the river in Lower Charlton were inundated, some of them to the depth of three or four feet. Woolwich Dockyard and Woolwich Arsenal were flooded to a great extent. The Government powder-magazines on Plumstead Marshes were also invaded by the overflowing tide, which swept in cataracts over the new wall. Two men were blown into the water from the Albert Docks and drowned.

The railways, on several of the lines south of London, were blocked up during the afternoon. On the Brighton and South Coast Railway, the 11.40 a.m. train for Portsmouth and the twelve o'clock train for Brighton were dispatched, but immediately afterwards the main line became blocked, and remained so all through the evening. During the afternoon a telegram was received from Horley, near Reigate, stating that between that place and the Three Bridges the snow on the line was four feet deep. It was found practicable to continue the local traffic at intervals, and season and return ticket holders were allowed to travel between Croydon, the Crystal Palace, and Victoria at their own risk. During the greater part of the day traffic between Redhill and Brighton was entirely stopped. Between London and Croydon, the trains took two or three hours to run, in spite of extra engine power. At Streatham the last train dispatched for Victoria, at seven o'clock in the evening, very soon got snowed up, and had to be dug out. The issue of tickets beyond Dorking was entirely suspended soon after five o'clock. In the South-Eastern Railway service there was a total stoppage in the afternoon of traffic on the main lines, with the exception of that to Greenwich, which continued for some hours. The night mail to Dover was dispatched viâ Redhill, but there were very few passengers. The mail from Dover, which was due at half-past five o'clock, did not get into Cannon-street Station until eleven o'clock. The Hastings train, which left there at 2.20 p.m., did not arrive in Cannon-street until 10.30 p.m. Owing to the telegraph wires having been broken, nothing was known of the state of the permanent way beyond Chiselhurst. The greatest blocks to the local service after leaving Cannon-street occurred at Chelsea and New-cross, and there was likewise a serious stoppage between Woolwich and Deptford. The Maidstone Assizes should have been opened that day; but the Judges, Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Lindley, with most of the Bar, were snowed up at Shoreham, half-way from London.

Storms and floods have occurred in Portugal, and great destruction of property is reported.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

The great tempest of east wind and snow, on Tuesday last week, visited both shores of the Thames estuary, about South-end and Sheerness, with extreme violence; and it was felt equally at Yarmouth, Harwich, and Dover, and on the Channel coast and in the Solent, as far as Ryde. Some Illustrations of its effects in those places are therefore added to the Sketches taken by our Artists the same day in London and the metropolitan suburbs, which occupy a large part of our Journal.

At Dover, before noon, the wind had risen to a hurricane, and, coming from the south-east, blew right into the harbour, doing great damage to the fishing craft. Three Dover luggers were smashed to atoms against the quays, their fragments blocking up the public street. At high water, a few minutes before one o'clock, the waves opposite the Esplanade were as high as the clock tower. The residence of the Mayor, Mr. Dickeson, fared badly, being near to an opening on the crescent, through which the sea rolled, carrying fences, asphalte, and large stones before it through to the Wellington Dock. The roof of the Mayor's house was partially stripped, and all the houses were flooded. The Marine Telegraph Company's stores were much damaged, and about fifty tons of coals, from Mr. Mowll's coal dépôt, on the quayside, were swept into the harbour. Mr. Swanston, of the Lord Warden Hotel, profiting from past experience, had his doors and windows well guarded, and so escaped serious damage, but the space around the hotel presented an extraordinary aspect, the paving-stones being torn up and strewn in all directions. The Continental mail-steamers had stopped, the morning and noon boats being unable to start. The mail-boat from Calais arrived at the Admiralty Pier before daylight, and landed mails and passengers, but, being unable to get into the harbour, she ran back for Calais, where she arrived safely. The noon mail-boat from Calais left for Dover, but, finding the gale too much for her, ran for Boulogne, which she reached safely in the afternoon.

The injury done to the Admiralty Pier at Dover is very extensive. All the substantial iron gates at the entrance to the pier have been carried away, while not a vestige remains of the gate-house and telegraph-box. A great deal of damage has been done to the promenade of the pier, where huge masses of flag-stones, weighing not less than a ton, have been displaced and carried away by the sea.

In the harbour at Folkestone a large amount of damage was done to the shipping, especially the smaller craft. The stone parapet at the corner of the old pier was washed completely away, leaving a very large breach, and the water washed through into the harbour. The planking on the pier and railings were nearly all carried away.

Ryde suffered a serious loss. Two large colliers, the Havelock and the John Ward, were blown against the iron railway pier, quite recently erected, and carried away about 200 ft. of the structure. Telegraph posts were blown down, and there was little or no communication with other places in the Isle of Wight. In the roadstead at Weymouth, there was an American barque, which ran into one of the Weymouth and Channel Islands steamers, the Aquila, started her adrift, and she in turn carried away the entire length of a landing jetty, and made havoc with the quay wall. The Aquila sustained considerable injury. The South of Ireland steamer was compelled to put back into the harbour in a disabled state, after attempting to go to Cherbourg for safety.

At Yarmouth, four or five vessels were driven ashore, one a French vessel, the crew of which were lost; and the others, whose crews were saved by the life-boat, the steam-tugs, the shore boatmen, and the rocket apparatus. But there was some loss of life on that coast. When the storm was at its worst at Harwich, the Springwell life-boat attempted to go to the assistance of a wreck, the mast-head of which was alone visible, and to which, it was believed, sailors were clinging, but the heavy sea on the beach rendered it impossible to get the boat off. After several attempts it was resolved to take the life-boat to the Great Eastern Railway Pier and launch it, and proceed alone to the wreck, no steam-tug being available. Soon after starting, and whilst trying, under sail, to make headway against the heavy gale and tremendous sea, she was suddenly overwhelmed and capsized. Five of the Yarmouth life-boat men were drowned; their bodies were washed ashore, and they had a public funeral, attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Yarmouth. At Harwich, the same day, a gallant rescue was effected by a man named Stuart, at the height of the gale, by jumping overboard from the quay after a lad who had been blown into the water, and saving him.

At Gorleston, a brig, supposed to be the Rapid, of Whitby, was at anchor in the Ham all day. Towards the afternoon she drifted, and the crew were seen in the rigging. Rocket apparatus was set to work, but the crew seemed unable to avail themselves of the lines. The life-boat then made several efforts to reach her, but the sea at the bar was so heavy she could not get out. About five o'clock all hopes of saving the crew were abandoned, and there is no doubt they were lost.

A proof of the valuable work performed by the life-boats around our coasts is furnished by a list we have received from the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, showing that in the storms of last week no less than 143 lives were saved by the gallantry of the life-boat crews.

The gale was hardly less to be dreaded on the Essex and Kentish shores approaching the Nore. At Southend, a barge snapped her cable and drifted on to the breakwater, which it snapped down, and then drove on to the landing-pier, which had been already considerably damaged by two barges that were alongside driving underneath it. During the afternoon, a fourth barge broke away from her moorings and drifted on to the Promenade Pier, carrying away about forty feet of the planking. Two of these craft have since sunk, but the crews were safely landed. The damage is estimated at £2000. The wife and three children of the man at the pier-head, a mile and a quarter from land, were brought ashore in a small boat, which put off in a heavy sea, the boatmen being loudly cheered as they landed on the beach.

At Sheerness, the fury of the storm was greatly felt, and one of our Sketches shows what a scene it was there. At Gravesend thirty fishing-smacks were sunk, and ten or twelve barges lost, as well as the Customs' steam-launch, and that of the Surrey Dock Company. The Town Pier and the Terrace Pier were damaged. The swell of the tide was so great when the wind was at its highest that a large portion of the garden frontage of the Clarendon Hotel, with the trees and fences, was washed away. Mr. Neale, the proprietor, loses heavily, and his case is that of hundreds of others occupying exposed sites on the same side of the river, whose losses, in the form of landing-stages, embankments, boats, boat-houses, summer-houses, conservatories, trees, fences, and other descriptions of property, will make a total extremely great. There were a few collisions in the river, but the early suspension of traffic reduced the damages under this head. The movement of large vessels would have been unsafe to the last degree. It was deemed necessary to stop traffic across the stream. The Tilbury steamers ceased running at ten o'clock, and from that time communication with the opposite shore was practically at an end.

THE ICE AND SKATING.

Ice, in large quantities, has not unfrequently been seen on the Thames in London during winters of ordinary severity; but the intense frost which set in last week froze the water within a couple of days to an extent that rendered navigation difficult, and before the close of the week locomotion by water was impossible, so rapidly did the floes accumulate. From Westminster Bridge, as far as the tidal action reaches, the Thames has been almost covered with ice, gradually blocking the narrow arches of Vauxhall, Battersea, and Putney bridges, and threatening in some cases to stop the tide way. On Monday week, at the flood tide, the river at Chiswick was completely covered from the Middlesex to the Surrey shore, and although a similar occurrence had taken place in the two past winters, the rapidity with which the ice had accumulated was remarkable.

Covered in many parts with about two feet and a half of snow, the metropolitan parks were comparatively deserted on the day of the great storm, but there were enthusiastic skaters who braved the elements in Hyde Park, to enjoy their favourite sport. It was freezing more or less all the day. Skaters slid along before the wind without any personal exertion, but to get back to their starting-point was a feat of no little difficulty. Several men used pieces of canvas as sails, and these enabled them to scud rapidly before the wind. The remarks respecting the Serpentine apply to the Long Water, Kensington Gardens, except that the latter is much more protected from the wind, and of this many ladies took advantage, and skated in the midst of the snowstorm. The Round Pond, which, though close to Kensington Palace, is in a very bleak position—made more so by the wholesale cutting down of old trees—was little used by the public. On all these waters the icemen of the Royal Humane Society and the police-constables suffered much from the cold winds and the pelting snow. In St. James's Park, also, the men employed to clear away the snow from the ice of the ornamental water sometimes found themselves, with their barrows and other appliances, fairly blown away. Nevertheless, a great deal of good skating was enjoyed by Londoners, over these and other suitable pieces of water, throughout the past week. The scene at night on the Serpentine, with "Follow My Leader" by torchlight, was repeated with complete success, and is the present subject of one of our Illustrations.

On Saturday, the Prince of Wales had a skating party at Virginia Water. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Christian, Count Jaraczewski, and other gentlemen, quitted Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, about half-past twelve, the Prince of Wales driving Prince Christian in the Queen's sleigh, which had been sent from Windsor Castle with a pair of horses, while the remainder of the party occupied a light omnibus. With an outrider to pilot the route, the Prince drove at a brisk pace over the crisp snow. Although there was an absence of wind, the atmosphere was very cold. A group of ladies and gentlemen had assembled at Black Nest-gate, near the end of Virginia Water, where the party stopped, the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, with the visitors, walking at once to the lake, the ice upon which was mostly hidden by deep snow. A broad, winding rink, extending nearly a mile in length, from Black Nest to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, had been cleared for skating by a party of labourers. A few rough wooden forms and some Windsor chairs were all the preparations that had been made for the Prince's party, which now included Sir Reginald Cathcart, Count Jaraczewski, Colonel Teesdale, Lord and Lady Coke, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Mr. and Lady Hilda Higgins, Mrs. F. Sloane Stanley, Mr. C. Hall, and Colonel Stanley Clarke. It was nearly one o'clock when his Royal Highness reached Virginia Water. Throwing rugs and overcoats upon the forms and chairs, the Prince and the ladies and gentlemen with him availed themselves of the services of the labourers at hand, who adjusted their skates, and in a few moments his Royal Highness and the rest of the company were gliding swiftly backwards and forwards upon the ice. Occasionally the Prince and the gentlemen took out the ladies, whose evolutions were watched with much interest. Some Eton masters and students and several visitors mingled for a time with the skaters, but gradually the rink was cleared, and left to the enjoyment of the Prince and his friends. Then a game of hockey was arranged, in which the ladies took part, four chairs being utilised as goals. In this a great deal of skill was displayed by the skaters, the accidents being few and unimportant, only one lady coming momentarily to grief upon the ice. Hockey was continued till shortly after two o'clock, when the Prince of Wales and the rest of the party drove to Titness Park, and lunched with Sir Reginald and Lady Cathcart. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Virginia Water, skating and hockey being resumed and continued till evening, when the Prince drove back to Cumberland Lodge.

There was an agreeable public skating party at Twickenham, on the backwater of the Middlesex side by Eelpie Island, on Saturday, and a sheep was roasted whole upon the ice.

At the London Amateur Championship Meeting, on Saturday, Mr. Charles Crute won the gold medal and the title of Amateur Champion of the London District, Mr. Goodliffe securing the silver medal as second. The distance was a mile on the Elstree Reservoir. The open race was, of course, won by the champion, who failed to win a silver medal offered him to skate the mile, with three turns, in 3 min. 10 sec., only doing 3 min. 17 3-5th sec. Mr. H. Carter got the second prize.

At Birmingham, on Monday last, the National Skating Association brought off a one-mile match. Fourteen of the best Fen skaters, together with two Birmingham men, competed, and in the deciding course G. Fish Smart beat his brother Jarman very easily. The fastest time during the day was made by the champion—3 min. 21 1-5th sec.

At Norwich, on Tuesday, the Association skating-match previously appointed took place; the distance was one mile, with one turn. Fifteen competed. "Fish" Smart again won, beating Harrison very easily. Smart did the fastest time—namely, 3 min. 26 1-5 sec.—in his heat with Bone. Messrs. Stanley and Chamberlin were judges, Dr. Moxon was starter, and Mr. Digby official timekeeper.

Curling, another form of sport on the ice, has not been neglected. On Tuesday the annual match between the Crystal Palace and the London Scottish Clubs was played at Wimbledon, when the former was successful by nine shots. The winning rink, skipped by Mr. M'Culloch, Gatton Park, Reigate, made the highest score and won the medal.

The annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel next Wednesday, Feb. 2.

In support of an institution for the benefit of the neighbouring colliers, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans gave last week a concert at Bestwood Hall. Those who took part in it were Lady Agnetta Montagu, Mrs. Montcrieff, Miss Wakefield, the Misses Starey, Mr. Bret-Harte, the Hon. F. Lawless, the Hon. Alec Yorke, Mr. Lionel Benson, Mr. William Fullerton, Mr. Underdown, and Mr. F. Schuster.

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MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S MARRIAGE.

An impressive and beautiful ceremonial, at which the Prince of Wales was present, marked the celebration, on Wednesday last week, of the wedding between Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mdlle. Marie Perugia. It took place at the Central Synagogue, in Great Portland-street, which was thronged with spectators waiting to see the arrival and departure of the wedding party. The foundation-stone of the Synagogue was laid about ten years ago by the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, the father of the bridegroom. It is a lofty building in Moresque style, and offered a remarkably fine *coup d'œil;* its walls ornamented in gold and neutral tints, the reading-desk of carved oak, and, farthest east, the rounded sanctuary with a carved oaken cabinet or ark. Here are deposited the scrolls of the Law, before which a red perpetual lamp swings by a brazen chain. Choice flowers decorated the entrance to the Synagogue; and the steps leading up to the ark were lined with palms and ferns, among which were set white azaleas, camellias, arum lilies, and the bright red bracts of *Poinsettia pulcherrima.* Messrs. Veitch had supplied no one else for a week in order to have flowers for the Rothschild marriage. The area, as well as the galleries, was occupied with ladies in bright costumes. Between the ark and the reading-desk stood the bridal canopy, or *chupa,* supported by four poles, and it was beneath this that the ceremony was solemnised. It represents the chamber of the bridegroom; and the word *chupa,* by which it is still known among the modern Jews, is that used by the Psalmist in speaking of the chamber of the bridegroom in the beautiful simile of the Sun, "which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." The Talmud mentions a usage of planting at the birth of a child a tree, from which, when the boy grew up and was married, the staves of the *chupa* were made.

The religious service, upon this occasion, was conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, A. Hast, and M. Keizer. The choir, selected from the choirs of the Central, the Great, and the New Synagogue, was conducted by Mr. J. Oppenheimer, choir-master of the Central Synagogue.

The nuptial ceremony began with the ordinary afternoon service, intoned by the Rev. M. Hast, the responses sung by the boyish voices of the choir. The Psalms were chanted in Hebrew; the prayer for the Royal family was said in English. At half-past two the bridal processions entered the synagogue, the bride's advancing by the right aisle, the bridegroom's by the left. As the bride passed into the Synagogue the ladies in the front rows cast in front of her basketfuls of white flowers. The bride and bridegroom advanced to the canopy, the bride still on the bridegroom's right.

Mdlle. Perugia wore white satin trimmed with Mechlin lace, which made a charming *nœud* of lace in front. The train was of white satin and Mechlin point. Her veil was of white tulle, her bouquet small, and of rare white flowers. Her dress in front was set with little sprigs of orange-blossoms, sent from the south of France; and she wore the same sweet-scented blossom in her hair. Although the parure of jewels for the hair from the bridegroom was most admired among the presents of the bride, Mdlle. Perugia wore no jewels in her hair or in her dress, and the whole wedding party was conspicuous by the absence of jewellery. The two young daughters of Sir Charles Forbes stood behind the bride; the two other bridesmaids, Mdlle. Beatrice de Rothschild and Miss Luna Sassoon, placed themselves on the right. Their dresses were of the lightest shade of delicate blue, which sometimes looked a pale green by the artificial light. Their bouquets were of white azaleas and eucharis with red roses; they wore the bracelets given by the bridegroom, which are separately described. Two of the bridesmaids had white skirts trimmed with lace, the others were all in blue. They wore pretty hats of the Gainsborough type. The bridegroom had on his shoulders a silken scarf, in the border of which was woven a thread of blue. It was marked in his initials in gold, united by a true lover's knot, and had been presented to him by his bride. This *Talith,* or scarf of prayer, is always given by the bride to her bridegroom, and is accompanied, among the most orthodox, by the gift of a shroud, to serve the same purpose of a solemn reminder as the coffin at the Egyptian feast.

The bridegroom's "best man" was his only unmarried brother, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. Baron Arthur and Baron E. de Rothschild, M. Perugia, and M. Lambert placed themselves at the four corners of the canopy. Madame Perugia, the bride's mother, and M. G. Landauer, of Trieste, were supporters of the bride; and the supporters of the bridegroom were Baroness Alphonse and Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P.

The Prince of Wales, who was attended by Colonel Teesdale, occupied a seat just abreast of the canopy on the side of the bride and her supporters, sitting between Lord Rosebery and Lady de Rothschild, and opposite Mr. Arthur Sassoon and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon (sister of the bride).

The Rev. A. L. Green, the celebrant of the marriage, took up his position beneath the canopy, and as the bridal processions advanced the choir burst out into "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord; we bless you from the house of the Lord."

Then began the first part of the marriage ceremony, which represents the ancient betrothal. An initiatory prayer was said by the Rev. S. Lyons, after which the Rev. A. L. Green addressed in English the two who had come before him to be united, his words taking the form of a prayer. The minister gave the bridegroom and then the bride the wine of the sanctification to drink, and the choir sang, invoking blessings on the fortunate pair, and praising God "who sanctifieth his people Israel, by the ceremony of the nuptial canopy and the rite of wedlock." The bridegroom placed the ring upon his bride's finger, and said, in a loud voice, in Hebrew and English, "Behold, thou art consecrated to me with this ring, according to the law of Moses and Israel."

Then the second part of the ceremony, the formal marriage began. The marriage contract was read in Chaldaic, and the following abstract in English of the contract was also recited by Mr. Green:—

"On the fourth day of the week, the 19th day of the month Shevat, in the year 5641, A.M., corresponding to the 19th of January, 1881, the holy covenant of marriage was entered into, in London, between the bridegroom, Leopold de Rothschild, and his bride, Marie Perugia. The said bridegroom made the following declaration to his bride:—'Be thou my wife according to the law of Moses and Israel. I faithfully promise that I will be a true husband unto thee. I will honour and cherish thee; I will work for thee; I will protect and support thee, and will provide all that is necessary for thy due sustenance, even as it becometh a Jewish husband to do. I also take upon myself all such further obligations for thy maintenance, during thy life-time, as are prescribed by our religious statute.' And the said bride has lighted her troth unto him, in affection and in sincerity, and has thus taken upon herself the fulfilment of all the duties incumbent upon a Jewish wife. This covenant of marriage was duly executed and witnessed this day, according to the usage of Israel."

The seven blessings were said, and a prayer was offered up that in Jerusalem and in the cities of Judah there might speedily be heard again "the voice of joy and the voice of song; the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride."

And now the priest placed upon the floor a wine-glass, which the bridegroom, setting his heel firmly upon it, splintered into fragments. Different interpretations of this symbolical act have been suggested by learned men. The Hallelujah Chorus was sung, a little altered by Mr. Oppenheimer, by whom the music throughout was tastefully arranged (Mr. Ascher playing the harmonium), and the ceremony was over.

The bride and bridegroom ascended the steps of the reading-desk to sign the marriage register, the witnesses to which were the Prince of Wales and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. Before leaving the temple, the Prince of Wales inspected the scrolls of the law, manuscripts written on parchment with the greatest care, every letter being counted according to the Masoretic rules, which have kept the text of the Pentateuch uncorrupted for so many centuries. The scrolls are encased in mantles of costly material (a mantle presented by the Baroness de Rothschild, on the opening of the synagogue, in 1870, is one of its most precious possessions), and on the horns by which they opened are placed jewelled and ivory reading-pointers and large silver ornaments with little bells, which tinkle as the scrolls are carried out to be read or held up to the congregation while the priest proclaims that this is the authentic Law.

The wedding breakfast was given at 2, Albert-gate, the residence of Mr. Arthur Sassoon, brother-in-law of the bride. Music played as the guests assembled, and here again were charming decorations of exotic flowers. The bride-cake weighed 180 lbs., and was adorned with orange-blossoms and maidenhair ferns. The Prince of Wales, rising amid applause, gave "The Health of the Bride and Bridegroom" in a few cordial and friendly words. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild replied, and began by thanking, with much emotion, his Royal Highness for his kindness and condescension. Mr. de Rothschild added:—"I believe it is unusual to talk of oneself. But on an occasion like this one may be permitted to say a few words. I have enjoyed till now a happy life. I have had the kindest of fathers, the best of mothers, the dearest brothers and sisters. I will only hope that I shall make my dear wife as happy as I have been. I am sure, Sir, you will excuse me if I do not say more. Every word I have said was from my heart."



THE BRIDESMAIDS' BRACELET.

The bride-cake having been duly cut and sent round, Lord Beaconsfield proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness briefly returned thanks, speaking of his own long acquaintance with the Rothschild family, and his personal regard for them.

After a brief interval, the bride and bridegroom reappeared, the bride in a travelling dress of blue velvet and sleeves in blue velvet with white flowers, and with hat and muff to match. They entered their carriage amid a shower of rice, slippers, and good wishes. The honeymoon is passed at Ascot, where they will be near enough to participate in the festivities celebrated by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild on his eldest son's attainment of his religious majority (thirteen years).

Among those present at the ceremony were the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Brazilian Chargé-d'Affaires, M. Hengelmüller, the Marquis de Sauturce, Countess Howe, Countess Granville, Count Jaraczewski, Viscount Newport, M.P., Lord Dorchester, Lord Houghton, Lady Campbell, Lord Rowton, the Ladies Howard, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Baron James de Rothschild, Lady Jessel, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Bourke, Colonel the Hon. William Carington, M.P., and Mrs. Carington, the Hon. Frederick Cadogan and the Misses Cadogan (2), the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., Captain the Hon. A. and Lady Violet Greville, Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Sir Rivers Wilson, Sir Henry Wolff, M.P., Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Du Cane, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Charles and Lady Forbes and Miss Forbes, Sir Albert Sassoon, Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, Major-General and Lady Blanche Morris, Colonel Keith Fraser, Major Snell, Captain Candy, Captain and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Percy Mitford, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. M. A. Goldsmid.

The wedding was celebrated by other festivities in London and Buckinghamshire. The Hon. Robert Grimston presided over one entertainment that evening, and Mr. Louis Davidson at another, held at the Langham and the Criterion respectively. Many telegrams of congratulation came from abroad. Gifts have been made to the poor in London, Trieste, and elsewhere.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' BRACELET.

At the wedding of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild with Mdlle. Marie de Perugia the bridegroom presented each of the bridesmaids, therein named, with a gold *portebonheur* bracelet, of special and novel design. Its upper or outer part was formed of bands of rubies and diamonds, interlaced with each other; these gems were set in the shape of perforated French ciphers, one set making the name "Marie," and the other making "Leopold." The inside of the bracelet was inscribed with the names of the bride and bridegroom, and the date of the wedding. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild himself designed the bracelets, which were made, with many of the other wedding gifts, by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street.

The annual meeting in connection with the London Baptist Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, under the presidency of the Rev. T. V. Tymes, president. The chairman explained the working of the association, and addresses were also given by Dr. A. Landells and the Rev. W. G. Lewis.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PHENOMENA OF THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE FROM A VERY POWERFUL BATTERY.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., the honorary secretary, at the opening evening meeting of the season, on the 21st inst., exhibited and commented on some of the principal results of a series of experiments on the electric discharge, in which he had been engaged for the last six years with his friend, Dr. Hugo Müller. The source of electricity was a constant voltaic battery devised by themselves, in principle resembling that of Daniell, except that a solid electrolyte (insoluble in water or in a weak saline solution)—namely, chloride of silver, replaced the soluble sulphate of copper, so that no porous cell was needed. The metallic elements are a zinc rod and silver wire. The cells, 14,400 in number, are grouped in trays, and possess a potential considerably greater than any hitherto united in series. No action takes place till the circuit is closed, and the acting power of one battery has continued six years. To show the enormous power of this battery, Mr. De La Rue, by means of a condenser (equal to 6485 great Leyden jars) accumulated the electricity of 3240 cells, and by the discharge deflagrated 2½ inches of platinum wire one eightieth of an inch thick; the metal being scattered into a dust of metallic globules. He then sent the discharge through some vacuum tubes, and demonstrated that, like a jet of water which is not continuous, but composed of a series of drops, the electric discharge also is intermittent; the molecules of the luminous strata being held together by the balance of electric forces as the globules of water are by cohesive attraction. Photographs were exhibited showing that in the electric arc, at ordinary pressures, there is a resemblance to the discharge in vacuum tubes. A lightning flash a mile long could be produced from 243 batteries (or 3,500,000 cells), such as Mr. De La Rue's. Faraday proved that the quantity of electricity necessary to produce a powerful flash of lightning would result from the decomposition of a single grain of water. To illustrate the lightning discharge, experiments were made with a cascade, formed by a series of condensers and Gaston Planté's rheostat, and a spark an inch long was produced from only 1200 cells. The law of discharge between flat discs, spherical surfaces, and concentric cylinders was considered, and it was proved that air in any degree of attenuation is not a conductor; the discharge is always disruptive. By calculations based on experiments Mr. De La Rue demonstrated that the height of the maximum effect of the aurora borealis was probably about thirty-seven miles, and that at the height of eighty-one miles the light would be considerably less brilliant. He also demonstrated that the discharge from the electric terminals is longer from those of a paraboloid form than from points, and that the nature of the metal makes no difference, aluminium excepted. Photographs of the "streamer discharge," in a variety of beautiful spiral forms, were exhibited. The electric discharge in vacuum tubes, although apparently quite steady, is really pulsating; and the sudden expansion of gas in a bell jar, when connected with the electric battery, is followed by immediate contraction, when the connection is broken. The expansion was attributed to the scattering of the molecules by electrification, and not to heat. The entire change of colour in the strata in vacuum tubes, due to variation in the amount of electric current, was shown—thus, blue was changed to pink. The resemblance of the strata to the records of sound pulsation, and the complete change in the aspect of the strata produced by change in the amount of the current, were commented on, together with various other interesting points. Finally, vacuum tubes were shown with various gases, through which no currents could pass, except on making and breaking contact, in order that the audience might see the strata in all their beauty and witness the changes spoken of.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eleven lectures on the blood last Tuesday, the 25th inst. After commenting on the great interest of the subject, and referring to the statements that "the blood is the life" and "blood has life," he considered its condition in the living body as a fluid, and its changes when removed from it. In the fluid state it contains floating particles, which make it opaque, and which, under the microscope, appear like a network of threads. When received into a basin the blood becomes viscous, and gradually solid; and eventually clots are formed. The scarlet colour of blood is due to oxidation; thus, arterial blood is a bright red, from its having recently absorbed oxygen; while venous blood is a dark purple, from its loss of the gas. The Professor showed by experiments that the reaction of blood is alkaline, stating also that its odour differs in different animals, and that its peculiar taste is due to the presence of various salts, including common salt. Blood was shown to be heavier than water, and descriptions were given of methods adopted to separate the red and white corpuscles of the blood from the fluid termed plasma, which contains them; and the further separation of this plasma into the threadlike substance termed fibrin, and the liquid serum. The solidification of serum-albumin by heat was shown, as well as other properties of this interesting substance. The process for obtaining fibrin and serum by whipping blood was described and illustrated, and the changes in the blood by inflammation were described, together with other interesting facts.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., will on Friday next, Feb. 4, give a discourse on the Origin of Colonial Organisms.

PENSIONS FROM THE CIVIL LIST.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Queen has approved of the following pensions being granted from the Civil List:—

To Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, £200 a year, in recognition of his eminence as a naturalist.

Mrs. Rodgers, £75 a year, in recognition of the services of her late husband, the Rev. John Rodgers, in the cause of public elementary education.

Lady Duffus Hardy, £55 a year, in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted in 1879, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

Dr. Schmitz, £50 a year, in recognition of his services to classical education and literature.

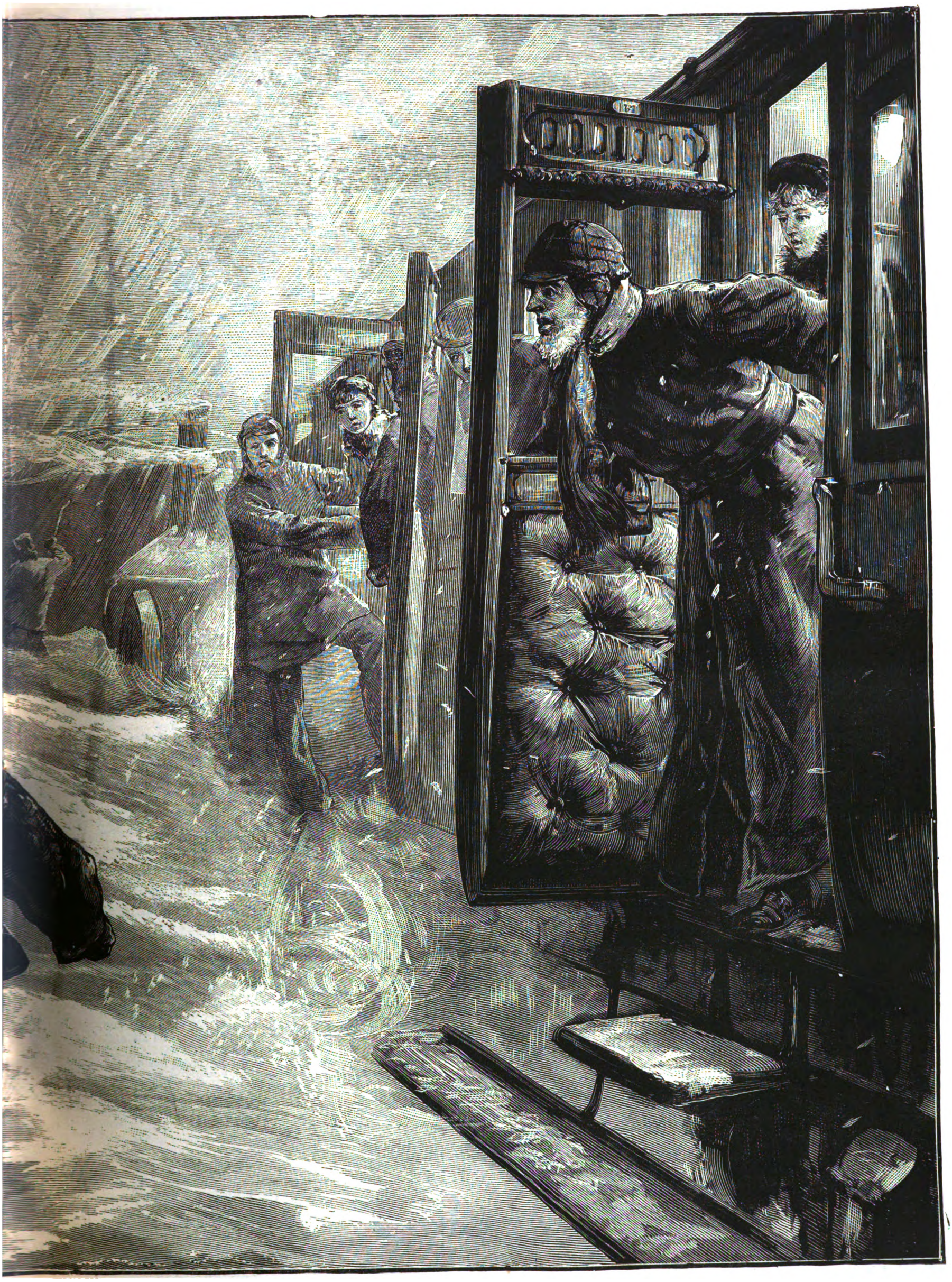
Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at the Bridge House Hotel last Saturday evening. The latter, with regard to the position of labour in Parliament, said that, although he had always been in favour of the representation of labour in the House of Commons, now that he was a member of the House he was more strongly of the same opinion.

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THE GREAT SNOWSTORM, TUESDAY, JAN

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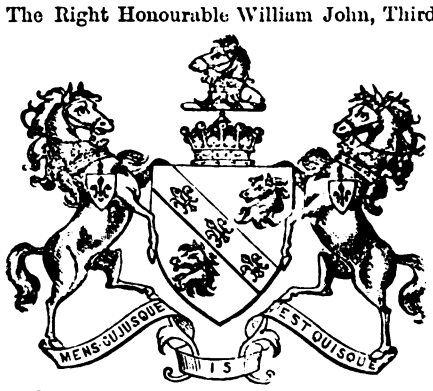
RY 18: A TRAIN BLOCKED IN THE SNOW.

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OBITUARY.

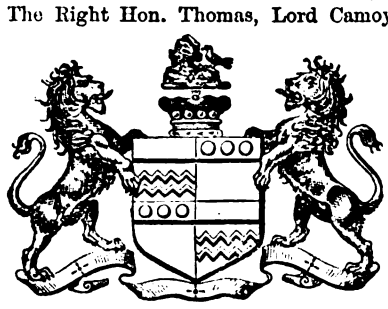
THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

The Right Honourable William John, Third Earl of Cottenham, Viscount Crowhurst, Baron Cottenham, and a Baronet, died on the 20th inst., at his residence, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was born Aug. 15, 1825, the second son of the distinguished Lord Chancellor, Charles Christopher, First Earl of Cottenham, by Caroline Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Wingfield-Baker; and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his brother, Charles Edward, second Earl, Feb. 18, 1863. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey. He married, Oct. 11, 1870, Theodosia-Selina, only daughter of Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart., and leaves two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Kenelm Charles Edward, Viscount Crowhurst, now fourth Earl of Cottenham, was born May 18, 1874.



LORD CAMOYS.

The Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Camoys, in the Peerage of England, died at the family seat, Stonor Park, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 18th inst. He was born Oct. 22, 1797, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, by Catherine, his wife, sister and coheir of Charles Robert Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, in the county of Lancaster; and was summoned to Parliament in the barony of Camoys, Sept. 14, 1839, her Majesty having been pleased to determine the abeyance of that ancient dignity in his favour. Camoys is one of the baronies by writ, which are heritable in the female as well as in the male line, and had been in abeyance from the time of Henry VI. The nobleman whose death we record was for a brief period (until unseated on petition) M.P. for Oxford, and held office for many years as a Lord in Waiting. He retired finally in 1874. He married, July 25, 1821, Frances, daughter of Mr. Peregrine Edward Towneley, of Towneley, Lancashire, and had three sons and nine daughters. Of the former, one only survives, the Hon. and Very Rev. Monsignor Edmund Stonor, Canon of St. John Lateran, at Rome. The title devolves on his Lordship's grandson, Francis-Robert, now Lord Camoys, born Dec. 9, 1856, the eldest son of the late Hon. Francis Stonor (whose death occurred so recently as the 10th of this month), by Eliza, his wife, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, Bart.



MR. MURRAY-GRAHAM.

John Murray-Graham, of Murrayshall, county Perth, J.P. and D.L., M.A., died suddenly on the 17th inst. He was born Oct. 15, 1809, the eldest son of Mr. Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall, whose grandfather, Patrick Græme (granduncle of the famous Peninsular Commander, Thomas, Lord Lynedoch), married Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall (of the Stormont family). Mr. Murray-Graham having succeeded in 1859, under provisions of Lord Lynedoch's settlement, to a portion of the Balgowan estate, assumed his additional surname. He married, Nov. 22, 1853, Robina, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, but leaves no issue. He attained distinction by his review of English Literature and by his "Life of Lord Stair."

THE REV. DR. LLOYD.

The Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died at the Provost's House on the 17th inst. He was born April 16, 1800, the eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D. (also Provost from 1831 to 1837), by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Patrick M'Loughlin, Esq., of Dunshaughlin, and was in direct descent from the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, who went from Wales to Ireland about the year 1680, and settled at New Ross, in the county of Wexford. He was educated at the celebrated school of the Rev. William White, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1819 he obtained a scholarship, and a fellowship in 1824. In 1831 he was Professor of Natural Philosophy; in 1862 Vice-Provost, and Provost in 1867. In 1846 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1857 was President of the British Association. He published several scientific works, and his labours in the study of the magnetism of the earth, of meteorology, and of optics, contributed largely to the present advanced position of those sciences. The Provost married, July 14, 1840, Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. James Bulwer, Rector of Hungworth, Norfolk, but leaves no issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Marcia, Lady Ouseley, widow of Sir William Gore Ouseley, formerly H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary in Central America, and daughter of Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, on the 18th inst., at The Lawn, near Ealing.

Mr. Edward Askew Sothern, the popular actor, so celebrated for his famous character, Lord Dundreary, on the 20th inst., at his residence, 1, Vere-street, Cavendish-square. He was born at Liverpool, April 1, 1830.

Catherine Mary, Lady Melvill, wife of Major-General Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, K.C.B., and daughter of the late John Robertson, Esq., of Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-six, at Grove Hill, the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kemble.

Thomas Molyneux-Seel, Esq., of Huyton Hey, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., late Major 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, on the 16th inst., at his seat near Liverpool, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Unsworth, of Maghall Hall, in the county of Lancaster, by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Seel, of New Hall, and assumed by Royal license, July 12, 1815, the surnames and arms of Molyneux-Seel, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather. Mr. H. H. Molyneux-Seel, Major Molyneux-Seel's youngest son, is Richmond Herald.

A mine at Redruth, Cornwall, was on the 20th flooded, and eight persons were drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S G C (Humberstone).—We will endeavour to comply with your request as soon as we can search the file for the position you require.

ALPHA.—No doubt you are right as to the obscurity of the defence in the main variation of No. 1926, but we regard that quality as a merit rather than a defect in a problem. Do you not agree with us?

TRIAL (Glasgow).—We will refer to the game, and answer your question next week.

P A R (Singapore).—The two-move problem is marked for early insertion. You can procure types of a set of chessmen from W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street. We do not know the price.

G H T (Rajamundry).—Thanks for the Sul-mate problem. You shall have a report upon the first batch received from you next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from H Stebbing and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from E L G, J Nepven, E Bohnstedt, W M Curtis, J Tucker, G Neur (Florence), A C (Staines), H Stebbing, F E Purchas, John Perkins, James Atkinson, S G C (Humberstone), W A Clarke, and W F R (Swansea).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from H B, C L Hockin, Sidmouth, Shaftorth, East Marden, C Edmundson, James Dobson, H H Noyes, C W Milsom, W J Rudman, Nerina, R Gray, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, R Ingersoll, C Darragh, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, Elsie, C Oswald, L Batter, D Templeton, H Blacklock, W Warren, D W Kell, E Eisbury, L Falcon, E Casella (Paris), C S Coxe, R Jessop, G Fosbrooke, A Kentish Man, Lulu, S Farrant, B L Dyke, Otto Fulder, G L Mayne, Aaron Harper, G W Law, B L Dyke, A Karlberg (Hamburg), E P Villiamy, Frank Littleboy, Dr F St, H Stebbing, J H Symington, Theodor Amiro (Alexandria), F E Purchas, Trial, G A (Bonchurch), Alpha, "Gateshead-on-Tyne," R H Brooks, John Perkins, Norman Rumbelow, and Ben Nevis.

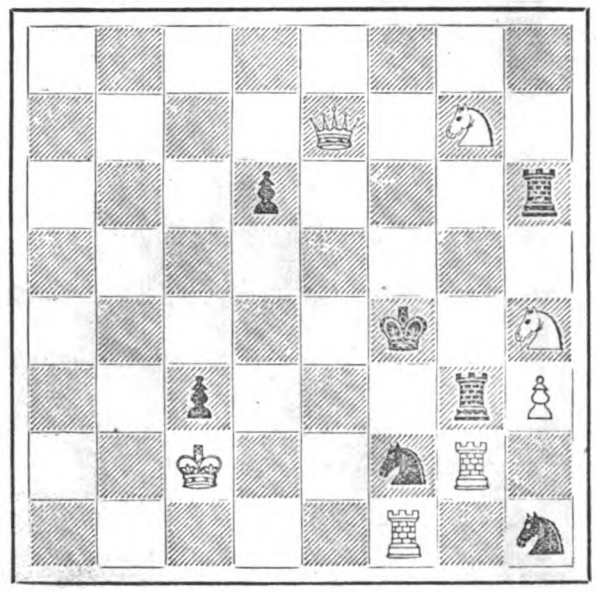
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1925.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd	K moves
2. R to K R sq	K moves
3. B or either Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1928.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

It is only a few months since we announced the commencement of the Match by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta, and already one of the two games has been scored by the Liverpudlians. When a game of chess in which each side is given forty-eight hours for the consideration of every move is brought to an end on the sixteenth move, it might reasonably be inferred either that the defeated players have committed some gross blunder or that they are very much less skilful than their adversaries. It will be seen from the Game appended that Calcutta does not owe its defeat to any misadventure of an alarming kind, and it would obviously be unfair to pronounce judgment upon the skill of its representatives upon the evidence of a solitary game. So we shall content ourselves with noting that they wasted much valuable time in the acquisition of a Pawn, and seem throughout to have been intent upon their own designs, without giving much thought to the schemes of their adversaries. For the proposed continuation supplementary to the game we are indebted to Mr. Wright, the honorary secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Liverpool).	BLACK (Calcutta).
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th
5. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q Kt 4th	Q P takes P

Although this line of play gains a Pawn, it results in immediate advantage of position to Liverpool.

7. B P takes P	Kt takes P
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
11. Castles	P takes P
12. P takes P	B to Kt 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
14. B to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
15. B to R 4th	P to K B 3rd
16. Kt to K 5th	

At this point, Calcutta resigned, discerning, no doubt, that their game was past surgery. The following continuation was contemplated by the Liverpool players if Calcutta had taken the Knight.

WHITE (Liverpool).	BLACK (Calcutta).
Suppose:—	
16.	P takes Kt
17. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
18. Q takes R P	P to Q Kt 4th (best)
19. Kt takes P	Kt takes Q
20. Kt to Q 6th (double ch)	K to K 2nd
21. P takes Kt	

Black has now the choice of three moves to avert the threatened mate—viz., Q to Q B sq; Q takes Kt and Q to K square.

In the first place—	
21.	Q to Q B sq
22. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
23. R to Q sq	R to Q 4th
24. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt,

White has a won game.

In the second place—	
21.	Q takes Kt
22. P takes Q (ch)	K takes P
23. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B 4th,

White wins easily.

In the third place—	
21.	Q to K sq
22. B takes Q	Kt takes B (best)
23. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
24. Kt takes B (ch)	K to B sq
25. Q R to Q sq,	

and White mates in a few moves.

An amusing Skirmish between the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW and an AMATEUR of Sheffield.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes K P
5. Kt takes K B P	

Inferior to 5. B takes P (ch).

5.	Q to R 5th
6. Castles	

6. Q to K 2nd is a stronger continuation; but Black should get the better game in any case after White's fifth move.

6.	B to B 4th
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt takes P
8. Kt takes R	P to Q 4th
9. B takes P	B to K Kt 5th
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 6th
11. Q to Q 3rd	B to B 6th.

Black mates in two moves.

A match between the Alexandra and the North London Chess Clubs was played on the 18th inst., eight players on each side. The North London won with a score of five games to the adversaries' three.

The French National Tournament for two prizes, presented by M. Grévy, the President of the Republic, was brought to a conclusion last week, and resulted in M. Rosenthal securing the first place and M. Clerc the second. M. A. de Rivière, who emerged from his retirement to enter this competition, followed the prizeholders in the score list.

The arrivals of live stock landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a large increase on the previous week; and as regards fresh meat there was a slight decrease, but quite up to the average of recent weeks.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Triennial Festival of the Royal General Dispensary, celebrated by a dinner last week at the Albion Tavern. Mr. J. Faulkner, the hon. secretary, announced subscriptions amounting to £300. The subscriptions included twenty guineas from the Clothworkers' Company, ten guineas from the Merchant Taylors' Company, ten guineas from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., and five guineas each from Mr. Sheriff Fowler, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, and Canon Liddon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 21, 1880) of Mr. James Henry Deakin, late of Moseley Park, Cheadle, Chester, who died on Sept. 23 last, has been proved at the Chester district registry by Mrs. Martha Deakin, the widow, James Henry Deakin, John Deakin, and Edward Deakin, the sons, and Samuel Goodwin, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500 and the wines and consumable stores at his residence, and, during life or widowhood, the use of his household furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriage, such pictures as she shall select, his residence Moseley Hall, and £1000 per annum; upon trust for his daughter, Ethel Newton Deakin, £40,000; to his executor, Mr. Goodwin, £300 per annum during the continuance of the trust; and an annuity to his brother John. Provision is made for the carrying on of his businesses of a spirit dealer and brewer by some of his sons for fifteen years after his decease for the benefit of his estate; and the residue of his real and personal property he gives to his six sons, James Henry, John, Edward, George William, Charles Frederick, and Ernest Newton. The deceased was Hon. Colonel of the 33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers and a magistrate for the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster. He was returned to Parliament in 1874 for Launceston, in the Conservative interest, but was unseated on petition, and was succeeded in the representation by his eldest son.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1880) of Mr. Isaac Horton, late of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, provision merchant, who died on Nov. 15 last, was proved on the 13th ult. at the Birmingham district registry by William Horton, Joseph Horton, and Benjamin Horton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Horton, the wines, consumable stores, furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages at his residence, and £250, and for life, or widowhood, an annuity of £1000; upon trust for each of his daughters, £10,000; and for his son John and his children, £5000. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to all his sons (except John) in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1880) of Mr. Henry Bateman, late of No. 13, Canonbury-lane, Islington, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Helen Bateman, the widow, and Alfred George Bateman, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to his daughter, Mrs. Emily Jane Macpherson, and his son, Henry William Bateman; and he does not further provide for them, as they are already amply provided for by settlement; a communion service and box to the New Church Society, Devonshire-street, Islington; and his household furniture and effects to his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children by her.

The will (dated July 27, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 12, 1879) of Mr. John Simmonds, late of Godalming, Surrey, who died on Sept. 5 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Whately Simmonds, the son, Frederick Boyce Morton, the nephew, and Hugh Framingham Day, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Maria Simmonds, £300; and legacies to his executors and servants; upon trust for his daughters, Maria and Mrs. Anne Mary Day, £5000, and £5000 each additional on the death or second marriage of his wife; upon trust for his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Bartram, and his children, £5000; and a further £5000 on the death or second marriage of his wife; to his son Arthur, £5000, and £10,000 on the death or second marriage of his wife; and he leaves to his son, John Whately, his lordship or manor of Pulborough, and land and hereditaments at Rudgwick, charged with £500 per annum to his wife for life. The residue of his property is left upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his son, John Whately.

The will (dated June 16, 1876) of Major-General Charles James Dalton, Colonel Commandment of Royal Artillery, who died on Nov. 7 last at Percy House, Twickenham Park, was proved on the 10th ult. by James Charles Cleghorn and William Charles Trevor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves a legacy to his daughter, Maria, also legacies to relatives and friends, and the residue of his property to his three children, James Cecil, Charles, and Maria in equal shares.

The will (dated May 16, 1863) of Mr. John Gardiner, formerly of Southmolton-street, Hanover-square, wine merchant, but late of No. 8, Cambridge-gardens, Richmond, who died on Nov. 11 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by William Dundas Gardiner, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Anna Curtis Gardiner, his household furniture and effects; to his brother Charles William, £500; to his sister Emma, £200; to his executor, nineteen guineas; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children. In default of children, the residue is to go to his next of kin.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1875) of the Rev. John Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by William Power and Robert Power, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths to his niece and goddaughter, Sarah Ellen Fowler, £100; and the residue of his estate between his said brothers and his sisters, Mrs. Fanny Fowler and Miss Ellen Power.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1861) with a codicil (dated Nov. 6, 1880) of Miss Elizabeth Strean Coulson, formerly of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, but late of the Hotel de Rivoli, Paris, who died on Nov. 9 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by William Day and James Ward, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix desires to be buried in the Cemetery of Père Lachaise with her parents, and directs her executors to expend £4000 in the erection of a handsome marble monument over their remains. She bequeaths £600 to the Society for the Protection of Animals, Paris; £800 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London; and an annuity for taking care of her two favourite horses (which are not to be used after her decease), and her two pet dogs. Looking at the date of the will in which this latter bequest occurs, it is probable that it has lapsed, as, doubtless, the animals named are long since dead. There are other legacies, and the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves upon trust to found an Academy of Music in Dublin, where the sons and daughters of respectable Irish parents possessing natural musical talent may be taught instrumental music, particularly the pianoforte.

[With reference to the will of Mr. J. F. Franks, reported last week, we understand that the Misterton Hall Estate, in which the deceased had only a life interest, has devolved, under the will of his father, the late Mr. Jacob Henry Franks, to Mr. Henry Franks Waring, the last-named testator's grandson.]

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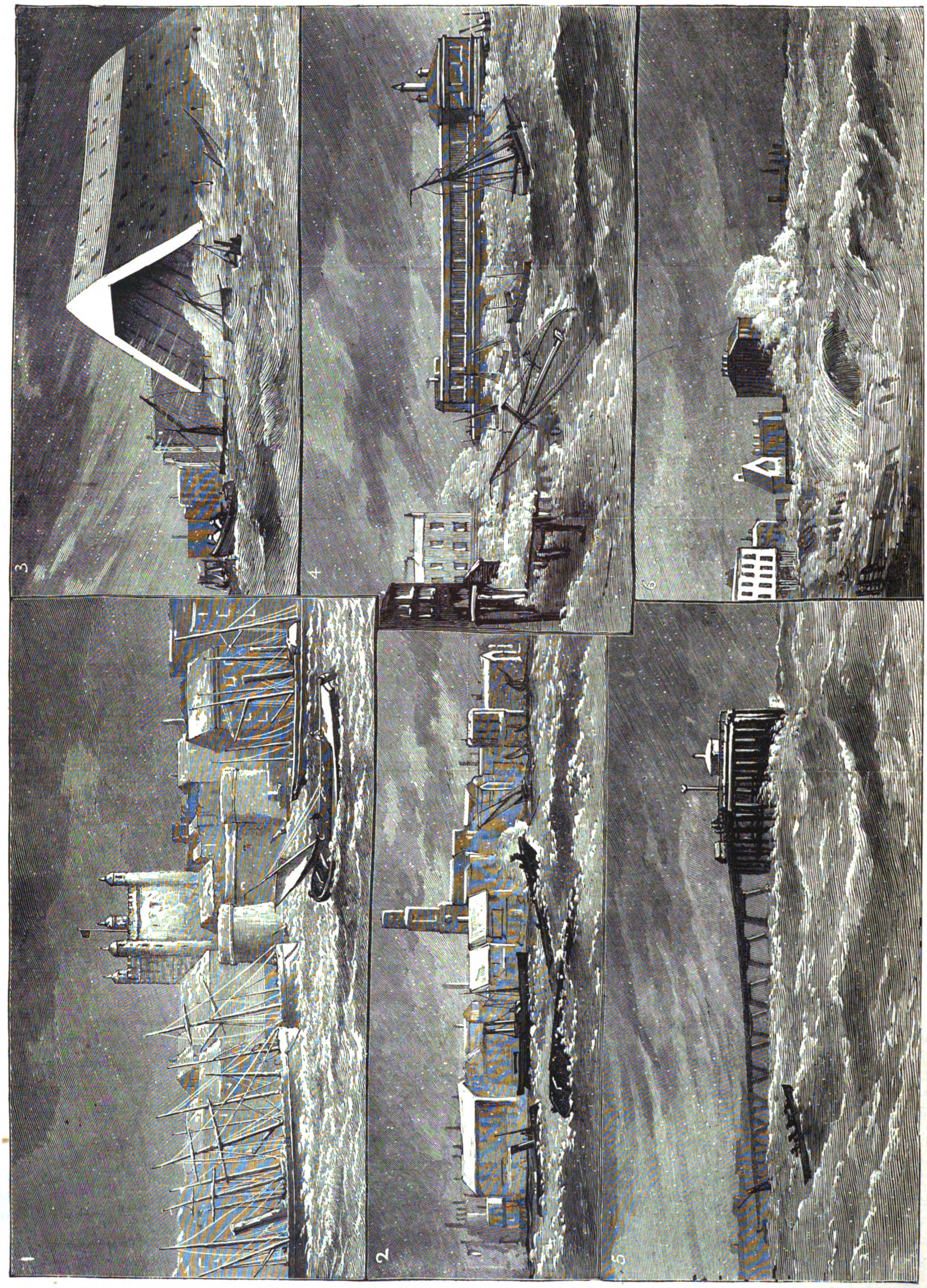
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1. In the Pool. 2. In the Lower Pool, off Limehouse. 3. At Woolwich. 4. Destruction of Fishing-Boats at Gravesend. 5. Rescue at Southend Pier. 6. The Storm at Neptune-terrace, Sheerness.

THE STORM ON THE THAMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

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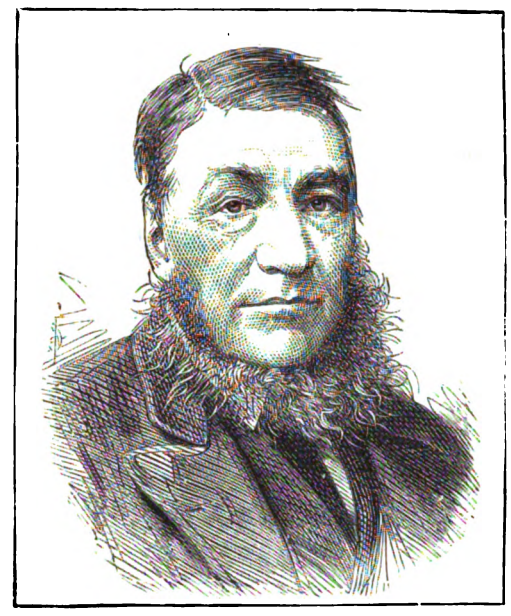
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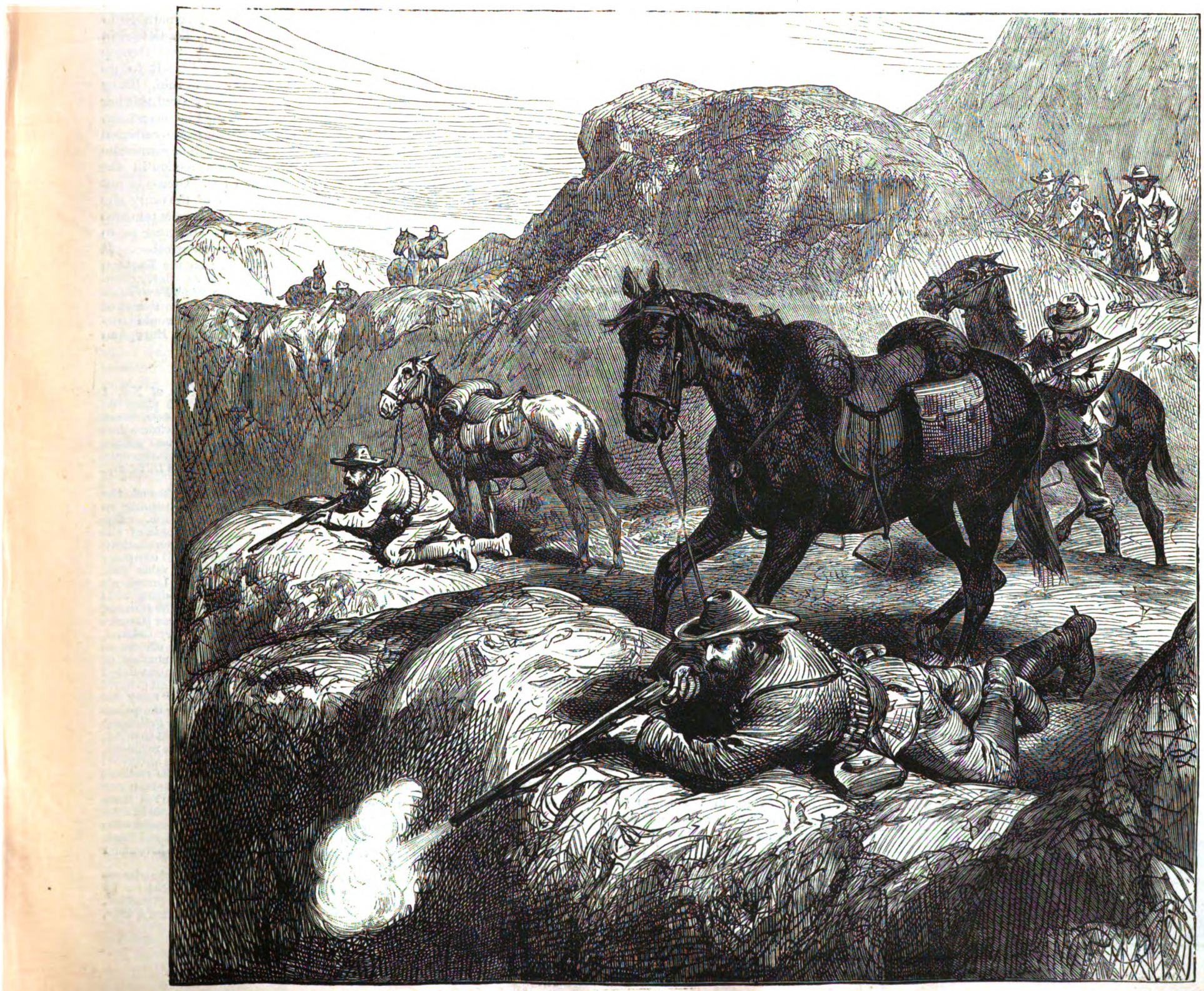
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MR. P. J. JOUBERT.



MR. S. J. PAUL KRÜGER.



THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL: THE BOERS' METHOD OF FIGHTING.—SEE PAGE 120.

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BIRTHS

On the 28th ult., at Thickhollins, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the wife of Edward Hildred Carlile, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Mrs. Foley Vereker, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Caley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire, the wife of Count de Lapasture, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 6, Clarendon-road, Kensington, the wife of the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain the Hon. Fitzwilliam Elliot, 93rd Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th ult., at Clifton parish church, by the Rev. T. H. Clark, Walter Davis (son of the late William Davis, Esq., of Parkrange, Durdham Down, Bristol), Lieutenant 1st Brigade Sussex Artillery, M.I.I., M.C.S. (London), Fellow of the Society of Arts, late of Fitzroy-square, W., to Aline Agnes, second daughter of Henry Bengough, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Benwell West Park, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, James Steed, in the 75th year of his age. It is requested that all relations and friends omitted will accept of this intimation.

On the 7th ult., at 23, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, S.W., Eliza Gilchrist Weekes, widow of the late Richard Weekes, in her 73rd year. Deeply lamented.

On the 26th ult., at Muchlegate House, York, Henrietta Matilda Crompton, aged 87, fourth daughter of the late Joshua Crompton, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire.

On the 25th ult., at Shernfold Park, Frant, the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, aged 81.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 12.

SUNDAY, FEB. 6.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
Moon's First Quarter, 0.54 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Prov. i.; Matt. xxi. 1—23. Evening Lessons: Prov. iii. or viii.; Acts xxi. 37—xxii. 23.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. O. Steed on Beauty of Touch and Tone: the Piano and Organ).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Sir Henry S. Maine on Succession to Thrones).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Third Lettsomian Lecture by Sir Joseph Fayrer).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Rural Water Supply).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. S. Kinns on the Truths of Revelation Confirmed by Science; and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins on Biblical Proper Names).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Drawing Objects in Motion).
English Dialect Society, anniversary, Free Library, Manchester, noon
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Rigg on Watchmaking).

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Half Quarter day.
British Museum reopens.
Horticultural Society, anniversary, 3.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Colson and Mr. C. H. Meijer on Portsmouth Dockyard Extension Works).
Actuaries' Institute, 5 p.m.
Photographic Society, anniversary, 8.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity; and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor S. Colvin on the Amazons).
Hunterian Society, annual meeting, 7.30 p.m.; oration, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Hungerford Pollen on the Present Condition of the Art of Wood Carving in England).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
The Speaker's Levee, 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Monier Williams on the Castes and Trades of India).
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on the Finish of Works of Art).
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. S. Adams on Earth-Currents—Electric Tides).
Royal Society of Musicians, annual festival, St. James's Hall, 6.30 p.m. (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. C. R. Shervinton on Army Transports).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Gold-Fields of India).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor R. S. Ball on the Distances of the Stars, 9 p.m.).
Astronomical Society, anniversary, 3.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. M. Wynell Mayow on the Finest Passages in each Section of Shakspere's Work).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. A. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise").

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Physical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).
Hunterian Society, annual dinner.
Ladies' Sanitary Association, Society of Arts, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson; first of a course of nine lectures on Food, Digestion, &c.).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 23	30·197	33·2	—	—	8	36·1	32·0	N. NNW.	118	0·00
24	30·219	25·6	24·0	·94	"—"	31·6	25·0	NNW. E.	108	0·000
25	29·917	23·6	18·0	·82	9	27·9	18·7	E. ENE.	252	0·000
26	29·551	24·2	23·0	·96	10	34·0	17·5	NE. ENE.	168	0·100*
27	29·233	37·9	37·7	·99	10	41·7	31·0	SE. S.	116	0·115
28	29·125	37·7	37·0	·98	10	41·3	35·4	ENE. WSW.	148	0·180
29	28·893	44·9	43·2	·94	10	46·9	40·8	S. SW.	340	0·115

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	30·185	30·276	30·004	29·694	29·700	29·694	28·918
Temperature of Air	34·9	26·1	24·5	21·0	38·6	37·0	44·0
Temperature of Evaporation ..	31·5	25·0	23·0	20·7	36·3	36·8	43·0
Direction of Wind	N.	NNW.	ENE.	NE.	SE.	SSE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 45	7 10	7 35	8 3	8 37	9 18	10 7	10 54	11 30	—	0 5	0 35	1 2	1 25

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey. Music by Lionel Benson; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; concluding with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law. Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s., Stalls, 3s., 5s.

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His Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The 143rd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on THURSDAY, FEB. 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street.

President of the day—
H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.

Dinner at Half-past Six for Seven o'Clock precisely.

The following eminent Artistes have kindly promised their assistance:—Madame Leonora Braham, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. W. H. Burgon; Pianoforte, Lady Benedict. Violin, Mr. J. T. Carrodus; the South London Choral Association, Conductor Mr. L. C. Venables; the Band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey (by permission of Colonel Clive); at the Pianoforte, Master Carrodus and Mr. Fountain Meen.

The donations, life subscriptions of 10 guineas, legacies, and subscriptions received during the year are announced during the evening; and the Committee is most anxious that the list should be as large on this as on any previous occasion; and any such will be most thankfully acknowledged.

A limited number of Ladies' Tickets, admitting to the Balcony, 5s. each.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Committee; at St. James's Hall; of Mr. J. W. Standen, 43, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; and of the Secretary, Mr. Stanley Lucas, 84, New Bond-street, W.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, affording a Home, Education, and Clothing to the Children of Parents who have moved in a Superior station of Life, Orphans or not, of any nation. The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on FEB. 23, 1881, H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., in the Chair, supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are earnestly SOLICITED for the Building Fund, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir C. H. Mills, Bart., M.P., 67, Lombard-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; or by R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. The YOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor, &c. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

The repulse of Sir George Colley at Laing's Neck, on the Transvaal Frontier, the lamentable loss of life which occurred there and the possible danger to which his small force, although intrenched and defended by artillery, is exposed, have raised in this country some questions of deep interest, to which, at the beginning of the week, Mr. Childers, the War Secretary, gave, on the part of the Government, as satisfactory a reply as can be looked for at present. Before, however, adverting to the political problems arising out of the contest, it is certainly due to the Authorities at the War Office to recognise with warm approval the promptitude with which they have taken steps to give ample efficiency to the British military forces in that part of South Africa. The struggle between the Transvaal Boers and the Queen's Government is, at best, a wretched business. The annexation which has proved the occasion of it has been found to have been brought about by means which reflect no credit upon our South African policy. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, carrying out the intentions of Lord Carnarvon in a precipitate and imperious spirit, fell into a blunder which he should vigilantly have guarded against, and that blunder has since been persistently upheld. It is quite clear now that the Dutch population of the Transvaal never did assent to the transfer of their allegiance from the Republic under which they lived to the Government of her Majesty. It is equally clear that they are passionately attached to their national independence, and that they have with them the sympathy of almost all Dutch-speaking people in the Colony, as well as out of it. Their strength has been underrated; their cohesiveness has been taken no account of. Their declarations both of sentiment and of determination have been met by overweening incredulity, and now we are reaping the harvest of folly which, some time since, we sowed for ourselves. We cannot decently retreat from our false position, and we cannot go forward without further tarnishing the fair name and fame of the United Kingdom. Under such circumstances, it became a very important question whether, in the course of re-establishing the position we had lost, we were bound to treat the Boers as rebels, or as belligerents entitled to the courtesies and usages of war. We are glad to find that the Cabinet have, in substance, adopted the latter alternative. Sir George Colley, from the beginning of his advance, has followed the example of the Boers, who have released most of the prisoners taken by them, and have acted with courtesy and humanity in the matter of our wounded.

What we are to do with the Transvaal when we have again placed it (as there is no doubt we shall shortly do) under the restraint of conquest, must be left for consideration when the time shall have arrived that our policy will be the object of our own free choice. This country, we believe, takes no interest in the perpetuation of a connection between itself and what was formerly the "South African Republic." There are no ties of national honour needing to be severed in order to the practical renunciation of a mistaken method for the pacification of our Colonial Dominions. It is quite possible to make arrangements with the Boers which will guarantee the proper treatment of the Native populations, and the quiet of contiguous colonies, without refusing the restitution of national independence to the Boers. Indeed, it has been intimated, upon what seems to be sufficient authority, that they are quite ready, on the assumption that their independence will be restored, to agree to any reasonable *modus vivendi* we can propose to them for the purpose of ensuring the practical advantages we sought to gain, whether for ourselves or for others, for commerce or for the protection of natives, by merging the authority of the Republic in that of her Most Gracious Majesty. The time has not arrived, although we trust it is not very remote, when the settlement of the South African problem upon an equitable and durable basis can be effected. Meanwhile, however, public opinion at home is but little inclined to sanction high-handed proceedings, in the conduct of a dispute which, even if it can be rationally accounted for, must be unequivocally condemned.

There is a continuance, we may almost say an increase, of embarrassment in South-Eastern Europe. Mr. Goschen goes back to Constantinople to resume the mission with which he was originally intrusted. The Porte has not come to the end of its dilatory and evasive tactics. Her Majesty's Government, we are told by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question regarding the relations of Turkey and Greece, "are not engaged on any isolated action, and they trust that the negotiations at present going on may lead to such united action being taken by the Powers as will bring about a peaceable solution of the Frontier question." That such may be the case is probably the wish of nineteen twentieths of the educated people in Europe. But experience does not lend much strength to the hope entertained by her Majesty's Government. Neither Turkey nor Greece exhibits a temper favourable to any permanent compromise of their claims. The Ottoman Empire, financially at least, is *in extremis*, and Greece has reached a point from which it is more difficult to go back towards prudence than to go forward to ruin. They resemble ships at sea which are swayed hither and thither by a resistless current, which can be steered by no rudder, and which are in visible danger of coming into collision one with one another. What the upshot will be cannot be foreseen. Turkey has reason to dread insurrection in the European Provinces yet remaining to her. Greece is not unnaturally impatient to make some use of the army she has raised and equipped. The Concert of Powers remains unbroken, but seems to be so weakly held together as to be incapable of any direct action one way or another. It is unsafe, therefore, to assume that war on the Eastern Question is impossible. But it would be so utterly contrary to the interests and policy of all the great Powers at the present time that some way will probably be found of preventing a conflagration which, once kindled, would probably involve the ruin of more than one great European State.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual soirée and distribution of prizes of No. 1 (Chelsea) company of the South Middlesex took place on Thursday week at the Vestry-Hall, King's-road Chelsea, when a large and fashionable assembly were present. After a few remarks as to the satisfactory state of the company from Captain Bird, the Countess of Cadogan presented the prizes to the successful competitors. After the ceremony Sir Charles Dilke and the Earl of Cadogan made short speeches.

The winter inspection and presentation of prizes of the London Scottish corps were made last Saturday evening in Westminster Hall by General Sir Frederick Roberts. The muster amounted to nearly 500, the effective strength of the regiment at the end of 1880 being 685. The presentations included Lord Elcho's Challenge Cup, value £100, D company being the winner; Lady Elcho's Challenge Cup, value £50, gained by Private G. Wright, Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden's Challenge Cup, value £100, the winning team belonging to D company; and the Matheson Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, won by Private G. Wright. The commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden) was in command, the honorary Colonel, Lord Elcho, M.P., being present, and most of the officers on duty. The public attendance included a large number of ladies. After the inspection Colonel Lumsden congratulated the regiment on the presence of such a distinguished general officer, which he attributed to Sir Frederick's "fancy for Highlanders." The ceremony of actually handing the prizes to the winners was performed by Mrs. Lumsden, Sir F. Roberts standing during its progress on her right. The gallant General, who was received with hearty cheers, addressing the regiment, said it had always been a great pleasure to him to be associated in any way with the Volunteers, or to assist in the smallest degree in the volunteer movement. He could not, he said, pay the London Scottish a greater compliment than to tell them that from their well set up and soldier-like appearance he considered that they were well worthy of being associated even with those two grand Scotch regiments, the 72nd and 92nd, which for nearly two years he had had the honour to have under his command.

Private Salter and Lieut.-Colonel Farrell were the winners of the winter series of Subscription Prizes competed for by members of the 4th Kent Rifles Regimental Club, at Plumstead, on the 29th ult.; conditions same as 1st Stage Queen's, 1880, but with Snider rifles.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On Thursday afternoon, the twenty-seventh ultimo, being the first day of the beneficent Thaw, I sped on a (to me) very agreeable errand, to the new, spacious, and handsomely decorated Vestry-Hall in High-street, Kensington. At three o'clock on the afternoon in question was to be held the first annual meeting of the Kyrle Society, with, as president of that Society, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, K.G., in the chair. H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who is vice-president of the Kyrle Society, was to accompany her illustrious brother. I felt in the highest of spirits—yes, quite elated—as I was being rapidly driven to Kensington. I think that I could have embraced my cheerful Jehu and shaken hands with the policeman who received me at the door of the Vestry-Hall. How beautifully diminishing were the hillocks of dirty snow, piled up breast-high by a careful municipality; or rather by the parochial bodies tinkering and blundering in the absence of any central municipality at all. How sweet was the look of the streams of mud and slush which made the roadways all but impassable to foot passengers. Ah! happy afternoon! Ah, "Lovely London." "You are to hear something more about "Lovely London" anon. The halcyon time had come, and I rejoiced, "all on account"—not of "Eliza;" I do not know the party—but of the Kyrle Society, and of the blessed Thaw which permitted me to reach the Society's place of meeting.

The Kensington Vestry-Hall was thronged by a brilliant assemblage, in which, I think, ladies predominated. The eloquent and sagacious address of Prince Leopold has been so fully reported in all the newspapers that there is no need for me to say anything more about a speech which so exhaustively explained the meaning and object of the Kyrle Society, than that it was listened to with the greatest attention, and was greeted at its close with the greatest enthusiasm.

It happened, however, that, in addition to Prince Leopold's well-weighed and, in parts, pathetic prolusion, some very excellent speeches were delivered by distinguished persons on the platform; but these speeches the gentlemen of the press present only very briefly reported, or failed to report at all. For example, Dr. Allchin, of Charing-cross Hospital, spoke long and graphically on the pleasure which had been derived by hospital patients from the artistic decoration of certain wards under the auspices of the Society. Dr. Allchin incidentally mentioned an absurd objection which had been taken to these embellishments, on the ground that the contemplation of arabesques, and scrolls, and pictured flower-work might distract the minds of cerebrally affected patients and superinduce delirium. In this connection I remember, nearly a score of years ago, the late Sir Charles (then Dr.) Hood, Chief Physician to Bethlehem Hospital, telling me that most pleasantly soothing effects on the minds of his unhappy patients had been produced by the exhibition of the beautiful steel engravings which Mr. Henry Graves, the publisher, of Pall Mall, had generously presented to the Governors to beautify withal the hitherto desolate walls of Bedlam. Thus Mr. Henry Graves, although he knew it not, was unconsciously one of the precursors of the Kyrle Society.

Mr. William Morris also, poet, artist, and arbiter of Art Furniture and Decoration, spoke at length, and with genuine eloquence. "If," said the author of "The Earthly Paradise" in the course of his speech, "it should seem impossible to change this London of the Nineteenth Century into what it was called in the old ballad, 'Lovely London,' it would be only because people would not set themselves to this work with determination."

The Poet was born in Roseate and Golden times, and he is not to be shackled by the fetters of Fact. Respected Mr. William Morris, there was never such a place as "Lovely London." The British metropolis during the Middle Ages was a chaotic maze of narrow and tortuous streets, full of inexpressibly filthy hovels, dominated by some very splendid examples of Gothic architecture. The thoroughfares were unpaved, unlit, and undrained, destitute of a water supply, destitute of any proper appliances of sanitation. Read Ben Jonson's comedies bearing on London life, written at a period, even, when mediævalism had passed away. Read Dr. Guy on "Public Health." The quaintness of the architecture, and the picturesqueness of the costumes of the people in the London of the Middle Ages, I frankly admit; otherwise respected Mr. Morris, "Lovely London" was as unlovely as old Paris:—

> Un amas confus de maisons;
> Des crottes dans toutes les rues;
> Ponts et portes, palais, prisons;
> Boutiques bien ou mal pourvues.

Finally, "Lovely London" was periodically decimated by the Plague, the Sweating Sickness, and the Black Death.

Mem.: There is no "lovelier" city in the picturesque sense than New Orleans. The villas in the outskirts of the Crescent City, with their gardens glowing in mid-winter with orange-trees in full fruit, bananas and japonicas, remind one of those Pompeian street scenes which the French painters during the Second Empire loved so well to paint. But the Angel of Death annually stalks through these beauteous avenues; and the capital of Louisiana is a city full of mothers trembling lest the Yellow Fever should start up on the threshold and snatch their babes from them.

So I came away from the first annual meeting of the Kyrle Society much edified (not "edifying," as my good friends the printers made me say last week with reference to the Rothschild-Perugia marriage) by what I had heard. It is a vast pity that besides the speeches at which I have glanced those of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Dr. Andrew Clark, and Mr. Kegan Paul were left wholly unreported, or nearly so.

Since last Thursday I have been importuned—I will not say pestered—by a large number of estimable ladies and gentlemen, both by letter and by word of mouth, to tell them "all about" the Kyrle Society: what it has done, what it means to do, and how it intends to do it. In reply, I beg to refer my catechists, first, to the poems of Mr. Alexander Pope, and to the well-known passage,

> From the dry rock who bade the waters flow!
> Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
> Or in proud falls magnificently lost;
> But clear and artless, pouring through the plain
> Health to the sick and solace to the swain.

Having refreshed their memories as to what Mr. Pope has to say touching John Kyrle, let them turn to "Chambers's Book of Days," Vol. II. p. 556-7, and they will find an excellently digestive biography of "the Man of Ross," the beneficent esquire of Herefordshire, who succeeded in doing, during his long life of eighty-four years, on an annual income of a few hundred pounds, an immensity of social good. I fancy that the Kyrle Society are anxious to do, collectively, that which John Kyrle, with such signal success, did individually. The Society, it strikes me, might help the object which they have in view if in their prospectus they printed a short summarised biography of the Man of Ross. It is irritating to read would-be jocose paragraphs about the "Kyrle your Hair Society;" or inquiries as to whether the Society has anything to do with the Scottish game of "curling."

In a recent sale of rare books and MSS. at Messrs. Sotheby's I find that the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" sold for £390. The purchaser of this and his other choice lots was an American gentleman; and indeed our Transatlantic cousins seem to be taking from us all the bibliographical rarities on which, for love or money, they can possibly lay hold. Still, I do not envy the purchaser of the original manuscript of "Guy Mannering," for which I think a greatly excessive price was paid. After all, the MS. of an entire book is not much more interesting than a sucked orange. I would much rather have an inedited letter of Sir Walter's writing. There is not much (to me) more interesting in the multiplied Scott autograph in "Guy Mannering" than in the manuscript of the "Bride of Lammermoor," which was written by John Ballantyne and "Willie" Laidlaw from Sir Walter's dictation. Although there is a facsimile page of the original MS. of "Ivanhoe" opposite Scott's portrait in Lockhart's "Life," nearly the whole of that superb romance, so the Magician's biographer tells us, was dictated. So was the "Legend of Montrose."

On the other hand, there was also sold a few days since at Sotheby's a copy of the "Histrio-mastix, The Player's Scourge; or Actors' Tragedie," by William Prynne; London, 1633. I am astonished to find that this extremely rare and curious book should have fetched no more than seven pounds fifteen shillings. It is rare for the reason that the edition was seized by the law officers of the Crown, and, as much of it as could be got together, burned by the hands of the Common Hangman. It is curious for the reason that in many hundred pages of very small type Prynne has brought to bear an immense amount of learning, sacred and profane, against not only plays and players, music and dancing, but also against hunting, "Christmas keeping," bonfires, Maypoles and dressing up houses with green ivy. "Histrio-mastix" is, in short, a "Whole Body of Puritanism." It explains the *raison d'être* of "Hudibras."

The proceedings against Prynne, his printer and publisher, for libel in the Court of Star Chamber, are strange reading. You shall find them, at large, in Hargreave's "State Trials," two portly tomes of which are serving me as a desk as I write these "Echoes." The Lords Justices of the Camera Stellata successively passed sentence on the convicted defendant; and there would be something almost comic, were there not much more that is revolting, in the ferocity of the Earl of Dorset in apostrophising the author of "Histrio-mastix." Here is a fragment of the "screed":—

> Mr. Prynne, I do declare you to be a Schism-maker in the Church, a Sedition-Sower in the Commonwealth, a Wolf in Sheep's Clothing: in a word, *omnium malorum nequissimus*. I shall fine him Ten Thousand pounds, which is more than he is worth, yet less than he deserveth. I will set him at liberty no more than a Plagued Man or a Mad Dog, who, tho' he cannot Bite, he will Foam; he is so far from being a Sociable Soul that he is not a Rational Soul; he is fit to live in Dens with such Beasts of Prey as Wolves and Tygers like himself. . . . Now for Corporal Punishment, my Lords, whether I should burn him in the Forehead or slit him in the Nose; for I find that it is Confessed of all that Dr. Leighton's offence was less than Mr. Prynne's, then why should Mr. Prynne have a less punishment. . . . I should be loth that he should escape with his ears, for he might get a Perriwing, which he now so much inveighs against, and so hide them, or force his Conscience to make use of his unlovely Love Locks on each side. Therefore I would have him branded in the Forehead, slit in the Nose, and his Ears cropt too.

Prodigious Earl of Dorset! Excellent was the service done by this considerate and merciful nobleman to the cause of the Liberty of the English Press.

A "Commander R.N." makes the following truly sensible suggestion anent exorbitant cab-fares under great stress of weather. "In our seaports," writes my correspondent, "where the charges for boat hire are established by law, as cab-fares are in London, when the weather is rough the Harbour Master hoists a certain signal, which indicates that during the time of the signal's flying the boatman shall be entitled to charge an additional half fare. When the weather is very bad indeed, another signal is hoisted providing that for the nonce double fares for boat-hire may be charged. Would it be possible," my correspondent proceeds to ask, "to institute something of a similar nature in London," with reference to cabs and omnibuses, during exceptionally rigorous weather? Unfortunately, the metropolitan cab-fares are fixed by Act of Parliament; and I doubt whether the police authorities would be legally justified in temporarily suspending during a frost of Siberian severity the rules of a hard-and-fast and, on the whole, very stupid tariff.

There is something the matter—not structurally, but "institutionally"—with the Temple Bar Memorial. I do not intend to break my pledge to abstain in future from speaking ill of the Dragon, which some people persist in calling a Griffin, and which Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., in a question put in the Commons, styled an "heraldic beast." But, somehow or another, the First Commissioner of Works, appears to have arrived at the conclusion (rather tardily) that the Memorial which stops the way between the Temple and the New Law Courts is not handsome, that it is an obstruction, that a great mistake was made in erecting it at all, and that it might be conveniently carted away and re-erected (but without the Dragon) somewhere else. All this would seem to mean that the voice of Public Opinion, which in this matter of the Obstructive Memorial first found expression in this Journal, and in this page, is worth listening to.

More than this, there are dark, but not distant, rumours current that the Civic authorities themselves are inclined to give up the Memorial on its present site as a bad job, and are not indisposed to admit that the Dragon has not a leg to stand upon. It is true that I read that a delegation from the Court of Common Council is about to wait on the First Commissioner of Works, and beg him not to press for the removal of the obstruction until the New Law Courts have been completed. I look upon this as a mere device for gaining time. Perhaps the Common Council are vaguely hoping with Mr. Micawber that "something will turn up." The public have a very short memory, and it may be that the City Fathers shrewdly surmise that if the Memorial be left alone for the present its Obstructiveness, in the hurry-scurry of events, may be forgotten. Somebody asked the French philosopher Fontenelle, when he was nearly ninety, how old he was. "Hush!" he replied, putting one forefinger to his lip, while with the other he pointed skywards, "*Don't put them in mind of it.*" The Parcæ, however, remembered him one fine morning and duly snipped his thread. The Memorial will not be forgotten; and down it will come.

Nor is it at all beyond the range of probability that some of these days, when Mr. Street's superb new Palace of Justice is finished and the area before it is structurally "revised and settled," the very ugly and obstructive Church of St. Clement Danes will be demolished and removed to some other site. I am fully aware that, although St. Clement's Church was not actually built by Sir Christopher Wren, the work of its erection was superintended by that illustrious architect, who gave his services gratuitously. But the tower and steeple belong to the reign of George the First, and they were cobbled and patched as recently as 1839. I have heard, too, that the organ is one of Father Schmidt's manufacture; and I know that in the north gallery there yet remains the pew in which Samuel Johnson used to worship. Both these interesting relics might be conveniently removed to a new site. The existing fabric is architecturally ugly and locally obstructive.

Malton, in his "Picturesque Tour through London," in 1792, roundly says of St. Clement's Church that it is "a disgusting fabric, and so obtruded on the street as to be the cause of much inconvenience and danger to the public." There was a talk at the time (see Ireland's "Inns of Court") of pulling down Temple Bar and re-erecting it on the river-bank in the Temple Garden; "and," adds crusty old Malton, "whilst an extensive improvement is carrying into execution, this unsightly church is to remain and Temple Bar is to be taken away. The church so conspicuously placed, and which will then be more conspicuous, is a disgrace to architecture; while Temple Bar, on the contrary, has some merit as a building, and deserves to be retained as marking the entrance into the capital of the British Empire." For the credit of Sir Christopher, let it be noted that the name of the architect who, in 1686, designed the body of the ugly church was Edward Pearce.

In a very amusing, and, in the main, trustworthy *olla podrida* of theatrical reminiscences and anecdotes, just published, and called "Old Drury Lane: Fifty Years' Recollections of Author, Actor, and Manager," by Edward Stirling (Chatto and Windus), there is a story told about my dear Mother which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, since Mr. Stirling has curiously mis-related it.

The author of "Old Drury" states that my mother, who was a teacher of Italian singing, had been engaged to teach "the Ladies Pierrepont," nieces of the Great Duke of Wellington. "A long lesson, given on a hot July day, exhausted Madame so much that she was compelled to hurry into a tavern in Brook-street, on her way home, to have a glass of ale. Leaving the house hastily, she ran against Wellington, who was passing. Dreadfully alarmed, she said, "Your Grace, I know you saw me come out; but I could not help it, upon my word; I was so thirsty.' The Duke replied, smiling, 'My dear Madame, if I had been in your position I should have done the same: quite right. Good morning, Madame.'"

If Mr. Edward Stirling (whom I have known ever since I was a boy) had written to me before he put this anecdote in print, I would have told him accurately what the Hero of Waterloo did say, and what my mother did *not* say, on the occasion in question. She was coming, on a broiling summer's day, from giving a lesson, not to "the Ladies Pierrepont," but at Grosvenor House. Overcome by heat and thirst, she did enter a public-house and order and drink, not a glass of ale, but half a pint of porter from a pewter measure (which beer she declared to be more delicious than any champagne she had ever tasted); and on emerging from the tavern she did stumble upon Arthur, Duke of Wellington and Prince of Waterloo. But she did not proffer (nor would have any well-bred gentlewoman have proffered) any kind of explanation or exculpation under the circumstances; nor had she any time to do so, for the Duke, whom she had the honour, from long intercourse with society, to know very well, merely passed by with a good-natured nod and a chuckling exclamation of "Aha! Madame S—; *that's* the way you do it." The Old Campaigner knew the world, and what is needful to be done in dire emergencies.

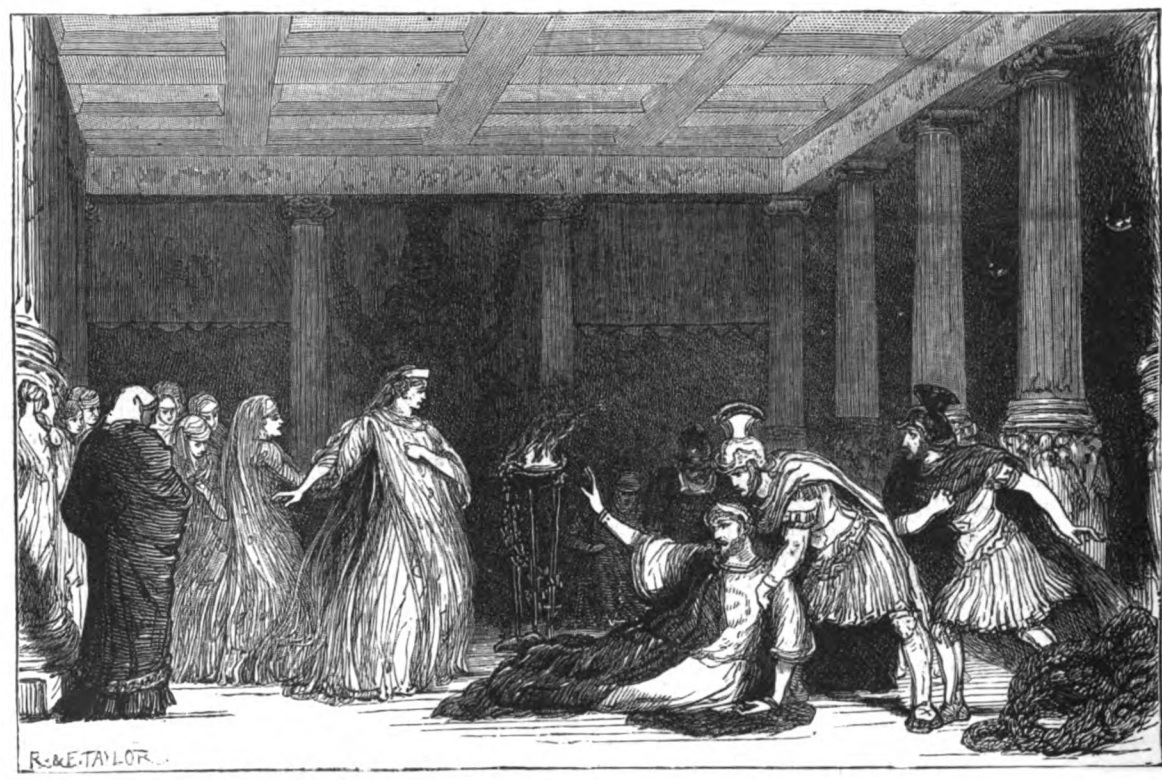
G. A. S.

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SKETCHES AT THE LYCEUM.

No greater proof could be found, perhaps, of the firm hold obtained by the existing programme at the Lyceum on the public favour than the fact that the audiences at the theatre under the management of Mr. Henry Irving showed, even at the acutest period of the recent Great Frost, fewer signs of diminution than were visible at any other place of entertainment in the metropolis. This may, of course, be partially accounted for by the circumstance that, owing to the great popularity of "The Cup" and "The Corsican Brothers," the booking of private boxes, stalls, and seats in the dress circle had been for many nights in advance, and that these being chiefly taken by what are termed "carriage people," those felicitous ones, when the first scare of the Arctic calamity (which kept everybody at home) was over, did not find much difficulty in going to the theatre and coming home. There remained, however, a very considerable *residuum* in the shape of patrons of the pit and gallery, who not only were not carriage people, but were wholly omnibus-less and cabless, and must have had to undergo the most dolorous of pilgrimages in tramping back to their dwellings through the piercing cold and the snow-beleaguered streets after the play was over. The constancy with which these courageous playgoers night after night supported Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry approached the marvellous.

Mr. Tennyson's "Cup," apart from its high poetic merits, and the splendid dramatic action displayed in the acting, is so exceptionally and originally sumptuous as a spectacle that, as a graphic and pictorial presentment alone, it would have commanded brilliant success. As it is, its spectacular side forms only one part of a thoroughly efficient and harmonious whole. In a journal like the Illustrated London News, in which, every week, so large an amount of matter, literary and artistic, has to be compressed into so comparatively small a space, it is manifestly impossible to give more than "sketches" of one of the most remarkable examples of theatrical pageantry that has been witnessed on the English stage since the memorable revival of Byron's "Sardanapalus" at the Princess's, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Our Artist has, nevertheless, availed himself to the fullest of the limited scope afforded him. The Illustration of the interior of the Temple of Artemis furnishes an adequate idea of the grim catastrophe to "The Cup," when the profligate Galatian Tetrarch Synorix, so powerfully impersonated by Mr. Henry Irving, lies prostrate and writhing in the agonies of death by poison at the foot of the altar of the goddess, where, in his luxurious pride, he vainly hoped that his nuptials with the beauteous relict of the murdered Sinnatus would be celebrated. The Roman General Antonius would raise the gasping, struggling wretch from the ground; but it is too late, and in his robes of kingly splendour the assassin of Sinnatus groans his wretched life out on the marble pavement, and lies there, at last, dead, like the carrion that he is. Camma, who "Slew the Slayer and shall Herself be Slain," but by her own hand and in the same cup by which she has dealt death to Synorix, looks down, half in exultation, half in horror, at the victim of her vengeance; and the picturesquely robed figures of the moribund Tetrarch, and of the vengeful High Priestess of Artemis, stand out in lurid relief against the dark background of the Temple, with its massive columns, its cornices and plinths, relieved by solidly modelled bas-



"THE CUP:" THE DEATH OF SYNORIX.



"THE CUP:" MISS ELLEN TERRY AS CAMMA.



"THE CUP:" MR. IRVING AS SYNORIX.



"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS:" MR. IRVING AS FABIEN DE' FRANCHI; SEEING HIS BROTHER'S GHOST.



"THE CUP:" MR. TERRISS AS SINNATUS—THE CHASE.
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS:" FABIEN WITH THE PEASANTS.

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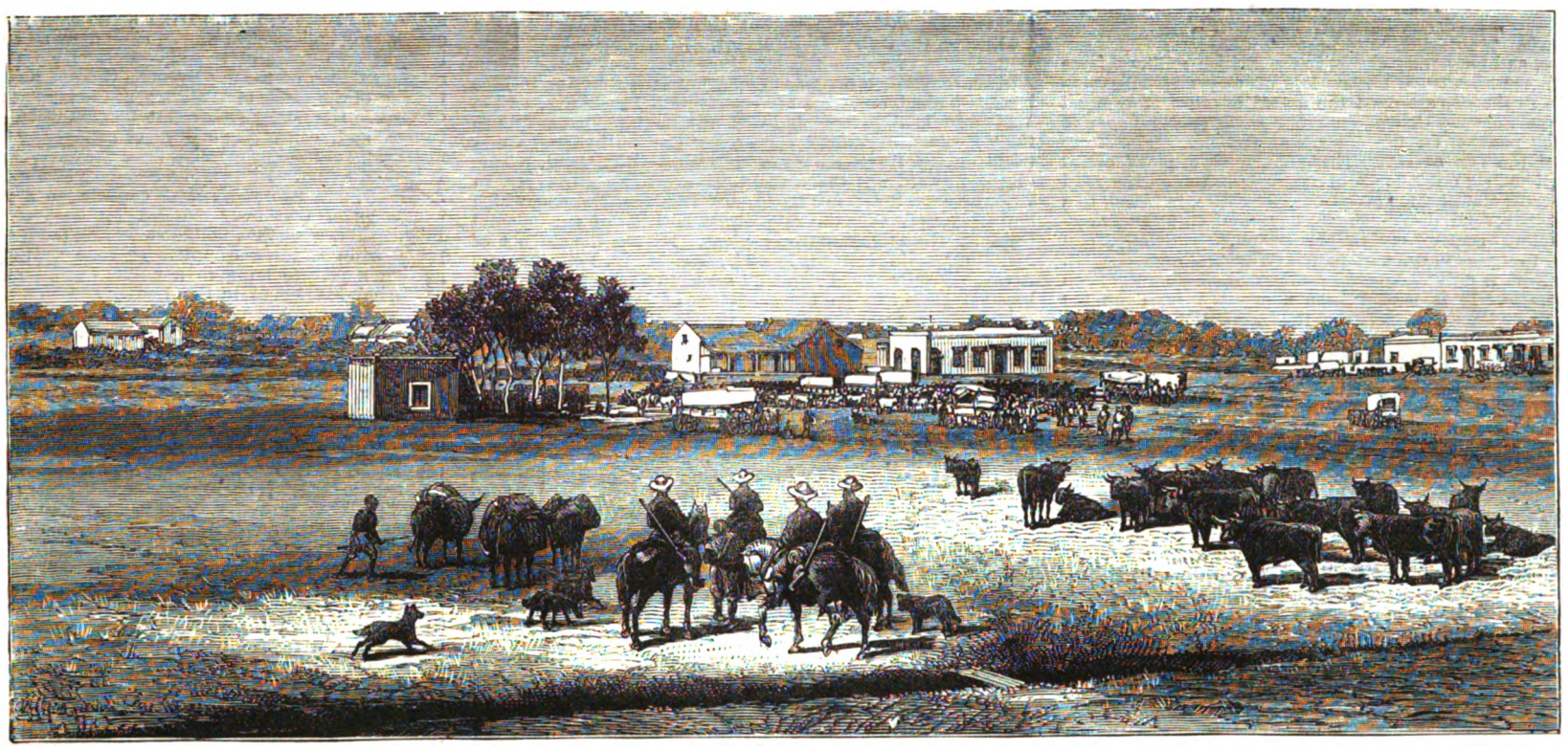
THE LATE REV. DR. LLOYD, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.



THE LATE MR ALFRED ELMORE, R.A.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE LATE LORD CAMOYS.



THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL: THE MARKET-SQUARE, POTCHEFSTROOM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LIEUTENANT E. E. BRADFORD, R.N., H.M.S. SANDFLY.



THE LATE M. EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, BELGIAN ANIMAL PAINTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MR. DIXON-HARTLAND, THE NEW M.P. FOR EVESHAM.

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reliefs, its mysteriously veiled Sanctuary of the goddess, and its groups of priests and priestesses and Roman legionaries. Scenic and dramatic art have rarely produced so magnificent an *ensemble* as has been achieved in the concluding tableau of "The Cup."

In further illustration of the leading characters in Mr. Tennyson's drama, the artist gives us full-length portrait-studies of Mr. Irving as Synorix, in his mantle of leopard-skin and the strangely barbaric yet tasteful panoply of an Asiatic chieftain in antique times—a costume evolved from the essentially artistic mind of the actor-manager at the Lyceum—and of the irresistibly fascinating Miss Ellen Terry as Camma. The abounding grace and delicacy of this gifted young lady in the gauzy robes, which, so to speak, undulate and swim like clouds around her form, have been aptly seized by the draughtsman; but no artist, I fancy, could with perfect adequacy portray the astonishing mobility of Miss Terry's gestures and expression, both in facial variety and the continuous change of play in the action of her lithe limbs. Garrick, when he chose, could baffle all the portrait-painters, and by the rapidity of his gesticulations completely elude the pursuit of the most dexterous pencil; and the modern artist may deem himself fortunate if he can catch successfully even one of the moods of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma—moods as eloquent and as artistic as they are changeful.

Our artist has also done graphic justice to Mr. Terriss, in his appearance as the uxorious and unfortunate Tetrarch Sinnatus, who is shown at the moment when, in the first act of "The Cup," he traverses the rocky scenery in the pursuit of his beloved chase, javelin in hand, and followed by a *meute* of baying staghounds. Mr. Terriss's interpretation of Sinnatus is a very manly and dignified one; and his costume, although at first sight somewhat bizarre, is as strikingly picturesque as that of one of the Dacian kings in "Hope's Costumes of the Ancients."

Another of our "Sketches at the Lyceum," the first "Ghost Scene" in "The Corsican Brothers," with Mr. Irving as Fabien de' Franchi, needs literally no explanation. It may be fairly said to speak for itself; and, like a Corporation Address to Royalty, may be "taken as read." So, likewise, that of Fabien effecting the reconciliation between the hostile peasant families. Everybody has seen "The Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum, and most people will see it again and again in eager relays until, in the fulness of time, Mr. Irving substitutes for it some other attractive feature in his programme.

G. A. S.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A repulse, and temporary check, to the British military force in South Africa, with a serious loss of men and officers to the 58th Regiment, attended the actual advance of General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, yesterday week (Friday) against the Dutch position on the Transvaal frontier. The Boers had fixed the site of their Thermopylæ at a place called Laing's Neck, six miles north of Hatley's Hotel, on the road that proceeds almost due north from Newcastle, in Natal, to a point where several different roads branch off into the Transvaal, leading respectively to Standerton, Heidelberg, and Pretoria, to Lydenburg, and to the Wakkerstroom district. Laing's Neck is only twenty-four miles distant from the town of Newcastle. It is named from a deserted farm, on the heights above the upper stream of the Buffalo, which descends here from the Drakenberg mountain range, the natural boundary separating Natal and all the seacoast territories from the inland and upland plain of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Sir George Colley advanced that day with 870 infantry, being 400 of the 58th Regiment, a battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the Naval Brigade from H.M.S. Boadicea; also with 170 mounted troops, part dragoons, part mounted infantry, and Natal Mounted Police; and with three guns, a rocket battery, and a Gatling gun. He was met, three or four miles on his day's march, upon a steep and winding road, by about twice his number of Boers, occupying covered positions behind the huge rocks and boulders, to right and left of the road. The artillery was sent to the front, and dislodged them at first, but they took up new positions which were still better sheltered. They drove back the mounted British troops, and when the 58th Regiment advanced it was received with such a quick and well-directed fire by the Dutch riflemen, on both flanks, that in a very short time 169 men, with several officers, were killed or wounded. Colonel Bonar Millett Deane, formerly of the 19th Regiment, who led the attack, and who was Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, was killed; also Major Ruscombe Poole, R.A.; Lieutenant R. H. Elwes, Aide-de-Camp; Major Hingeston and Lieutenants Dolphin and Baillie, of the 58th; and Lieutenant Inman, of the 60th Rifles. The King's Dragoon Guards lost two or three men killed, the Naval Brigade two, and there are five or six more. Sir George Colley was compelled to retire to his camp, near Hatley's Hotel, where he has fortified his position against attack, and will await reinforcements. The 20th inst. is considered the earliest possible day for a renewed advance. He states that the Boers allowed the British dead to be buried on the ground, and that they have behaved with courtesy to himself, and have shown all due consideration for the wounded on our side.

It is reckoned that Sir George Colley will have been reinforced, this week or next week, by the arrival in Natal of the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 83rd Regiment, the 92nd Regiment, the 97th Regiment, the 15th Hussars, and a battery of artillery. Other troops should arrive about the 10th inst., the 6th Dragoons (Inniskilling), a battery, and a company of mounted infantry; which will make a total of 4500 men, in addition to his present force of 1000. These regular troops, with the Naval Brigade, must almost equal the whole number of adult men, capable of fighting, in the entire Dutch population of the Transvaal. There cannot, therefore, be any doubt of the military power of the British Empire to crush that small community; and we are quite sure that no glory is to be gained by such an achievement. It will, however, be found much more costly than is generally supposed, if the Boers, instead of fighting a decisive battle, withdraw far into the interior, and oblige their conquerors to march hundreds of miles from the seaport of Natal. The capture of Pretoria would by no means secure the submission of the Transvaal.

Our Illustrations of this subject, in the present Number, comprise one that shows the peculiar method of fighting used by the Boers of South Africa. They are, to a man, bold and expert horsemen, as well as good marksmen with the rifle; and it is their practice in war, just as in hunting lions or any other fierce wild beasts, to ride up within shooting distance, quickly dismount, fire deliberately at the approaching foe, then at once remount and gallop off, but only far enough to gain time for re-loading—as few of them possess breech-loaders—after which they return to the charge, and deliver a second shot. But in the defence of a position which affords some cover, like the one shown in our Illustration, they will lie down or crouch behind the shelter, and take a most careful aim; still keeping their horses, "knee-haltered" by a thong attached to the reins, close at hand, in readiness to ride away from pursuit. There have never been any regularly drilled troops in the service of either of the Dutch South African Republics; and they are equally unskilled in the formation of a line or column of infantry, and in the use of artillery, not a single piece of which is known to exist in the Boers' possession.

We also present a view of the Market Square at Potchefstroom, where the actual revolt began, on Dec. 16, by a Dutchman hauling down the British flag, upon which Captain Lambart shot him, and wounded him. The Provisional Government, for the restoration of the independent Republic, had been proclaimed at Heidelberg two or three days before. The portraits of two of its members, Mr. Krüger and Mr. Joubert, appear in this Number of our Journal.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

We present, this week, the Portraits of two of the three leading Dutch citizens of the Transvaal selected by their fellow-countrymen on Dec. 15 to form a Provisional Government during the struggle for national independence which has just begun. They are Mr. Martinus Wessel Pretorius, Mr. S. J. Paul Krüger, and Mr. Petrus Jacobus Joubert, each one of whom, before the British annexation of the Transvaal, in April, 1877, had held high office in what was then styled the South African Republic.

Mr. M. W. Pretorius is the son of Andries Pretorius, originally a farmer of Graaf Reinet, in the Cape Colony, who was the most eminent leader of the Dutch exodus from the British dominion in 1834. It was he who became the real founder, successively, both of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal Republic. He was also the valiant and skilful commander who defeated the Zulu King Dingaan, after the massacre of the Dutch in 1838, and won Natal for European colonisation. This Andries Pretorius, after the battle of Boomplaats in 1848, was outlawed by the British Government as a rebel, and fled from the Orange Territory into the Transvaal; but three years afterwards received a free pardon, and early in the next year, 1852, crowned his patriotic efforts by negotiating the Sand River Convention for the independence of the Transvaal Republic. He died a year or two after this achievement, and his name was given to the capital of the new free Commonwealth, the town of Pretoria. His son, M.W. Pretorius, was elected, in 1859, the second President of the Orange Free State, and resided at Bloemfontein during his five years' term of office. He endeavoured to bring about a political union of the two Dutch Republics, but this was forbidden by the jealousy of the British Government. Returning to the Transvaal, Martin Pretorius was sometime President of the South African Republic established there, but had to resign in 1872 because he had exceeded his constitutional authority, as the Volksraad held, in agreeing with the British Government to the "Keate arbitration," concerning the south-western districts on the frontier approaching West Griqualand. This disputed award was the occasion of a bitter controversy, in 1874, between Sir Henry Barkly and President Burgers, which had much to do with the subsequent hostility of our Colonial Office to the Transvaal Government. During the absence of Mr. Burgers in Europe, in 1875, Mr. M. W. Pretorius was Acting State President; and he seems to have a personal and hereditary title to be the champion of his country's independence. He was chairman of the Convention, or aggregate meeting of District Committees, that assembled on April 4, 1878, at Doornfontein, after the return of the first Deputation sent the year before to the Earl of Carnarvon, with the Protest of the Republican Government against the annexation.

Mr. Paul Krüger, as he is commonly called, is a leading citizen of Rustenburg, and a man of considerable natural ability, though not highly educated. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Republic under President Burgers till April 12, 1877. He was then deputed by his colleagues, with Dr. E. P. Jorissen, the Attorney-General (who also acted as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), to go to England, and to lay their protest, with that of President Burgers, against the annexation before her Majesty's Government. Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen left Pretoria on May 10, had an interview with Sir Bartle Frere at Capetown on June 4, and were in London on July 12, when they saw Lord Carnarvon; but were summarily apprised by him "that it was altogether impossible for her Majesty's Government to entertain the idea of reversing" the action of Sir T. Shepstone on April 12. His Lordship, indeed, refused to discuss the question at all with these delegates, who had been sent from South Africa on purpose. He told them he had certain information that the act of Sir T. Shepstone had occurred "by the great wish of the majority of the people of the country." Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen could not, in that interview at the Colonial Office, positively contradict his Lordship, because he might possibly have got some information of a date later than their departure from home. There might have been, as they said, "an inexplicable change in the feelings of the people." Mr. Krüger, silenced though not convinced, as he stated at the time, asked for a *plébiscite*, which Lord Carnarvon declined to grant, and sent the Transvaal delegates away. On their return to South Africa, about the end of that year, they found all their Dutch fellow-countrymen in a state of great indignation. Sir T. Shepstone, the Administrator, had been going about to receive a number of addresses, welcoming the British rule, which were got up by his agents, and by English traders, office-seekers, or other foreign partisans, to support the annexation. It was by this artificial demonstration on the part of a small number of inhabitants of the towns, but scarcely any of the Boers, that Lord Carnarvon had been so grossly deceived. The hostile agitation, however, grew so formidable that Sir T. Shepstone had to issue a severe proclamation, threatening the condign punishment of its promoters; notwithstanding which, Independence Committees were soon formed at Pretoria, Potchefstroom, and other centres, and 125 memorials against the annexation were circulated throughout the whole country. These were signed by 6591 adult free citizens, while the counter-memorials, sent round at the same time, in favour of British rule, obtained only 587 signatures. At the combined meeting of April 4, 1878, all the chief places and districts were represented—Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Middelburg, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Marico. It was resolved, after three days' deliberation, to send a second deputation to England, consisting of Mr. Krüger, as before, and Mr. P. J. Joubert.

The last-named gentleman, who is one of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in South Africa, had also been Vice-President and Acting State President. He is not the same Mr. Joubert who commanded the Boers in the recent conflict of Dec. 20 with the detachment of the 94th Regiment, but we believe he is a near relation. He and Mr. Krüger, forming the second Transvaal Delegation, set out on May 10, 1878, saw Sir Bartle Frere at Capetown on their way hither, and begged his friendly co-operation, and came to London about July 10. They wrote to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had an interview and some further correspondence with him. This has now been reprinted, from the Bluebooks of that year, by the "Transvaal Independence Committee," and may be had of them, at 6, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-street, by anyone who desires to study the question.

Our Portraits of Mr. Paul Krüger and Mr. Joubert are from photographs taken by Mr. J. E. Bruton, of Capetown.

THE LATE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.R.S., who died, in his eighty-second year, at Dublin, on the 17th ult., had been Provost of Trinity College since 1865. He was Vice-Provost from 1862, and a Senior Fellow since 1843, having obtained his Junior Fellowship in 1824. He held the Professorship of Natural Philosophy from 1831 to 1843. His chief contributions to physical science were in the investigation of the laws of light and magnetism. At his suggestion, and under his direction, the Board of Trinity College established the Magnetic Observatory of Dublin. He was chosen in 1838, with Sir John Herschel, Mr. Whewell, and Mr. Peacock, by the British Association, to form the committee for promoting Government observations of terrestrial magnetism in the southern hemisphere, in the Colonies, and in India. For this object, with Colonel Sabine, he visited Germany, to obtain the assistance of the German Governments and scientific men; and he prepared the practical instructions for those observations. He was president of the British Association at its Dublin meeting in 1857. He was author of a "Treatise on Light and Vision," of "Elements of Optics," a "Treatise on Magnetism," one on "The Climate of Ireland," and many valuable papers, essays, and reports, furnished to the Royal Irish Academy and other scientific societies, of which he was an esteemed member. He also wrote several pamphlets upon Irish University education, with reference to the different religious communions. He was an enlightened Liberal Reformer, consistently advocating the relief of Roman Catholics and Dissenters from unjust legal disabilities; and he ruled Trinity College with great benefit to all its members.

Our Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd is from a photograph by Messrs. Chancellor and Son, of Dublin.

MR. ALFRED ELMORE, R.A.

An artist of very considerable ability—a most worthy, amiable man—is lost to us by the death, on the 24th inst., of Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A., in the sixty-sixth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, caused by an accident which brought on disease of the hip-joint. He was the son of a retired surgeon of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and was born on the day of the battle of Waterloo, at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork. His family removed to London when he was about twelve, and, conceiving a love of art, young Elmore commenced his studies by drawing from the antique statues in the British Museum. In 1832, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and two years later contributed a picture to the exhibition of that body entitled "A Subject from an Old Play." But after this, unlike many artists who consider their professional training complete so soon as they succeed in getting a picture hung in a public exhibition, Mr. Elmore continued his studies in the Louvre and in a private *atelier;* and, subsequently to an interval spent in England, returned to the Continent in 1840, staying for some time at Munich, visiting Venice, Florence, Bologna, and remaining finally two years at Rome. Meanwhile he had painted several religious subjects, including "The Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket," which was commissioned by Daniel O'Connell, exhibited at the Academy in 1840, and is now in a church in Dublin. Thenceforward the artist's works, exhibited at the Academy or the British Institution, are numerous, and mostly in the walk of historical-genre, or illustrations of poetry and romance. The first that proved very attractive was "Rienzi in the Forum" (1844), illustrating Lord Lytton's novel, which procured the painter's election as an Associate of the Academy, and has since been engraved. In 1847 was produced "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom," also widely known through the print after it published by the Art-Union of London. Then followed "A Scene from Tristram Shandy," "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV.," "Lady Macbeth," "The Queen of the Day," and a subject from the "Decameron" (1850), "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851), a "Scene from Pepys' Diary" (1852), "Queen Blanche separating Louis IX. from his Wife" (1853), and "The Emperor Charles V. at St. Yuste" (1856), which obtained his election in the following year as full R.A. Perhaps his best work for vigour of conception and power of colour is "Marie Antoinette facing the Mob at the Tuileries" (1860). Among his more important succeeding works are "Marie Antoinette in the Temple" (1861), "The Invention of the Combing Machine" (1862), "Lucrezia Borgia" (1863), "Within the Convent Walls" (1864), "Ishmael" (1868), "Louis XIII. and Louis XIV." (1870), "After the Expulsion" (1873), one of his largest and highest efforts; "Mistress Hetty Lambert," from "The Virginians" (1874), "Ophelia" (1875), "Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley at Jedburgh" (1877), "Pompeii, A.D. '79," and "John Olden and Priscilla" (1878).

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE LORD CAMOYS.

Our last week's "Obituary" contained a notice of this deceased nobleman, who died, on the 18th ult., in the eighty-fourth year of his age, at Stonor, Henley-on-Thames, the family seat. His Lordship's son, the Hon. Francis Stonor, second but surviving son and heir, who was son-in-law to the late Sir Robert Peel, and a clerk to the House of Lords, died about a week before his father, at the age of fifty-one. The title descends to a grandson. The late Lord Camoys was Thomas Stonor, son of a gentleman of that name by Catherine, daughter of Mr. Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Lancashire. The ancient peerage of Camoys, a Barony, dating from 1383, had been in abeyance since it became extinct in the reign of Henry IV. It was revived in 1839, in favour of the late Lord Camoys, who was, in the maternal line, descended from the second Baron. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Peregrine Towneley, of Towneley Hall, Lancashire. He twice contested the city of Oxford, and once the county, but without success. He four times held the office of a Lord in Waiting, in the Queen's Household, under Conservative Administrations.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

LIEUTENANT E. E. BRADFORD, R.N.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, as was stated by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, in the House of Commons, a few days ago, has promoted Sub-Lieutenant Edward Eden Bradford to the rank of Lieutenant, upon the special recommendation of Commodore Wilson, commanding her Majesty's naval force in the Australasian seas. This step is to denote the strong appro-

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bation by Government of Sub-Lieutenant Bradford's gallant conduct upon the occasion of the massacre of Lieutenant Bower and five seamen of H.M.S. Sandfly, a schooner employed in the Admiralty surveying work, who had landed on Nogu, one of the Florida Islands, in the Western Pacific Ocean, about the middle of last October. One man only of Lieutenant Bower's party escaped, and got back to the vessel; but Sub-Lieutenant Bradford, left to act upon his own responsibility, with the few men under him, had the courage to stay and make successful efforts to recover the bodies of the slain. He also obtained full information leading to the punishment of their murderers, which was afterwards carried into execution by H.M.S. Emerald, under the command of Captain Maxwell. Lieutenant E. E. Bradford, who is a second son of Mr. Edward Bradford, F.R.C.S., of Harrow, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1872, as a naval cadet, became Midshipman in June, 1874, and Sub-Lieutenant in June, 1878. He obtained a certificate of proficiency in seamanship at the Royal Naval College.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Harrow.

THE LATE MR. VERBOECKHOVEN.

The eminent Belgian artist, Eugène Verboeckhoven, animal-painter, died at Brussels on the 19th inst., at the age of eighty-two. He was the son of a sculptor, Bartholomew Verboeckhoven, and studied that branch of art in early life. His pictures have long been celebrated throughout Europe. Among those best known are "Le Convoi des Chevaux Attaqué par les Loups," "L'Etalon Arabe," "Souvenir d'Ecosse," "Campagne de Rome," and "Moutons Surpris par l'Orage," in the Musée Royale of Brussels. His studio, which contained hundreds of oil-paintings and an immense number of drawings, was a wonderful display of talent and diligence, and was constantly visited by admiring connoisseurs. He was elected honorary member of the Russian and Austrian and other foreign Academies of Art, and was graced with several orders of knighthood. In his own country, M. Verboeckhoven was highly esteemed, not only as a great artist, but as a patriotic citizen, having taken a leading part in the Revolution of 1830, which won independence for the kingdom of Belgium. His funeral was attended with military honours and with the presence of a large number of distinguished persons.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND, M.P.

The new member of Parliament for the borough of Evesham, who has obtained the seat after a petition to set aside the election of Mr. Lehmann last year, is Mr. Frederick Dixon-Hartland, of The Oaklands, Charlton-Kings, Gloucestershire. He was born in 1832, eldest son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Hartland, of that place, who died in 1866. His mother was Eliza, daughter and coheiress of Dr. Thomas Dixon, M.D., of King's Lynn. Mr. Dixon-Hartland is a magistrate for the county of Gloucester, an Almoner of Christ's Hospital, London, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He is a member of the old banking firms of Lacy, Hartland, and Co., of London, and Hull, Smith, and Co., of Uxbridge. In politics he is a Conservative, and now enters Parliament for the first time. He is married to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Wilson, K.H., and has several children.

The Portrait is from a photograph by L. Suscipi, of Rome.

THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT MANCHESTER.

The grand new Gothic Townhall of Manchester, on Monday evening, the 17th ult., received a very gay and pretty company of six hundred girls and boys, invited by the Mayor and Mayoress to a juvenile ball. The last year's Mayor, Alderman Patteson, set the example of this entertainment for the young people a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Alderman Baker and Mrs. Baker, who now rule over the social festivities of the municipal palace, have repeated the same pleasing condescension to the natural wishes of youth. The prescribed limit, in the case of boys, was between ten and fifteen years of age; but for girls, we believe, it was extended to all below seventeen who had not yet been "brought out." A complete list of the names of the children invited appears in the local papers; and it is charming to reckon up all the Maudes and Marians, the Evas, Ediths, and Ethels, the Adas, Annies, Alices, and Amys, the Constances, the Florences, the Gertrudes, the Blanches, and Berthas, "mostly in pale blue or pink, in the Princess style, with trimmings of lace and satin and grenadine." The young gentlemen, for the most part, wore the ordinary evening dress, *with* coat-tails, but a few had sailor's uniform. About sixty elders, amongst whom were the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford, and the members of Parliament for Manchester and South-East Lancashire, with their wives, were invited to see the children dancing. The company began to arrive about half past five o'clock. Up the magnificent staircase they were ushered, and were at once conducted into the banqueting-hall, where refreshments were offered them; after which they passed into the great hall, and joined in dancing, to the music of Mr. J. L. Goodwin's band. Mr. Webster, assisted by his son and daughter, officiated as master of the ceremonies. The whole of the youthful company, before their first dance, passed in front of the Mayor and Mayoress to exchange greetings. The programme, on a decorated card of beautiful design by Messrs. H. Blacklock and Co., comprised sixteen dances, which were got through soon after eleven o'clock. A diverting exhibition of marionettes, and one of Punch and Judy, both supplied by Mr. Whaite, of Bridge-street, Manchester, varied the evening's amusement, in two separate chambers. The Mayor's state rooms and the corridors made a promenade for the rest of the company.

The Lady Mayoress of the City of London, Mrs. Alexander M'Arthur, gave a juvenile party at the Mansion House on Thursday last week.

At the Bristol Mansion House on Wednesday (last week) the Mayor presented Sir Frederick Roberts with a massive silver salver, elaborately ornamented épergne, &c., purchased at a cost of nearly £400. The Guild of the Merchant Vintners gave a ball in honour of Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts.—Yesterday week Sir Frederick Roberts was received at the Council Chamber of the Cardiff Townhall, by the Mayor (Mr. Rees Jones) and the members of the Corporation, and he was presented with an address on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. He was subsequently entertained by the members of the Corporation to luncheon; and in the evening Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts distributed prizes to the first Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, of which Colonel Hill is commandant. General Roberts attended the distribution of prizes and inspection of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers last Saturday evening.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The past week has been so barren of events that the *chroniqueur* is almost justified in talking of *le pluie et le beau temps*, and especially of the *beau temps*, for the frost and snow have entirely disappeared, and we are now enjoying fine and sunny weather, as mild and spring-like as could be desired. The only fault to be found with the elements at present is that the thaw has produced a rise on the Seine and its affluents, and damaging floods are expected.

We are now in high Carnival time, and, until Lent, some thirty or forty masked balls will take place in Paris every Saturday night, at the various casinos and dancing places. Here and there, especially in the popular quarters, you see a shop-window all ablaze with the gay-coloured costumes of the personages of the Italian comedy, *pierrot, pierrette, paillasse, pantaleone, polichinelle, scaramouche, colombina*, &c. But, nowadays, *Paris qui s'amuse* does not willingly disguise itself. In all the *bals masqués* of any importance the maskers are paid by the administration. The young Frenchmen content themselves with a false nose at the utmost, and generally they dispense even with that. And yet, although the gaiety and fun of the Carnival has passed away, the Carnival still lives, and prospers, too, for that matter. The first masked ball at the Grand Opera, which took place on Saturday last, produced 54,200f. receipts, some 10,000f. more than last year. There were two orchestras, one in the theatre and one in the *foyer*—the former conducted by Arban, and latter by Joseph Gung'l, who has made his first visit to Paris in this the seventieth year of his age. Nevertheless the visitors did not appear to amuse themselves very much. Perhaps, after all, it is fashionable to be bored at these festivities; if such be the case, the majority of the people who spent the night of Saturday-Sunday at the Opera had all the appearance of being in the very height of the fashion. The Carnival, indeed, is like a rebus, the solution of which has been lost *en route*; if it still has a reason to exist, nobody knows what that reason is. Still there is no firm foundation for the belief that the Carnival was gayer fifty years ago than it is now. Ever since the times of the Directory the public *bal masqué* appears to have been in the agony of death, and yet it does not die. The famous Musard and Nestor Roqueplan galvanised it into life for a time, but the renascence did not last long. The proof that the *bal masqué* is practically dead is that the types remain the same year after year. The eighteenth century handed down to us Arlequin, and all the charming types of the Italian comedy, and of Watteau's shepherds and shepherdesses; the Directory created its own types and costumes; Gavarni immortalised Chicard, the *débardeur* and the *titi*. But for the past thirty years not a single new type has been invented, and since 1827 the Opera ball has not been honoured by the presence of a single *femme du monde*. All that remains of the Opera ball is a brilliant spectacle, to see which requires the sacrifice of a night's rest.

Two great events have taken place in the theatrical world, a new piece by M. Zola at the Ambigu, and a new comedy by the younger Dumas at the Comédie-Française. M. Zola's piece is an adaptation of his famous and infamous novel "Nana" made, nominally, by M. William Busnach, but I have every reason to believe that the piece from beginning to end was written by M. Zola himself. If this be the case, we have a right to protest and to accuse M. Zola of cowardice. My readers are probably aware that M. Zola has written largely on the subject of "naturalism," not only in fiction but also on the stage. He has proclaimed himself loudly a reformer; we are therefore justified in expecting to see him put his reforms into action when an opportunity is presented. M. Zola has disappointed both his friends and his enemies. "Nana" is nothing but an ordinary melodrama, constructed with much less skill than the pieces of the veteran dramaturge Adolphe D'Ennery, and in it, far from attempting anything new and audacious, M. Zola has made every concession to the conventions of the stage. The piece was originally in ten tableaux; but after the second performances the author and manager determined to suppress three. Now the piece is of reasonable length, and the action moves on with rapidity and increasing interest to the dénouement. Nevertheless, I may remark that in a perfect work of art it is impossible either to add or to take away. But "Nana" is not a work of art; it is a commercial speculation, and a tolerably safe one, so great is the curiosity that M. Zola's name and talent have excited. Now, the reader may ask what is the subject of the piece. If he has read the novel "Nana" he will know who the herome is. It suffices to say that in the piece all the characters have been thoroughly expurgated and purified, at least outwardly and in language, and yet in every tableau the two points on which the whole action pivots are money and fleshly appetites, *l'argent* and *les sens*. There is nothing ideal or elevated in the whole piece. As for "naturalism," that doctrine has manifested itself in a few scenic effects, which were not particularly successful; for instance, in one tableau there is a brook with real water running in it, but it is only an intermittent brook. The fact is that the water makes so much noise that it has to be turned off while the actors speak, in order to enable the audience to hear what they say; then, when the conversation ceases, the brook runs once more. There is also an artificial nightingale in the *coulisse*, whose liquid notes excited much hilarity on the first night. Finally, Nana dies of smallpox in a hotel, and appears in the agony of death with her face and shoulders covered with smallpox pustules, made of red clay and ochre. This sight is about as agreeable as the Morgue in November, when the slabs are well filled.

A propos of "Nana," I have just seen a Greek translation of the novel. It is published at Athens, at 33, Sophocles-street. This translation, by Mr. J. Cambouroglo, began to appear in the Athenian journal *Rabagas*, but the publication was interrupted in presence of the complaints of the scandalised subscribers.

M. Alexandre Dumas's new comedy "La Princesse de Bagdad" was produced at the Comédie-Française last night, and succeeded in provoking a part of the audience to decided signs of disapproval. The piece, in fact, was hissed. Without entering into any description of the plot, I may state that the hisses were caused by the excessive brutality of some of the situations and the gratuitous harshness and crudity of the language. Nevertheless, the "Princesse de Bagdad" remains a literary comedy, as clever and audacious as anything that Dumas has written.

French politics are calm, and are likely to remain so until about the 20th, when M. Gambetta will continue the electoral campaign by a grand speech at Belleville. The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with the discussion of the voluminous and almost unintelligible press law. The present bill is the forty-third that has been brought before a French Parliament, and it contains no less than seventy-five articles. The object of this bill is ostensibly to secure the liberty of the press; the number of articles will allow no one to be deceived as to its real object.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne are two such highly gifted and thoroughly conscientious comedians; they have gathered around them at the Vaudeville Theatre a company in every department so compact and so efficient; they "mount" their pieces so well, and produce them with such entire artistic harmony and fitness, that it is far from pleasant to have to speak in terms of almost unmingled dispraise of a new "farcical comedy," in three acts, called "Divorce," an adaptation, by Mr. Robert Reece, of a French piece called "Le Père de l'Avocat," which was brought out at the Vaudeville on Saturday last. It would be a task equally stale, flat, and unprofitable to attempt to recapitulate in detail the plot of "Divorce," as the process of analysis has been carried to exhaustion in all the daily and some of the Sunday papers. It is quite enough to say that the mainspring of the play is the almost fatuous affection of an amiable but senile old retired manufacturer, Mr. Samuel Buckham (Mr. Thomas Thorne), for his son Justinian Cato Buckham, who has been educated by his fond father for the Bar, and has been duly "called," but who as yet has been unable to secure any briefs. He has been made by his papa—who is fully persuaded in his own mind that Justinian Cato will become Lord High Chancellor of England—to promise that he will not marry until he has "taken silk:" which is in itself an absurdity, seeing that the average age at which a stuff gownsman may be called upon to "take silk" is rather over than under five and forty; and many barristers are in the receipt of very handsome incomes without becoming Queen's Counsel at all. Throughout the piece, in fact, there is a laboured but ineffectual attempt to find English equivalents for purely French manners and usages. Old Mr. Samuel Buckham, regarding him in the most charitable light, is a kind of forensic monomaniac. He is suffering from "Bar on the brain;" and, in his morbid ambition to procure practice for his son, he becomes an intolerable old busybody, mischief-maker, talebearer, and spoil-sport. He is guilty about once in every ten minutes of the misdemeanours defined by Blackstone as "Common Barratry," "Champerty," and "Maintenance." He stirs up strife between husbands and wives. His ridiculous prohibition of matrimony to his son of course incites that dutiful young gentleman to unite himself in secret wedlock with Alma Day (Miss Marie Illington). He personates solicitors; he offers, at a moment's notice, to transfer his services from plaintiff to respondent in a Divorce suit; he unwarrantably cross-examines witnesses in chambers; he delivers impassioned addresses to imaginary juries; and, on the whole, he is a superannuated bore and nuisance, who adopts, perhaps, the very best way of getting his son disbarred and himself kicked down the stairs of any house into which he intrudes himself.

The intrigue of this objectionable piece is further carried on by Mr. Popplejohn (Mr. John Maclean), vaguely described in the programme as "a sportsman," who makes his appearance on the stage with an enormous game-bag at his hip, and who proposes to go out of town for a week's shooting, but who does not go (thereby deceiving his wife), and who "shoots his game with a silver bullet"—that is to say, he purchases it ready killed at Tucker's, in the Strand. English "sportsmen," do not do this kind of thing. French sportsmen, if one may trust the Parisian caricatures of the last twenty years, frequently purchase the hares and partridges which they profess to have shot. But, in the way of even remote adherence to real English life and manners, the rest of "Divorce" is of a piece. One of the principal complications of the piece arises from Mrs. Popplejohn, the thoroughly blameless wife of the fraudulent "sportsman," having been belated at Richmond, where she has accidentally met the younger Buckham, and being obliged to sleep at one hotel while Cato Justinian puts up at another. Richmond is neither Fontainebleau nor Versailles. It is only eight miles from London; and are there no flys to be had at a late period of the evening?

It is as well to leave the rest of the equivoque alone. Fully related, it would leave a very unsavoury taste in the mouth. I hear that prior to the production of "Divorce" it was extensively expurgated by the Examiner of Plays; but that too good-natured functionary (who licensed "The Eviction" at the Olympic just as the Land League outrages were beginning in Ireland) would have done far better in declining to license "Divorce" altogether. There are some sufficiently droll situations in the play, and much of the dialogue is very funny. Thus it was received on Saturday with much uproarious merriment; and I do not for one moment undertake to say that the talent and industry of Mr. Thomas Thorne as old Mr. Buckham may not be sufficient to "carry it through," and to procure for "Divorce" a tolerably lengthened run, such as "Forbidden Fruit" had at the Adelphi. Still I cannot but regard this appearance of this bald and thin adaptation of an obviously *risqué* French piece as little short of a calamity at a theatre where such comedies as "The Two Roses" and "Our Boys" achieved a well-earned triumph. It is much to be regretted that "Divorce" is deprived of the invaluable services of Mr. David James, for whom among the uninteresting *dramatis personæ* no part could be found; but it was slightly consolatory, in one scene, at least, to find Mr. Thorne's desperately uphill work lightened by the bright talent of Miss Lydia Cowell, who with astonishing truth and *aplomb*, not lacking even a tender thread of pathos, acted the part of "Bunch," a street flower-girl. She has nothing to do with the action of the piece, and the brief episode in which she is introduced is ridiculous even to puerility; but Miss Lydia Cowell's "little bit of realism" is, from first to last, simply superb.

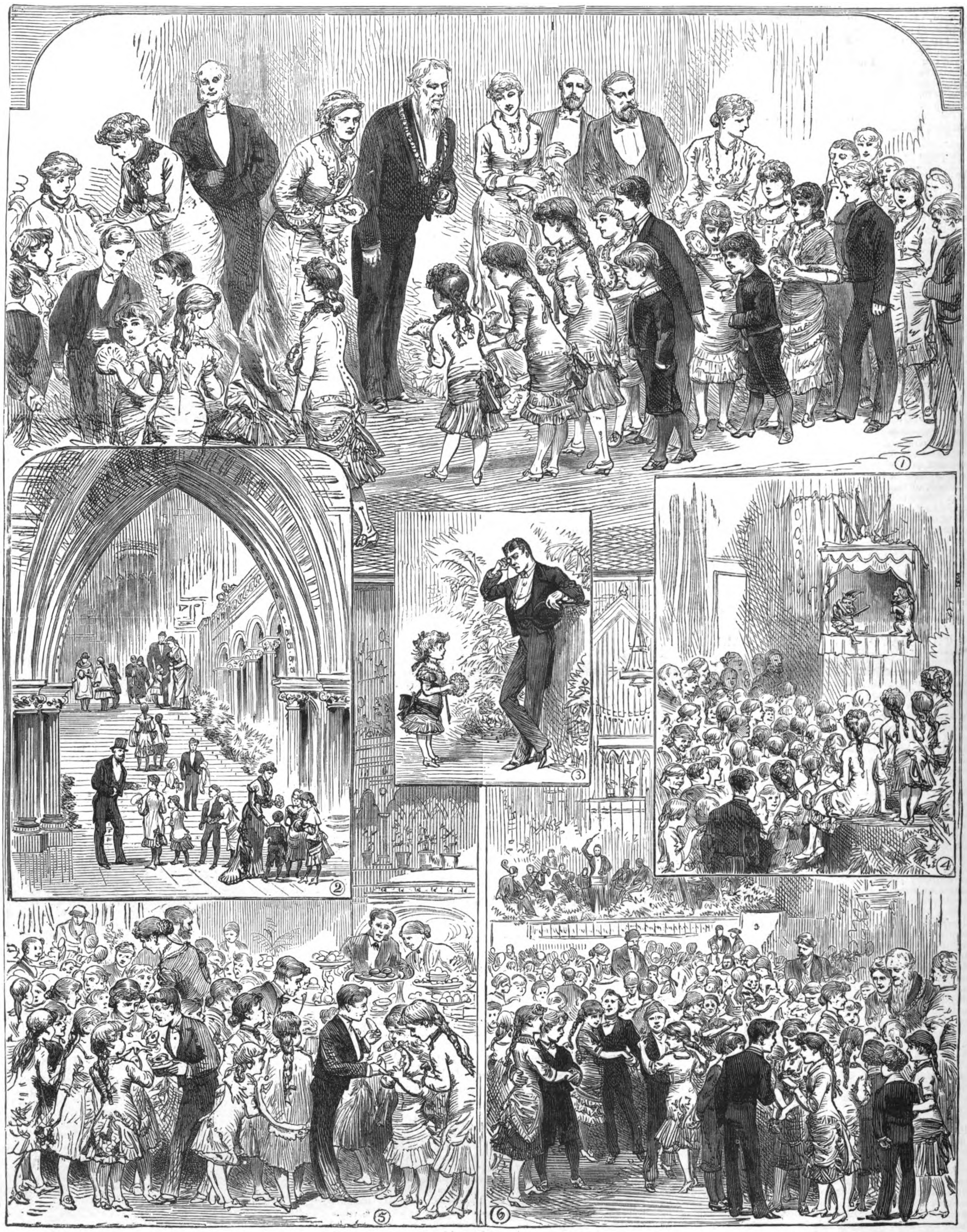
At Sadlers' Wells, Miss Isabel Bateman has successfully reproduced the revival of "Othello," with Mr. Charles Warner as the Moor, Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago, Miss Bateman herself as Desdemona, and Mrs. Crowe as Emilia—the last a well-known and splendid impersonation. The audiences at this popular house have been excellent, even during the bitterness of the frost. On the withdrawal of "Othello," a week or so hence, Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Charles Warner will alternate the parts of Macbeth and Macduff, Mrs. Crowe playing Lady Macbeth.

G. A. S.

Several streets on both banks of the Thames have again been flooded, in consequence of high tides.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was opened on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Monk, M.P., the senior vice-president of the Association, presided. The report of executive council was adopted. Mr. Monk, M.P., was elected president, in place of the late Mr. Whitewell, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., was elected vice-president, in the room of Mr. Monk, M.P. Motions were submitted, and some of them carried, in reference to the questions of the Bankruptcy Law, Local Courts, Bills of Sale, the Law of Partnership, County Courts Jurisdiction, County Courts Procedure, Bills of Exchange, Customs Overtime, and the Load Line.

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1. The Mayor and Mayoress Receiving their Company. 2. Entrance up the Grand Staircase. 3. "Over Fifteen," and "Under Ten." 4. The "Punch and Judy." 5. Refreshments. 6. In the Ball-Room.

THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT THE TOWNHALL OF MANCHESTER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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"MIND AND MATTER." BY W. WEEKES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"MIND AND MATTER."

"'What is mind?'—'No matter.' 'What is matter?' 'Never mind,'" said that illustrious authority Mr. *Punch*. And yet the great problem with the metaphysicians and scientists of all ages as to the nature of either; as to whether they are indeed separable, and not varied manifestations of the conditions and forces of a Something, or Entity, which *we* call Nature—is still unsettled! They all end no nearer than when they started to the real goal of their ingenious inquiries. All they learn is to know more surely that what they seek is unknowable.

The old gentleman in the picture we have engraved is, we take it, absorbed in the folio of some older speculator on the nature of "mind" or "matter," or both—and what study so fascinating? His absorption is so complete that he forgets the meal he has commenced, neglecting even the potato which the cat has left him after purloining his meat. And have we not all become similarly oblivious when poring over the marvels of science, the mysteries of metaphysics, or even a fresh novel? The artist—Mr. Weekes—is, however, we fear, a little epicurean in the moral that it seems he would have us draw. Are we to shut up the book and eat and drink, for to-morrow we die? Would not this be, as it were, exchanging our birthright for a mess of pottage?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Naples on Thursday week. On their passage through Potenza and Salerno they were greeted with enthusiastic ovations, and on their arrival at Naples they were welcomed with immense cheering from a large crowd assembled at the railway station. King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived at Rome yesterday week, early in the morning, and were received at the railway station by the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, several members of both Houses, and the civil and military authorities. An enormous crowd cheered their Majesties on their way to the palace.

Signor Cairoli stated on Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, that Italy had agreed to take part in the fresh negotiations upon the Turco-Hellenic question. A Divorce Bill has been introduced in the Chamber.

SPAIN.

After a speech from Signor Canovas del Castillo, the Senate on Monday adopted the Address in reply to the Royal Speech by 144 votes to 48.

Severe floods have again occurred, and much damage has been done in several provinces.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck opened the new Economic Council at Berlin on Thursday week, and explained the purpose which it is proposed to carry out by means of this organisation.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected on Thursday week, on the second reading, by 254 votes to 115, Herr Windthorst's bill excluding the celebration of mass and the administration of the sacraments from the penalties imposed by the ecclesiastical laws. Last Saturday the Lower House continued the discussion of Herr Richter's motion to make the proposed remission of taxation permanent. Clause 1 of the bill proposed by the Budget Committee was adopted by 213 votes to 106, and the remainder of the clauses were then passed, with some additions to which the Government assented. On Monday the House resumed consideration of the Budget, approving, among other things, on a third reading, the bill for abating some direct taxes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath last Saturday passed the bill for the construction of the Bosna Valley Railway.

On the same day the Lower House of the Diet at Pesth concluded the general debate on the bill for taxing articles of consumption, such as beer, coffee, sugar, &c., the Government majority in favour of the bill being 207 votes against 186.

The Poor-Law Treaty with Belgium has been adopted in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Cardinal Kutscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, died on Thursday week from the results of an attack of apoplexy. He was seventy years of age. On Monday the Cardinal Archbishop was buried, with great ecclesiastical and military pomp, at the Cathedral of Saint Stephen at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, and a large number of Church dignitaries and Court officials attending the service.

In preparation for the Great International Exhibition of Art Products, which is to be held in Vienna in 1882, several meetings have been held, and the progress made is satisfactory.

The population of Agram has again been thrown into consternation by the renewal of the earthquakes.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from General Scobeleff dated on Monday announces that after nine hours' fighting that day he had stormed all the positions at Geok Tepe, pursued the enemy for a considerable distance, and captured a quantity of munitions of war and provisions. In celebration of General Scobeleff's victory a thanksgiving service took place in St. Petersburg on Thursday week, the Emperor held a reception of Notables, and the city was decorated.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Monday, and the proceedings were characterised by warlike speeches from the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. M. Coumoundouros made a statement concerning the position of affairs. He said that the Conference proposed by the Porte would have results more injurious to the interests of Greece than the rejected arbitration proposal; but the Hellenic Government had up to the present time received no information, directly or indirectly, from the foreign Ministers in Athens respecting the proposed Conference. M. Tricoupis, the leader of the Opposition, agreed with the Premier in the view he took of the projected Conference, the object of which, he considered, was to deprive Greece of the rights she had derived from the decisions of the Berlin Conference. But the House wished to know what the Government had done and what they intended to do, should Europe decide to deprive Greece of some of her rights—what number of troops could be concentrated at a given moment on the frontier, and what measures had been taken for fortifying the kingdom in the event of a defensive war? The Chamber afterwards passed the first reading of a bill providing for the compulsory contribution of draught animals and vehicles for the use of the Government while the mobilisation is proceeding.

AMERICA.

Mr. Blaine, in the Senate yesterday week, made an elaborate speech in opposition to a resolution for permitting the purchase and American registration of foreign-built ships, and declared that the resolution indorsed a policy which would lead to the permanent dependence of the United States upon England for ships. Mr. Blaine's bill provides for a system of subsidies for American ocean mail-steamers. A bill was introduced in the Senate last Saturday appropriating 100,000 dols. for the purpose of fitting out a ship in the United States Navy to go in search of the Arctic exploring-vessel Jeanette.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have reported in favour of the ratification of the treaties recently concluded with China.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution which was recently presented asking Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, for information relative to the Halifax Fishery Commission and Professor Hind's charges.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, it has been resolved to request the Californian Legislature to urge Congress to grant a charter to the Nicaragua Canal Company.

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor of New York State urges the necessity of immediate action being taken to suppress the cattle disease. A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate to incorporate the Mexican Southern Railroad Company, with General Grant, General Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, and several leading American railway capitalists, as incorporators.

Murders and outrages on the whites continue to be committed by the Apache Indians.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons had an "all-night sitting" simultaneously with that in our own Parliament last week. The result was the rejection by 140 votes to 54 of Mr. Blake's amendment asking the House not to ratify the Pacific Railway contract. The House yesterday week passed the second reading of the resolutions ratifying the Government contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway by 108 against 46 votes. The Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, subsequently introduced a bill, based upon the resolutions, for giving the contract the force of law. The bill was read a first time. On Monday the House passed the second reading of the bill, which was afterwards considered in a Committee of the whole House and reported; and on Tuesday the bill was passed by 128 votes against 49, all the amendments being rejected.

The Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns for the past fiscal year show that the value of the exports exceeded that of any year since 1874. They also show an excess of exports over imports to the amount of 1,421,711 dols. The increase in the trade with Great Britain over that of 1879 was 13,000,000 dols., and the decrease of the trade with the United States was 8,000,000 dols.

Professor Hind has written another letter to the Marquis of Lorne, in which he says that he gave information of the falsification of the fishery statistics to the British officials before the Halifax Commission met.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has been prorogued until March 24. An Ottawa telegram announces the death of M. Letellier Saint Just, late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon's health, the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta states, continues to improve steadily.

The same correspondent telegraphs several other items of Indian news. The Santhals have risen and attacked Mr. Cosserat, deputy magistrate in the Damin tract, in his camp and rescued the prisoners in charge of his guard. He is said to have subsequently succeeded in reasserting his authority, and troops were being dispatched to the disturbed districts. "Scares" are also reported from Cachar and Buxa on the Bhotan frontier. The Kolapore trial the correspondent still makes light of, and he asserts that "every day makes it more plain that the whole thing is utterly contemptible." It is now finally settled that the formal transfer of Mysore to the Government of the Maharajah will take place early in March. The Governor of Madras will preside at the ceremony. An official investigation has taken place into the alleged disappearance of valuable jewels from the Mysore State Treasury, and the report of the committee is that "the whole of the Palace jewellery has been completely and satisfactorily accounted for, and that the arrangements for its custody are efficient."

As regards Afghanistan, it is stated that the latest authentic news from Cabul, dated about the 17th ult., shows that all is quiet in the city, but the provinces are in a very disturbed state.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, the Sheriff of Bombay, a Parsee, has contributed £5000 towards the education of girls of the Parsee community.

The Government of India have offered a prize of £100 for the best manual of hygiene for the use of British soldiers in India.

A telegram has been received from New Zealand stating that the first party of settlers to Mr. G. Vesey Stewart's third special settlement at Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, was received at Tauranga with great enthusiasm, and that the first drawing for land took place on the 26th ult.

A new cruiser for the Chinese squadron at Hong-Kong, called the Loo-Chai, has been launched at Kowloon Docks. She is 108 ft. long and 18 ft. beam, and will be fitted by the company with machinery which will enable her to travel at the rate of thirteen miles per hour.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last, en route to visit the different Asiatic and European nations, with a view to ascertaining the most feasible means of attracting a desirable class of immigrants to Hawaii, in order to take the place of the natives, who seem doomed to extinction within a comparatively short time.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at five p.m. on the the 24th ult. at Bologna, Florence, Venice, Padua, and Ferrara. At Bologna there were also slighter shocks at midnight, and at eight and 9.15 a.m. next day; while Florence likewise had a second shock at 7.53 a.m. on the 25th. An earthquake in Switzerland, on the 27th ult., threw down one hundred chimneys in Berne, and split many buildings from top to bottom.

In London 2864 births and 2114 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 196, and the deaths by 347, the average numbers of the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 12 from enteric fever, 5 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 8 from diarrhœa, and 2 from dysentery. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased from 77 to 516 in the thirteen preceding weeks, further rose to 520 on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 371, and 617 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week, under the influence of the continued low temperature, to 702, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 249: of these 481 were attributed to bronchitis, and 120 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 74 deaths.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty remains in quiet retirement at Osborne, the days being little varied from their usual routine of home pursuits, and the general walks and drives, now that the roads are passable. The Empress Eugénie frequently joins the family circle at Osborne, as well as accompanying the Queen out of doors; her Majesty also often passing an hour with the Empress at Osborne Cottage.

Prince Leopold returned to Osborne last Saturday from town. The Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre (First Commissioner of Works) joined the Royal dinner circle.

Divine service was performed at the house on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Bridport, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. Mr. Connor remained to dine.

Prince Leopold left for London on Monday. Captain J. R. Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, lately returned from Afghanistan, was included in the Royal dinner circle. Madame D'Arcas, Mdlle. Rouher, the Duc de Bassano, and the suite of the Empress Eugénie have also dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice furnished gifts for the Christmas-Tree at the Annual Christmas entertainment given on Monday evening to the choir and schools of the Savoy by the members of the Royal Savoy Club.

In addition to the sum of money contributed by the Queen to the general fund for relieving the poor of the metropolis during the present distress, her Majesty has recently caused to be distributed, through the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, a quantity of warm clothing, coals, and blankets to the suffering poor in various parts of London.

The Hon. Amy Lambart has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has arrived at Osborne.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom the second week in March, in addition to that announced for the 25th inst.; and that the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée towards the end of March, in addition to the one announced for the 21st inst.

Mr. James Risdon Bennett, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Need, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, are to be knighted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, were at church as usual on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's, the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. Their Royal Highnesses terminated their sojourn at Sandringham on Monday, and, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at Marlborough House, where they will remain for the Parliamentary season. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge dined with the Prince and Princess. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales attended in the afternoon a grand military assault of arms and gymnastic performance at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Afghan War Relief Fund. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and children, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were also present. In the evening the Prince attended Mr. Edward Whymper's lecture on "Chimborazo and Cotopaxi," given to the members of the Alpine Club at the Royal Institution.

Letters from the flying squadron, with which are the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in the Bacchante, describe the ceremonies which were observed in crossing the line on Nov. 29, when such of the officers and men as had not previously crossed the line were subjected to the time-honoured ordeal, Prince Louis of Battenberg, on board the Inconstant, being one of the victims. The proceedings on the Bacchante were similar, the Royal midshipmen, taking their turn in the shaving and ducking with the rest of the gun-room officers, entering heartily into the fun.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday, from Eastwell Park. The Duchess has appointed the afternoon of May 28 for the annual distribution of prizes to her Majesty's choir and schools of the Savoy, at which her Royal Highness will preside in theatre of Burlington House. On the following Monday the annual concert will be given by the choir in the Theatre of the Royal School of Mines.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Count and Countess Gleichen, was present at the concert of the Earl of Dunmore at Aberdeen House. Her Royal Highness and Prince Leopold, with Lord Brooke, attended the last afternoon performance of the "Children's Pinafore," Mr. Grossmith's entertainment at the Opera Comique; and in the evening they were at the Gaiety Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Court Theatre the next night.

Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, whose marriage with Prince William of Prussia takes place on the 27th inst. at Berlin, has left Cumberland Lodge for Germany. The Princess, who was accompanied by Prince Christian and Princess Caroline Matilda, her sister, travelled to Victoria, and thence by the Chatham and Dover Railway to Queenborough, crossing in one of the Zeeland Steam-Ship Company's boats to Flushing, whence the journey was continued, viâ Cologne, by train.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold were at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening.

The Empress Eugénie went to Bournemouth on Monday to visit the Queen of Sweden at Craig Head, on the East Cliff. The Empress crossed from Osborne to Southampton in the Royal yacht Alberta, and proceeded to Bournemouth by train, being met by the Queen at the East Station. The Empress drove to the Royal Bath Hotel in an open carriage, and subsequently drove along East Cliff to Craig Head House. Her Majesty remained with the Queen for a couple of hours, and then returned to the hotel, leaving Bournemouth by the 3.40 p.m. train on her return to Osborne Cottage.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as the Countess of Hohenembs, will arrive at Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop, on the 17th inst., for the hunting season.

His Excellency Count Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, last Saturday, from Brighton, having recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

The Lord President of the Council and Countess Spencer had a dinner last Saturday at Spencer House, St. James's, after which Lady Spencer had a large reception. The Countess has another reception on the 12th inst.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander Henry Wylie, of North Berwick, and Miss Louisa Lavinia Jennings, only child of the Rev. John Jennings, Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster, was solemnised on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. Lord Beaumont acted as best man. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Dean of Westminster, assisted by Canon Farrar and the Rev. S. Flood Jones.

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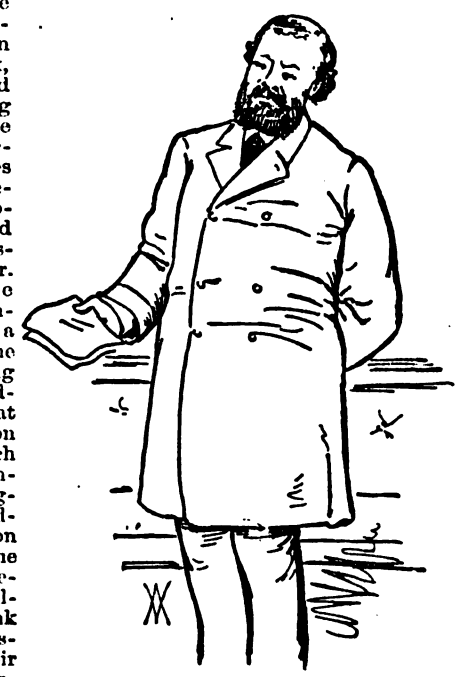
THE SILENT MEMBER.

There is no denying it. Parliament is in a bad way. Public attention has been confined to the linked sourness long drawn out of the inordinately prolonged sittings in the Lower House. But the lethargy of the Lords has at length become marked by its contrast with the doings in the Chamber where speech accumulates but bills decay. It has previously been intimated that Earl Granville has no reason to vex his soul at the scarcity of Legislative work. Is not the control of the most important department of State enough to tax the noble Earl's energies? But, with plenty of time hanging heavily on their hands, the noble Lords the Leaders of the Opposition would assuredly lose nothing in public estimation were they to generally take the initiative, and, by emulating the law-making zeal of Earl Cairns, who has reintroduced his land bills, egg on the Government to legislative activity in the House of Lords. It is no exaggeration to say that a recent sitting was taken up solely with a social chat between the Lord Chancellor and Earl Granville on the woolsack, a conversation between Lord Beaconsfield and Earl Beauchamp on the front Opposition bench, an utterly uninteresting question and answer, and the Foreign Secretary's smiling motion for adjournment: five minutes in all! Although a little longer time was devoted yesterday week to Lord Waveney's motion in favour of the retention of Candahar, which idea the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dunraven favoured, but Lord Enfield and the Duke of Argyll condemned; although the second reading of Earl Spencer's comprehensive Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill occupied their Lordships till close upon the dinner hour on Monday; and although a little over a quarter of an hour was taken up on Tuesday with the Earl of Camperdown's exceedingly apt suggestion that the Metropolitan Water Bill should be introduced in the Upper House—yet assembling merely to disperse is still the rule with their Lordships.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in putting forth his giant's strength last Wednesday to check the irreconcilable band of Home Rulers, opportunely reminded them that the Ministerial measure for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland had, in its initial stage, been under discussion for five days. A Past Master in the art of Obstruction, one who has conspicuously disregarded the etiquette of the House, may here be delineated. Mr. Joseph Biggar, the chosen representative of Cavan, so far from being cowed by his suspension, appeared to be as smugly complacent as ever when he took his seat again on Thursday week, cheered to the echo by his irreclaimable Home Rule colleagues. Mr. Biggar has natural qualifications for his peculiar vocation. Nothing ruffles him. Neither indictment in Dublin nor suspension in Westminster disturbs his equanimity. He bears his punishment as if it were pleasure, and ever comes up smiling. He was on the verge of being suspended once more in the small hours of Wednesday morning; and his stoical persistence in what is to him the recreation of Obstruction, coupled with an uncomplimentary epithet he was supposed to have applied to Mr. Millbank, but denied having uttered, appears to have enraged the hon. member for the North Riding of Yorkshire to such a degree that he called Mr. Biggar "an impudent scoundrel," for the use of which figure of speech the hon. member had formally to apologise to the House. This is an instance of the episodes which occasionally cropped up to vary the monotony of the all-night sittings.

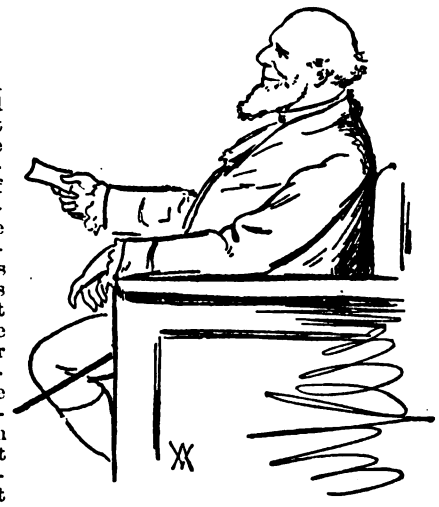


Mr. Henry Labouchere, who took up the thread of the debate on the Irish peace preservation bill on Thursday week, may be credited with having made one of the very few effective speeches that have relieved a protracted and wearisome discussion. Mr. Labouchere may be imagined (after a glance at the etching) rising from the advantageous seat he occupies on the front bench below the Ministerial gangway, and standing well out on the floor of the House to deliver a well-sustained flank fire at Ministers for their proposed interference with the liberty (but Mr. Forster only seeks to put down the *license*) of the subject in Ireland. If the coldness of his measured tones repelled sympathy, the vivacity and point of his argument held a crowded House captive. The senior member for Northampton, stimulated in his opposition by the shouts of the beaming Home Rulers, maintained that precedents proved the country had always been very adverse to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and entered into a skilful analysis of the official returns, with the view of showing, and not unsuccessfully, that a multitude of trifling offences had been represented as outrages, and that really agrarian outrage was not so rampant in Ireland as to justify the introduction of Coercion. Mr. Labouchere's scathing speech clearly made a marked impression upon Mr. Gladstone, who sat with Mr. Forster, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Bright on the Treasury bench.



Mr. Bright the same evening made the third noteworthy speech of the debate up to that period. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is, as a coiner of phrases that cling to their victims, perhaps the superior of Lord Beaconsfield himself. Speaking with that silvery clearness of articulation which makes his oratory unfailingly acceptable, Mr. Bright repaid Mr. Joseph Cowen for some of that acrid criticism he is fond of applying to the present Government. The senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne (here etched in the pilot coat and wideawake in whose freedom he likes modestly to revel, in an out-of-the-way corner of the Radical benches), had on the previous day vigorously assailed the Ministry for daring to claim precedence for Mr. Forster's bill. Mark how neat was Mr. Bright's retort! The right hon. gentleman simply said Mr. Cowen reminded him, as a speaker, of the late Lord Ribblesdale, of whom an hon. member said, "*He makes a very good speech if you do not listen to what he says.*" Need it be said laughter followed Mr. Cowen's discomfiture? Mr. Bright then vindicated the Anti-Corn Law League from the stigma The O'Donoghue sought to cast upon it by coupling it with the Land League, and insisted that he would not have been a party to the introduction of the Coercion Bill if it were not to be followed by a Land Bill, which he trusted would be "a great and a comprehensive measure." Mr. O'Connor Power's reply, equally able in delivery and in argument, put the case of the Home Rulers as clearly as it could well be put. But the answer of Mr. Gladstone the following night, when the Prime Minister delivered an eloquent and masterly address, was complete from the point of view of the Government, which also means that of the vast majority of the Opposition on the question of coercion.

It would be to imitate the prolixity of Mr. Parnell's devoted adherents to expatiate on the idle talk by means of which they have since endeavoured to eke out the debate on Mr. Forster's bill. Mr. Childers just contrived on Monday to introduce a statement regarding the Transvaal War calculated to calm the fears of those anxious with regard to Sir George Colley's position near Lang's Neck: the House heard with relief that the General had declined further reinforcements. But thereafter the interminable theme of Ireland was soon returned to, Mr. C. Lewis resuming the discussion, and the lucid speech of Mr. Charles Russell and fluent periods of Mr. A. M. Sullivan being the only noticeable bits of real argument vouchsafed against the motion, among the supporters of which, it is worth mentioning, were Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Broadhurst.



The candid opinion of the urbane and experienced Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Ralph Gossett, on the rakish proceedings of this and last week would not be without interest. As the authorised representative of a staff of obliging officials, the Serjeant-at-Arms (limned as he sits in his chair of state at the bar of the House, ever courteously attentive to the wants of members) might with reason protest against the undue strain put upon them. Captain Gossett bears up well, however, against each sea of troubles; and manfully does his duty, whether it be to arrest a Bradlaugh, or to suspend a Biggar offender. Not dwelling upon the exhibition of garrulity which was the main feature of the prolonged sitting from Monday afternoon to Wednesday morning, I may remark upon a certain singularity which occurred at its close. Any hasty alteration in the regulations of the House is obviously inexpedient. It was generally felt that Sir Richard Cross made a most seasonable appeal when he suggested to the Speaker on Tuesday night that he had an inherent right to stop wilful obstruction, and that the Standing Order passed not long ago strengthened this right. Later on Mr. Childers, spurred on by Sir Stafford Northcote, rather tardily joined in expressing the hope that the Deputy-Speaker (who had then relieved Mr. Brand) would be able to suppress the scandal. Dr. Lyon Playfair may be excused for not acting, a little while after, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, who desired him "to name" Mr. Parnell. But the growing indignation evoked by the tactics of the Home Rulers was pungently summed up when Mr. Bright protested, about one o'clock in the morning, against "the grossest case of insult and obstruction which, in my opinion, has ever been exhibited." Throughout the small hours, nevertheless, did the small body of Irish members, about a score, struggle to secure the adjournment; and the game was kept up till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Speaker then resumed his place, and at last firmly defined in a few clear sentences the exact position of affairs, and summarily put the question to the House. Dr. Lyon's amendment — aiming to give precedence to remedial over coercive measures—was negatived by 164 to 19 votes. After a few shouts of "Privilege!" the Home Rulers filed out of the House, Mr. Forster's bill was read the first time. Now, as the Speaker's direct intervention brought about this desired result, did not his "inherent' power render it unnecessary for Mr. Gladstone to have recourse to a form of *clôture*? Briefly put, the Premier's motion amounted to this:—

If, upon notice given, a motion be made that the state of public busines is urgent, and if, on the call of the Speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their places, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, or amendment, or adjournment being allowed.

This memorable sitting, which lasted forty-one hours, was at length concluded. But the whole of the Wednesday afternoon was afterwards monopolised by the fruitless discussion of another Irish motion for adjournment (rejected by 278 to 44 votes), and an endeavour on the part of Mr. Parnell to move that the Speaker had been guilty of a breach of privilege in refusing to permit further debate.

MUSIC.

Miss Dora Schirmacher was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, when she played, with brilliant execution (and occasionally somewhat exuberant energy), Beethoven's sonata, "quasi fantasia," in E flat, from op. 27; and, in response to the following applause, a waltz by Chopin. Cherubini's string quartet in E flat, led by Madame Norman-Néruda in association with Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti; and Mozart's clarinet quintet by these artists and Mr. Lazarus, respectively opened and closed the programme, which comprised Signor Piatti's performance of his own "Elegia" and "Siciliana" for violoncello, and vocal pieces by Madame Patey. The concert of Monday evening brought forward—for the first time here—some variations for Pianoforte and Violoncello by Herr Wüllner, and a Pianoforte trio by Mr. Davenport. The variations are ingeniously constructed, but, like the theme which gives rise to them, are dull and uninteresting. The trio is cleverly written, but consists too largely of mere passages of executive display for the respective instruments. The second of the three movements ("Andante") is the most interesting. Both works were finely played; the first by Mdlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti, the other by the same artists and Madame Norman-Néruda. The other instrumental pieces call for no specific mention. Mr. Harper Kearton sang, with good effect, Mozart's "Dalla sua pace," and Handel's "Love sounds the alarm."

On Saturday evening Berlioz's "Faust" music was again repeated at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, the solo vocalists having been—as at the last performance—Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Pyatt. The Hungarian March, the Ballet of Sylphs; and the Serenade for Mephistopheles, sung by Mr. Santley, were encored. The first of four orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall conducted by Mr. Hallé — with the co-operation of his excellent Manchester band, is to take place this (Saturday) evening. At the third—on Feb. 26—Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ" will be given for the first time in London, as recently performed, under Mr. Hallé's direction at Manchester. The dates of the other concerts are Feb. 19 and March 5.

That accomplished pianist Mr. Oscar Beringer gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme was of a very special nature, having comprised Beethoven's leviathan sonata in B flat, op. 106, Weber's sonata in A flat, Brahms's in F minor, and that by Liszt in B minor.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed—after the usual Christmas recess — with the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series. In the evening the Burns Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, is to be repeated, again with the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson, and under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

On Tuesday next, Mr. Sims Reeves will give, at St. James's Hall, the first of his projected ballad concerts, himself, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), and Miss Minnie Hauk, being among the vocalists announced.

On Thursday, the Royal Society of Musicians will hold its one hundred and forty-third anniversary festival at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," is to be performed next Friday at the third concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season.

Next Saturday evening, Feb. 12, the Burns birthday commemoration concert, postponed on account of the severe winter weather, is to take place at St. James's Hall.

We have already referred to Mr. John Ella's transference of the direction of the Musical Union to M. Jules Lasserre, the well-known violoncellist. Mr. Ella's long and successful management of these excellent performances has secured for them a special reputation, which his successor will, no doubt, take a pride in maintaining. Mr. Ella's advanced age entitles him to a period of repose after a long and active career. The dates fixed for the performances referred to are April 26; May 10, 24, and 31; and June 14, 21, and 28.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The prospectus of the sixty-ninth season has been issued. It announces six concerts to take place on Feb. 24, March 10 and 24, April 7, May 12 and 26. Mr. Cusins retains the office of conductor, which he has held since 1867. Mr. Stanley Lucas's recent resignation of the office of secretary, which he so worthily fulfilled for many years, has been followed by the appointment of Mr. Henry Hersee, who is in every way qualified therefor. The analytical programmes, heretofore supplied by Professor G. A. Macfarren, will now be written by Dr. Hueffer. Some changes have also been made in the direction and general management—new features being the very judicious rule of having two rehearsals, instead of only one, for each concert; and the admission of subscribers to each second rehearsal.

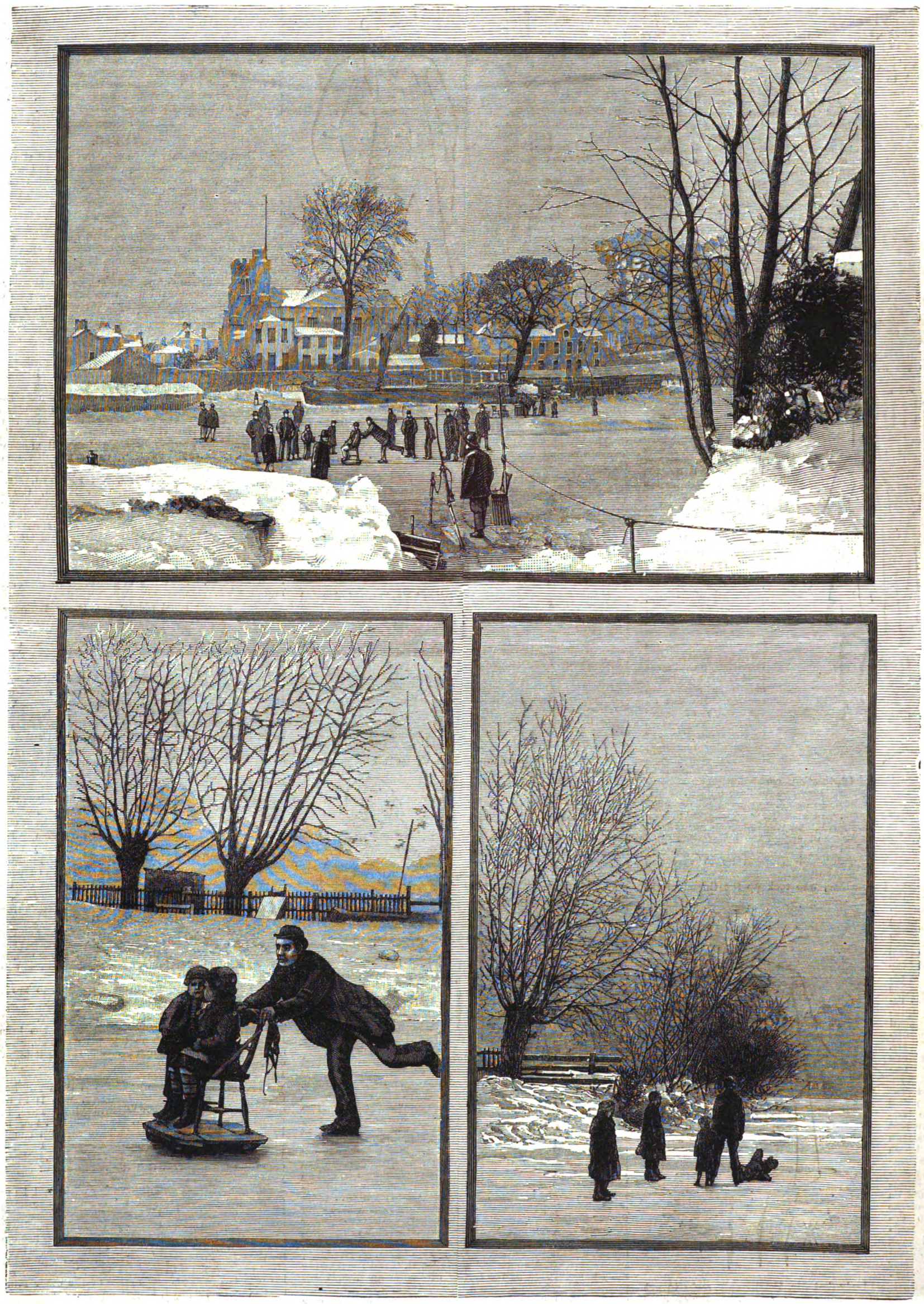
Many important and interesting works will be performed during the season—several for the first time here—special interest attaching to the production of Berlioz's dramatic symphony (with vocal solos and choruses), entitled "Roméo et Juliette," an elaborate composition that has not been heard, in its entirety, for many years in London. This is announced for the second concert, on March 10. At the first of the series, Herr Scharwenka will perform a new pianoforte concerto of his own composition. The dates of the other four concerts are: March 24, April 7, May 12 and 26.

At a meeting of the Reading Town Council held on Monday to receive the report of a committee appointed to consider the offer of the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its show for 1882 in that town, it was stated that subscriptions to the amount of £4000 had been promised, and there would be no difficulty in finding an additional £1000, which would be all that would be required to comply with the society's requirements. An excellent site for holding the show had been found.

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SCENES ON THE FROZEN THAMES.

(FROM INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. J. THOMSON.)—SEE PAGE 136.

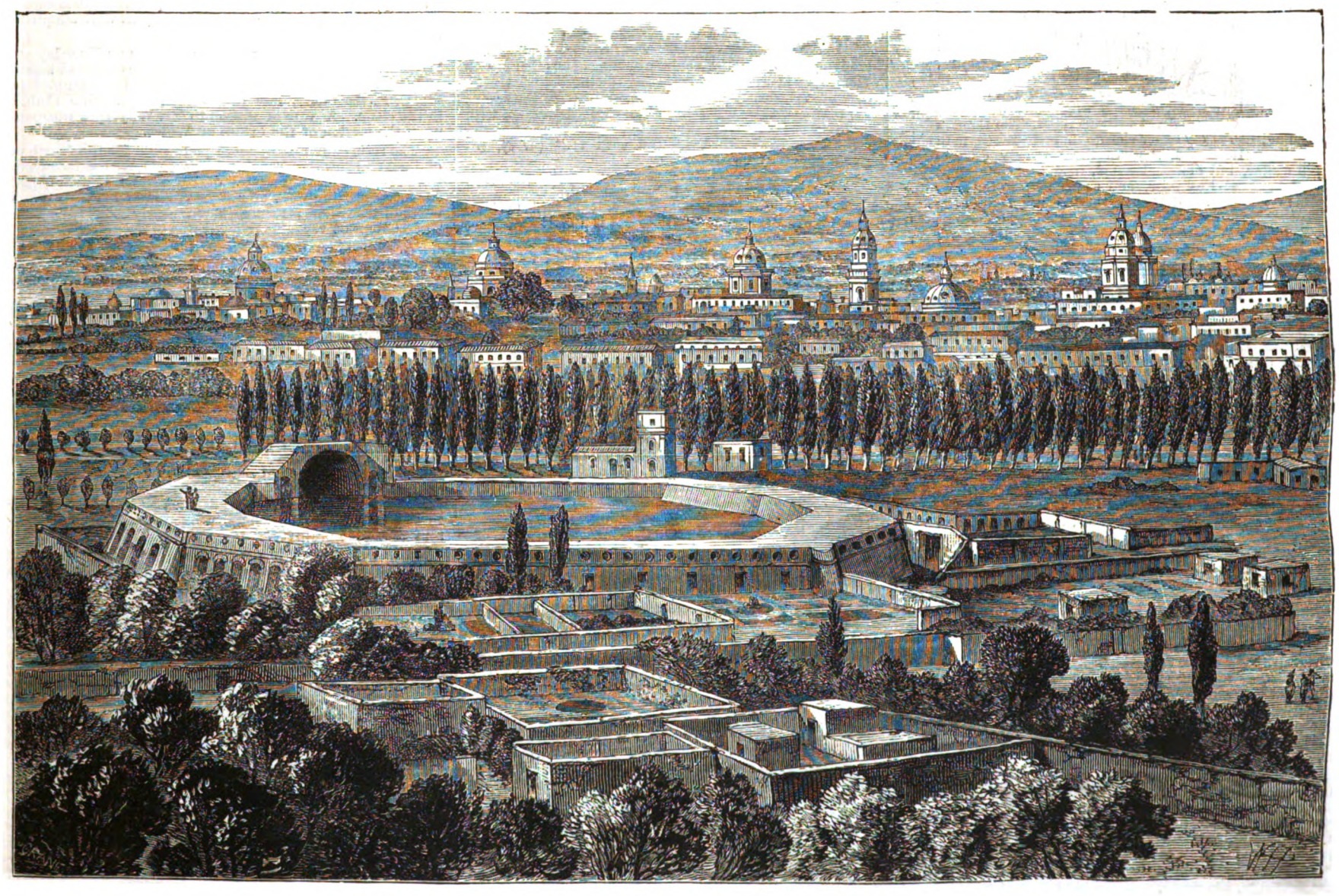


AN EXTEMPORISED SLEDGE. AT TWICKENHAM. NEAR TEDDINGTON.

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IRISH-STEW DINNER TO THE POOR AT THE CONDER-STREET MISSION-HALL, LIMEHOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA: LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF PERU, CAPTURED BY THE CHILIAN ARMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

"BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE."

"Disturbed Ireland," of which we unhappily hear too much in these days, finds in Mr. O'Kelly's drawing an Illustration of one painful but needful consequence of giving ear to her seditious Fenian and agrarian intriguers, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, against the principles of loyalty and social honesty, and to the ruin of those misguided dupes who are tempted to acts of violence and outrage. The appearance of one of these, a simple-looking youth, "before the Magistrate," in custody of the armed Royal Irish Constabulary, to answer some charge, of which he may or may not be able to clear himself, is the subject of our Engraving. The magistrate, who is not exactly of the class of our English country squires, but a stipendiary official, and probably either a lawyer, or a retired military or naval officer, has a direct and business-like manner of dealing with the case, and will not shilly-shally about it, but will commit this young man for trial, if there be any substantial evidence forthcoming. The mother, grandmother, and sisters of the prisoner, though little of their sorrowful faces can here be seen, express by their several attitudes the grief and fear that his perilous situation has excited in their breasts. It is a very sad affair, and we are very sorry to know that many such cases have recently occurred in Ireland, and it is but too likely that there will be many more, during the present year.

THE FROZEN THAMES AT TWICKENHAM.

Our Illustrations of the scenes during the late hard frost on the Thames at Teddington and Twickenham are from the photographs taken by Mr. J. Thomson's instantaneous process just before the ice broke up. There was no sign of the coming thaw; the thermometer stood at about 25 deg. Fahrenheit, and the ice was thick enough to form a safe highway for ordinary traffic. The Sleighing Club, had they been so disposed, might have made their way in comfort and safety across from the old church to Eel Pie Island.

The first Illustration is a view taken from Eel Pie Island, looking across the river. A dark mark on the ice, towards the left, indicates the spot where the sheep was roasted, and the poor of the parish were regaled with a hearty meal on Saturday, the 22nd ult.

The second of these views gives the wintry aspect of the river, looking up the reach towards "Pope's Villa." The third represents an extemporised sleigh, contrived by a man who had been thrown out of work by the frost. This simple device supplied at once a healthful recreation for the young folk of Twickenham, and temporary, not unprofitable, occupation for its owner.

The process used by Mr. J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., is so rapid, that it becomes possible to photograph thereby almost any scene one pleases. There is also this advantage, that the negative can be taken of the size needed, and placed in a customer's hands the same day on which they are taken. No second negative is required; and the result is fine.

THE IRISH-STEW DINNER AT LIMEHOUSE.

The London Cottage Mission, at its Mission Hall in Conder-street, Limehouse, has provided an abundant and comfortable repast on Wednesdays for hundreds of poor hungry persons, mostly women and children, during the late severe wintry weather. Nearly a thousand sufferers from cold and want assembled before the doors. About two hundred guests could find room, at one time, along the two long tables, with seats at each side, which are shown in our Illustration. Mr. Walter Austin, the founder and honorary director of the Mission, superintended the administration of its seasonable bounty. Miss Napton, the Lady Superintendent, with a numerous staff of assistants, caused the plates, dishes, and basins, the pots and pans, or the jugs, brought by the multitude of guests, to be rapidly filled; and hunger soon emptied them of the rich, hot, Irish stew, till the Mission had exhausted its store for the day. It was painful to acknowledge this limitation to its hospitality, on one of the hardest and bitterest days we have endured, in the recent prolonged visitation of frost and snow and chilling north-east wind. Hundreds of needy applicants were that day sent away from Conder-street without relief. The London Cottage Mission, like many other charitable institutions, is in want of funds. It not only gives these weekly dinners through the winter, but distributes fuel, food, and clothing at the homes of the East-End poor, and sends help to the sick, or to mothers lying-in. Religious services are held in the hall, and there is a reading-room. Subscriptions or donations are received by Mr. Walter Austin, 44, Finsbury-pavement; or by Miss Napton, 304, Burdett-road, Limehouse.

LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF PERU.

The fierce war that has been raging on the western shore of South America, during two or three years past, between the rival Spanish-American Republics of Chili and Peru, must now be near its end. The recent capture of Lima by the Chilian army leaves the result no longer doubtful. We present a view of that city, which is close to the seaport of Callao, and connected with it by a short railway. Lima was founded in 1535, on the banks of the river Rimac, which is crossed by a series of bridges, several of considerable beauty. The city proper occupies the south bank; on the north lies the suburb of San Lazaro, noted for its pleasant walks between double rows of magnificent trees. The streets of the city, which is surrounded by brick fortifications of no great strength, are narrow, crossing each other at right angles, thus dividing the ground into 200 square blocks of buildings. The houses, from the necessity of providing against frequent earthquakes, are mostly low, and built of yielding materials. One peculiarity is the absence of windows looking into the streets. All the better class of houses look upon large interior courtyards, often ornamented with frescoes. As in all cities built under the Spanish régime in South America, the principal point is the Plaza Mayor, or great square, on one side of which stands the Cathedral. Each side of the square measures 170 yards. The cathedral is a stone building some 300 ft. long and 180 wide, under the great altar of which lie the remains of Pizarro. Among other buildings of note may be mentioned the former palace of the Archbishops, lately used as a hall for the meeting of the Legislative Body and the palace of the Spanish Viceroys.

On the recommendation of the Field Marshal commanding-in-Chief, the silver medallion of the Royal Humane Society has been voted to Lieutenant Francis M. Aitken, of the 93rd Highlanders, Lieutenant Alfred H. Middleton, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles R. Orde, of the Rifle Brigade, for acts of gallantry. On the recommendation of the Duke of Edinburgh, the society's medal has also been awarded to Peter Flynn.

WEATHER-LORE OF THE SUN.

As few subjects possess a wider interest than the weather, it is not surprising that from the earliest period various proverbs embodying superstitious fancies should have been associated with it, not to mention the manifold prognostics that have been drawn from the phenomena of nature. Thus, not only has each country its own popular lore for forecasting the weather, but, as in our own country, this oftentimes varies in different localities, some counties possessing pieces of weather-wisdom peculiar to themselves. As it is not, perhaps, known to most of our readers how extensive and curious are these items of weather-wisdom, it is proposed during the present year to give, from month to month, a brief outline of them as gathered, for instance, from the sun, moon, stars, clouds, winds, flowers, and animals. Commencing, then, with the Sun, we find that from time immemorial indications of the coming weather have been foretold from its various aspects. Thus, Virgil, in his first Georgic (438) alludes to these—

> Above the rest the Sun, who never lies,
> Foretells the change of weather in the skies;
> For if he rise unwilling to his race,
> Clouds on his brow, and spots upon his face;
> Or if through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
> Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
> Suspect a drizzling day and southern rain,
> Fatal to fruits, and flocks, and promised grain.

Amongst most nations the Sun's redness on rising or setting has been regarded as ominous, and furnished materials for various proverbs. One old English adage informs us that—

> If red the sun begins his race
> Be sure that rain will fall apace;

a notion referred to by Christ in St. Matthew's Gospel (xvi. 2, 3): "When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowring." It may be remembered, too, how graphically Shakspeare speaks of this popular rule in his "Venus and Adonis:"—

> Like a red morn, that ever yet betokened
> Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field;
> Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
> Gusts and foul flaws to herdmen and to herds.

And the familiar rhyme tells us how

> Sky red in the morning
> Is a sailor's warning.

Referring to Continental observations, we are told in Milan that "if the morn be red, rain is at hand;" and, again, "if the sky be red when the morning star is shining, there will be rain during the week." As is well known, however, a red sunset is just as propitious as the former is unlucky;—"a red sky at night being a shepherd's delight;" and, according to a saying formerly very current in this country,

> The evening red, morning grey,
> Is a sign of a fair day.

Indeed, there are numerous proverbs on this subject, all to the same purpose; a Scotch one being as follows:—

> The evening red and the morning grey,
> Is the sign of a bright and cheery day;
> The evening grey and the morning red
> Put on your hat or you'll wet your head.

In Italy it is commonly said that "a red evening and a grey morning set the pilgrim a-walking;" and at Malta, "a red sunset says, get your horse ready." In Bohemia, however, the rule is reversed, a red sunrise being thought to betoken a fine day; a red sunset, wet weather.

A general mist before the sun rises is generally considered to presage fair weather, and, according to a popular proverb,

> A high dawn indicates wind,
> A low dawn indicates fair weather;

which Fitzroy explains thus:—"A high dawn is when the first indications of daylight are seen over a bank of clouds; a low dawn is when the day breaks on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being very low down." An ancient piece of weather lore informs us that if the rising sun be encompassed with a circle of white clouds which equally fly away it is a sign of fine weather—whereas Virgil tells us that a gloomy sunrise is inauspicious:—

> If Aurora with half open eyes,
> And a pale sickly cheek salutes the skies,
> How shall the vine with tender leaves defend
> Her teeming clusters when the storms descend.

There is a prevalent notion that if a change of weather occurs about the time when the sun is crossing the meridian it will be for twelve hours at least. The proverbs relating to the sunset are even, perhaps, more numerous than those associated with sunrise, every aspect being supposed to denote the coming weather. Thus Shakspeare, in "Richard II." (ii. 4), referring to a popular belief, tells how

> The sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
> Witnessing storms to come, woe and unrest.

And when, too, it sets like a ball of fire, it is said to have "water in its eye." Again, a pale sunset is a bad sign, if we may believe the rhyme—

> If the Sun goes pale to bed,
> 'Twill rain to-morrow, it is said.

A hazy sunset, too, is equally unsatisfactory, for we are told that "when the air is hazy, so that the solar light fades gradually, and looks white, rain will most certainly follow." When, however, at the time of sunset there is a clear sky, it is said to indicate calm weather:—

> When the Sun sets bright and clear
> An easterly wind you need not fear.

But if, on the other hand, the sky is covered with fleecy clouds, it is an indication of wind:—

> When the sun sets in a bank
> A westerly wind we shall not lack.

A golden sunset is generally regarded as one of the most favourable tokens of fine weather, in allusion to which Shakspeare, in his "Richard III.," says:—

> The weary sun hath made a golden set,
> And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
> Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

But when the sun at setting casts a lurid red light on the sky as far as the zenith, it is said to be an infallible sign of storms and gales of wind. Once more, the streaks of light occasionally seen when the sun shines through broken clouds are, according to an old superstitious fancy, believed to be pipes reaching into the sea, the water, it is supposed, being drawn up through them into the clouds, ready at any moment to be discharged upon the earth in the shape of rain. With this may be compared a similar idea given by Virgil (Georgic I. 380), "et bibit ingens arcus." This superstition, however, is curious, containing, as it does, some vestiges of truth. Although, as has been pointed out, the streaks of sunshine are no actual pipes, yet they are at any rate visible signs of the sun's action, which, by evaporating the waters, provide a store of vapour to be converted into rain. A species of rainbow, without either pillar or arch, having only a base, is known by sailors as the "sun-dog," and is considered indicative of windy, squally weather. In some parts of Sussex the light, fleecy clouds that encircle the sun in windy weather are called "foxy sun-clouds," being supposed to presage changeable and treacherous weather, a notion embodied in the following couplet:—

> Mackerel sky, mackerel sky,
> Never long wet, and never long dry.

HOME NEWS.

In all probability the University boat-race will be rowed on Saturday, April 9.

Mrs. Herbert Williams has given £500 to the funds of the Dorset County Hospital, in memory of her late husband.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the Channel Tunnel borings at Abbott's Cliff, Dover.

Ridley Hall, Cambridge, a building intended for students training for parochial work, was opened yesterday week.

The order for sending out Mrs. Decbee and six lady nurses to the Transvaal has, it is stated, been cancelled.

Sir C. Whetham has been elected, by a large majority, chairman of the Police Committee of the Corporation.

The Deanery of Argyle and the Isles has been conferred on the Rev. A. C. Haldane, Incumbent of Ballachulish.

Mr. Henry Griffith has been elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

Magnificent displays of the aurora borealis were witnessed on Monday evening at several places in England.

His Excellency the French Ambassador will preside at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary, next Saturday, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual general meeting of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the office, 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John Langton, F.R.C.S., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, a member of the Board of Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been unanimously elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A grand military assault at arms by the gymnastic staff of the Aldershott Gymnasium, in aid of the Afghan War Relief Fund, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished audience numbering 8000.

Mr. Ernest Edward Blake, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Crown Agent for the Colonies, in conjunction with Mr. William Charles Sargeaunt, C.M.G., and Mr. Montagu Frederick Ommanney.

The Mersey Dock Board have agreed to sell to the Midland Railway Company 63,000 square yards of land, situate near the new Docks at the north end of Liverpool, for £350,000. The company intend to devote the land to goods traffic purposes.

The annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday. Last year the income of these schools, where 220 orphan children are maintained, clothed, and educated, fell short of the expenditure by £800.

An Order in Council was published in Dublin on Monday night stating that, in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in certain parts of England, the importation of animals from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited from Feb. 1 to 28 inclusive.

Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. Bompas, Q.C., and Mr. A. W. Simpson, Recorder of Scarborough, have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Lord Justice Thesiger and Mr. Freeling, and the elevation to the bench of Mr. Williams.

Last Saturday the Judge of the Cambridge County Court appointed a receiver to the estate of the Earl of Hardwicke, under a petition for liquidation. The liabilities are £240,000, but the greater part of this is owing to secured creditors. The value of the assets has not yet been ascertained.

Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart., was elected president, in the place of Mr. Edmund Wright, and Mr. G. D. Harrison, Mayor of Welshpool, vice-president, at the general meeting of the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society, held at Shrewsbury last Saturday.

Sir Bartle Frere read a paper on Tuesday night before the members of the Society of Arts on the resources of South Africa. He described the extent of the mineral wealth which existed, and the fruitful nature of the agricultural districts, concluding by recommending the colony as well adapted for emigrants.

Mr. Edward Whymper gave an address on Tuesday at the Royal Institution, descriptive of his ascents of the Chimborazo and Cotopaxi at the end of 1879 and the beginning of 1880. Mr. C. E. Matthews, late president of the Alpine Club, was in the chair. A vote of thanks to Mr. Whymper was passed, upon the motion of the Prince of Wales.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of January show that 53,519 indoor and 47,538 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 101,057, as against 98,285 in the corresponding week of last year, and 84,144 in 1879. The north district alone is responsible for nearly 2000 of the increase The number of vagrants relieved was 571.

A suggestion to establish a Chamber of Commerce for London was brought, on the Lord Mayor's invitation, before the consideration of a number of the leading bankers and merchants at the Mansion House yesterday week. The proceedings were private, and the proposal, it is understood, will be the subject of a more extended conference.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth on Monday for Sydney, New South Wales, the ship Blairgowrie, 1550 tons, Captain Samuel Park, with 353 emigrants, of whom 150 are English, 22 Scotch, 171 Irish, and 10 foreigners. The Blairgowrie is owned by Messrs. Thompson and Gray, of Glasgow, and chartered by Messrs. F. Green and Co., of London.

Mr. John Pender, M.P., in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, on Thursday mentioned that £10,000 had been spent in picking up one of their cables at a depth of 2000 fathoms, which had been ten years in the water. The establishment of the fact that it was possible to raise a cable from such a depth gave an additional value to all telegraphic property.

Mr. C. H. Parkes, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Eastern Railway, said that, in order to continue their good relations with their employés, the company offered to contribute a larger sum towards the Accident Allowance Fund than formerly, at the same time giving the men liberty to withdraw from the fund and come under the Employers' Liability Act; but out of 13,000 belonging to the fund only five withdrew.

One of the speakers at a recent Land League meeting proposed to Boycott England. He suggested that Mr. Parnell should give the word of order to Irishmen not to wear a hat or shoe made in England, not to drink a cup of tea coming from England, and not to sweeten a cup of tea with sugar coming from Glasgow; and he was sure such an order would be obeyed. But what if England should Boycott Ireland?

Two years ago Sir Henry Havelock was left a valuable estate, now yielding ten thousand pounds a year, on condition that he assumed the testator's name of Allan; but he was not to enjoy the estate until his children had attained their majority, the income in the meantime to accumulate. Sir Henry appealed to the Chancery Division for an allowance from the estate to enable him to educate his sons in a manner to qualify them for their future positions; and Vice Chancellor Malins on Saturday last granted him two thousand seven hundred pounds a year.

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ELECTION ITEMS.

Mr. J. McLaren, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, has at length obtained a seat in Parliament. After being defeated at Wigton and Berwick, he was on Thursday week elected, by a majority of 7450 over M. J. E. Jenkins, for the seat vacated by his father, Mr. D. McLaren, in the representation of Edinburgh. The numbers were—the Lord Advocate, 11,390; Mr. Jenkins, 3940. At the general election in April last Mr. Duncan McLaren, the late member, polled 17,807 votes.

Mr. John Edward Redmond, an advanced Home Ruler and member of the Land League, was returned on Monday for New Ross, without opposition, as successor to Mr. J. Foley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The report of the Canterbury Election Commissioners has been issued. They are of opinion that the constituency is not now, as a whole, corrupt. Out of about three thousand voters, perhaps five or six hundred are at all times accessible to bribery.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at Knaresborough report that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at the election of 1880; that certain persons, whose names are mentioned in the schedule, were guilty of corrupt practices at the same election; that neither Mr. Wood nor Sir H. M. Thompson was guilty of corrupt practices; and that such practices did not extensively prevail at the election of 1874.

The Town Clerk of Preston, at a meeting of the Town Council last week, said that the statement that at the last Parliamentary election there were 3582 voters in the borough who could not write their names was a clerical error. The number should have been 582 only.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following calls to the Bar are announced:—

At the Middle Temple—Percy Petten Easton, M.A., George Paris Bradshawe, M.D., Edward Bushnell Chambers, M.A., John George Cox, Arthur Gwynne James, LL.B., Robert Colin Ringrose, M.A., Albert William Chaster, LL.B., Bernard Batigan Hackney, William Thomas Raymond, Alfred V. Lucie Smith, Nathaniel Joseph Highmore, William Redhead, Edmund Barker, Simon John Fraser Macleod, LL.B, Clarendon Golding Hyde, Archibald Nugent Robertson.

At Gray's Inn—William Henry Upjohn, LL.B., Charles Augustus Vansittart Conybeare, B.A., Edward Robinson, William Elliott Lewis, and Frederick William Batchelor, B.A.

The Portrait of the late Mr. Sothern, which we have engraved for this week's publication, is a photograph of the series called "Houseworth's Celebrities," issued by Mr. Houseworth, of San Francisco. The photograph of Mr. Sothern as "Lord Dundreary" is one by Mr. Bassano, of Regent-street, and that of the same actor, as "Brother Sam," is by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Belfast.

At the Royal Asiatic Society, on Monday week, Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair, Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist late in Afghanistan, read a paper, "On the identification of Nagarahara, in connection with the travels of Hiouen-Thsang at the beginning of the seventh century." Jellalabad is the modern city, and belongs only to the Musselman rule; but in the Buddhist time, when Hiouen-Thsang and Fah-Hian, the Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims, visited the valley, Nagarahara was existing, and is partly described by them. Mr. Simpson's identification places the site at the junction of the Surkh-ab with the Cabul river, about four miles from the present Jellalabad, where a rock, covered with Buddhist remains, is known to the natives as the "Bala Hissar" or Acropolis of an old non-Mussulman city.

The Metropolitan Board having been memoralised to take steps to prevent the inundations which frequently occur at Lewisham and Lee, the subject was submitted to the consideration of a committee, and the board directed plans to be prepared for further protecting the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments from overflow at high tides.

In the long experience of the National Life-Boat Institution the services of its life-boats during the recent storms appear to be unexampled for bravery, exposure, and determination. The rescued shipwrecked crews on those disastrous occasions form a long list. At some of these rescues the boats' crews were out consecutively, in raging seas and intense cold, twenty and thirty hours at a time, and sometimes a few hours after reaching the shore the life-boatmen have proceeded again and again in reply to signals of distress from endangered ships.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital (free), Brompton, was held on the 2nd inst. From the thirtieth annual report of the executive it appears that the hospital is steadily advancing in usefulness, and that during the year there had been an increase of funds. After careful deliberation it has been decided to enlarge the hospital, so as enable a much larger number of patients to be received. Last year 1028 new patients were received, 339 being in and 689 out patients.

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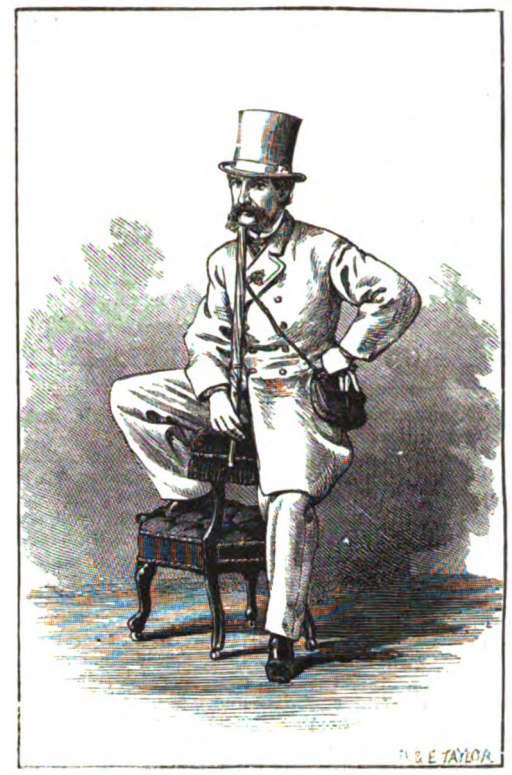
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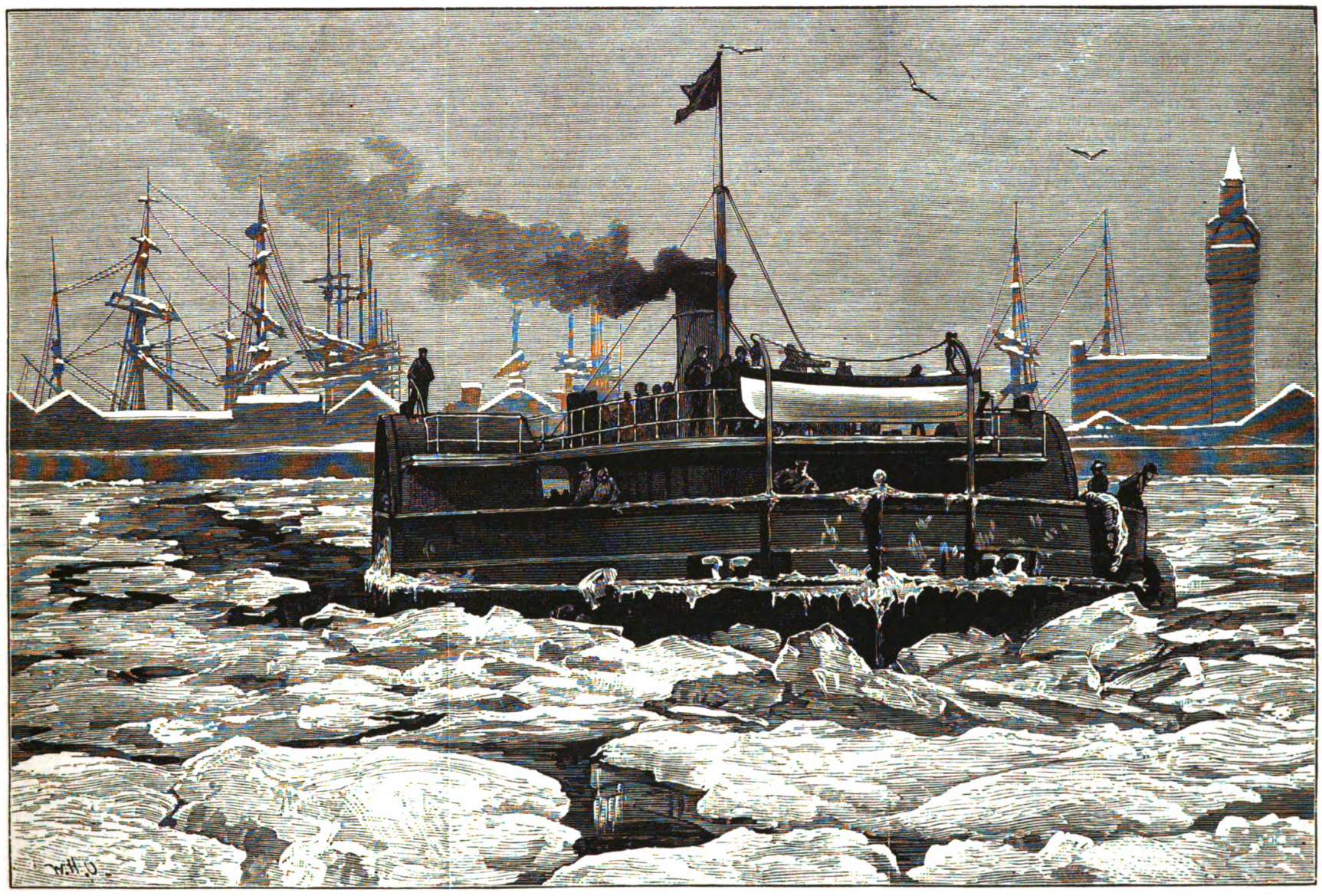
MR. SOTHERN AS LORD DUNDREARY.



THE LATE MR. E. A. SOTHERN.



MR. SOTHERN AS BROTHER SAM.



LIVERPOOL DURING THE FROST: DIFFICULTIES OF THE MERSEY FERRY TRAFFIC.—SEE PAGE 138.

THE LATE MR. SOTHERN.

It is a great mistake, and, moreover, it is a cruel injustice to the memory of a most accomplished and versatile comedian, to assume that the lamented Mr. Edward Askew Sothern was what is called, in the technology of the stage, a "one-part actor." He could, indeed, play many parts to admiration; and he must have sustained a large number of varied characters during a career of unflagging industry, but of comparative obscurity, which extended over at least ten years; since, born at Liverpool about 1829, he went in 1851 to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss; and it was not until 1862 that he took the town by storm as Lord Dundreary, in the late Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin." He had already played Dundreary in the States more than eleven hundred times. I have seen it stated in more than one well-informed quarter that the acceptance of Sothern by the audience at the Haymarket was at the outset dubious and slow, and that for some weeks he played Dundreary to almost empty benches. If such be the case, he must have vaulted into popularity with extreme suddenness. At the period named the writer of these lines, overwhelmed as he was by journalistic and literary labours, scarcely ever entered the doors of a theatre; and he remembers being actually forced by a lady of his acquaintance, for whose critical faculty he entertained the highest respect, to go to the Haymarket to see Sothern, who, as she put it, had literally taken the town by storm. And he remembers in that same year having written in a magazine which he was then conducting, called *Temple Bar*, under the title of "A Remarkable Dramatic Performance," a lengthy essay on the genius of Sothern, which the writer assumed at the time to have been generally recognised. On the whole, perhaps, Sothern did not find the public acclaim come to him more slowly than it had come to Robson, who had played for months and months at the Grecian Theatre, unnoticed by the press and uncared for by the general public, before he, too, "took the town by storm" in the "Yellow Dwarf" and "Medea," and a score more characters, humorous and serious, at the Olympic.

Sothern was not only inimitable as Dundreary and unapproachably characteristic in "Brother Sam" (which, an adaptation, I think, by John Oxenford, of some German play, further fitted to the stage by Buckstone, was not a good play, and a slightly repulsive one); but, in addition to the two characters in which the artist has delineated him, he was surpassingly excellent in "David Garrick." His performance in "Home," an adaptation of the French "Aventurière," was likewise most excellent; and he appeared at intervals in a whole round of farce characters, all marked by the sparkle of his uncontrollable fun. "The Crushed Tragedian" was scarcely a brilliant success in England, owing to the simple fact that the Tragedian himself was a very lifelike caricature of one Mr. George Jones, an eccentric Anglo-American, the father of the distinguished *tragédienne* Miss Avonia Jones, and who, for some occult reason, had

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chosen to assume the style and title of "The Count Joannes." He was always bringing actions against people, and vainly endeavouring to gain popularity in high tragedy parts; and altogether he figured for many years, more or less conspicuously, in the minor Bohemia of New York City. To the British public Sothern's simulacrum of the Count Joannes (he died in great poverty about a year ago) presented no kind of purport nor significance. It was acknowledged to be very clever; but few people were able even dimly to understand what it meant.

I repeat that the excellent actor, brilliant wit, courteous gentleman, and charitable and kindly man who has been taken from us so sadly and so prematurely had many arrows in his well-furnished quiver, in addition to the character of Dundreary. But the public of two worlds decreed that in Dundreary Sothern should be almost exclusively "Lord of the Silver Bow." The Bow is unstrung now, and its sheen is gone; and the Arrows lie around all pointless and unfeathered, not to go home to our hearts, any more. G. A. S.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL AT LIVERPOOL.

The entertainment given on Thursday night last week, in the Townhall of Liverpool, by the Mayor, Mr. W. B. Forwood, and the Mayoress, Mrs. W. B. Forwood, has afforded subjects for an amusing variety of figure Sketches, which fill two pages of this publication. Fancy-dress balls have taken place there, as well as in St. George's Hall, upon several former occasions under the Mayoralty of Sir A. B. Walker, of Lieutenant-Colonel Steble, of Mr. A. B. Forwood, in 1878, and of Mr. J. B. Royden, in 1879. The Townhall, though built at the beginning of this century, is a civic mansion of splendid apartments, worthy of the present position of Liverpool. Below the Mayor's state-rooms, in the "crypt" or vaulted passage to the Council Chamber, special decorations were required, which were contrived and executed by Mr. Gilbert Winter Moss and Mr. Kidson. They hung the walls of this passage with the richest satin embroidery of Japanese and Oriental patterns, suspended corresponding banners from the roof, with a carved Chinese lamp, and ranged a fine collection of enamel dishes and vases along the sides, with about two thousand camellias, while the floor was covered with a Persian carpet. The adjacent corridors were decorated with shrubs and greenhouse flowers. On this lower floor, in the Council Chamber and another room, supper was provided by Mr. Eberle. At the head of the grand staircase, in the principal reception-room, the company arriving, to the number of one thousand ladies and gentlemen, were received during an hour and a half by the Mayor and Mayoress, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Lathom, with Lady Maud Wilbraham, Lady Claud John Hamilton, and Lord Charles Beresford. The Mayor wore his customary Court dress; the Mayoress was attired as the Queen of Palmyra, in an antique dress of sky-blue satin, with velvet train, trimmed with ermine and silver embroidery; she wore a tiara and silver-spangled veil, silver armlets, and jewellery of pearls, diamonds, and sapphires. Lady Claud John Hamilton appeared as "Dresden China," the Countess of Lathom as Queen Catherine Howard, and Lady Maud Wilbraham as Rowena. The dancing took place in the large ball-room, where a raised dais was put up for the Mayor and Mayoress; also in a smaller ball-room, and in the dining-room. The music for dancing was furnished by Streather's band; the police band had played while the company entered the Townhall.

Among the costumes worn by such a multitude, which represented many notable characters of history, poetry, and romance, the national dresses of many ancient and modern peoples, and the fashions of many different periods, we only mention a few that were much remarked. Mr. Harold King and Mr. E. T. Gardener formed a pair as "the Cheeryble Brothers," from "Nicholas Nickleby;" the reputed originals of that amiable pair having been well-known Manchester men. Mr. C. Langton wore a portentous old-fashioned French walking-dress, as "David Sichel, avocat;" while Mr. H. Stolterfoht appeared as an American merchant; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, a Zouave Captain; Mr. Walter Gladstone, a Montenegrin; Mr. J. Cunningham, Sir Walter Raleigh, the first importer of potatoes and tobacco; Mr. C. Cream, "Bluebeard;" Mr. Alderman Samuelson, "Friar Tuck;" and Mr. E. Mawdsley, "Captain Absolute." Lord Lathom wore the uniform of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Charles Beresford, that of a seaman of the Royal Navy. The costumes of many of the ladies were extremely tasteful and pretty; a "sweet girl graduate," a vivandière, a Buy-a-broom girl, a Neapolitan fishwoman, contrasted with "My Great-Grandmother," in old-fashioned English full dress; or with "Olivette," from a recent stage performance; or with the impersonation of "Lawn Tennis." The stewards of the ball were Messrs. G. W. Moss, A. Earle, Dudley Ryder, R. Kellock, A. B. Forwood, T. B. Forwood, jun., F. G. Prange, J. Edwards Moss, Vincent Hall, T. B. Royden, J. G. Livingston, Corbet Lowe, R. E. Graves, T. E. Taylor, and Ernest Inman. The entertainment was kept up from nine o'clock till three in the morning. It was, altogether, a complete success.

LIVERPOOL DURING THE FROST.

Several of the Sketches presented this week show the unusual scenes that were to be observed at Liverpool, during some days of the late severe frost. Immense quantities of floating ice were brought down the river Mersey by the ebb of the high spring tides. The Birkenhead ferry steam-boats, though of considerable size and power, had much difficulty, at times, in crossing the river; while the Rock Ferry and Tranmere service was more than once stopped. Vast numbers of sea-gulls were forced by want of food to come up the estuary and the river; and would tamely or boldly accept pieces of bread or biscuit thrown to them from the steam-boats or from the Liverpool landing-stage. The work of clearing the snow, as well from that place as from the quays and wharves of the docks, gave frequent employment to a number of labourers; but the business of the port was so interrupted as to occasion much distress. Mr. Simpson, the well-known proprietor of the refreshment-room at the Landing Stage, made an effort to get relief for the poor by setting out his customary "bowl," with a placard requesting all passengers to give what they could spare for that kindly purpose. Besides this bowl for the collection of pence or silver, he provided another, to hold crumbs and scraps of food, which he dispensed to "the poor birds;" so that the bipeds, feathered as well as unfeathered, of the Liverpool and Cheshire shores, came in for a share of this popular bounty. In the streets of the town, as of other cities and towns, some temporary obstruction to traffic was caused by the heavy snowfall. A very curious freak of the frost, in the display of icicles which nature produced in a back yard of 53, Lord-street, forms the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. The house was being pulled down by builders' labourers; so that by looking through an opening of the back wall of the shop, into the yard behind, there was a good view of this extraordinary spectacle. The festoons and pendants of ice, with one perfect arch of ice, were like a scene in a Christmas pantomime. An enterprising speculator rented this show for a few days, charging threepence to see it, and made a handsome sum of money.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

In our preceding articles we followed the ebb and flow of the two great tides of art in Italy and the Netherlands, and, speaking generally, the course of these main streams have been widely asunder. In coming to the English school, we find no such uniformity and consistency—no steady onward flow since it welled into light, or, rather, burst into life, like a mountain torrent, in the days of Hogarth and Reynolds and Gainsborough. Even the degree of consentaneous advance that obtained near the fountain-head was soon disunited, and in the result no school has branched into so many channels, the produots of no other have been so various, or perhaps so interesting for their individuality, yet so disappointing as a whole—so kaleidoscopic and therefore so fragmentary.

There can be no doubt that our early, and must we not add our best, masters were more studious of their great Continental predecessors, and owned more allegiance to tradition. The germ of a good deal that was done by Hogarth will be found in Dutch genre and "conversation pieces." There is considerable affinity between "The Lady's Last Stake" (55), by that able painter and great satirist, and one or two works by Jan Steen here. As for the subject of this picture, we need scarcely say *autre temps, autre mœurs;* but the moral to be drawn from the vice of gambling would have had more point—and, indeed, we might almost have expected so much from Hogarth—had the tempter been an older and less well-favoured man. The obligations of Reynolds to Titian and Rembrandt are too obvious and well known to require mention; equally so are Gainsborough's passionate admiration and emulation of Vandyke—to which, indeed, he bore testimony on his death-bed; the Norwich school owes some at least of its excellence to emulation of Dutch models; and did not Turner compete successively with the great Italian and Dutch landscapists before he formed his own style—from which he was too soon to fall almost to the level of the scene-painter.

Sir Joshua Reynolds is nobly represented by works of his mature time, in which his defective education as a draughtsman, and the neglect of detail consequent upon the pressure of fashionable favour, are forgotten before their splendour of colour and potency of effect, and in which are shown to the full that marvellously subtle and sympathetic perception of what are his sitters' most characteristic gestures, expressions, and traits which qualified him as the happiest painter of children art has known. There are several of his groups of children, or with children, all of them delightful; the pretty pair, Master Angerstein and his Sister (30); the magnificent group, in the Great Room, of the children of the first Lord Melbourne, and its pendant of Lady Melbourne, with her little son throwing himself round her neck for a kiss. In this faculty of seizing the fleeting charm of a momentary action Sir Joshua is supreme; each new work of his is a surprise; and he completely escapes the stiffness and formality in portraiture from which none of the Continental masters—not even Titian and Velasquez, Rubens and Vandyke—are entirely, or at least always, free. There is another daring instance of this faculty in the male group of Lord Sydney and Colonel Acland shooting red-deer (181), the former characteristically bent forward at the moment of drawing his arrow to the head. The so-called "Nymph and Pan" (35)—the former, lying nearly nude, listening coyly to an equally bashful swain—presents, in its gaping cracks, melancholy testimony to Reynolds's experiments with bitumen and other untrustworthy colours and materials. Yet, notwithstanding the tesselated surface, what a Titianesque fulness and richness is here! Judged, however, by the highest standard of style and form, this essay in classical idealism falls short of what might be desired: neither the face of the nymph, despite its fascinating girlish beauty, nor her form, are classical in type or feeling.

Gainsborough—the airy, the graceful, the versatile—is likewise represented at his best, as well as but indifferently. The art of Gainsborough is decidedly less solid, robust, and masculine than that of Reynolds; he consequently rarely shines in male portraiture. This tame, weakling, limp, three-quarter-length of Pitt (47) can hardly be accepted as an adequate presentment of so eminent a leader of men. Pitt's features, particularly his up-turned nose, were certainly not of heroic stamp; yet the expression of the force and fire of the young chief's genius must have often transfigured that unpromising exterior; and it is the painter's first business to render the inner man. On the other hand, expression seems to be carried to excess in the killing glance of Miss Tyler's dark, glittering eyes (31), and the triumphant smile of her tightened, glistening, moist lips. Moreover, the flesh is too white; but this has probably arisen from the glazes having vanished, though this has seldom happened to the same extent, apparently, in Gainsborough's works. A far more sympathetic example of the painter is the pretty group of rustic children, "The Wood-Gatherers" (172), notwithstanding that in the brilliant, sketchy handling of the flesh the tones are here and there too dark and spotty. So intense was Gainsborough's love of the country, as well as country-folk, that he is equally at home in the fine, rich, low-toned "Landscape," numbered 50. However slight or conventional in detail, this is vastly more true in general effect, and in the poetical impression it conveys, than the toilsome productions of contemporary realists. Gainsborough's most important work, however, by far—his capo d'opera, probably, and one of the most exquisite masterpieces of female portraiture of any school—is the famous full-length of Lady Ligonier (177)—the tall, lithe figure gracefully posed beside a pedestal surmounted by a bronze statuette, her left elbow resting on the pedestal, and the raised hand supporting her chin, giving, as it were, a *point d'appui* for the fixed gaze directed steadily, but demurely, at the spectator. As in Leonardo da Vinci's female heads, there is a fascination in those delicately chiselled features, those Sibylline piercing eyes and latent smile, that, once seen, will ever after haunt the memory. The whole-length of rather common-place-looking Lord Ligonier hangs close by (171), but we need not recount the unhappy and finally broken relations of these two.

Hanging as a pendant to Lady Ligonier, and not altogether unworthily is a full-length of Mrs. Bankes, of Kingston Lacy (175), a masterpiece by Romney, the lady also draped in white and leaning against a pedestal—as though to show how nearly he could approach to Gainsborough as well as to Reynolds, both of whom he rivalled in fashionable favour, and for some time successfully. This, too, is beyond question a most charming work—sculpturesque in its monumental repose and the simplicity of its contours and treatment, and distinguished by a fine sense of beauty. Yet there is a certain routine mannerism and rather empty equality in the execution, and a slight approach to meretriciousness, which falls short of the less formal yet more chaste refinement of Gainsborough.

The remaining English pictures need not detain us long. In portraiture, the most noteworthy work is a large group, from Buckingham Palace, of the three Princesses, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, daughters of George III. (133), painted with a free and full brush by Copley. The workmanship is sound and honest portion by portion; but, viewed as a whole, we feel that the effect should be more focussed: the values are too equal throughout, and, in consequence of this want of concentration, the objects do not sufficiently detach themselves one from another; the eye finds no resting-place. Stubbs, the authority on the anatomy of the horse, shows how well he could paint that animal in the equestrian group of the Melbourne family (2). The picture will bear examination, though coming to it direct from the Dutch portrait and genre pieces in the next room. The series of small pictures by George Morland, well known from the old colour-prints after them, representing the fall of "Letitia" from innocence to depravity (14—19), is hackneyed enough in the telling of the story, and in its moral; but there is a congenial charm of old-fashioned naïveté in the painting that wins admiration. Wilkie's life-size full-length seated portrait of the shrewd-looking Earl of Kellie (176), in his robes, is one of the most powerful works in the artist's later manner that we know of, and, though loaded with bitumen, it is in perfect preservation. Among the exceptionally few works of landscape in this exhibition, there is one, "Calm on the Medway" (46), by Callcott, which cannot fail to command attention if only by its magnitude. But—partly, let us admit, on account of the subject—there is less life even than usual in this sample of Sir Augustus's big pictures—many of which, however otherwise ably carried out, lack something of animation, suggestiveness, and "go." With mention of two pictures by Turner, both of his middle time, we must close this short review. In "The Lake at Tabley" (178) liveliness is given to the scene by the craft on the water and other expedients; nevertheless the ensemble is unwontedly prosaic, and the perspective not a little "out." In "Kilgarren Castle" (173) Turner's growing habit, when this was painted, of departing widely from local fact is more apparent; a kind of grandiose character is imparted that is foreign to the scene; nay, more—although this character is in itself impressive—although one may not know one inch of or care one whit for the topography—the impression is accompanied with a sense of pictorial license so obvious in the nature and intention of its artifices, that the imagination is not better satisfied than the memory—that is to say if the conception of the possible aspect of this class of scene is not divorced from reason. For instance, the mass of shadow enveloping the slope to the left, and half the lake, is too palpably introduced to impart a vague vastness to that side, and foil the light in the centre. In short, this is not the perfect art that knows how to conceal itself—a verdict which we opine posterity will pass upon a large proportion of Turner's works.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy held yesterday week Mr. John Brett, painter, Mr. Andrew Gow, painter, and Mr. William Burges, architect, were elected Associates.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their rooms last Saturday the collection of paintings and drawings formed by the late Mr. S. Boddington, a great admirer and patron of Mr. T. Stothard, R.A. The collection produced £1671.

The Senatus of Glasgow University has been presented with a portrait of the Very Rev. Principal Caird, the esteemed head of the University, and Mrs. Caird with a replica. The portraits are the gift of subscribers belonging to all religious and political parties, and are the works of Mr. Millais, R.A. The Principal is represented in academic dress, and the likeness is very striking.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., and Mr. Woolner, R.A., who acceded to an invitation of the Rowland Hill Memorial committee to adjudicate upon the various models sent in by competing artists of a statue of Sir Rowland about to be erected at the Royal Exchange, have decided that a model, the work of Mr. E. Onslow Ford, gives the best promise; but they advise that the artist should be requested, before the commission is intrusted to him, to send in another design on a larger scale.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club, which has already done so much to foster a good taste for art and to give Suffolk artists due honour in their own county, opened its seventh annual exhibition last Monday. There are not so many large pictures as in former years, but the general quality of the works exhibited is still higher than before. Among the oil-paintings, we may notice Mr. W. D. Batley's "Study of a Priest;" several portraits by Mr. W. R. Symonds (one that of Mr. Sterling Westhorp, and two of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, the late Mayor and Mayoress); a good view of "Harwich, from Shotley Point," by Mr. J. R. Wells, and another of the same subject, by Mr. W. A. Smith; Mr. Duvall's picture of a gamekeeper, with a white pony and dog, delivering pheasants "With his Grace's Compliments;" and two or three fine pictures of horses, by the same artist; Mr. F. G. Cotman's landscape, "From Shade to Sunshine;" Mr. Lindley Nunn's "Sunrise" on the beach at Felixstowe; Mr. Moore's "Dale Hall Farm" and "Wilford Bridge;" several Cornish coast scenes, by Mr. W. T. Griffiths; Mr. Hermann Biddell's large picture of Suffolk mares and foals, called "Our Natives;" a hunting-picture by Mr. T. Smythe; and the contributions of some lady artists—"Just Out," a pretty girl in old-fashioned ball-dress, by Mrs. Vulliamy, an amateur; Mrs. Ladell's fruit and flower pieces, and others. There is a very high degree of excellence in the works executed in water-colour that are shown at this year's exhibition. Mr. S. Read sends his grand "Interior of the Cathedral of Toledo;" Mr. F. G. Cotman, a beautiful summer landscape; Mr. C. J. Smart, "The Gateway at Cairo;" Miss Lacon, some exterior views of Cathedrals; and Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Howard Gaye, Robertson, Goddard, Binyon, and others, some works of fair merit. The exhibition is, altogether, a decided success; and the honorary secretary of the Ipswich Fine-Art Club, Mr. E. Packard, jun., to whose exertions this is greatly due, may be congratulated, with the other members of the committee, upon a continued great improvement in the result of their liberal efforts.

It is stated that Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Benham Park, has agreed to hunt the Craven county for three years.—The Marquis of Londonderry has given £100, and promised a similar annual subscription, towards the purchase of a pack of hounds to hunt the western portion of Durham, Sir W. Eden having decided to give up hunting that part of the county.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday week in support of the movement for holding, at the Crystal Palace, a series of International Exhibitions illustrative of our great industries and manufactures. The first Exhibition, which is to be devoted to the woollen manufactures, will be held from June to October next. Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir W. Cole, Sir Julius Vogel, and others, spoke in support of the movement, for which success was predicted.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE TROUBADOURS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Troubadours on Thursday, Jan. 27. After noticing the scanty literature of the subject, especially the excellent work of Professor Diez, he deprecated the common erroneous notion that the Troubadours were mere itinerant sentimental minstrels, asserting that much of their poetry was religious, social, and political. Their language, the Provençal, or *langue d'oc*, was of the Romance family, derived from Latin, which prevailed in Southern France in the Middle Ages, and was more closely allied to Spanish dialects than to the *langue d'oil*, that of Northern France, which eventually became the national tongue. A melodious specimen of the *langue d'oc*, by the Père Vidal, with a metrical translation, was given. In society the Troubadours held an exceptional position. They were of all ranks and professions, including Sovereigns, such as Richard Cœur de Lion, who had a poetic contest with the Dauphin, Robert of Auvergne; and examples were mentioned of both amateurs and professional minstrels. At the Courts of Princes the Troubadours were honourably welcomed, and often rewarded liberally; but were not permanently settled, which would have been contrary to their free wandering habits of life. Their popularity was no doubt largely connected with their impassioned devotion to the fair sex; yet they were also at times stern censors of moral and political depravity. Among the illustrations Mr. Hueffer commented on a poetical treatise, called "The God of Love," by Sir Amanieu des Escas, which contains a minute account of the accomplishments expected from a well-educated young lady, and of the bad habits to be avoided. Some of the advice savours of insincerity. The refining influence of the Provençal ladies upon literature was admitted; but the popular stories respecting the "Courts of Love," in connection with the Troubadours, were asserted to be utterly fabulous, as demonstrated by Diez in 1825, in opposition to the imaginary conjectures of Raynouard, in his "Choix des Poésies Originales des Troubadours," published in 1817.

TEACHINGS OF MODERN SPECTROSCOPY.

Dr. Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 28. He defined Modern Spectroscopy to be the union of the old science of spectroscopy, the object of which was purely chemical, such as the demonstration of the existence of certain elements in any compound body, by means of its spectrum, with the recently developed ideas of molecular physics. The object of his discourse was to give an account of some of the problems which the advocates of the new spectroscopy believe it to be capable of solving. He first referred to the division of spectra into three types. Line spectra appear at the highest, and continuous spectra at the lowest, temperature; while intermediate between these are the spectra with fluted bands. The different types are due to different molecular complexity. Compound bodies give spectra of fluted bands, and when elementary bodies do the same, the molecular forces must be similar; that is, the molecule will be a compound one, though it may be a compound of one element with another of the same kind. Examples were given in which changes of spectra were accompanied by changes of density. The attempts made to deduce the spectrum of a compound body from those of its elements were next mentioned; and an account was given of a few simple cases in which the change amounted to a shifting of the whole system of vibration, either towards the red or towards the blue end of the spectrum. The hope was expressed that the changes of spectra due to temperature might be made a measure of that temperature, when all other methods fail, as in the case of the sun and the stars. It was, however, pointed out that changes in the concentration or dilution of the substance employed have the same effect as a change of temperature—a fact of considerable theoretical importance.

THE AMAZONS IN GREEK LEGEND AND LITERATURE.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art, Cambridge, gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Amazons on Saturday last, Jan. 29. In beginning, he stated that the idea and name of Amazons are of Greek invention, becoming prominent during the golden age of Cimon and Pericles, in the fifth century B.C., being regarded as a mythic foreshadowing of Hellenic greatness, the result of the victories of Marathon, Salamis, Platæa, Mycale, and the Eurymedon over the invading hosts of Persia. The time of this great enlightening of national consciousness was when epic poetry was becoming exhausted and the lyric embellishment of epic legends was beginning, together with historic compilation, dramatic vivification, and the realisations of sculpture and painting. Four Greek legends are specially conspicuous—the conflicts of the Centaurs with Herakles, Theseus, and the Lapithæ; that of the Amazons with Herakles, Theseus, and Achilles; that of the Giants with Herakles, helping the gods; and that of Eumolpus and the Thracians with Theseus and the Athenians. The Amazons, fair and terrible strangers, children of Mars, violating the sanctities of domestic life, were said to have come from the frozen north to fight on equal terms with the Greek heroes, by whom they were finally vanquished; and illustrations of the combats were shown in fine bold diagrams copied from ancient vases, one most graphically representing a Greek warrior triumphing over a prostrate Amazon. Diodorus Siculus describes a peculiar society of Amazons dwelling on the West Coast of Libya, of which some amusing details were given; but the most celebrated territories of these female warriors were in Asia Minor, and to them is attributed the foundation of Smyrna, Ephesus, the site of the temple of the virgin goddess, Artemis, Thyatira, and other cities, where their memory was long cherished. They had settlements also on the northern coasts of the Euxine. For purposes of art and literature, Professor Colvin specially commented on three famous encounters of the Amazons with Greek heroes:—1. When Herakles was sent by Eurysthenes to win and bring the girdle of the Amazonian queen Hippolyte, in which he was successful; 2. The victory of Theseus over the Amazons invading Athens to avenge his abduction of their queen Hippolyte; 3. The encounter of the Greeks with the Amazons, who came to help the Trojans, ending with the death of Penthesilea, their last queen, whose beauty, even in death, subdued the heart of the victor, Achilles. The lecture concluded with the reading of some interesting extracts, circumstantially describing this conflict, from an epic poem by Quintius Smyrnæus, most probably compiled from the works of Arctinus, Lesches, Apollonius, and other ancient writers, his phraseology being closely modelled on that of Homer.

RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his second lecture on the Blood, given on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., by referring to the discovery of the red corpuscles by Swammerdam, and the successive observations of Malpighi and Leeuwenhoek in the seventeenth century, and of Mr. Gulliver and others since. He then described the methods by which the shape, size, and number of bodies had been determined. In form, they generally resemble bi-concave disks, and appear to be homogeneous in their structure, being elastic and very slightly coloured, with a central intense shadow or nucleus. The descriptions were elucidated by diagrams and models. The methods of examination devised by Vievordt, Welcker, Gowers, Bœtticher, and other physiologists were fully explained. There appears to be no difference in the red corpuscles in males and females, nor in different races of mankind. Their number, which varies much according to the state of the health of the individual, is now readily determined by the examination of a drop of blood; and the mode adopted in medical practice was exhibited by dealing with a fresh drop of blood. The measurements of Gulliver and Welcker of the red corpuscles in the other vertebrate animals were noticed, and some peculiarities pointed out. These bodies are much the same in size in the horse and the harvest mouse, in the shrew and the giraffe. In some American amphibia, they are large enough to be visible to the naked eye. The application of the microscope, with micrometers and other appliances, to the accurate investigation of these interesting bodies is truly wonderful. Mr. G. F. Dowdeswell's paper in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, on the Appearances of the Red Blood Corpuscles of Man and other Vertebrata, was specially referred to as describing the latest researches.

Professor Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, will give a discourse on "The Distances of the Stars" on Friday evening next, the 11th inst.

THE MAGAZINES.

FIRST NOTICE.

Mr. James Payn's "A Grape from a Thorn" promises to be a constant source of amusement to the readers of the *Cornhill*. It is a thoroughly sprightly story, gay and sparkling, exciting as yet no deep sympathy, but putting us thoroughly in good humour with all the characters, even the vulgar ones, who, to say the truth, are more numerous and pronounced than would have been tolerable in a work with any high pretensions to art. "Love the Debt," a Yorkshire story, also has humour, although of a quieter sort. The writer is too prone to write about his personages, instead of letting them depict themselves. "Holiday Customs in Italy" is a very charming paper, describing these customs with spirit, and tracing them back to their roots in classical or even earlier times. "Voltaire and Shakspeare" is entertaining, but only repeats a well-known story; and a critical essay on George Eliot is poorly written, and strangely deficient in insight and sympathy.

Insight and sympathy were never wanting to the late Mr. Blackwood, and the most interesting among the contributions to the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine* records how much he did to foster the great genius we have lost. "The Private Secretary" maintains its rank as one of the brightest and cleverest novels now in course of publication. There is abundant cleverness, too, in Mr. Cox's "Protégé," a portrait, manifestly from the life, of an ill-conditioned incubus upon an Alpine expedition; and in the Highland fishing adventure "The Salmon of Clootie's Hole." Lady Martin continues her reminiscences of her great theatrical parts, Portia being the subject of the present instalment. Mr. Trollope's biography of Cicero is eulogised, and Mr. Trevelyan's biography of Fox condemned, the first with obvious personal partiality, the second with no less obvious political animosity.

The *Fortnightly Review* is dull, as a whole. Mr. Swinburne's demonstration of Tennyson's superiority to Musset, with whom he has been paralleled by rash Frenchmen, was of itself hardly called for, but affords occasion for some subtle remarks on the best points of the French poet's genius and some of the weakest of the Englishman's, to whom he nevertheless accords supreme admiration. Mr. Cliffe Leslie's account of the French economist, Léonce de Lavergne, has both human and scientific interest. The other writers—Mr. Spencer, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Webster, Mr. Brand—are highly competent to enlighten the world on their respective subjects, but the collective impression of their lucubrations is decidedly ponderous. The general heaviness is somewhat relieved by Professor Beesly, who approves of "Boycotting" in Ireland on the ground that it in a measure realises the social excommunication which Comte undisguisedly wished to inflict upon those who differed from his notions.

The *Nineteenth Century* has three contributions of great significance—the Dean of St. Paul's apology for the Ritualists, which entirely overlooks the real ground of popular distrust and dislike, their habit of seceding to the Church of Rome; Sir Bartle Frere's view of the Transvaal question, grave, statesman-like, and worthy of profound attention; and a still more remarkable paper on "The Breaking up of the Land Monopoly," by the Marquis of Blandford, pointing out with great ability the causes which are undermining established territorial arrangements, and recommending reconciliation with the spirit of the age as the surest method of arresting political revolution. It would be interesting to know whether this is an isolated or a representative utterance. Mr. Lucien Wolf's article on the persecution of the Jews in Germany is a powerful exposure of the real motives of this disgraceful business. The only contribution of a purely literary character is the late Mr. Dallas's essay on La Rochefoucauld—tasteful and scholarly, like everything Mr. Dallas wrote.

The most noticeable contributions to *Temple Bar* are the lively chapters of the new novel, "The Frères," and good biographical articles on Shelley and Beaumarchais. Nothing in *Time* deserves attention except the instalment of Mrs. Singleton's clever and eccentric Sophy; but this is very good and very long.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Thursday week, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding, the School Management Committee submitted a report as to the increased work of the inspectors of schools, containing a recommendation that a seventh inspector be appointed. The proposition met with much opposition, and underwent two discussions, the result of which was that the further consideration of the subject was adjourned.——Lady Brabazon has given a cheque for £300 to provide a daily meal for the most destitute children attending the Board Schools of London.

Prince Leopold presided on Thursday week at the first meeting of the Kyrle Society, which was held in the Kensington Townhall. There was a large attendance, including Princess Louise, and Sir Frederick Leighton. Prince Leopold made an earnest appeal to all, in order that a love of beautiful things might be diffused among the poor. Amongst the objects of the society were the preservation of open spaces as gardens for the public, the formation of choirs to give concerts to the poor, decorations by mural paintings, and the gifts of flowers. The objects of the society were warmly approved. Resolutions in support were spoken to by Dr. W. H. Alchin, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. William Morris, the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, M. Kegan Paul, Mr. J. G. Fitch, and others.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Birch, J.; Vicar of Wednesfield.
Buss, Septimus; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Knight, J. G. B.; Diocesan Inspector in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Diocese of Ripon.
Mitchinson, John; Rector of Gibson, Leicestershire.
Parrington, J. Walter; Vicar of East Dean with Friston.
Scarlin, Walter James; Curate of West Derby, Liverpool.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Lichfield's quinquennial appeal for the Church Extension Society has produced £13,000.

A handsome Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer, has been erected in Wirksworth church, Derbyshire.

Collections were made in the churches and chapels of Hastings and St. Leonards last Sunday in aid of the infirmary and two dispensaries of the borough. About £550, it is expected, will be handed over to these institutions.

It hardly looks as though the Church of England was losing her position as the educator of the poor, when we read in the Government returns that during the past nine years £5,630,000 has been subscribed for Church schools, against £1,323,000 for those of all other religious bodies.

The parish church of St. Michael, Highgate, having undergone improvement and enlargement, was reopened on Saturday afternoon, when the new portions of the building were consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a large congregation. A new chancel and vestry have been provided, at a cost of about £3000.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-seventh session yesterday week, at the Jerusalem Chamber. Twelve members attended. The second revision of the historical books was completed, and the revision of Proverbs was continued as far as xxiv. 14.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., speaking on Monday at the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Scripture Readers' Society at Coventry, said that for various reasons the agencies of other denominations were now more than usually active, and if the Church of England should seem, however deceptive might be the appearance, to be careless of her charge, he was quite sure it would produce an effect most detrimental to her.

The Rev. W. J. Earle, M.A., on resigning his post as Sub-Warden and Head Assistant-Master of Uppingham School, has been presented with the following testimonials:—A pension of £150 per annum, voted unanimously by the trustees; a purse of £270 from the old and present boys of the school; and a handsome clock from the masters. Mrs. Earle also has received a valuable piece of plate from the past and present Brooklands boys.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The following list was read by the Senior Examiner in the Senate House yesterday week, amid the usual manifestations of interest:—

WRANGLERS.

Ds. Forsyth, Trinity
2 Heath, Trinity
3 Steinthal, Trinity
Dodds, Peter's
Jones, Pembroke
6 Pollock, Trinity
7 Fountain, Pembrke.
8 Stokes, Sidney
9 Leahy, Pembroke
10 Hopkinson, Emmn.
Alston, John's
Shirres, Trin. Hall
13 Davison, Emman.
14 Eccles, Peter's
Beard, Trinity
Niven, Caius
Hall, John's
Harker, John's
19 Rendall, Trinity
Dines, Corpus
Frost, Clare
Staveley, King's
23 Seely, Trinity
24 Whitney, Kings
25 Williams, Christ's
26 Geldard, Trinity
Ashley, Trin. Hall
Farquhar, Pemb.
29 Yardley, King's
30 Southworth, Caius

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds Matthews, Peter's
Waite, Emmanuel
33 Alderson, Clare
34 Burgess, Corpus
35 Jacoby, Sidney
36 Witherell, John's
Marris, John's
White, Trinity
39 Potts, Emmanuel
40 Disney, Trinity
41 Spearing, Sidney
Potter, Peter's
Watson, John's
44 Robson, John's
45 Tyer, King's
46 Waithman, Mag.
47 Allcroft, Jesus
Dunicliffe, Emman.
Fowler, Trinity
50 Potbury, John's
Askwith, Pembrke.
Hammond, Trinity
Phear, Caius
Thomson, Queen's
55 Coppock, John's
56 Leslie, John's
Taylor, Catherine's
Thomson, Pembrke.
Carter, Jesus
Flagg, Christ's
Colson, Corpus
Glaisher, Trinity
Stubbs, Pembroke

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ds Walmsley, Trinity
Crowther, Corpus
Kingston, John's
Richards, Sidney
68 Fisher, Trinity
69 Armitage, Pemb.
70 Hitchcock, Trinity
Apear, Caius
Youngman, John's
King, John's
Oriel, Trinity
75 Mutimer, Trinity
Crossley, John's
Hooker
Jones, Trinity
Phipps, Pembroke
Walker, Catherine
Bradshaw, Christ's
Scudamore, Emanl.
Biram, Trinity
Woodhouse, Sidney
Brown, John's
Collins, Christ's
Walker, Trinity
Gompertz, King's
Halland, Corpus
Rawlings, Pemb.
91 Smith, Peter's
92 Wildman, Queen's
93 Punch, John's
Cother, Jesus
Page, King's
96 McMaster, Pemb.

ÆGROTANT.

Adams, Jesus
Chadwick, Jesus
Darlow, Clare
Dickinson, Trinity
Durrant, Emmanuel
Giles, Queen's
Hope, Trinity
Reed, Clare.

The Senior Wrangler is Mr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, son of the late Mr. John Forsyth; the second, Mr. Robert Samuel Heath, is the second son of Mr. Samuel Heath, of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire; and the third, Mr. Alfred E. Steinthal, is the eldest son of the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, of Manchester. All three were educated at Trinity College.

The Senate House was filled last Saturday morning with persons anxious to witness the conferring of the degrees upon those men who had passed in the several triposes. The Senior Wrangler was loudly cheered, and cheers were also given for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. The last man in the Mathematical Tripos, Mr. MacMaster, was presented with a shovel, not with a wooden spoon, as is usual. The shovel had painted upon it the college arms, and was suspended by the strings across the building. After Mr. MacMaster had taken his degree, he carried the shovel away, amid vociferous cheers.

Girton College has been again successful in the Mathematical Tripos. The Senior Moderator has reported that the papers of Miss M. Pailthorpe, a student of the college, would have entitled her to be placed between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wranglers. Three other students of the college were also examined, of whom Miss H. M. Sheldon would have been a Senior Optime, and Miss S. Marks and Miss K. Gale Junior Optimes. Miss Pailthorpe held one of the scholarships given by Mr. R. S. Wright, and Miss Gale one of the exhibitions of the Clothworkers' Company.

Ridley Hall, Cambridge, was opened yesterday week. The building, which cost ten thousand pounds, is intended for students, after having degrees, to train them for parochial work. The Vice-Chancellor said the University Commissioners intended to abolish resident fellowships, and the mode of electing heads of houses, so the masters of colleges might be appointed without professing any religious creed.

At Oxford University the Davies Chinese Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. William Coward Bradley, B.A., of Queen's College. Mr. Bradley was formerly a scholar of Queen's College, and gained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1879. The examiners testify to the excellence of the papers of Mr. R. C. N. Kelly, of Worcester College.——Mr. H. J. Gibson, formerly of Rossall School, has been elected to the vacant Casberd Scholarship of £80 for four years at St. John's College. Mr. R. C. Perry, formerly of Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to a similar scholarship, tenable for one year only. Exhibitions have been awarded to Mr. G. W. Ellis and Mr. T. W. Haycroft, commoners of that college.

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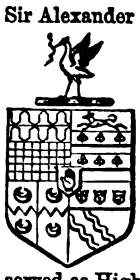
ESS BALL AT LIVERPOOL.

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OBITUARY.

SIR BRUCE CHICHESTER, BART.



Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington Court, Devon, died on the 25th ult., at his seat near Barnstaple. He was born Dec. 24, 1842, the eldest son of Colonel Sir John Palmer Chichester, Bart., by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte, of Southwick Park, Hants, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, Dec. 20, 1851. He married, Feb. 9, 1865, Rosalie Amelia, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park and Western Grove, Hants, and leaves an only child, Rosalie Caroline. Sir Bruce was educated at Harrow, was J.P. for Devonshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1868. The baronetcy, conferred in 1840, now becomes extinct. The Chichesters of Arlington are a branch of the very ancient family of Chichester of Raleigh.

SIR GEORGE JACOB.

Major-General Sir George Le Grand Jacob, K.C.S.I., C.B., died on the 27th ult., at his residence, Queensborough-terrace, in his seventy-sixth year. He was son of Mr. John Jacob, of Guernsey, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Le Grand, of Canterbury, and was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. He entered the Indian Army in 1821, and served in numerous affairs in India, the Mutiny, &c. From 1857 to 1859 he was Special Political Commissioner of the Southern Mahratta country, and in 1869 was made a Knight of the Star of India, having previously, in 1859, been created C.B. He married, in 1835, Emily, daughter of Colonel Utterton, of Heath Lodge, Croydon.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, on the 23rd ult., in his seventy-first year.

Andrew Wood, LL.D., D.C.L., an eminent medical practitioner of Edinburgh, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland in 1855.

Mrs. Samuel Carter Hall, who has been associated with her husband in literary work for more than half a century, on the 29th ult., at Devon Lodge, East Molesey, at the age of eighty-one.

Mr. George Parbury, J.P. and D.L., late member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, on the 27th ult., at Caterham, Surrey, aged seventy-four. He was twice married; first, in 1833, to Mary Anne Joanna, only child of Mr. Edward Ellis, of Hertford Priory; and secondly, in 1849, to Lucy Wilson, daughter of Sir John Key, Bart., and leaves issue.

Major-General John Noble Arbuthnot Freese, C.B., Colonel Royal Artillery, on the 25th ult., at Southsea. He was born in 1813, entered the Army in 1832, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1864. He served in the expedition to China and in the Crimea, including Inkerman and Sebastopol, and had a medal and two clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Order of the Medjidie.

Charlotte, Lady Glamis, on the 19th ult., at Redbourne, St. Albans, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Valentine Grinstead, and was married, in 1820, to George, Lord Glamis (only son of Thomas, eleventh Earl of Strathmore), who died in 1834, during his father's lifetime. By this union Lady Glamis was mother of Thomas George, twelfth Earl of Strathmore, and of the present Earl.

Mr. Thomas Hext, of Trenarren, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., aged seventy-five. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Hext, of Trenarren, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Staniforth, of Darnall, Yorkshire. He married, in 1845, Rhoda Charleton, daughter of the Rev. Henry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorsetshire, and leaves issue. The family of Hext has for centuries been resident in Cornwall and Devon.

Mr. John Lewis More-O'Ferrall, M.A., J.P., and D.L., for many years Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, Dublin, on the 21st ult., at Granite Hall, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged eighty. Mr. More-O'Ferrall was second son of Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, of Balyna, in the county of Kildare, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, in the county of Dublin. He married, 1836, Clare, daughter of Mr. Thomas Segrave, of Cabra, in the county of Dublin, and leaves issue.

The Rev. John Brooke, of Haughton Hall, Shropshire, on the 27th ult., at his seat near Shiffnal, in his seventy-eighth year. He was second son of Mr. George Brooke Briggs Brooke, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Massey, of Walton-on-the-Hill. He married, in 1843, Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Coates, of Woodcote, Salop, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. John Townshend Brooke, J.P., married to Lady Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of William, fourth Earl of Dartmouth.

Matthew Henry Marsh, Esq., of Ramridge, Hants, M.A., J.P., and D.L., on the 26th ult., at Bournemouth. He was son of the Rev. Matthew Marsh, Chancellor and Canon of Salisbury, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Peter B. Brodie, was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. He sat in Parliament for Salisbury from 1857 to 1868, and was formerly a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He married, in 1844, Eliza Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, and leaves three daughters.

Lieutenant-General William Philip Hampton, late of the Bengal Army, at 65, Haverstock-hill, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy. He entered the Army in 1828, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. His services were many and important. He was in the Afghanistan War of 1839, including the capture of Kelat. In 1843 he took part in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at Maharajpore; and in 1848-9 he served in the Punjaub, and was at Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In 1850 he assisted at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, and commanded the 31st Bengal Native Infantry during the Mutiny.

Mr. Edward Holroyd, on the 29th ult., at his residence at Wimbledon, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the third son of the eminent Judge Sir George S. Holroyd. For seven years he practised as a Special Pleader under the Bar, having a large business and ten pupils, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Sir David Dundas, afterwards Solicitor-General. Mr. Holroyd was called to the Bar on April 26, 1826. In the following November he was appointed by Lord Lyndhurst one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy under the old system, and on Oct. 31, 1831, he was appointed by Lord Brougham a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, then established, and held the position of Senior Commissioner on the abolition of the court, in December, 1869, having been in office for a longer period than any Judge then on the Bench. On his well-earned retirement, the Hon. Commissioner was publicly thanked by the Bar and by the solicitors of his Court for his invariable courtesy and kindness during his lengthened term of office.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—It was acknowledged last week, having arrived too late for notice before. No. 1926 appears to have baffled many of our regular solvers.

P J (Broadmoor).—None of the positions with which you have favoured us are up to our standard of publication. The chief defect in all of them is that too many powerful pieces are employed in working out rather commonplace combinations, the result being something to confuse and nothing to edify the solver.

H L (Berlin).—The variation in question escaped our observation; but you are right.

C A B (Bombay).—In No. 1916, after 1. Q to B 8th, should Black 1. P takes B, the continuation is 2. Q takes B mate. In No. 1921, Black's reply to 1. Kt takes P at B 3rd (ch) is 1. R takes Kt.

G H McL (St John's-wood).—It shall appear in the course of the present month.

T W (Canterbury).—The Chess Column has appeared every week. We should be glad to see the Number you refer to.

J H S (Birkenhead).—In No. 1923 if Black, instead of 1. P takes Kt, play 1. K to K 3rd, White continues with 2. Kt to Q B 6th, discover check, and mates next move with the same Knight or with Rook, according to Black's play.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—We have examined the position referred to in your note, and believe that Black should win, owing to White's forces being shut up at home.

TH Z (Alexandria).—Thanks for the problem.

NUOVO RIVISTA (Leghorn).—We have pleasure in complying with your wish, and have addressed a letter to you on the subject.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1919 received from William Pocock (Cape Town); of No. 1921 from Vs, U.S.; and of No. 1924 from Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from Pierce Jones, A Spoletti (Alexandria), Theodore Zamiro (Alexandria), Emile Frau, and Stuart Berkeley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from Pierce Jones, Sudbury Suffolk, Œdipus, M H Moorhouse, E Bohnstedt, Scipio, E J Edwards, W J Eggleston, W F R (Swansea), and Fred Littleboy.

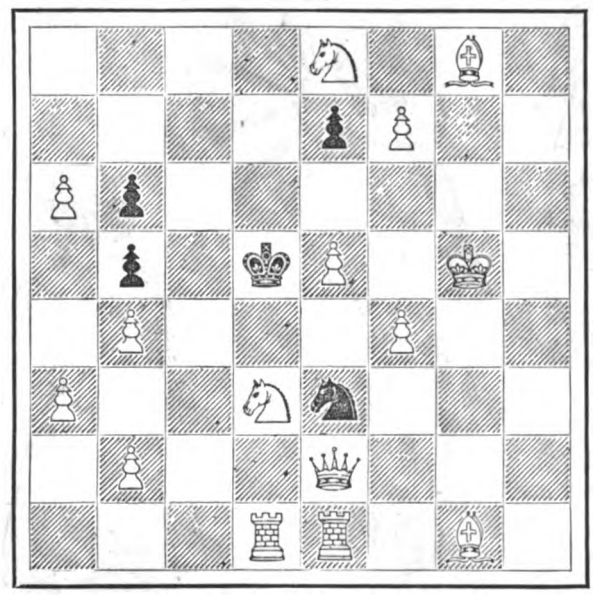
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from H B, F E Purchas, Shadforth, J Tucker, Pierce Jones, Lulu, H H Noyes, R Ingersoll, W Hillier, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Elsie, H K Awdry, Ben Nevis, C Darragh, F Ferris, T H Holdron, R J Vines, An Old Hand, C Oswald, Nerina, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G L Mayne, Aaron Harper, E Elsbury, S Farrant, G W Law, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, E Casella (Paris), S Lowndes, F G Parsloe, D Templeton, R Gray, Sidmouth, Fred Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, M H Moorhouse, Semaj, Dr F St. Alpha, E L G, J W W, F E Holland, D W (Guernsey), T Jenkinson, H Blacklock, N Cator, H Langford, W F R (Swansea), E P Vuillamy, Cant, C S Hockin, East Marden, J Perez Ventoso, E J Edwards, E Louden, Gateshead-on-Tyne, James Dobson, Sudbury Suffolk, R H Brooks, Theodore Willink, J J Heaton, G A (Bonchurch), Norman Rumbelow, A M Colborne, and J H Symington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE HERMIT OF TYRNAU'S PROBLEM received from R E, Pierce Jones, J J Heaton, E L G, C S Hockin, J Tucker, East Marden, R H Brooks, Norman Rumbelow, and Shadforth.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1926.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 8th	R to B 8th
2. Q to R 2nd	Any move
3. Q takes B or Kt, or Kt takes B, or R to B sq, mating, according to Black's play.	

PROBLEM No. 1929.
By FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHEY.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Mr. Blackburne has been delighting our country friends with exhibitions of chess without the chessboard, and, as is usual with him in these prodigious efforts of memory and imagination, with uniform success. Appended is one of ten games played by him concurrently and *sans voir* at Burton-on-Trent on the 18th ultimo; and our readers will agree with us that, as regards fertility of resource and ingenuity of combination, Mr. Blackburne's conduct of the game is worthy of any player with the board and pieces before him:—

(*Danish Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Wright.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes P

Black might have obtained a safe game here by 4. Kt to K B 3rd, whereas the move adopted helps to develop the adversary's forces.

5. Q B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
8. Castles	P to Q 4th

Injudicious, to say the least of it. 8. P to Q 3rd, followed by Kt to B 3rd or B to Kt 5th, is a preferable course.

9. P takes P	Kt takes P
10. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
11. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
12. B to B 4th	B to B 5th
13. Q R to Q sq	Q to B 2nd
14. Q to B 3rd	B to R 3rd
15. Kt to Kt 5th	B to K B 4th
16. K R to K sq	

Threatening 17. Kt takes B P and mate, if R takes Kt in reply.

16.	Kt to R 3rd
17. R to K 5th	

Gaining time to double the Rooks on the King's file. There is also a little pitfall for an unwary adversary in this cup.

17.	B to Kt 3rd

If he had played instead 17. B takes Kt, then follows—

18. R takes B	B to R 3rd.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Wright.)
If 18. B to B 3rd, then 19. R takes B. 19. R to Kt 5th, and wins.	
18. Q R to K sq	Q R to Q sq
19. R to K 7th	Q to B sq
20. Kt to K 6th	

A masterly combination, conducted with unerring precision by the blindfold player.

20.	P to Kt 4th
21. Kt takes Kt P	

Much more effective than taking either of the Rooks the young player will find, after very brief examination.

21.	B to Q 7th

This seems but a poor resource; but he really has no good defence at this point. If 21. P takes B, White continues—

22. Kt to B 5th	P to B 3rd
23. Kt takes B (ch)	K to R sq
24. Q takes P (ch)	R takes Q
25. B takes R. Mate.	
22. Q to B 6th	B takes R
23. Kt to K 6th	

23. Kt to B 5th appears a shorter road, but is not so; for Black can retort with 23. B takes K B P (ch); and if then 24. K takes B, there follows 24. Q takes Kt (ch), forcing the exchange of Queens.

23.	B takes P (ch)
24. K takes B	P takes Kt
25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
26. R to K B 7th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq
27. Queen mates.	

"Elementary Chess Problems" is the title of a very interesting selection from the compositions of Mr. J. P. Taylor, just published by Mr. G. C. Heywood, of High-road, Lee, Kent. Excepting three or four positions which have been specially composed for this book, all the problems have appeared in contemporary publications within the last few years, many of them in this column, and, having therefore passed the ordeal of public criticism, call for no extended comment now or here. It will suffice to observe that Mr. Taylor is *facile princeps* in the composition of those happy thoughts in Black and White called two-move chess problems, and that he has shown excellent judgment in selecting the best specimens of his work. The book opens with a few hints to young composers which possess the merit of being concise as well as practical. Author and Publisher being both chessplayers and problem composers of known skill, it is not to be wondered at that the book is superbly printed. We can cordially recommend the "Elementary Chess-Problems," and, in accordance with a time-honoured custom, quote one of them not previously published. Such of our readers as may recollect Mr. A. E. Studd's fine three-move problem, published by us on June 26 last year, marred by an indefinite first move, will observe a close resemblance in the mating position between that and Mr Taylor's composition. Both these gentlemen are above suspicion of, either of them, being indebted to the other's work for the conception, and we select this problem from the others merely because it furnishes another illustration of fortuitous coincidence in the construction of chess problems

White: K at K 3rd, Q at K Kt 5th, R's at Q 2nd and Q R 5th, Kts at Q 5th and Q 8th, B's at K B square and K B 4th. (Eight pieces.)

Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at K 5th, B at K B 4th; Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K B 7th, and Q 6th. (Six pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1877) with two codicils (dated Jan. 23, 1879, and June 3, 1880) of the Right Hon. Beilby Richard, Baron Wenlock, late of Wenlock, Shropshire, and of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 6 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by the Dowager Baroness Wenlock, the widow, and John Coleman, two of the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Elizabeth, Lady Wenlock, £2000, certain horses and carriages, and the jewels usually worn by her; she is to have the use for life of the family jewels and such plate as she may select; at her decease these are made heirlooms to go with the estates; he also leaves her £1000 per annum for life, in addition to the jointure secured to her by her marriage settlement, and Monk Hopton House, Salop, with the furniture, or Escrick Villa, Yorkshire, for a residence, as she may elect. All his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of York and Salop (except Weel, Yorkshire, and Monk Hopton and Priors Ditton, Salop), he devises to the use of his eldest son, Beilby Lawley, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. His property at Monk Hopton and Priors Ditton, Salop, he devises to the use of his second son, Richard Thompson Lawley, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. He gives to his eldest son absolutely all his live and dead farming and agricultural stock and implements of husbandry, and the use of all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects for life, after which they are to go with the estates; to each of his four younger sons, £30,000; to each of his four daughters, £15,000; and legacies to many of his servants, conditional on their being in his service at the time of his decease. The advowson and rectory of Marston, Yorkshire, is left to trustees, for the purpose of his son Algernon George, if in holy orders, being presented to it at the next vacancy. The residue of his real estate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residuary personal estate, laid out in the purchase of land about Escrick, to be settled the same as the family estates.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1880) of Mr. John Davidson, late of No. 6, Albemarle-street, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on Dec. 30 last by the Rev. Lionel Davidson, the brother, and Gerard Frederick Miller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution an embossed helmet, an embossed pistol (in case), a gilt spear-head (in case), his New Zealand jade patapatoo (in case), and the gilt and chased Cashmere sword once exhibited there. There are considerable legacies to his brothers, sisters, godchildren, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his brother Thomas.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1880) of Mr. John Bennett, late of No. 35, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on Dec. 22 last by William Bennett, the son, and Richard Harris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Harriett Bennett, £300, and his household furniture and effects, and for life the dividends of £10,000 Indian railway stock; and he makes provision for his children, and the widows and children of his deceased sons. After giving some other legacies, he leaves the residue to his two sons, Robert Dryhurst and William.

The will (dated June 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 12, 1879) of Mrs. Sarah Murgatroyd, late of Hangingroyd, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by John Murgatroyd, Champion Murgatroyd, and Henry Murgatroyd Thomas, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix, after making provision for her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Helen Eastwood, and the three children of her deceased daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cunliffe, gives the residue of her property to her said three sons.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1876) of Mr. Edward Byron Noden, late of No. 76, Angel-road, Brixton, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by John Bragg and William Waghorne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his aunt, Frances Byron, for life; and at her decease, among other legacies, he bequeaths £1000 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Lancashire Independent College, Withington, near Manchester, to be invested and the income appropriated towards the maintenance of the library of the said college by an annual purchase of books, and the Railway Benevolent Institution, to be applied in the payment of £10 a year each to four widows of railway officers according to the arrangements now existing, and the investment to be known as The Byron Noden Fund;—£500 each to the London Missionary Society, the London City Mission, the Manchester City Mission, Birch's Home for Orphans, Cornbrook, near Manchester; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Trafford, Manchester; the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham-road; and the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, near Croydon;—£300 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; and the Orphan Working School, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill;—£250 each to Miss Marsh's Convalescent Hospital at Brighton; and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent-road;—£200 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; St. Mark's Hospital, City-road; the Lewisham Congregational School, Lewisham; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road; and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead;—and £100 to the Colonial Missionary Society Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. As to the ultimate residue, one third is to go to the Railway Benevolent Institution, and the remaining two thirds among such charitable institutions as the trustees shall see fit.

The will (dated June 12, 1869) of the Rev. Frederick James Jobson, D.D., ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, late of No. 21, Highbury-place, Islington, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Jobson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his real and personal estate for her sole and separate use and benefit. The personal estate is sworn under £12 000.

The will and codicil (both dated Dec. 4, 1879) of General Henry Duncan Twysden, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, who died on Nov. 5 last at Harrogate, were proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Martha Louisa Twysden, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated July 24, 1869) of Mrs. Ellen Kean (the widow of the late Charles Kean), late of No. 47, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Mary Maria Logie, the daughter and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece, Miss Martha Eliza Chapman, £1000 railway stock, certain furniture, books, and pictures, and her dog "Toozey," free of legacy duty; and the residue of her property to her said daughter.

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5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 9d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 9d. per yard.
Black Velvets for trimming purposes, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 3d.
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Black Silk Plush, for Costumes, from 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
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Duchess Satin in Black and in White, 5s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.
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Dress Velvets—Black Lyons Velvets,
A Special Bargain,
16 Yards for £3 8s.
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3 GUINEAS.—Fashionable Warm Black Costumes, in Indian Cashmere and Vigogne, beautifully warm and soft, also in Double Cashmere and Fast Pile Velveteen, at 3, 3½, 4, and 5 guineas.

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Well Cut and handsomely Braided,
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Sketches free.
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PROVED SUPERIORITY and EXCELLENCE.
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notwithstanding all representations to the contrary.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
who will send on inquiry, post-free, the names of the nearest Drapers from whom the genuine "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can be obtained:—
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THE ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.
The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester. Established 50 years." PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of the gums, producing that firmness and rosy brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Pots. 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

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Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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A choice prepared Cocoa.
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Pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted.
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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; Households, for Bread making, 9s. 4d.; Whole Wheaten Meal (granulated) for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d., Barley Meal, per 28 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

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and many other eminent persons, are not genuine. The money refunded to any purchaser whose case this Embrocation will not reach. A Pamphlet with all particulars free to any address. POWELL'S RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World, in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. JOHN M. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Great Russell-street, London.

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THE MOST ingenious Electric appliance.
Its use occasions no inconvenience. Adapted to Grown Persons and Children. Thousands now worn in England. Hundreds of letters confirming our statements.
Every Pair of Garters tested by Galvanometer and warranted perfect.
They Develop the Limb, they Support the Limb, they Strengthen the Foot and Ankle, add Grace and Elasticity to the Step, give Great Ease and Comfort in Walking, Dancing, or Riding, Maintain and Excite Healthful Circulation, put an End to Ill-Shapen and Dwarfed Limbs and Ankles, Dispel Gout, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Pains. Subdue all Cramps and Stiffness of Joints.
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Price—In finest Cotton Web, Ladies' or Gents' size, 2s. 6d.; in Silk, 3s. 6d. (by post, 2s. 8d. and 3s. 8d.); for Children up to eight years, Cotton Web, 2s.; in Silk, 3s. (by post, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 2d.).
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Edson's Electric Wristbands and Armlets, 2s. 6d. per pair; per post, 2s. 8d.

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A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."
The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.
Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilies at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
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2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SACHETS.
PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, desk, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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A MASS OF CURLS.—COX'S CURLING FLUID (protected by Proprietor's Signature) ensures Curly and Wavy Hair, also assists the Growth. Warranted harmless and certain. Will not stain or injure the finest hair. Beautifully scented. Has been in use by ladies of title for centuries. No curling tongs required. Regularly used two or three times a week will always keep the Hair Curly. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle, carriage paid, free from observation; or order of your local Chemist, or send direct to the Sole Agent for Great Britain, I. L. N. MARSHALL, Commission Agent, 35, St. Mary's-square, London, S.E.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

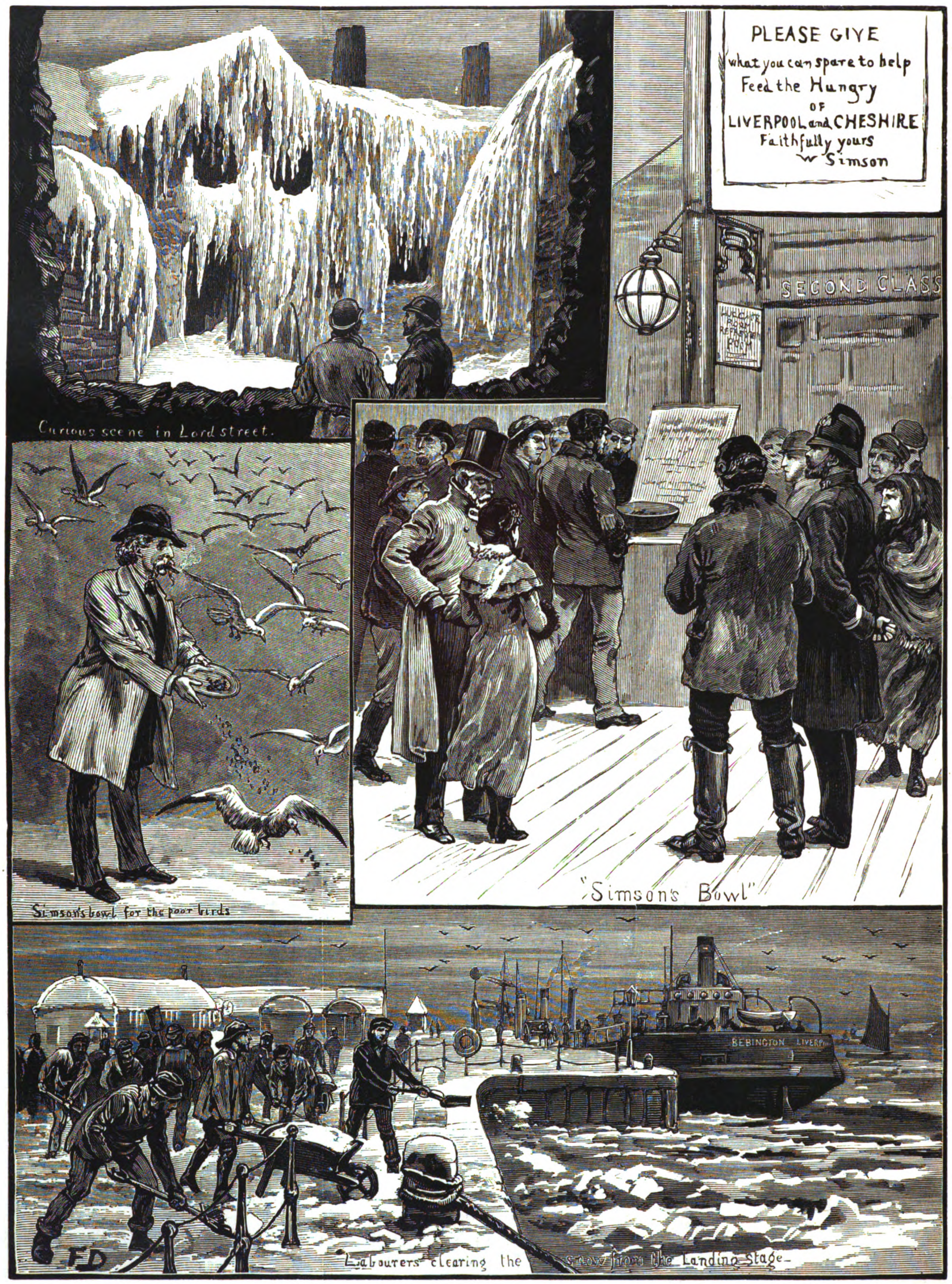
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White Rose, Jockey Club, Esa Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.
The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.
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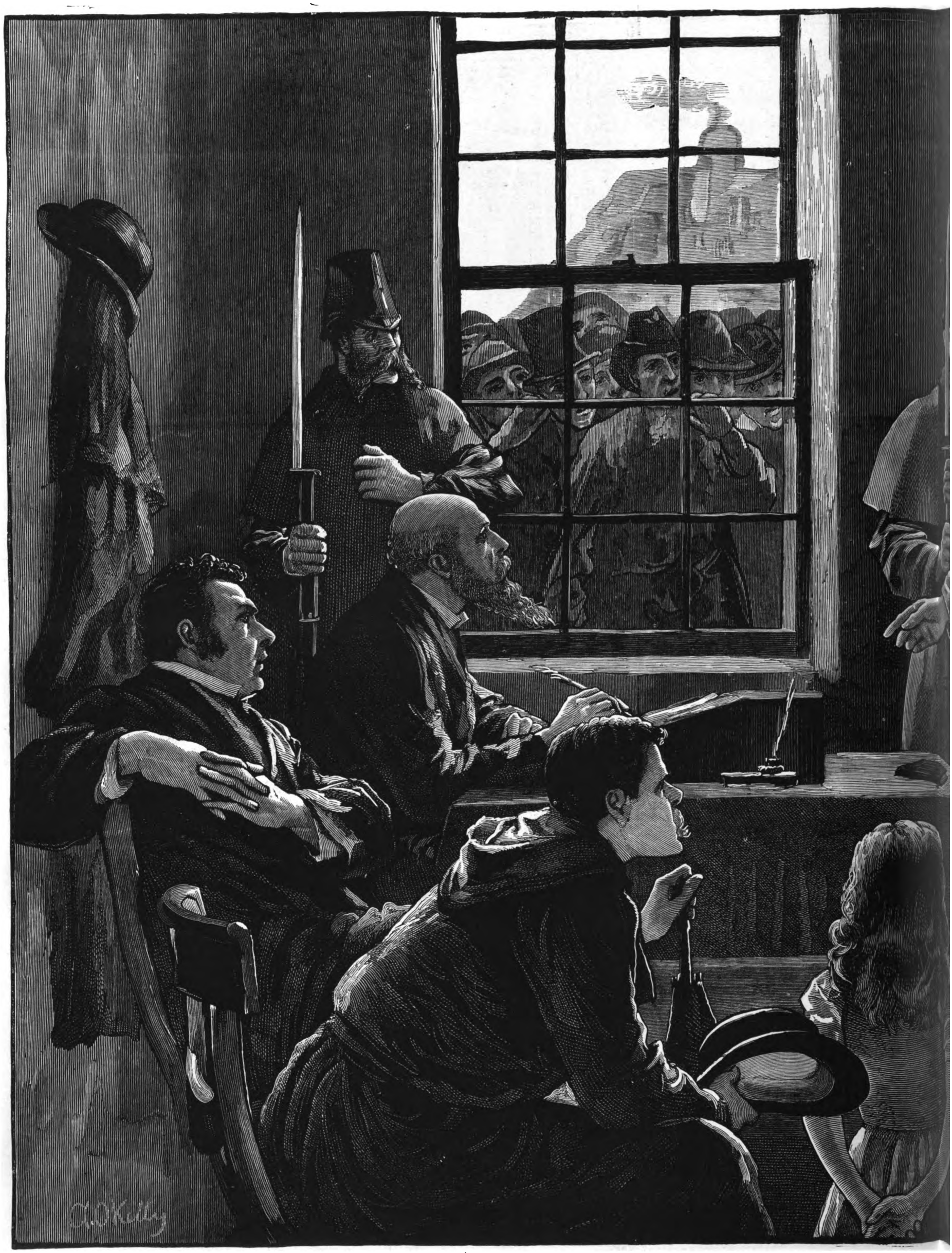
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SKETCHES AT LIVERPOOL DURING THE FROST.—SEE PAGE 138.

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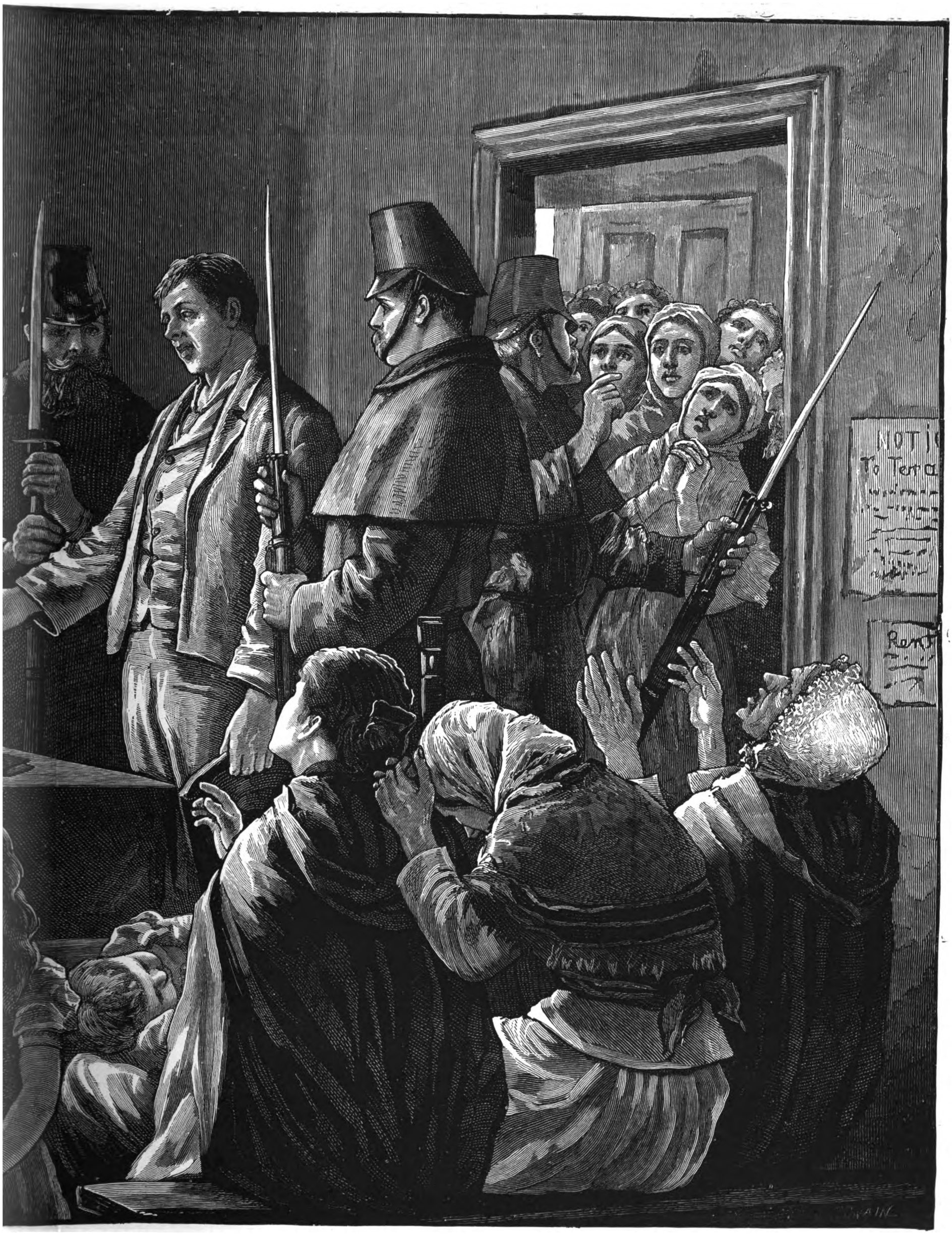
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FORE THE MAGISTRATE.

KELLY.

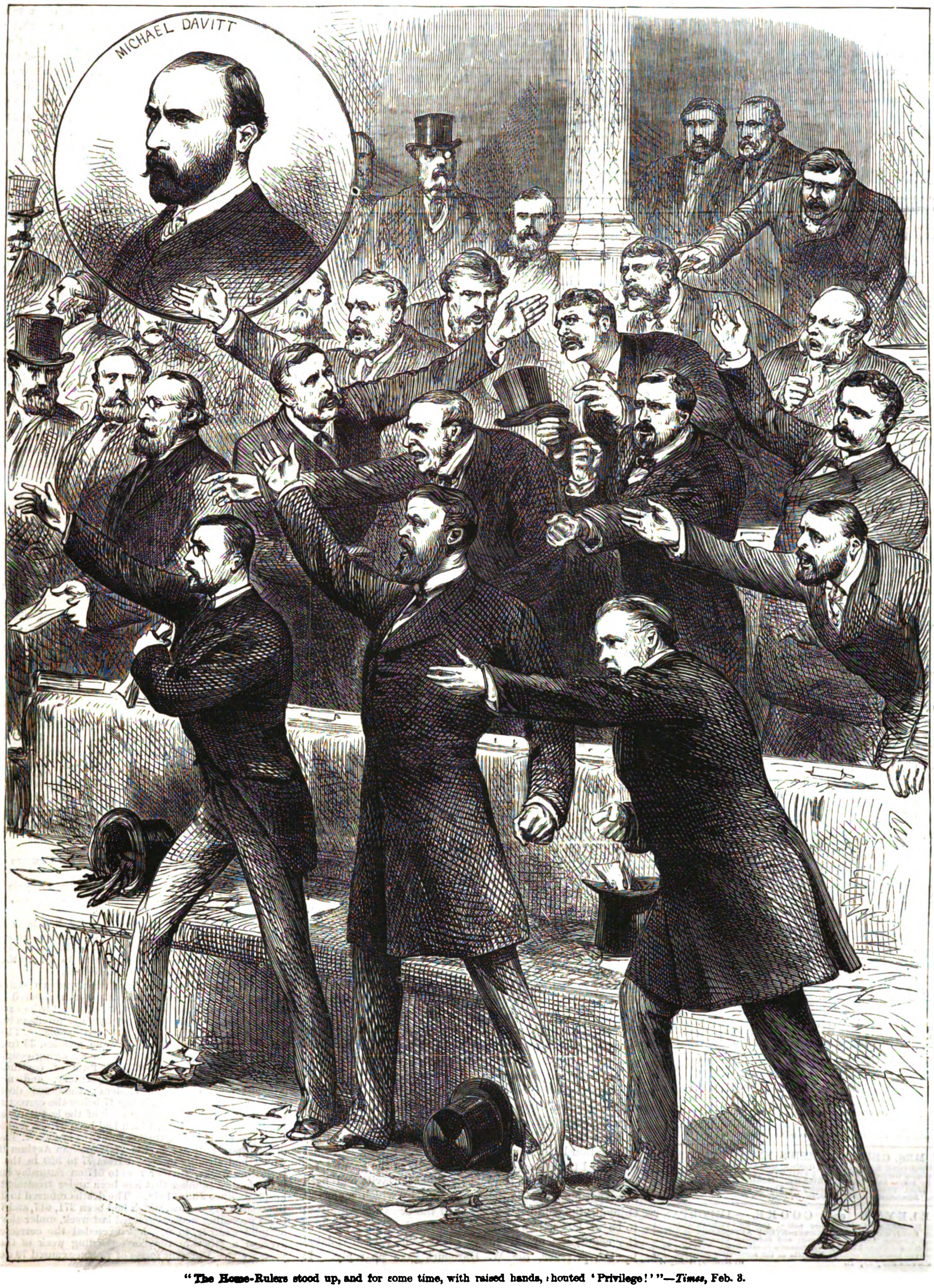
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2178.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



"The House-Rulers stood up, and for some time, with raised hands, shouted 'Privilege!'"—*Times*, Feb. 8.

DISTURBED PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 154

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BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 8, The Crescent, Bedford, the wife of G. Jackson Eldridge, Esq., C.M.G., her Majesty's Consul General for Syria, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at The Retreat, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Albert Chancellor, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Minehead, Somersetshire, Mary Mackenzie, widow of George Anderson, Esq., solicitor, of Inverness.

On the 24th ult., after a short illness, at Funchal, Madeira, Miss Charlotte Shaw, for upwards of sixty years in the service of the late William Grant, of Madeira.

On the 22nd ult., at Hartlepool, Helen, widow of the Rev. Robert Spofforth, late Vicar of Market Weighton, Yorkshire, aged 64 years.

On the 22nd ult., at Belvidere House, Belville, Ontario, Canada, Thomas Campbell Wallbridge, aged 51, who represented North Hastings, in the Legislative Assembly, from 1863 until the Union. He was the youngest brother of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, and leaves a widow and three children.

On the 6th inst., at 26, Albert-gate, Hyde Park, after a painful and lingering illness, Thomas Cahill, M.D., aged 74.—R.I.P.

On the 5th inst., William Holmes Longman, of West Hill Villa, Highgate-rise, and 17, Gresham-street, E.C., aged 55 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19.

Sunday, Feb. 13.

Septuagesima.
Morning Lessons: Gen. i. and ii. 1—4; Rev. xxi. 1—9. Evening Lessons. Gen. ii. 4 or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9—xxii. 6.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. H. Milman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3.
St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester; 7 p.m., Rev. Robert Wood, Vicar of Christ Church, Erith.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Full moon, 6.24 a.m.
Valentine, Bishop and Martyr.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on Fruits and Seeds).
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Sanitary Science in its relation to Civil Architecture—Warming and Ventilation).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. M. Crocker on the Geographical and Physical Aspects of Sarawak and North Borneo).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Architecture—the Study and Practice).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Rigg on Watchmaking).
Mansion House, freedom of the City given to Sir Frederick Roberts, and banquet.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Portsmouth Dockyard Extension).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic; and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th).

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. Arthur Ellis on the Clearing System applied to Trade and Distribution).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sedley Taylor on the Participation of Labour in the Profits of Enterprise).

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on the History of Drawing-room Music).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. F. Day on British Fishes; papers by Messrs. C. B. Clarke, P. M. Duncan, and S. G. Thattock).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (G. S. Street on the Principles of Architecture).
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Macfarren's "John the Baptist").
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Tommasi on a New Apparatus for Showing Dissociat on of Ammonium Salts; Mr. M. W. Williams on the Estimation of Carbon in Water Analysis).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on Violins).
Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Huggins on Spectrum Analysis as applied to the Heavenly Bodies).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 18.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Delmar Morgan on his recent visit to Kuldja, &c.).
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 11.45 a.m.
Geological Society anniversary, 1 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on Fruits and Seeds, 9 p.m.).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Tarver, "Lombardy with the Architectural Association").
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. P. O'Connor M.P., on Dominion).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Welsh Language—Part II.)

Saturday, Feb. 19.

William III., King of the Netherlands, born 1817.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Domestic Sanitation; Food and Digestion).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51°28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 30	29·162	44·8	43·5	·95	10	47·8	41·0	s.	207	0·055
Jan. 31	29·551	40·4	37·0	·88	5	49·0	34·0	ssw. s.	147	0·010
Feb. 1	29·872	34·9	34·1	·97	10	38·2	33·1	ssw. wsw.	88	0·020
Feb. 2	29·690	43·1	42·4	·98	10	49·5	33·2	wsw. s.	320	0·135
Feb. 3	29·567	49·2	47·5	·91	9	52·8	46·6	s.w. s.	368	0·050
Feb. 4	29·400	47·1	43·1	·87	9	50·1	44·9	s. ssw.	378	0·020
Feb. 5	29·441	40·8	32·2	·74	9	46·0	38·4	sw. w. nw.	412	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·176	29·523	29·829	29·690	29·641	29·430	29·419
Temperature of Air	44·4°	34·8°	34·0°	42·9°	49·3°	46·9°	43·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·5°	33·6°	33·9°	41·8°	48·6°	44·8°	38·9°
Direction of Wind	s.	wsw.	ssw.	ssw.	s.	s.	w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 43	2 2	2 18	2 33	2 47	3 3	3 17	3 32	3 47	4 3	4 20	4 35	4 50	5 10

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till dusk. One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

The Parliamentary storm is over. The atmosphere of the House of Commons, partly owing, no doubt, to reaction from a long period of excitement, has become quiet, genial, and even dull. Organised obstruction, at least in its coarser form, has been put down. The change is owing mainly to the patience, patriotism, and courage of the Speaker. His interposition, which, in truth, has saved our representative system from contempt, is, perhaps, without precedent in the annals of Parliament. The right hon. gentleman acted upon "his own responsibility and his sense of duty to the House." In an abstract constitutional sense his refusal to permit the further protraction of the debate for leave to introduce the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill, on Wednesday se'nnight, after a sitting of forty-one hours, may be open to adverse criticism. The circumstances of the case, however, justified, and even demanded, that extreme act of authority. He had exercised forbearance until forbearance was in danger of degenerating into weakness. He saw that the character—possibly the very existence—of the House of Commons was at stake; that the conduct of a minority, consisting of a mere handful of members, aimed at inflicting degradation on the House itself. Of that House he was the head. Of its dignity he had been constituted a guardian. Hitherto, he had restricted the exercise of his delegated powers within the ordinary limits prescribed by written and unwritten regulations. But now that the question had arisen whether the freedom of debate and of action, which the constitution presupposes, should be strangled by a misuse of the very forms it devised to secure them, he had the manliness to sacrifice forms for the sake of the substance, and to prefer the realisation of a great Imperial end to the preservation of the customary means of obtaining it. Quietly, but firmly, after a few moments' clear exposition of the situation, he put the amendment of Dr. Lyons to the effect that remedial should precede coercive legislation, then under consideration, to the vote, and after a division which showed a large preponderance of numbers against the amendment, he immediately put the main question—namely, that leave be given to bring in the Bill, which was assented to *nem. con.*, and accordingly introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster. This was the first stage of the proceedings.

The second was reserved for Thursday. The introduction, discussion, and adoption, on the motion of the Leader of the House, of a new Standing Order for preventing future deliberate and persistent obstruction, was preceded by what is said to have been an unpremeditated, but was assuredly an extraordinary, episode. The arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt, in Dublin, during the day had been effected. Mr. Parnell put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as to the truth of the information he had received of the fact. Sir W. Harcourt confirmed the statement, and assigned, as the ground for his decision, that the conduct of Michael Davitt had been incompatible with the ticket of leave by which a convict enjoying the conditional favour of the Crown is permitted to be at large. To a second question inquiring which of the conditions of the ticket of leave had been violated by the prisoner, Sir W. Harcourt gave no reply. It was then that Mr. Gladstone rose to bring forward his new Standing Order; whereupon Mr. Dillon also rose, and was told by the Speaker that the Premier was "in possession of the House." Mr. Dillon, however, did not resume his seat, whereupon the Speaker "named" him, according to the terms of the Standing Order passed upwards of twelve months ago, "as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair." Mr. Gladstone then moved that Mr. Dillon be suspended from the service of the House during the day's sitting. Upon it the House divided, when there appeared for it 395, and against it 33 votes. Still Mr. Dillon declined to obey when called upon by the Speaker to withdraw, and the Serjeant-at-Arms was ordered to remove him, which, after a sufficient show of force, was done. Again and again Mr. Gladstone rose to bring forward his motion; again and again he was interrupted by one or other of the advanced Party of Home Rulers. At length Mr. Parnell was named as guilty of wilful and deliberate obstruction, a motion for his suspension was made and put; but the Home-Rule members, as a protest against the alleged illegality of the proceeding, kept their seats during the division. The numbers were—Ayes, 405; Noes, 7. Mr. Parnell was removed, on a show of force, as Mr. Dillon had been. But why go through the whole story? The Home Rulers were successively suspended and removed to the number of thirty-five, after which the Premier proceeded with his motion. The scene was a thrilling one, but the hon. gentlemen who put themselves in opposition to the Chair were clearly disorderly in more than one respect. The mistake, originating possibly in the passion of the moment, betrayed them into the hands of their opponents; so that during their absence from the House the Motion of Mr. Gladstone, after considerable amendment, at the instance of Sir Stafford Northcote, was carried by 371 Ayes against 28 Noes.

And now we come to the Order itself. It is stringent enough. It would have been unnecessarily stringent if it had been carried in its original form. The Conservatives have done credit to themselves, as well as to the House, by the changes they introduced into the framework of the motion. It puts the whole authority of the House, in certain prescribed circumstances—so far at least as concerns the regulation of Procedure—into the Speaker's hands. Of course, such power will be vested in the right hon. gentleman on certain occasions only. Ordinarily, the business of the House will proceed as it did before. The new rule will come into operation only under the following restrictions. "Urgency of public business" is to be moved, after due notice, by a Minister of the Crown, who in the course of his statement in support of the motion will point out what that business is which is to be regarded as urgent. The question will then be submitted to the House by the Speaker, no debate, amendment, or adjournment being allowed. The majority (should the House go to a division) in favour of urgency must be three to one in a House of not less than 300 members. The state of urgency may be declared at an end by the Speaker himself, or by a Majority of the House, duly ascertained and reported. The authority thus transferred to the hands of the Speaker, and which for the time being will be unlimited, will not, it may be easily inferred, be lightly invoked, needlessly prolonged, or tyrannically exercised. It is a weapon only to be taken from the shelf when exigency requires, and to be put back again when the necessity for it is past. It may never be used; it may become speedily obsolete; but it also may be effectually resorted to for the purpose of putting down wilful obstruction. Regretful as we must all be that any occasion should have arisen for the invention of such an instrument of self-defence, we cannot but feel relieved that the House of Commons has at length been put into a position to remove out of its path the wilful obstruction which has lately paralysed its functions.

Lord Odo Russell is to be raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Ampthill.

Mr. Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., has been appointed to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by the death of Mr. George Little, Q.C.

Mr. Patrick Fraser, Dean of Faculty, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Court of Session, vacant by the resignation of the late Lord Ormidale. It is stated that it is not the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Gifford.

The Registrar-General in his weekly return states that in London 2925 births and 1926 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 225, and the deaths by 43, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 54 from smallpox, 39 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 39 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, 1 from ill-defined form of continued fever, 16 from diarrhœa, 1 from dysentery, and none from either typhus or simple cholera; thus 208 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 47 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 27, 42, and 52 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 54 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased from 77 to 520 in the fourteen preceding weeks, further rose to 617 on Saturday last. This is the largest number that has been under treatment in these hospitals since June, 1878. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 371, 617, and 702 in the three preceding weeks, declined last week, under the influence of mild weather, to 606, but exceeded the corrected weekly average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 52. Different forms of violence caused 79 deaths.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SECOND CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, when the Programme will include—Goldmark's Symphony, "A Rustic Wedding" (repeated by desire); Beethoven's Triple Concerto — Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Madame Norman-Néruda; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Mozart's "Haffner"—Serenade for Full Orchestra and Violin Solo (first time in London)—Violin solo, Madame Norman-Neruda. Introduction, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Rhapsodie Norvégienne, No. 2, in A (Svensden). Manchester Orchestra of 80 performers. Conductor, Mr. Chas. Hallé. Commence at Eight. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; back of Area, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programme and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and the usual Concert Agents.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; concluding with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

MASKELEYNE and COOKE.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Until further notice, the ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL will be given as follows:—EVERY AFTERNOON at Three; and on Tuesday Evening, Thursday Evening, and Saturday Evening at Eight, making Six Morning and Three Evening Performances in each week. This alteration is made to meet the increasing demand for seats at the fashionable Matinées. For further particulars see Daily Papers. W. MORTON, Manager.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is not in a column of rambling and disjointed gossip that I could fitly do even such feeble justice as I am able to render to the memory of THOMAS CARLYLE. If I have read the words of any writer searchingly, lovingly, and reverently, I have read his my whole working life through; and the news that he is dead, although from his great age the loosening of the Silver Cord and the breaking of the Golden Bowl had long been expected, strikes on the sense with an unusually deep and mournful knell. To the Republic of Letters it is as though the Great Bell of Paul's were sounding—the bell that only sounds when Royalty dies. And this Patriarch of Chelsea was indeed *Anaxandron*—a King of Men.

In the vaults of the Pantheon, at Paris, there is the tomb of an illustrious French philosopher; and from one of the walls of the sarcophagus there extends a brazen hand grasping a flaming torch. The light he kindled still, from his tomb by the Mountain of Ste. Geneviève, illumines the world of thought. So will it be, we all trow, with Thomas Carlyle. His mortal part is resolved into the Eternal Silence; but the voice of the old man eloquent will not be hushed. His rugged dialect, his humour, now grim and now sarcastic (did you ever read the account which he wrote—it was in some keepsake or annual—of the only visit he ever paid to the Italian Opera, and of the ballet he saw there?), his pathos, often very tender and touching, his vehement invective, his stern denunciations of Wrong, his scathing sneers at Fraud and Meanness, and Hypocrisy will all be patent, I should say, to English-speaking students so long as English letters endure.

Was he "understanded of the people;" and will he be better understood a generation hence? These are questions which may not lightly be answered, and which I, for one, would shrink from undertaking to answer. I will frankly own that I was a long way past twenty-one before I could construe Carlyle with even tolerable facility. When I was a mere lad, say about 1844, very raw and obscure, and poor and ragged and happy, I used to spend my evenings at a coffee-shop in Long-acre. Potter's I think it was called. The tariff for refreshments was not onerous. Coffee a penny. Bread-and-butter a penny. The fascination of Potter consisting in his having a library of some thousands of volumes, very limp and dog's-eared, and so oleaginous that they seemed to be redolent of the fried bacon which he dispensed so liberally at twopence per rasher.

In the Potterian library there was a set of *Fraser's Magazine* from the commencement. From those volumes of *Fraser* I drank—yes, drank—all Thackeray's earlier essays and stories, "The Yellow-Plush Papers," "Catherine," "Barry Lyndon," and so forth; all Maginn's "Homeric Ballads," Father Prout's "Reliques," and especially the "Sartor Resartus" of Thomas Carlyle. Should it be to my shame that I confess that I could not, after twice reading it through with painful deliberation, and digging my elbows into Potter's dinted and coffee-smirched table, understand so much as one page out of three of the "Sartor." Yet by the same hand, and in the same magazine, there was a series of papers narrating the history of Madame de la Motte and the Diamond Necklace, which I could comprehend very clearly. I am inclined at present very narrowly to question the *bona fides* of any young man of ordinary intelligence under five-and-twenty who declares that he has completely mastered the inner *geist* of the "Sartor Resartus."

One young man, indeed, I did know in my adolescence who precociously understood Carlyle. That was poor James Hannay, author of "Satire and Satirists," Quarterly Reviewer, some time Editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, who died British Consul at Barcelona. Hannay, on leaving the Royal Navy, had "taken up" Carlyle as a subject for study, even as one might "take up" Sanscrit or Geology, Telugu, Astronomy, Sclavonic, or Crystallography. The hardest of students when he chose, Hannay understood the Sage of Chelsea at last, and had an opportunity of telling him so. He came to know Carlyle, and to be honoured by the friendship of the great scholar and philosopher—the eloquent historian, the wise and blameless man.

My contemporary "Atlas" (who, by-the-way, does not approve of the Kyrle Society), speaking in a previous issue of the conversion of a youthful patrician to another Communion, mentions that the young gentleman's noble papa bears a Royal achievement of arms "with a bar sinister." What is "a bar sinister"? I have heard of a "bend sinister," and of a shield being "debruised with a bâton sinister." Of the sinister "bar" I am yet ignorant; and it is never too late to learn.

As it notably happened in the case of the "Dukeries." An English lady in Switzerland asked me to explain the term. It happened that I did not know the precise locality of the "Dukeries;" so in this column I asked the question where they were situated. "D. B.," one of many correspondents tells me that the "Dukery country is in the neighbourhood of Worksop, Notts, in that part of the county which is closed in, so to speak, by Yorkshire (North and West) and by Lincolnshire (Eastward)." It takes its name, says my correspondent, from its comprising the estates of the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber, the Duke of Portland at Welbeck, and that of Earl Manvers, whose ancestors inherited the estates of the extinct dukedom of Kingston. "The Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland," adds "D. B.," "have also residences at no very considerable distance;" and he thinks that the Duke of St. Albans has also broad acres among "the Dukeries." I print this information for the benefit of my correspondent in Switzerland; but I shall refrain from reading any more topographical communications on the matter, which is really a wholly unimportant one, and should no more interest the great body of my readers than (I am sure) it does me.

The question, however (put in thorough good faith), brings me a remarkably silly letter from "W. C. C.," who writes that "he should be surprised if he thought that I was serious in avowing my ignorance as to the Dukeries." And he proceeds to accuse me of habitually "drawing out" my readers. I do assure him that I was perfectly serious in the avowal of ignorance, and that I am not in the habit of "drawing out" my readers, one way or another. They draw *me* out, with a vengeance. My life is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. When I am asked a question, and am able to answer it, I answer it. If I am unable to do so, I ask for information; and that is the way to acquire more knowledge. As I said last week, I know scarcely anything of my own country, and could not fill in an outline map with the names of the English counties and chief towns. What on earth had I to do with "the Dukeries," or they with me?

Mem: One correspondent has the common sense to ask why if an English locution is to be manufactured out of the circumstance of a number of Ducal estates being conterminous, we should not say the "Dukery" instead of the "Dukeries." We say a "Rookery," and not "The Rookeries."

The ghost of the horrible Charles Peace, it would seem, is not yet definitively laid in the Red Sea. Something like the counterfeit presentment of the monstrous murderer upon whom justice was done at Leeds has made his appearance in one of the most aristocratic quarters of London—in the Cromwell-road, South Kensington, indeed, burglariously breaking into and out of a gentleman's house, and with murtherous revolver shooting down all and sundry. The desperado who thus ran amuck has not (up to the time of my closing this page) been laid by the heels; but we must all hope to hear ere long that he is in hold. Ten pounds was not much of a reward to be offered by the Criminal Investigation Department for the miscreant's apprehension.

The practice of carrying revolvers by persons who have not the slightest excuse for possessing them has grown, is growing, and should be diminished. The Home Secretary admitted as much in the House of Commons on Tuesday. To my thinking, a heavy tax should be placed on all revolvers not used for naval or military purposes, or for travelling expeditions, or by householders of known respectability anxious to procure such weapons for the purpose of protecting their persons and property. Neither pawnbrokers nor dealers in miscellaneous property should be allowed to sell revolvers, which should be procurable only at licensed gunsmiths, bound by law to keep a strict registration of the persons with whom they deal. The indiscriminate sale of Prussic Acid is not tolerated; and six-shooters are becoming as dangerous as Scheele's Preparation.

By a not very large majority, the long-mooted Divorce Bill brought in by M. Naquet has been rejected by the French Chambers. Do not be afraid that I am about to become controversial on the subject of Matrimonial Causes (I remember the time when a Divorce *a vinculo*, which required a special Act of Parliament to enable the divorced parties to re-marry and find, if they could, partners more suitable to their minds, cost from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds). Who was the witty Proctor of Doctors' Commons who said that a divorce suit was like walking barefoot over broken bottles? You bled at every step. We have obtained, for better or for worse, our own laws facilitating divorce and judicial separation; and I suppose that the settlement is to be considered a final one.

I notice that in the course of the debate M. Legrand, speaking against the Bill, remarked that Divorce was not a Democratic institution, and that it could not be re-established without compromising the Republic. Divorce is certainly an "institution" pretty liberally patronised in that most Democratic of communities the United States of America. Old Cobbett, writing at the beginning of the century, said in his wild way that in one of the States the process of divorce did not take ten minutes (I have seen an Algerian cadi divorce half-a-dozen Mahometan couples in the course of half an hour); in the American State in question the crier rang a bell on the steps of the court-house, and made certain proclamations touching the matrimonial relations of A and B. Then the sum of five dollars was paid to the clerk, and the conjugal yoke was summarily broken.

The laws for the dissolution of marriage vary considerably in different States of the Union, but I believe that they are easiest in the State of Indiana. At least there is a joke long current in the Eastern States that trains going west stop ten minutes at Indianopolis "for Refreshment and Divorce." I believe that in some of the States incompatibility of temper is a recognised ground for the abrogation of wedlock. It is curious to reflect that, if such be the case, a similar ground for divorce was vehemently advocated by the greatest of English Puritans and Democrats, John Milton. Deep into the dark hours was I reading this morning "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," when I came on this superbly eloquent passage:—

"Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, it is division itself. To couple hatred, therefore, through wedlock try all her golden links, and borrow to her aid all the iron shackles and manacles of law, it does not serve but to twist a rope of sand: which was a task, they say, that posed the Devil; and that stubborn fiend of Ocnus in Tartarus, whom the poets tell of, brought his idle cordage to as good effect, which never served him to bind with but to feed the ass which stood at his elbow."

I straightway learned this passage by heart and repeated it aloud at breakfast time. It (the passage) was not appreciated; and I was told that Mr. Milton was too fond of quarrelling with his wives on slight pretences, and that he was an Impertinent.

I have been frequently asked "off and on," and generally by young and studious correspondents, how a Common-Place Book should best be kept. It is possible that I have already quoted, in this place, what Bacon wrote concerning the matter in hand; but that which Francis of Verulam thought will surely bear re-quoting:—

"For the disposition and collocation of that knowledge which we preserve in writing it consisteth in a good digest of Common Places. I am not ignorant of the prejudice imputed to Common-Place books as causing a retardation of reading, and some sloth or relaxation of memory. But because it is but a counterfeit thing in knowledge, except a man be deep and full, I hold the entry of Common Places to be a matter of great use and essence in studying, as that which assureth "copia" of invention and contracteth judgment to a strength. But this is true: that of the methods of Common Places that I have seen there is none of any sufficient worth: all of them carrying merely the face of a school and not of a world, and referring to vulgar matters and polemical divisions without all life or respect to action."

This you shall find in the "Advancement of Learning." Book II.; and you might do worse than transcribe the passage on the fly-leaf of each of your common-place books.

I keep mine as a trader keeps his books—in a waste book, a journal, a ledger, and a cash book—the last for entries of notable statistics and historic matters of finance. But I will only indicate a mode of keeping the Waste Book, which includes all kinds of "vulgar matter" and "polemical divisions," consecutively transcribed just as they occur in the course of reading. The process of keeping is simply this: the extracts are at one end of the book and the index is at the other. For example, I make this entry—"Queen Anne is dead and the Dutch have taken Holland." Against this I draw a circle, and in the circle I write, in red ink, a number consecutive to that of the preceding entry, which was, say, (4404). In the Index I enter, under the letter A, "Anne, Queen, her death indubitable;" with the number (4405), and under the letter H, and with the same number (4405), I write, "Holland undeniably taken by the Dutch."

A very careful index-maker will resort to a system of double or even triple entry. For instance, I find in a practical and not a theoretical common-place book, under the date of Jan. 6, 1862, this entry: "And when we said unto the angels 'worship Adam,' they all worshipped him, except Eblis, who refused, and was puffed up with pride, and became of the number of unbelievers." "Sale's Translation of the Koran," Chapter II. "The Cow" (269). In the index, I find under the letter A, "Adam: the angels commanded to worship him; under E, "Eblis refuses to worship Adam;" and under P, "Pride and unbelief of Eblis;" all with the same number (269) for reference in the body of the extracts.

This practice of double or triple entry or "cross-indexing" will by degrees fix indelibly in your memory the fact contained in the extract. I say this because I would not have it thought that I am the base and mechanical slave of common-place books. I never take them on long journeys; and I have been obliged to write thousands of miles away, without the assistance of any books of reference, nearly as much as I have written at home. But, when you are at home, studious young man, be indefatigable in making extracts ("Read with a pen in your hand," said Napoleon the Great, in his wonderfully studious youth), "hammer away" untiringly at your indices; *and discard, save as mere toys and pastimes, all systems of artificial memory, from the "Topical" one of Simonides the Greek downwards.* They are snares and delusions. They give you the rind, and not the fruit.

"Who would not Sell his Farm and Go to Sea?" This proverbial expression among mariners, which so puzzled my naval correspondent in the "Golden South Americas," and of which I was unable to give any explanation, has brought me a very kind note from "D. S.," Oban, N.B., in which the writer observes that he was forty years at sea, and that he never heard the expression used in fine weather; but that it is commonly used, "all over a ship," when the weather is very bad. "When a sea comes on board and drenches a man to the skin, he shakes himself, and says, with grim good-humour, 'Who wouldn't Sell his Farm and Go to Sea?'"

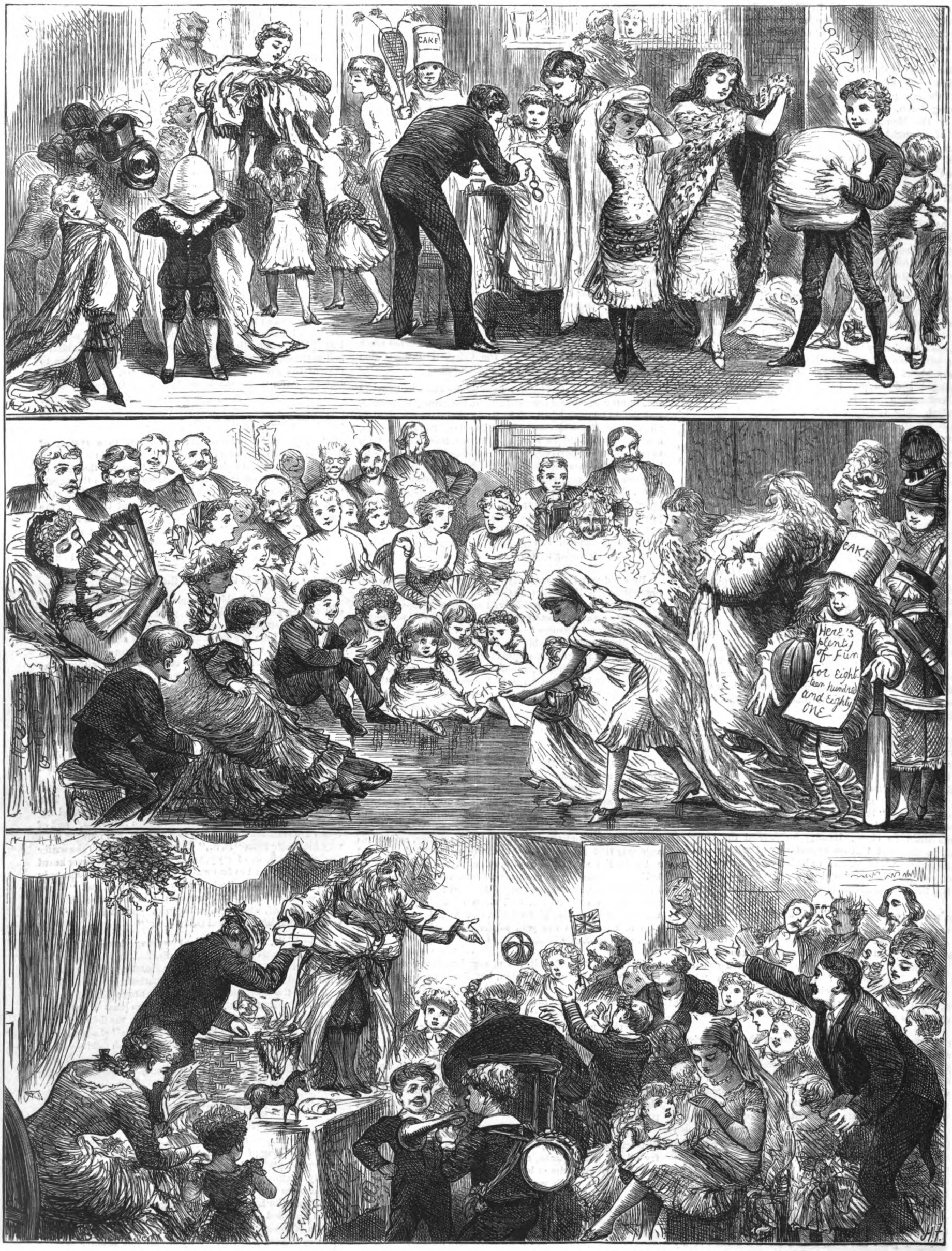
Meanwhile, a correspondent writing from Wellington College, suggests that the idea embodied in the proverbial saying is to be found in a passage in Horace, which he quotes. I have mislaid his esteemed communication; but I will find it and give the quotation next week. Stay; here it is: the quotation, not the letter; but I declare that I had been hesitating about opening with inky fingers the delicious little edition of Horace, "the Poet of Middle Age" (London: Bell and Daldy, 1855), the recent binding of which (white vellum, extra, tooled) by Mr. Zachnsdorf is (in combination with other specimens of the bookbinder's art) rapidly accelerating my progress to St. Pancras workhouse. Odes, Book II.

Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros Attalicis conditionibus
Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus, nauta secet mare.

But are sailors, as a rule, Horatian scholars? How would it be if something of the nature of the expression cited by my correspondents at Buenos Ayres, and at Oban, was common twenty centuries ago among the sailors on the quay side at Brundusium or at Ostia? Why not? In the ordinances of Richard the Lionhearted for the government of the fleet in which he sailed to Cyprus frequent mention is made of "the custom of the sea" as something to the origin of which the memory of man ran not. Why should not popular sayings among mariners of all nations be similarly immemorial?

G. A. S.

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DOMESTIC THEATRICALS.—1. THE DRESSING-ROOM. 2. THE STAGE. 3. THE LAST ACT.—SEE PAGE 150.

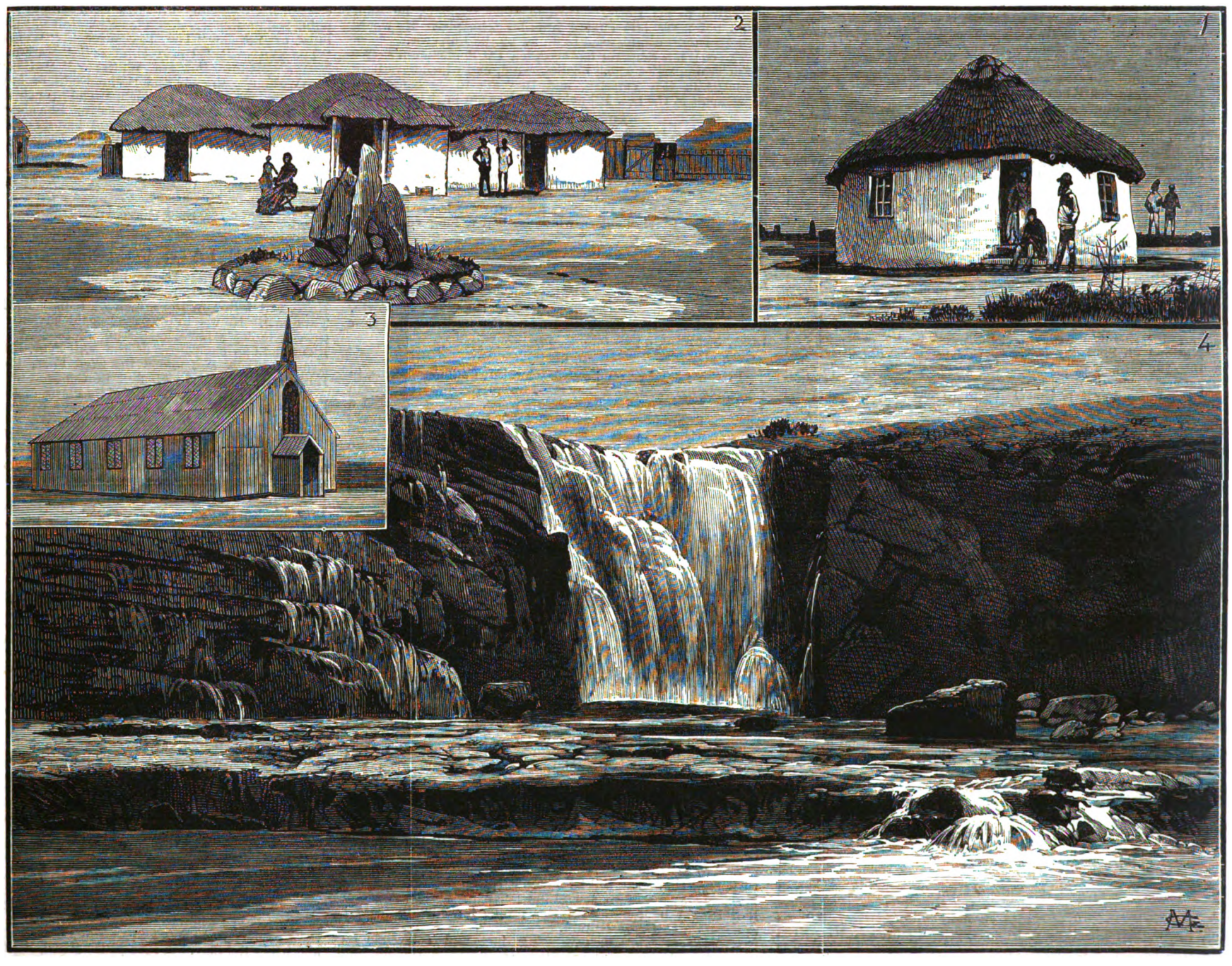
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THE LATE COLONEL B. M. DEANE,
KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.



THE LATE MRS. S. C. HALL.
SEE PAGE 150.



1. The Parsonage Hut, Umtata. 2. Residence of the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland. 3. St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Umtata. 4. The Umtata Falls.

THE CENTRE OF KAFFIRLAND.—SEE PAGE 163.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

There are weeks when Paris seems to slumber, its pulse beats almost imperceptibly; there are, again, other weeks when the pulse of Paris indicates high fever. The past week has been one of high fever, happily not of a political but of a literary kind. The Londoner who reads in his daily morning paper a column of telegrams from Paris describing at length the development of M. Antonin Proust's interpellation in the Chamber on the foreign policy of France, the debate on the Press Bill, the projects of this and that diplomatist as regards the Greek question or the declarations which M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire intends to make in his next circular, obtains, perhaps, an erroneous idea of the life and movement of Paris. The Parisians have other things to think about than politics. MM. Gambetta and Grévy and *Messieurs les Députés* may be left to guard the interests of the Republic. The Parisians themselves are for the moment entirely devoted to literature and art. Conversation is absorbed by the *question Dumas*. "Have you seen the 'Princesse de Bagdad?'" "What do you think of the 'Princesse de Bagdad?'" "Do you not think that the piece is impossible, irritating? It would seem as if Dumas had laid a wager to aggravate the public." "In what kind of society does the piece take place?" "In what kind of society? Eh! at Charenton!" And so the discussion waxes hot. Article after article appears in the newspapers. The critics are divided. M. Sarcey finds the piece feeble and melodramatic; others find it bold and strong. The public is separated into two camps: one camp defends the character of the heroine, the other declares her to be unnatural and impossible. The piece is even being discussed in public meetings, and only last night M. Henry de Lapommeraye, one of our most accomplished critics, made an eloquent defence of M. Dumas' play before an unusually large and distinguished audience. We might almost believe ourselves carried back to the golden days of Romanticism, when Victor Hugo was general of the forces, and when Théophile Gautier, in his immortal red waistcoat, led the battalion of the *Jeunes-France* at the battle and victory of "Hernani."

Apropos of Victor Hugo, the illustrious poet will enter upon his eightieth year on the 27th of this month. It is proposed to celebrate the event by a public manifestation—Paris, the whole town, without distinction of opinion, political or religious, coming with joy and emotion to raise a barricade of flowers in front of the poet's villa. If this project be carried into execution—and why should it not be?—what an imposing and touching sight it would be! What a death-blow to the common belief that the Parisians, of all the French, are those who preserve with most obstinacy the curious habit of insulting their great men while they are alive and raising statues to their memory when they are dead. Victor Hugo, in his long life, will have been one of the most honoured and most insulted of mortals. No man has been discussed with more fury and more passion than the poet who is now universally acclaimed. The vocabulary of invective has been exhausted against his prose and against his verse. He has been called vandal, brigand, incendiary, *wehche*, helot, curse, cannibal, savage, iconoclast. He has been compared to Dubartas, to Scarron, to Gongoza. He has been found absurd, ridiculous, grandiloquent, trivial, convulsive, emphatic. He has been caricatured and parodied. Men in high places, academicians even, have signed petitions to the King to prevent the performance of his plays. Nay, has he not been shot at in the Champs-Elysées as if he were a vulgar temporal King? What fuller cup of glory could mortal man desire?

The battle of naturalism is raging fiercely side by side with the Dumas conflict. A comic paper has represented Zola and Dumas as showmen standing on a platform in front of their respective booths, beating big drums, and vaunting the merits of "Nana" and of the "Princesse de Bagdad." The showman Zola offers a tempting premium to the visitors to his exhibition: "At the end of the performance the delicious Nana will communicate the smallpox to the spectators!" *En vérité, on n'est pas plus gracieux.* But "Nana" has been equalled if not surpassed in realistic abominations by a drama called "Zoë Chien-Chien," produced at the Théâtre des Nations on Saturday last. In this piece we are introduced into the interior of St. Lazare, and to the doing of the ignoble *police des mœurs*. Such literature is sickening; my only excuse for mentioning it is that I desire to make my record of the life and movement of Paris as complete as space will permit, and that at the present time "naturalism," after having long been militant, threatens to become triumphant.

The world of the fine arts is very animated just now; it is the season of small exhibitions at the artistic clubs and elsewhere, the season of the *petits Salons*, to be followed in a couple of months by the grand Salon. The most important exhibitions are those of the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire and of the Cercle de l'Union Artistique, better known as the *Mirlitons*. Carolus Duran is represented at both exhibitions by some portraits. To change a hemistich of Robert Browning: "Duran's your painter now!" His portraits of children remind one of Velasquez: they are superb. At the Place Vendôme M. Bastien-Lepage exhibits a portrait of "Monseigneur le Prince de Galles," the same, I believe, which was in the Royal Academy last year. This portrait, an attempt to resuscitate the style of Holbein, is very severely criticised here. For the Parisians, more perhaps even than for the Londoners, the Prince of Wales is an essentially modern figure, almost a *boulevardier*; and were it not for the name of the canvas the Parisians would hardly recognise the fine and robust head of the Prince in M. Bastien-Lepage's monotonous and pale portrait, so feebly modelled and so loosely drawn that the head becomes confounded with the embroidery of the grotesque Henry VIII. costume in which the Prince is dressed.

Another exhibition which is much talked about is that of the water-colours of Jules Jacquemart, the celebrated engraver.

Literature and art have taken up so much space in my letter this week that I have but little room left to talk of politics. The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies have, however, not been without interest of late. On Thursday M. Antonin Proust made a long-expected interpellation on French foreign policy, and the Chamber again passed a resolution approving the pacific policy of the Ministry. The Chamber further resolved to pass to a second reading of the new Press Bill, and on Saturday, to everybody's surprise, M. Alfred Naquet's bill for the re-establishment of divorce in France was placed upon the order of the day. By 254 votes against 211 the Deputies resolved to pass to the discussion of the articles of the bill, a fact which seems to show that the Chamber is in favour of divorce. The discussion has naturally attracted the attention of the ladies, and yesterday and to-day the *tribunes* of the Palais Bourbon were filled by high-born and influential ladies, clad in gay and gorgeous raiment, who drank in eagerly the words of MM. Naquet, Louis Leggrand, Léon Rénault, and other orators. The discussion was continued before a full House this afternoon, when M. Cazot, in accordance with a decision taken at the Cabinet Council this morning, rose to oppose M. Naquet's bill in the name of the Government. Finally, the bill was rejected by 261 votes to 225. T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday rejected, by 164 votes to 44, a motion censuring the Government for having prohibited certain banquets which were to have been held to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic in 1873. During the debate the Minister of the Interior said that he would prohibit the holding of any banquet, the object of which was directed against the existing institutions of the country.

In consequence of the refusal of King Alfonso to sign the Bill for the conversion of the redeemable debts of Spain, the Ministry has tendered its resignation, and a new Cabinet has been formed under Señor Sagasta.

A Royal decree dissolving the Cortes was read in the Chambers on Wednesday.

ITALY.

King Humbert visited the University of Rome on Wednesday morning, and was most enthusiastically received by the students.

The Third College at Rome has re-elected the newly appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Bacelli, as its representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of Pius IX., the Pope celebrated a solemn Requiem in the Sistine Chapel. The *Standard* correspondent at Rome states that the spectacle was magnificent and imposing. A very large number of Cardinals, the whole of the Vatican Corps Diplomatique and the ladies of Embassies, with many of the Roman aristocracy, were present, as well as the Russian Grand Dukes. Cardinal Di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College, celebrated; the Holy Father pronounced the Absolution.

GERMANY.

The marriage contract between Prince William and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has been completed and signed at Berlin. The illustrious bride, accompanied by Prince Christian, her uncle, on Monday passed Dresden, on their way to Prinkenau Castle, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein.

The German Parliament has been convened for the 15th inst.

Mr. Goschen, on his way to Constantinople, has had interviews with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck at Berlin. He had a protracted audience of the Emperor on Sunday, and was afterwards received by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. His Excellency left on Monday.

Prince Bismarck made a speech yesterday week in the Prussian Parliament, in which he urged that the taxes on tobacco and spirituous liquors must be considerably increased, and announced that he intended to fight to the last against opposition to his views. Parliamentary conflicts, he said, would not make him swerve from his principles. He would not retire until commanded to do so by the Emperor.

The German Emperor has accepted Dr. Schliemann's offer of the Trojan relics which he discovered, and which have been exhibited in this country, and they are to be assigned a department in the new Ethnological Museum in Berlin.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince returned to Vienna on Monday from Brussels, where he has been staying for a fortnight past as a guest of the Brussels Court.

Mr. Goschen arrived in Vienna on Tuesday morning, viâ Constantinople, and was received by Sir H. Elliot, with whom he visited the Russian Embassy, and afterwards proceeded to the Austrian Foreign Office, where he had a long conference with Baron Haymerle.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Delegation has finally passed the Bill authorising the introduction of taxes on articles of consumption.

TURKEY.

In consequence of the necessities of the State, the Porte, it is stated, is making preparations for the imposition of new taxes, including a poll tax.

GREECE.

In the Chamber on Saturday last M. Coumoundouros, in reply to a question, said that the Powers continue to show a very friendly disposition towards Greece. Europe desired a pacific solution of the Turco-Greek question; but the Powers had never advised Greece to reduce her claims or to moderate her aspirations. All they had counselled the Hellenic Government to do was to avoid taking hasty, irrevocable steps in the matter. "Any precipitate action on our part," said M. Coumoundouros, "would wound Europe, and might damage our cause."

The present strength of the army is 54,000 men, of whom 39,663 have been enrolled since last summer. The reserves will shortly be called out, when the army will number 75,000 men.

AMERICA.

The projectors of the New York World's Fair gave General Grant a reception last Saturday, when he accepted the Presidency of the Commission. Subscriptions to the funds were opened last week, and 322,500 dols. have been already subscribed by private individuals. The desire is to raise 4,000,000 dols.

Congress on Saturday last passed the resolution ordering the Presidential votes to be counted on the 9th inst., when Messrs. Garfield and Arthur were to be formally declared elected. The resolution avoided any declarations which heretofore have caused partisan conflicts.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives regretting the misunderstanding between the English authorities and the Transvaal Boers, deploring the shedding of blood in consequence of that difference, sympathising with Great Britain's efforts to preserve the Christians of South Africa from the incursions of savages, and requesting the President of the Republic to convey to her Majesty Queen Victoria the good wishes of the people of America in regard to the British Colonies, together with the expression of their hope that there will be no more bloodshed, and that her Majesty may see fit to accord independence to the Transvaal if it should be found that the people have no desire for annexation to Great Britain.

Another resolution, expressing increased solicitude on account of the painful condition of affairs in Ireland, and renewing the expression of sympathy with the Irish people, has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Collins, president of the Irish National League in the United States, has issued a violent proclamation denouncing the course pursued by the English Government in Irish affairs, appealing to America to protest against it, and urging the assembling of indignation meetings in every city of the Union. Indignation meetings were held at New York and elsewhere on Sunday, by the branches of the Irish Land League, to protest against the policy of the British Government.

The American telegrams state that about 3500 square miles of the Sacramento Valley have been flooded, but that the waters are now falling.

Owing to a storm having broken down the levée, the Mississippi river has overflowed and inundated a large portion of New Orleans. The railway has also been damaged.

Mr. Vanderbilt has paid Mr. Gorringe the entire cost of the transportation of the Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria.

CANADA.

In the House of Commons, yesterday week, Sir J. Alexander Macdonald, the Premier, stated that there had been some correspondence between the British and Canadian Governments respecting immigration from Ireland.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers were closed on the 11th ult. by a speech from the Emperor, in which his Majesty thanked both Houses for passing the Electoral Reform Bill. The relations of Brazil with Foreign States were friendly, and tranquillity prevailed throughout the empire. The text of the new Electoral Law has been published. The Cabinet offered to resign in order to allow the Emperor to choose new Ministers to carry out its provisions, but, his Majesty declining to accept their resignation, the Ministers remain in office.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt last Saturday at Reggio, in Calabria.

The Servian Skuptschina on Monday, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of closing all the monasteries in Servia, and the Minister of Public Worship promised to prepare a bill in that sense. He stated at the same time that the proposed measure would necessitate a modification of the Constitution.

The King of Ashantee is stated to have declared war against the British Government on the Gold Coast because of the Governor's refusal to surrender a native chief who had taken refuge on British territory. On hearing of King Coffee's threatening attitude, the Governor of Sierra Leone dispatched 250 of the 2nd West India Regiment, who were due to arrive at Cape Coast Castle on the 2nd inst. The force under the control of the Governor on receiving King Coffee's ultimatum consisted mainly of Houssas, a company of which was immediately dispatched, with three guns, to the frontier.

THE LATE MRS. S. C. HALL.

The death of this lady, a very popular and pleasing writer, has been recorded in our Obituary. Mrs. Hall was in the eighty-first year of her age. Her maiden name was Anna Maria Fielding, and she was a native of Dublin; she was married to Mr. Hall in 1824. Five years afterwards she published "Sketches of Irish Character." A little later Mr. and Mrs. Hall published their joint book, "Ireland: Its Scenery, Character, &c." Among other volumes which they have produced, "The Book of the Thames" was one of the most successful, having passed through several editions since it was first published in the *Art Journal*. Mrs. Hall was author of many tales or novels—"The Buccaneer," "Woman's Trials," "The Outlaw," "Uncle Horace;" "Marion, or a Young Maid's Fortunes;" "The Whiteboy," "Midsummer Eve," "A Woman's Story," and "The Fight of Faith;" and of one or two plays, one of which, "The French Refugee," was performed at the St. James's Theatre. She also wrote a series of papers describing the homes and haunts of English poets, which appeared in her husband's *Art Journal*. Besides their literary labours, Mr. and Mrs. Hall were engaged in founding several philanthropic societies and institutions. Mrs. Hall was also the originator of the Florence Nightingale Fund. For some years past Mrs. Hall had enjoyed a Civil List pension of £100 per annum, and had received other marks of Royal favour.

THE LATE COLONEL DEANE.

Colonel Bonar Millett Deane, late of the 19th Foot, Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, was killed in the attack on Lang's Neck Pass, in the Transvaal. He was in command of the advance column of Sir George Colley's force, consisting of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles and two companies of the 58th Foot. He entered the Army in 1853, and joined the 22nd Foot, then serving in India. He became Lieutenant in the 22nd in 1855, and was Adjutant to that corps from 1856 till his promotion to the rank of Captain in 1857. The 22nd Regiment returned from India in 1855, and embarked for Malta in 1860. Colonel Deane became Major of the 22nd in 1863, but was transferred to the 18th (Royal Irish) in 1864, and to the 19th Foot in 1865. He served on the Indian Staff as Assistant-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, Madras, from 1866 to 1871, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1873. From 1872 to 1875 he was military secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay. He rejoined his regiment, the 19th Foot, as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel in 1875. He continued in command of the first battalion of the 19th at Aldershott and other home stations, until placed on half pay in 1879, having attained the brevet rank of Colonel. In the same year he was appointed extra Inspector under the Local Government Board in Ireland during the distress of last winter. This post he resigned last year, in order to undertake the staff duties at the Cape of Good Hope.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton, Aldershott, and London.

DOMESTIC THEATRICALS.

Our three Illustrations of the preparation and performance of a very delightful private entertainment of this kind, by a large party of young people, with the approval and assistance of their kindly elders, will be understood without much need of particular explanation. The little girls attiring themselves in the dressing-room, or hastening to take from the servant-maid a quantity of articles of dress that she has just brought in, seem to be engaged in a manner always sure to be agreeable to lively spirits of their sex. The second of these views, which ought rather to be entitled "From the Stage," shows us the assembled audience, young and old, in front of the stage, from the aged grandmother down to the smallest baby; while to the right hand, behind the screen, all the *dramatis personæ* stand in waiting for their signal to appear and begin the play. A four-year old girl, led forward by her elder sister, is about to speak the prologue. In the *dénouement* of "the Last Act," whatever may have been the action and dialogue of the preceding dramatic representation, we can easily recognise the seasonable apparition of some jolly old personage—he may be Father Christmas—or the New Year, if he were not so old—or Old Father Time—or Gog of Guildhall, converted to jovial generosity—who makes everybody happy with his liberal gifts of sweetmeats and toys. We have a shrewd suspicion that it is only Papa in disguise; but please don't tell.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. William Gilbert, the father of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the satiric poet and dramatist, once wrote a sociological romance—and an excellent one it was—called "A Story for the Philistines." On Wednesday, the Second inst., just after last week's "Playhouses" had gone to press, I went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre to witness the first performance of what I may term a Grand Play for the Philistines, being a new comedy in Three Acts, entitled "The Colonel." It is written by Mr. F. C. Burnand; its dialogue overbrims with fun and epigram; it is excellently well acted; it was received throughout with shouts of laughter and applause; and it must be pronounced a brilliant and unqualified success. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Philistine Host will so flock into the house of which Mr. Edgar Bruce is lessee and manager for so many weeks as shall constitute a turning-point in the fortunes of a most charming and well-conducted theatre. Otherwise I hold "The Colonel" to be a very unfair play; and I am going to show its unfairness, and to protest against it.

Mr. Burnand has had the modesty to announce that "The Colonel" is partly founded on a French piece called "Le Mari à la Campagne," which was adapted to the English stage many years ago by the late Mr. Morris Barnett as a comedy-drama called "The Serious Family." The French author of "Le Mari à la Campagne" was less candid than Mr. Burnand. He did not mention his indebtedness to a short story called "Un Double Ménage," any more than M. Alexandre Dumas the Younger mentioned that he had borrowed largely from the same Henri de Balzac's character of Coralie in "Un Grand Homme de Province à Paris," in order to strengthen the character of Marguerite Gautier in his own "Dame aux Camellias." But let that pass. Everybody has stolen from Balzac. As a matter of fact, Mr. Burnand's debt to the French *dramaturge* is infinitesmal; and more than nine tenths of "The Colonel" must be acknowledged as altogether original and redolent of the humour and vivacity of its accomplished author. As regards "The Serious Family," it may be said absolutely that Mr. Burnand "owes the cat no fur," and "the worm no silk." His hypocrite is entirely out of diapason with the fraudulent and sanctimonious hypocrite, Aminadab Sleek, who reminded us equally of Tartuffe, Mawworm, and the Rev. Mr. Stiggins. In lieu of a pseudo religious "fraud" it has pleased Mr. Burnand to devise an æsthetic one. He has invented a High Art swindler: a type of humanity, I confess, new to me. I have heard of roguish picture-dealers; but I never yet came upon a lecturer on the Beautiful in Art who was a mean and truckling rascal. Perhaps Mr. Burnand had "Janus Weathercock"—Wainwright the artist, and critic, and forger, in his eye when he drew the character of the despicable impostor Lambert Streyke. But, then, Wainwright was not a "mean cuss." He did things *en grand*. He not only forged, but murdered.

The plot of "The Colonel" may be very briefly related. The once-happy home of Richard Forrester (Mr. W. Herbert) is made miserable by the invasion thereof by a rascally Professor of the Beautiful (with a big B), Mr. Lambert Streyke (Mr. James Fernandez), who contrives to breed a coolness between Forrester and his young, beauteous, and somewhat weak-minded wife (Miss Myra Holme), and utterly to fascinate and dominate her vulgar and foolish mother, Lady Tompkins (Mrs. Leigh Murray), the relict of a City Alderman. The crafty Streyke hopes to inveigle the widow, who is wealthy, into marrying him; and he is also eager to secure the hand of Nellie, Forrester's sister and ward (Miss C. Grahame), for his nephew Basil Giorgione (Mr. Rowland Buckstone), whose real name is Bill Something or another, and who has been a druggist's assistant, but who, at the instigation of his uncle, poses as an artist of the "consummate" kind, and paints horrible daubs which Streyke declares and the two infatuated women believe to surpass the masterpieces of Cimabue and Giotto. The results from this state of things are those which, in analogous circumstances, take place in "Le Mari à la Campagne" and in "Un Double Ménage." Denied happiness at home, Forrester seeks it elsewhere. He is continually going on pretended fishing excursions; but his angling really means his putting up at a West-End hotel, assuming the name of Fisher, and carrying on a flirtation with a dashing and coquettish widow, Mrs. Blyth (Miss Amy Roselle). He even seems to be on the point of offering marriage to this lady, but Mr. Burnand dexterously slurs over such an embarrassing conjuncture; and the discovery of the *pseudo* Fisher's escapade by the indignant Lady Tompkins and her daughter Olive timeously puts a stop to a very equivocal state of things so far as the relations of Forrester and Mrs. Blyth are concerned. The *Deus ex Machinâ*, who eventually sets things straight and restores peace and happiness to a distracted household, is a certain Colonel, Woottweel W. Wood (Mr. Coghlan), described as of "the United States Cavalry." The Colonel, who is a friend of Forrester's youth, kindly yet gravely remonstrates with him on the score of his compromising flirtation with the dashing widow, who he has not the slightest idea is an old and fondly-loved flame of his own. He discovers that the Professor of the Beautiful (with a big B) and his "consummate" nephew are arrant knaves and cheats, that, while pretending to be ascetics as well as "æsthetics," scorning the flesh-pots of Egypt, they are gross Sybarites, who gorge heavy suppers at the house of one Romelli, an Italian restaurateur, with whom they have run up a long bill. "The Colonel" succeeds in completely unmasking this brace of impostors, and they are duly kicked out of Forrester's house. The estranged husband and wife are reconciled; Lady Tompkins repents (the idea of a repentant mother-in-law is good); Nellie Forrester, instead of wedding young "Pill-bolister," alias Basil Giorgione, is united to the real sweetheart of her choice, Edward Langton (Mr. Eric Bayley); and "The Colonel" is married to his old flame, Mrs. Blyth, to whom he has been all along passionately attached. Whether the moral of all this is that it is a wicked thing to go to the Grosvenor Gallery, and that the demons of Fraud and Hypocrisy are always crouching behind the canvases of Mr. E. Burne Jones and Mr. Walter Crane, I do not know.

Mr. Burnand's funny ridicule of the people of culture who are called "Æsthetes" has been called by some critics harmless and good-natured. I am willing to believe in its harmlessness; because culture (or "cultchaw," as Mr. Burnand would call it) is rapidly making rapid progress and will win the day over stupid and vulgar Philistinism; but I fail to see its good-nature. The costume worn and the phraseology assumed by a very small section of the party of culture may be legitimate subjects for ridicule. So, precisely, might be some of the histrionic fantasies of the Ritualists; but I distinctly question the right of a dramatist to invite inference that the love of an influential body of thoughtful and accomplished persons for Mediæval art, or of a large number of earnest and devoted clergymen for mediæval rites and ceremonies can be made a cloak for the most detestable hypocrisy and for downright swindling. Because we may happen to admire Pietro Perugono or Andrea Mantegna, is there any need that we should forthwith go out picking pockets? Does the study of Pugin and the "Tracts for the Times" necessarily lead to our telling lies and obtaining money under false pretences? As rather an elderly hand at discovering the "tricks and manners" of dramatists, I think I can hit upon the cause of this gross injustice having been done to a most inoffensive class in English Society. In the first instance, Mr. Burnand (who is bound to back up the Maudle and Postlethwaytisms of Mr. Du Maurier) burned to have a slap at the "Æsthetes," and he did not exactly know where to "have" them. The "Æsthetes" were to him even as the celebrated "Pump and Tubs" were to Mr. Vincent Crummles. On the other hand, Mr. Burnand found the plot of a play with a hypocrite in it. He would not make him a religious hypocrite, because he remembered and wished to avoid all kind of foregathering with Aminadab Sleek. So he took a couple of the coarsest rascals on whom he could lay hands—two more squalid caitiffs never footed it on the treadmill—and draped them with the garments of an æsthetic professor and a "consummate" painter. But the clothes do not suit their limbs, and I protest against the misfit. The piece in its dialogue and costumes is so clever, and the acting is, "all round," so good, that I shall go to see "The Colonel" again, and report further upon it next week. For the sake of the Philistines (if there be geese there must be stubble), I hope that "The Colonel" will have a long and prosperous run.

Artistic good taste and elegance, admirable acting and perfect stage management reigned triumphant at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday, the 5th inst., when Messrs. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's original comedy of "Masks and Faces" was revived, in the presence of a crowded audience, with complete and well deserved-success. It was during their brilliant career of management at the Prince of Wales's Theatre that Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft last revived, a few years ago, this sterling English play, Mrs. Bancroft being then, as now, the Peg Woffington, and Miss Ellen Terry the neglected wife, Mabel Vane, a part which is now gracefully and pathetically sustained by her sister, Miss Marion Terry. At the Haymarket, the accomplished lessees and managers have a much larger frame for their picture than they had in the little house by Tottenham-court road; and the canvas of decoration and "mounting" has been consequently and necessarily expanded, but without the exquisite symmetry and harmony of the last revival being in any manner sacrificed. At the Prince of Wales's, you turned the small end of your opera-glass to the stage; at the Haymarket, the larger extremity of your *lorgnon* is bracketed on "Masks and Faces:" that is all. Mrs. Bancroft acted Peg Woffington with unflagging vigour and sprightliness, showing herself in the sadder scenes the accomplished mistress of passionate pathos which she has always been; and with unabated energy did she dance the famous jig in the garret with Triplet's ragged children, Lysimachus and Roxalana, very prettily played by two little Misses named Kate and Mabel Grattan. Mr. Bancroft was the Triplet; and when I say that he looked ten times more distressed than Hogarth's "Distressed Poet," and that he suited his acting to his looks, but that he never overstepped by one hair's breadth the modesty of nature, and that he never forced, albeit he failed not to elicit, the alternate smiles and tears of his audience, I have not done him half enough justice. They were all so good! Mr. H. B. Conway was commendably polished, cold, and heartless as the fashionable *roué* Sir Charles Pomander; Mr. Dacre bore himself to admiration as the erring husband (my feet stumble at erring husbands—are there no unerring ones besides Sir Peter Teazle?); Mr. Teesdale swaggered and looked gastronomic as James Quin; Mr. Snarl and Mr. Soaper, the critics, were capitally impersonated by Mr. Kemble and Mr. C. Brookfield; Mrs. Canninge was quietly impressive as Mrs. Triplet; Miss Wade made as much as was possible of the not very engaging part of Kitty Clive; and Mr. Arthur Cecil as Colley Cibber was—well, what? Hogarth's beau in the "Modern Polite Conversation." More than that. Read Charlotte Charke's description, in her memoirs, of her finicking papa; and you may gather a slight notion of what Mr. Arthur Cecil was like. He was the "Titty Tit, Esq.," of "Gulliver's Travels." He was Colley Cibber himself. I see that on alternate nights Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Cecil are to alternate the parts of Triplet and Colley Cibber; but as yet I have only seen the first-named actor as Triplet and the last as Colley. The mounting of "Masks and Faces" was simply magnificent. The new and splendid dresses, specially designed by the Hon. Louis Wingfield, were everything that could be desired, and shall have, as they deserve to have, a special notice. Altogether, this has been a most enjoyable week at the Playhouses; and the children of Israel, as well as the Philistines, have equally a right to be pleased. Two such bright successes as "The Colonel" and the revival of "Masks and Faces" are not often seen together.

G. A. S.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., read a paper at the Victoria Institute on Monday last to show that the advancement of scientific knowledge confirms the cosmogony of Moses, the days being taken as enormous periods of time, and he gave improved translations of several verses removing special difficulties which have hitherto existed.

In connection with a similar object (the truthfulness of the Historical Scriptures), Dr. Kinns on Saturday week gave a lecture in the Assyrian Galleries at the British Museum, which was attended by a distinguished company, amongst whom were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Bishop Claughton, Earl Fortescue, and others.

An exhibition of a new and interesting character is to open next season at extensive galleries being built at 103A, New Bond-street. The object of this Exhibition is to afford the decorative painter, designer, sculptor, and art-workman, the same advantages of public exhibition of their productions (either independently or in acknowledged connection with manufacturing firms) as are now enjoyed so largely by practitioners in the Fine Arts proper.

A drawing-room meeting was held last Saturday at the residence of Miss Müller, one of the School Board members, to consider means for securing the return of ladies as Poor Law Guardians. A resolution setting forth the desirability of having ladies on every Poor Law Board was unanimously carried, and it was determined that a society should be formed to help all qualified ladies who were prepared to stand at the coming election.

General Lord Templeton, K.C.B., presented certificates to a ladies' class of the St. John Ambulance Association at Richmond on the 2nd inst., and in doing so showed the continued great increase in Ambulance work. On the same day another member of the Council of the Order of St. John, Colonel Sir James Bourne, Bart., attended at the Court-house, Birkenhead, the Mayor presiding, and presented the medal awarded by the Chapter to one of the borough officials, Mr. M'Gowan, for conspicuous gallantry in saving life at much personal risk in October last.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week, when the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series took place. The programme possessed the special interest of bringing forward, for the first time in this country, the earliest of Schubert's orchestral symphonies—in D major—a charming work, full of melodic beauty and tender grace; and altogether remarkable as the product of his seventeenth year. It is to the Crystal Palace that we owe the production of this and several others of Schubert's symphonies, and various works besides, the manuscripts of which had fallen into oblivion. The seven remaining symphonies by this composer are to be given in regular order at successive Saturday concerts. On the occasion now referred to, the instrumental selection included two effective extracts ("Dialogue" and "Carnival") from Hofmann's orchestral piece, entitled "An Italian Love-Story;" Schumann's pianoforte concerto and unaccompanied pieces by Chopin and Liszt, finely played by Mr. Eugene D'Albert, and Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." Mr. Santley sang, with special effect, Mozart's aria, "Vedrò, mentr' io sospiro," Handel's aria, "Nasce al bosco" ("He layeth the beams"), and Beethoven's sacred song, "Busslied" ("Penitence"). Mr. Manns conducted with his usual efficiency.

MR. CHARLES HALLE'S CONCERTS.

The first of four grand orchestral concerts, by Mr. Charles Hallé's celebrated Manchester band, conducted by himself, took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when an interesting, but more or less familiar, selection of instrumental music was admirably performed: the programme having comprised Weber's overture to "Oberon," the "Andantino" from Spohr's "Power of Sound;" Herr Goldmark's characteristic symphony, entitled "A Rustic Wedding;" Beethoven's C minor symphony; the Entr'acte (in B flat) and "Air de Ballet" from Schubert's "Rosamunde" music; and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser."

The second concert takes place on Feb. 19, when a highly interesting programme will include the performance of Beethoven's Triple Concerto for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello—respectively by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti—and (for the first time in London), Mozart's "Haffner Serenade." The third concert, on Feb. 26, will be especially interesting as bringing forward Berlioz's important sacred work, "L'Enfance du Christ," recently produced by Mr. Hallé at his Manchester concerts; and at the last performance of the series, on March 5, the same composer's "Faust" music, several times recently given at St. James's Hall under Mr. Hallé's direction, will be repeated.

A few lines—more than were possible last week—are due to Mr. Oscar Beringer's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. This was a remarkable display of pianoforte playing of an exceptionally high order. His execution of Beethoven's leviathan sonata in B flat (op. 106)—a work that but few of the greatest pianists have rendered in public—was a specimen of rare technical skill, especially in the clear enunciation of the elaborate intricacies of the fugued finale. Similar high qualities were displayed in Mr. Beringer's interpretation of Weber's romantic and ideal sonata in A flat; and in Brahms's sonata in F minor, and that by Liszt in B minor, two works of exceptional difficulty, that were heard to disadvantage after the fine compositions that preceded them.

At the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and at that of the following Monday evening, Herr Ignaz Brüll was the pianist. On the former occasion he was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda, in Herr Goldmark's Suite in E major for pianoforte and violin, and was also heard in some studies by Chopin. On Monday, his solo was Chopin's "Barcarolle," which he rendered with great success. Herr Brüll's fine pianoforte playing, in association with that of Madame Néruda at the violin, and of Signor Piatti at the violoncello, gave undue effect to a very dull trio of the pianist's composition, which he introduced for the first time at these concerts. Madame Antoinette Sterling was the vocalist at Saturday's concert, and Mdlle. Friedländer on Monday.

The first of the ballad concerts given by Mr. Sims Reeves, previous to his starting on his farewell tour, took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang, with his usual success, "The Message;" lieder by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and "Tom Bowling;" besides having been associated with Miss Minnie Hauk in Donizetti's duet, "Tornami a dir." The lady just named was encored in her delivery of the popular "Habanera," from "Carmen," having also contributed other effective performances. Mr. Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, displayed his agreeable quality of voice and refined style in Blumenthal's "Thinking of thee," Tosti's "Vorrei morire," and Louisa Grey's ballad, "Evening Star." Miss Helen D'Alton and Mr. Oswald added to the attractions of the vocal programme, as did the members of the London Vocal Union; and Mr. Sydney Smith played two pianoforte solos of his own with brilliant execution. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. The second concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

This week's London Ballad Concert offered an attractive programme, comprising many favourite old English songs, associated with the names of Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick, as solo vocalists.

The one hundred and forty-third anniversary festival of that excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians was announced to take place on Thursday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught—the proceedings, as usual, including a concert of vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Harward Turner (pianist) has announced three concerts of chamber music at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. The first was to take place last Thursday evening, the dates of the others being March 3 and 17. The programmes—vocal and instrumental—are of sterling interest.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society; Mrs. Osgood, Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. H. Blower having been announced as the solo vocalists.

The concert in celebration of the birthday of Burns, announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Jan. 25, was—as already recorded—postponed, on account of the severe weather, to this (Saturday) evening.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will give the fifth concert of the tenth season next Thursday evening, when Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," will be performed.

As previously mentioned, Mr. Kuhe's annual Brighton Festival will open on Tuesday next with a performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" (conducted by himself) and a selection of sacred music.

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THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

At the venerable age of eighty-five—he was born in 1795—in the retired dwelling, 5, Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, where half his long life was spent, Thomas Carlyle has expired. His voice, which was once powerful amongst us, had seldom been heard in the last fifteen years, since he finished the "Life of Frederick II. of Prussia, called the Great." He had something to say, in 1867, upon Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he called "Shooting Niagara;" again, in 1870, upon the crisis of the war between France and Germany; and, lastly, in December, 1876, upon the misrule of "the unspeakable Turk." These utterances were in the form of letters meant for the public, but he had ceased to write books or elaborate essays. Few persons below middle age can now realise the effect and character of his literary influence—rather moral than intellectual—during the period of its conspicuous activity. That was from 1833, when he published "Sartor Resartus" in *Fraser's Magazine*, to the beginning, above twenty years ago, of his most laborious and voluminous historical work. The special value of this work, his "Life of Frederick the Great," lies rather in its accurate research, and in its masterly narratives and descriptions, than in the expression of original principles. It does not, like his former writings, contain many sentences that have often recurred to the mind as stimulating, warning, or guiding maxims for practical life. The author had, in "Sartor Resartus," "Past and Present," "Chartism," and the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," applied his didactic satire immediately to the correction of social evils then felt to be rife amongst us. To this performance he had brought a greater power of lively, picturesque, and humorous illustration than was possessed by any English prose writer since Dean Swift, except the producers of avowed fiction. He was thereby enabled to make political and ethical discussions immensely entertaining, while preserving the grimmest and most tremendous earnestness of tone and argument. That was Carlyle's method of winning popular attention. He knew that only a limited audience could be got to listen to the most impressive discourses, without this *sauce piquante*, upon his momentous theme, the need of national righteousness. So he mingled the sauce, adding such novel ingredients as his quaint tricks and queer freaks of language, to amuse readers who might not else have been tempted by any writings on so grave a subject. This purpose—which was also probably that of Rabelais and Swift, though we believe the motive of Carlyle, as a truly religious man, was far higher than theirs—is most forcibly carried out by his writings above named.



THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

These were the books that made him not only famous, but really powerful, for about a quarter of a century, terminating soon after the Crimean War. He was a middle-aged man, approaching forty, before the period of his renown began. But he had already done a large amount of literary work, chiefly magazine and review articles, critical and biographical essays, translations of German fairy-tales and romances, and of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," and a "Life of Schiller." The masterly ability that he had shown in these performances, and the vein of profound reflection opened in his essays upon the characters of Johnson, Burns, and Edward Irving, were recognised by a small circle of literary associates. He had not long been in London, but had passed most of his youth and early manhood in rural and studious seclusion, in Dumfriesshire or Ayrshire, after receiving his education at the University of Edinburgh. He was the son of a small farmer at Ecclefechan, and was intended for the ministry of the Scottish Presbyterian Kirk, but could not stand the Westminster Confession; so he became a teacher of mathematics, and soon afterwards betook himself to the literary profession. How many of the cleverest Scotchmen of our time, the most accomplished and the most high-minded, have changed their course of life in a similar way! Carlyle's first published writing, it is said, was for the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, but he wrote for the *London Magazine* long before he came to England. His style, in the early "Miscellanies," is correct, stately, properly Johnsonian, without any oddity or eccentricity; the most prim and scrupulous editorial censorship could find no fault with it; but it is a weighty, energetic style. No reader at that time could have expected that the same writer would afterwards come to adopt the amazing fashions of word-placing, the inversions of syntax, the omissions or perversions of particles, the ejaculations, the queer compound phrases, so frequently reiterated, which abound in his "History of the French Revolution," and, more or less, in all his later works.

This fantastic literary mannerism, it has sometimes been said by his enthusiastic admirers, was natural to Carlyle. That it certainly was not, for he began it, as the deliberate artifice of a scholarly humourist, in "Sartor Resartus." Any reader who will turn to the parting sentences of that admirable *jeu d'esprit*, which will ever be esteemed one of the finest pieces of sustained humour in English literature, may satisfy himself on this point. The author slily pretends to apologise for having allowed his English style to be deranged and corrupted by too much copying and translating Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh's imaginary scraps of manuscript. Now, this is merely Carlyle's fun, or an ironical recommendation of the novel and amusing effect that he had produced, in *Fraser* of that time, by exhibiting the strange German idioms in a dress of English words. He was, on the contrary, a most perfect

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THE MORN OF ST VALENTINE — SEE NEXT PAGE.

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translator, as is shown by his "Wilhelm Meister," one of the best versions in good English that was ever composed. But, finding that "Sartor Resartus" brought him into vogue, he soon resolved to put the stamp of this peculiarly distorted style upon his next book, which was that on the "French Revolution." The materials and plan of this work, it is known, were privately furnished by Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is, of course, a work of vast imaginative genius and descriptive power; a great prose poem, and a very bad history. The popular taste, in 1837, had the whim of liking that strange, wild, new style of composition which Carlyle had recently started. It proved an immense success; and the consideration of profitable bookselling is enough to account for his continuing to write in the same style. He did not adopt it, or retain it, from vain affectation; but, in the first instance, as an ingenious device of comic or grotesque art; and, subsequently, because it would pay best, as his publishers may have told him, to go on wearing the same outlandish garb.

For Carlyle, we take it, was at all times indifferent to the mere external attire of his thoughts; he only strove to get them clearly and energetically impressed upon his readers' minds. He had the powers of a great artist, but he despised the graces of art; harmony of tone and feeling, balance, measure, proportion, due relief and gradation, he wilfully and scornfully violated. His purely literary criticisms, as in the essay on Goethe, prove that this was not done from want of perception of those excellencies, but of malice prepense. We cannot but suspect that it was prompted, though unconsciously, by an inward revolt against the excessive and demonstrative Goethe-worship, to which he had, until Goethe's death in 1832, devoted many passages of inordinate laudation. It is not at all difficult to understand how this had come about. Carlyle was one of the very few English literary men, fifty years ago, who occupied themselves with German poetry and romance. He had opened a personal correspondence with the most celebrated man in Germany, who had replied to him with condescending approval. Carlyle was then still in comparative obscurity; and his natural gratification at Goethe's behaviour towards him may very easily have led him to exaggerate, as he surely did, the merits of Goethe as a philosophic moralist; "the Wisest of this Age," a divinely inspired guide of life for all mankind in his generation. We have, by this time, formed a different estimate of Goethe's moral wisdom, finding it shallow, selfish, and frivolous, as might be expected from his life as a *dilettante* courtier. No life or character, one might have supposed, would have been less likely to win the serious approval of Thomas Carlyle. It was, in our belief, by the merely accidental and personal relations above noticed, that Carlyle was induced, for a time, to fall into the train of Goethe's extravagant idolators. He extricated himself from this delusive affectation, when he began to deal with a subject so tremendously serious as the French Revolution. There is no more Goethe-worship in his writings after that; but an entirely different kind of "Hero-worship," the adoration of historic figures, eminent combatants, conquerors, or rulers, men of supreme determination and force of will, who could bring the mass of men to obey their behests. Carlyle made a new religion of this, and preached it in the fashionable lecture-room, as well as in many of his books. We are quite as little disposed to join in the Hero-worship, as in the Artist-worship; indeed, we much prefer Goethe to Mirabeau or Danton, to Napoleon, or even to Frederick the Great. It is to be regretted that a mind like Carlyle's, in the full maturity of its faculties, should have wasted its sympathies by such a perverted partiality of judgment in these directions.

The interval, however, between his "French Revolution," in 1837, and his compilation, in 1845, of the "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," produced some of his truest and best attempts to appeal to the moral conscience for the redress of existing public wrongs. With all their faults of intemperate scorn and anger, the fierceness of their invective, the pitilessness of their contempt, which far out-do Mr. Ruskin's later sallies against the vices of this age, "Past and Present," "Chartism," and the "Latter-day Pamphlets," are dictated by a noble spirit. They are prophetic writings, not as foretelling events in the future, but as proclaiming the eternal principles of right and duty, the practical truths of the Moral Law, the essential relations of man to man, and the fundamental conditions of social welfare. Upon many of the current topics of political controversy in his own day Carlyle's opinions, for want of the special experience and special knowledge required by statesmen, were enormously mistaken. He indulged, too, a most violent prejudice against the negro race; he could see no harm in West Indian slavery, and could not believe that the Jamaica revolt of 1865 was punished with undue severity and indiscriminate cruelty. He never comprehended the value of legal rules and precedents as securities for public liberty; he did not know what a Parliament is, or a Constitutional Government, but could imagine nothing better than a wise despotic administration, or a dictatorship *ad hoc*, like Cromwell's, for the needs of the time. This incapacity of sound political judgment vitiates all Carlyle's work as an historian, not less than his predilection for the domineering, arbitrary, aggressive type of individual character. We are quite sure that he was, at heart, one of the most just and kind, the most humane, devout, and conscientious of men; and we could quote from his writings a hundred passages breathing the sincerest spirit of piety, and a tender regard for the feeble and suffering in all classes of our fellow-creatures. But the tendency of Carlyle's works, taken for all in all, has not been to unmixed good. Carlyle was, notwithstanding the objections we feel bound to admit, a great author and a great man. He will be honoured, though hardly much read, among the Past Grand Masters of our literature, a hundred years after our own time.

He married, in 1826, Jane, daughter of Dr. Welsh, a physician at Haddington; she died in 1866, and he had no children. His brother, the late Dr. John Carlyle, of Florence, was a translator of Dante. At Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, Dean Stanley preached a sermon, in which he spoke of the character and moral influence of Carlyle. His text was, "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a man who sowed good seed in his field." The funeral of Carlyle will take place, not in Westminster Abbey, as the Dean proposed, but in the ancient Cathedral Church at Haddington, near Edinburgh, where Carlyle's wife is buried, and where he desired himself to be laid.

The Portrait of Carlyle, in this Number of our Journal, is reprinted from an engraving which we published in October, 1864; it was drawn after a photograph by Mr. W. Jeffrey, then of Great Russell-street.

THE MORN OF ST. VALENTINE.

Monday morning is the Fourteenth of February; and what is that to you and to us? Not much, indeed, if we be old, dried-up, dull-hearted, unsympathetic, solitary, loveless and joyless curmudgeons, or forbidding "envious prudes," who condemn the innocent natural attachment of youth and maiden to each other. But St. Valentine, in the good old times, in the "ages of faith," knew much better than such pseudo-Protestants, or pseudo-Puritans, the stuff of which wholesome human life is made. This day is consecrated, by ancient popular tradition, in merry England that used to be, and probably also with a certain degree of ecclesiastical sanction or toleration, to the festive celebration of betrothal rites, private or public, which that genial personage is deemed to regard with a peculiarly benevolent countenance of approval. Some curious archæologist may here interpose, for the twentieth time, with stale particulars of biographical information concerning a Bishop of this name fifteen centuries ago; and with a conjectural explanation of the blunder in language, by which his name was converted into the Provençal or old French equivalent for a chivalrous lover's refined and elegant manner of courtship. We do not care to hear any more of that just now, while looking at this happy pair of English lovers; the gentle damsel of good birth and breeding, who looks out from the opened window of her father's mansion; and the manly young fellow, dressed like a country squire of the last century, who has ridden over from his own place, so early in the morning, to give her a flower, and to assure her that he *is* "her own True Valentine." This is "the old, old fashion" of life's best earthly treasure, discovered anew by every succeeding generation of mankind; and we trust there are many who shall find it surely theirs, on the anniversary of St. Valentine in the present year.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who has had Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on a visit to her, entertained various guests at dinner during her stay, including the Empress Eugénie and her suite, the Right Hon. G. T. Goschen, her Majesty's Ambassador to the Sultan (who came to take leave of the Queen on his return to Constantinople), the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, Captain and Lieutenant Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, and the Rev. H. White.

Prince Charles of Sweden (Duke of West Gothland), third son of the King of Sweden, travelling under the name of Count Carlsborg, paid a visit to her Majesty yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness also visited the Empress Eugénie. Count Piper, the Minister for Sweden and Norway, accompanied the Prince from Bournemouth.

Her Majesty, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Sunday. The Rev. Canon Prothero, the Rev. H. White, of the Savoy Chapel, and the Rev. James Hamilton, association secretary to the Church Missionary Society, officiated.

Princess Christian visited the Empress Eugénie while at Osborne. The Princess returned to Cumberland Lodge on Monday, preparatory to her departure for Germany for the marriage of her niece.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory on Tuesday. Her Majesty has driven out every day, and has paid various visits to the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage.

The Court is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle next Saturday.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have arrived as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has left Osborne,

The Queen has contributed £100 to the Afghan War Relief Fund.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales attended the latest meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, was present at the debate in the House of Commons yesterday week; and in the evening they dined with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to the morning performance of the pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday. The Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre on Monday evening. Prince Charles of Sweden, accompanied by the Minister for Sweden and Norway, lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday; and in the afternoon the Princess, with her daughters, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their family, went to see the performance at Hengler's Circus. Princess Christian and Prince Leopold have lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, was present at Lord Dunmore's second smoking concert. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted to the Prince and Princess the gold casket presented to the King of the Greeks by the Corporation of the city of London.

The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave London on the 24th inst. for Germany, to attend the nuptials of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, which takes place at Berlin on the 27th inst. Their Royal Highnesses will travel from Charing-cross to Dover and Calais, and thence, viâ Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Scherfelde, to Berlin, where they will be the guests of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge dined last week with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone, at the right hon. gentleman's official residence in Downing-street.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the 143rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, held on Thursday at St. James's Hall. Prince Leopold was present. The Duke has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, in June next, if his military duties permit.

Prince Leopold has been elected President of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor. He has also consented to comply with the request of the Town Council of Nottingham to open the University College now being built in that city in June or July of the present year.

The Duke of Cambridge has promised to preside at the anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, to be held on March 23.

The Queen of Sweden, accompanied by the Crown Prince, paid a visit to Wimborne last Saturday. The Royal party inspected the old minster, and, after lunching at the Crown Hotel, drove back to Bournemouth. Prince Charles left Charing-cross by the Continental mail-train for Paris on Wednesday morning.

The report of the Royal Horticultural Society for the past year shows encouraging results. There has been a steady improvement in all branches, and both the number of Fellows and the receipts from all sources have increased.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

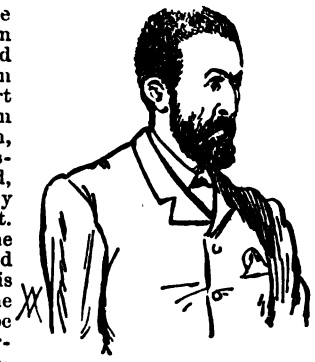
The Lords continue to meet—to part again. Now and again, as on the memorable Thursday evening of last week, a strong battalion of their Lordships have striven to force themselves into the diminutive gallery set apart by the Commons for the single spies, so to speak, who may stray in from the House of Peers. Any member of the Lower House who may return the visit can hardly restrain his admiration of the facial power which enables noble Lords to keep their countenances whilst they separate, as a rule, as soon as they assemble. A few young peers kick against this formula. They fain would see more done—than the reference to a Select Committee of the Government Rivers Conservancy Bill, which was the sum total of the business transacted on the 3rd inst.; than a promised reappointment of the Committee on highway boards, Feb. 4; than the Ministerial announcement by the Earl of Kimberley on Monday of the news that King Coffee had sent to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle a golden axe, with the message that war would be declared if a refugee Ashantee Prince be not delivered up to him—a request which was declined, rendering probable the commencement of hostilities. What their Lordships do gather subdued delight from is a question of "high policy" such as Lord Lytton ventilated on Monday when he asked for the production of the Russian correspondence with Shere Ali (correspondence which neither Earl Granville nor the Duke of Argyll cared to withhold), and threatened another debate on the evacuation of Candahar. But it may again be suggested that a boundless field of useful legislation is open to Peers in the direction of home questions such as Earl Cairns touches in his Limitation of Actions Bill, Settled Land Bill, Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill, read the second time on Tuesday.

The House of Commons has experienced inexpressible relief since the Speaker has, so to say, taken the Irish bulls by the horns, and subdued them. I have not been alone in holding that the disorder of the intolerant group of Irish members who follow the lead of Mr. Parnell would long ago have been crushed had Mr. Brand years back shown that necessary firmness he has been compelled to use at last. The Speaker was impelled to exercise his authority when the evil had reached its head. Carping critics who object to the reasonable course adopted may be reminded that it was not until the patience of the House had been taxed to its utmost limits—not till the Home-Rulers had abused every art of obstruction and prolonged a sitting for forty hours—that the Speaker lifted his voice, put down the imperturbable Mr. Biggar, and brought the matter to an issue. The practical testimony of figures may again be quoted to show the smallness of the Home-Rule minority. Dr. Lyon's amendment favouring the passing of remedial before coercive measures for Ireland was negatived by 164 to 19 votes. Then occurred the theatrical scene which is represented on another page. The Speaker was about to put the question whether leave should be given to bring in Mr. Forster's Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland. Mr. Justin M'Carthy (deputy Home-Rule leader in place of Mr. Parnell) rose to resume the debate, but the Speaker held his ground; amid a great din and uproar, the other Home-Rulers sprang to their feet in their places below the gangway on the Opposition side, and shouted "Privilege!" "Privilege!" They



then filed out, following the lead of Mr. Justin M'Carthy (here etched as he vainly strove to obtain a hearing, but succeeded in making history for another chapter of his Chronicle of the period), bowed low to the Chair, and vanished. Not till then was the Irish police measure read the first time. But not even on that remarkable sitting of Wednesday, Feb. 2, were the obdurate followers of Mr. Parnell conquered.

Mr. Gladstone had a full House on the following evening, 23rd inst., to hear him move the Government proposal to accord larger powers to the Speaker. But the Prime Minister reckoned without an extraordinary personage—Michael Davitt, the influential Irish agitator, whose features are here traced. The Home-Rulers, gathered in force on their accustomed benches, were incensed to learn from Sir William Harcourt that Mr. Davitt had been arrested that day in Dublin, and his ticket of leave suspended. On the other hand, members generally loudly cheered the announcement. Now, Mr. Davitt was prime mover of the Irish Land League. Without him, it is possible his colleagues imagine their occupation would be gone. At any rate, Mr. Parnell, in his iciest tone, demanded of the Home Secretary which of the conditions of his ticket of leave Mr. Davitt had broken. Sir William Harcourt's silence further enraged the Home-Rulers. "Answer! answer!" they shouted. But Mr. Gladstone simply rose to make his motion. The right hon. gentleman, however, was not allowed to complete his first sentence. One of the most obstinate of the Land League members, Mr. Dillon, persisted in claiming a hearing, resolutely stood with folded arms, and absolutely refused to budge when bidden to resume his seat. The Speaker had no alternative but to "name" Mr. Dillon, in accordance with the standing order of last spring; Mr. Gladstone quietly moved that the hon. member be suspended for the sitting; and Mr. Dillon was thereupon suspended by 395 to 33 votes. Mr. Dillon, however, would not leave until removed by "superior force;" and kept his seat until the Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Gosset, had summoned a few of the doorkeepers to his aid.



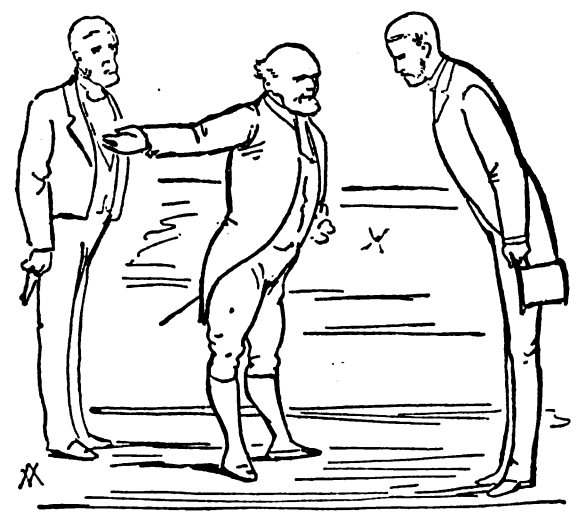
Mr. Joseph Cowen is delineated holding a conference with Mr. Parnell at this juncture. Crossing from the Liberal side to the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, the senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne threw himself

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back, and offered counsel to Mr. Parnell, who bent down from his seat above, and seemed to be duly impressed with this exhibition of friendliness. Judging from Mr. Cowen's attitude, it looked very much as if he were directly encouraging the Home-Rule proceedings. Seeing his irreconcilable hostility to the Government, and intense sympathy with the Home-Rulers, why does he not sit amongst the latter?

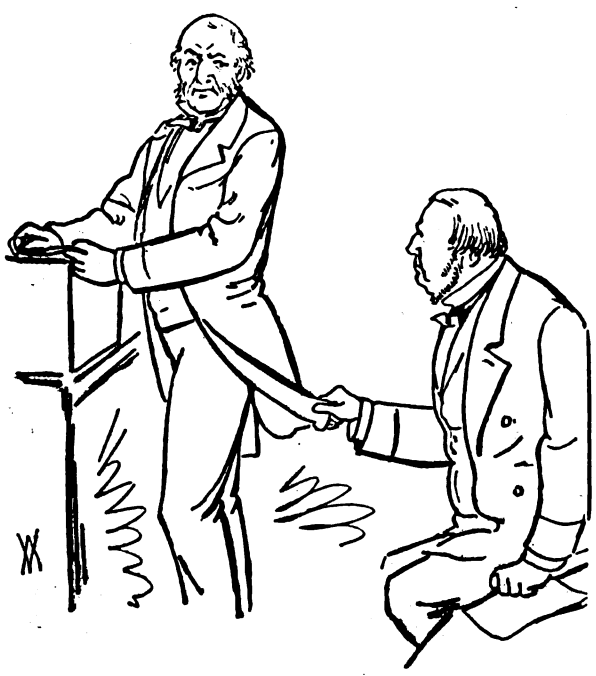
The Prime Minister again rose after Mr. A. M. Sullivan had relieved himself of some of the inflated rhetoric he has in stock; but again Mr. Gladstone was interrupted, this time by Mr. Parnell, with a demand that the right hon. gentleman be no longer heard. Mr. Parnell was in his turn "named" and suspended; but he and his companions kept their seats, and declined to take part in the division. The numbers were 405 to 7, a majority of 398 in favour of Mr. Parnell's expulsion. But he, like Mr. Dillon, refused to stir unless removed by "superior force"—which being forthcoming in the persons of Captain Gossett and his subordinates, Mr. Parnell readily accompanied the Serjeant-at-Arms, bowed



respectfully to the Speaker, and left the House, amid the indignant exclamations of his supporters. Posing or posturing is a passion with these impulsive Irish members. It is needless, therefore, to state how they gloried in posing as martyrs, and strained the patience of the House until the last of them was removed by "superior force." The remainder whom Lord R. Grosvenor had to name to the Speaker as having refused to vote, and the Home-Rulers previously withdrawn, are included in this list of Irish members suspended on Thursday se'nnight:—

Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Barry, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. W. Corbet, Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Finigan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Leahy, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. Nelson, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smithwick, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Molloy, Mr. R. Power, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. O'Kelly.

No one anxious to see the decencies of debate maintained could well help regretting the indignities Mr. Gladstone had to bear in being obliged to resume his seat over and over again by the studied discourtesy of the Home-Rulers. These unmannerly interruptions must have been all the harder to



endure from the persistency with which Sir William Harcourt, regarding himself complacently as master of the situation, would tug at Mr. Gladstone's coat tails, and strive to pull the Prime Minister back into his seat. The Home Secretary may feel obliged for this pictorial reminder of his obtrusive fussiness, as it struck lookers-on. At length Mr. Gladstone arrived in the safe waters of the dinner hour, where Sir Harcourt ceased from tugging and Parnell was at rest—in the left-hand corner of the Strangers' Gallery. The right hon. gentleman (in an earnest and eloquent speech, which Conservatives praised as "enchanting") had no difficulty in showing a strong case for intrusting to the Speaker fuller powers for preventing obstruction. Enfeebled though the Prime Minister appeared to be at first, much of his old vigour and energy returned, and it was with impressive fervour that he delivered his closing appeal:—"Personally, my share in these arrangements is but small. My lease is all but run out. But there are those who for years, and even for generations, will live and render here, I hope, honourable and splendid service to their country (Hear). The House of Commons has never had to struggle with a more serious crisis. Character and honour are the essence of the House of Commons (Cheers). As you value the duties that have been committed to you, as you value the traditions that you have received, as you estimate highly the interests of this vast Empire, I call upon you without hesitation after the challenges that have been addressed to you, after what you have suffered, to rally to the performance of a great public duty, and to determine that you will continue to be as you have been, the mainstay and power and glory of your country, and that you will not degenerate into the laughing stock of the world" (Loud and prolonged cheering). Without entering into the details of the debate, it is due to Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the high tone of his admirable speech supporting the Prime Minister's proposition generally, but suggesting some points for amendment. Mr. Dillwyn, too, had a practical suggestion of value to make. In the end, the Speaker was endowed with the powers embodied in this resolution:—

If upon notice given, a motion be made by a Minister of the Crown that the state of public business is urgent, upon which motion such Minister shall declare in his place that any bill, motion, or other question then before the House is urgent, and that it is of importance to the public interests that the same shall be proceeded with without delay, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, neither debate nor amendments being allowed; and if upon the question being put, he should perceive without doubt that the "Noes" have it, his decision shall not be challenged; but if otherwise, a division shall forthwith be taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one in a House of not less than 300 Members, the powers of the House for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills and upon motions and all other matters shall be and shall remain in the hands of the Speaker for the purpose of proceeding with such Bill, motion, or question, until the Speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent, or until the House shall so determine, upon motion being made upon notice given, which notice may be made by any Member, and put without amendment or debate, and decided by a majority.

Mr. Gladstone, having declared Mr. Forster's bill "urgent," the second reading might with reason have been taken on the following (Friday) evening, when the Home-Rulers seemed utterly subdued. But Mr. Bradlaugh moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The debate was spun out over Monday night, over Tuesday night (when Mr. Cowen made a trenchant onslaught upon the bill and the Ministry generally), and was continued to Wednesday afternoon, when the measure for the protection of Person and Property in Ireland was read the second time by 359 to 56 votes. This vexed question clear, the House demonstrated its business-like capacity by passing through Committee the Scotch Municipal Franchise Bill; by reading a first time Mr. Chamberlain's bill for the protection of bait-beds for sea fisheries and Mr. Baxter's bill to amend the law of entail in Scotland; and by appointing a Select Committee on Married Women's Property. But all these measures must presently give way to the great measure of the Session, the Government's Irish Land Bill, which Mr. Gladstone has promised shall be introduced before Easter.

THE SUSPENSION SITTING.

Mr. Davitt and the Suspension Sitting of the House of Commons furnish further Sketches. The author of the Irish Land League is portrayed as he appeared in the Lobby a week before his arrest. That Mr. Davitt is an agitator of power was proved plainly enough by the candour with which Mr. Cowen avowed himself a friend of the "convict" on Tuesday night, for it is well known that the eccentric member for Newcastle-on-Tyne has a peculiar taste for the society of conspirators of eminence. That dogged disciple of Mr. Davitt, and shining light of the Land League, Mr. Dillon, will be recognised in the page Illustration as he stood with folded arms defying the Speaker until "superior force," embodied in the urbane Serjeant-at-Arms and his satellites, stimulated him to withdraw. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous is taken when we descend to Mr. Healy defying the powers. Farce followed when the Rev. Mr. Nelson smilingly clung to the post of the Serjeant-at-Arms' chair, and made a show of awaiting the application of "superior force" to remove him; but Captain Gosset, who did his spiriting gently, was equal to this emergency, as he was to the others. Bathos was reached afterwards in the smoking-room, where Mr. Labouchere, sinking into a chair before the stove, puffed away at his long cigarette, and regaled a congenial group of Home-Rulers with an epigram on the Suspension sitting,

"Warsaw is crushed, and Russia triumphant!"

SIR E. B. SINCLAIR, M.D.

Sir Edward Burrowes Sinclair, who has had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by her Majesty in person at Windsor, is the only son of the late Rev. Richard Hartly Sinclair, Vicar of Cashel, Longford, by Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Burrowes. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and holds the degrees of M.A. and M.D. of Dublin University. At the commencement of his professional career, he entered the Army as Assistant-Surgeon in the "Royal Scots," but, after a few years' service in that regiment, he left the Army to take the appointment of Assistant-Physician to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital. From that time, Sir Edward Sinclair has devoted himself to obstetrics, and is now one of the leading physicians in this department of medicine, to the literature of which he has also made several contributions. He is a Fellow, ex-Censor, and past Vice-President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. He was elected to succeed Dr. Fleetwood Churchill in the King's Professorship of Midwifery in the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin; and was also appointed physician to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, and put in charge of its maternity department, which, indeed, he was mainly instrumental in establishing. On the institution by the University of Dublin of the degree of "Magister in Arte Obstetricâ," it was at once conferred upon Sir Edward, *honoris causâ;* and the Obstetrical Society of Dublin elected him as their president in 1878, and re-elected him last year. He is also the efficient secretary of the vaccine department of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

The comparatively short military medical experience that Sir Edward Sinclair had afforded him ample evidence of the discomforts, not to speak of dangers, that the wives of soldiers underwent in parturition, from the want of educated midwives to attend them in their hour of trouble. The regimental midwife of former years—as some of our military medical associates may have often witnessed—was generally a woman whose sole claim to the office consisted in herself having had a family. The results were too often not only deplorable but frequently disastrous. This was a state of things which Sir Edward Sinclair set himself to improve. In 1869, with the sanction and co-operation of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the then head of the Army Medical Department, and the Board of Sir P. Dun's Hospital, he established this school, since which he has sent four hundred well-trained midwives and female nurse-tenders for service in the Army. This school, to which two or three of the wives of non-commissioned officers or soldiers from regiments serving in Ireland are sent for training for a period of six months, is under the direct patronage of her Majesty, and has been productive of an immense amount of benefit to the families of her soldiers in all parts of the world. This great work has been gratuitous. There is no large garrison throughout her Majesty's dominions where there is not one of these midwives to be found.

Since the celebrated Sir Feilding Ould, Master of the Rotunda Hospital, no obstetrician in Ireland has received any similar honour. This family is descended from Sinclair, or St. Clair of Roslin—creation, 1200; they bear on their shield the arms of Roslin, Caithness, and Orkneys. Sir Edward married Louisa, daughter of the late John Macminn, M.D., of Dublin.

MR. JAMES CROPPER, M.P.

The newly-elected M.P. for Kendal is Mr. James Cropper, of Ellergreen, near Kendal, eldest son of the late Mr. John Cropper, of Dingle Bank, Liverpool. His grandfather was head of the firm of Cropper, Benson, and Co., in that town. For upwards of thirty years Mr. Cropper has resided near Kendal. In 1845 he married Frances Alison, daughter of the late Mr. John Wakefield, of Sedgwick, near Kendal, who died in 1868. His only son married Edith Emily, daughter of Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P. Mr. Cropper was one of the early directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. He has been Chairman of the Board of Guardians for twenty-five years. He is J.P. and D.L. for the county of Westmorland, and was High Sheriff in 1875.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

Andrew Russell Forsyth, Stuart Exhibitioner of Liverpool College, is Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman of this year. This is the second time that this disinction has been gained by a pupil of the Liverpool College, the former instance being that of Mr. Richard Pendlebury, in 1870, who was also bracketed Smith's prizeman. It should be also mentioned that Mr. John Rigby, of the same institution, was, in 1856, second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. Mr. A. R. Forsyth is the son of the late Mr. John Forsyth, of Liverpool. He was born in Glasgow, June 18, 1858, and his scholastic and University career has been of extraordinary brilliancy. He entered the Lower School of Liverpool College in January, 1868. In December, 1870, he obtained a third class (juniors) in the Cambridge Local Examinations; and, in the following year, a first class (juniors), having distinguished himself in four subjects, and being second in all England in French, and tenth in Chemistry. In 1872, he entered for the Oxford Local Examination, being then in the Middle School, and obtained a first class (juniors) as the highest boy in the Liverpool centre; he gained Lord Derby's prize. In 1873, being then in the Upper School, he obtained a first class in the Cambridge Local Examination (seniors). He was first in Mathematics in all England, and was offered a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1874 he was honourably mentioned by the Royal Geographical Society for Physical Geography, and in the same year he again entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and was bracketed first in all England; and was again first in Mathematics, received a prize from the Cambridge syndicate, and a repeated offer of a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. As being first at the Liverpool centre, he carried off the Albert Scholarship, value £40 per annum, for three years. By Christmas, 1875, he had reached the first place in the first class in the Upper School of Liverpool College. In June, 1876, he obtained the Lawrence Scholarship, and at Midsummer, 1875, he was awarded the Stuart Exhibition, given by Mr. William Rathbone, M.P. In April, 1877, Mr. Forsyth obtained an open foundation scholarship, value £100 per annum, for seven years, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and began residence in the following October. In the course of his University career, Mr. Forsyth obtained a first class in the Freshmen's examination of his college, 1878. In the second year's examination (1879) at Trinity, he again obtained a first class, which he also occupied in his third year's examination. His mathematical master at Liverpool College was the late Mr. W. Finlay. His college tutor was Mr. H. M. Taylor, and his private tutor Mr. R. J. Routh, of Peterhouse.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Brown, Barnes, and Bell, of Liverpool.

A performance of the Civil Service Volunteers' Dramatic Society is announced at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening next, when a comedietta by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, "Love in a China Cupboard," and a drama in three acts, "Time and the Hour," by J. B. Simpson and Felix Dale, will be given.

Mr. Charles Eley has made a handsome abatement of 50 per cent of the rents due last October to his tenants at East Bergholt, Suffolk. Mr. Eley made a like reduction the previous Michaelmas.——Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., of Nostell Priory, near Wakefield, has returned 25 per cent on the last half-year's rent to the tenants upon his Yorkshire estate. On three previous half-yearly audits Mr. Winn returned 10 per cent.

The report of Messrs. Bowen, Collins, and Lindsay, appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Boston, has been printed. The Commissioners find that corrupt practices did very extensively prevail at the last election; and among the persons scheduled as guilty of bribery are Mr. G. F. Rowley, one of the Conservative candidates; his agent, Mr. George Wise, solicitor; and Mr. J. R. Storr, agent of the Conservative Association. Mr. Joseph Lockwood, secretary of the Liberal Association, and Mr. R. W. Staniland, solicitor, agent for Mr. Ingram and Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Liberal candidates, are scheduled as "guilty of bribery by employment only." The Commissioners report also the names of about 300 persons, many of whom were not of the impoverished class, who have admitted that they received money directly in respect of their votes.

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SIR E. B. SINCLAIR, M.D.



MR. ANDREW RUSSELL FORSYTH, SENIOR WRANGLER.
SEE PAGE 155.



MR. JAMES CROPPER, M.P. FOR KENDAL.

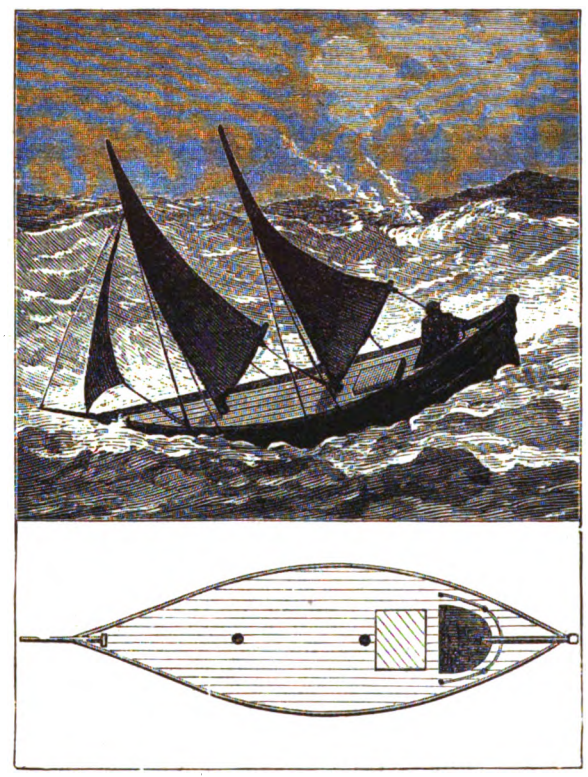


A BASUTO SCOUT.

THE "LEONE DI CAPRERA."

A correspondent at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Mr. W. A. Lawton, has sent us a Sketch of this little vessel, which put in there on her voyage from South America to Europe. He writes of her as follows:—

"On Sunday, Jan. 9, the small sailing-boat Il Leone di Caprera, three and a quarter tons register, from Monte Video, put into this port for provisions, after a long voyage of ninety-five days. The boat is manned by three Italians—Captain V. Fondacaro, and two seamen, O. Grassoni and Pietro Trocoli—who all arrived in capital health, not having suffered one day's illness since their departure. This little vessel is 27 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide, 3 ft. deep in the centre, and 5 ft. deep fore and aft. She has a flush deck, with bulwarks 2½ in. high. In the after-part of the boat is a small semicircular space, 3 ft.



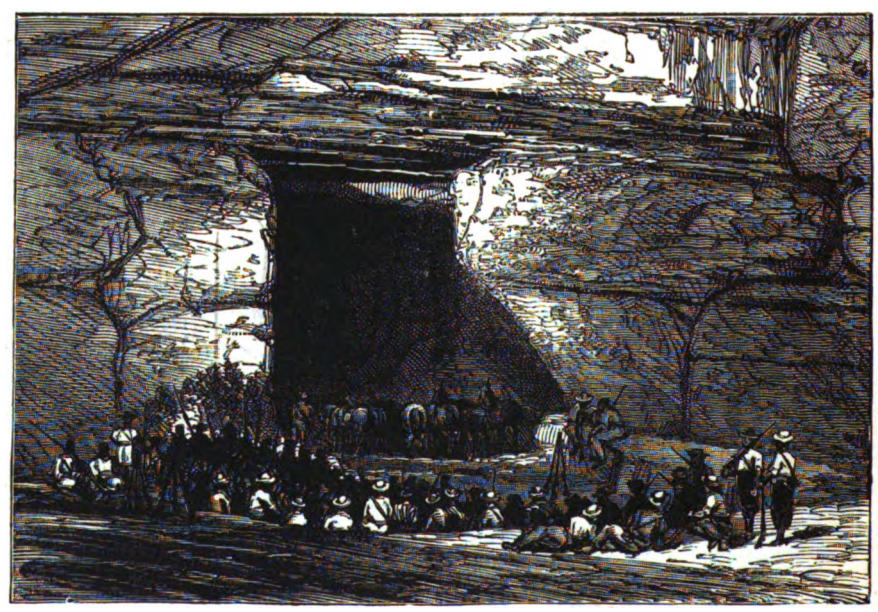
THE SAILING-BOAT IL LEONE DI CAPRERA, 3½ TONS BURDEN, FROM MONTE VIDEO.



A BASUTO OUT FOR A WALK.—SEE PAGE 163.

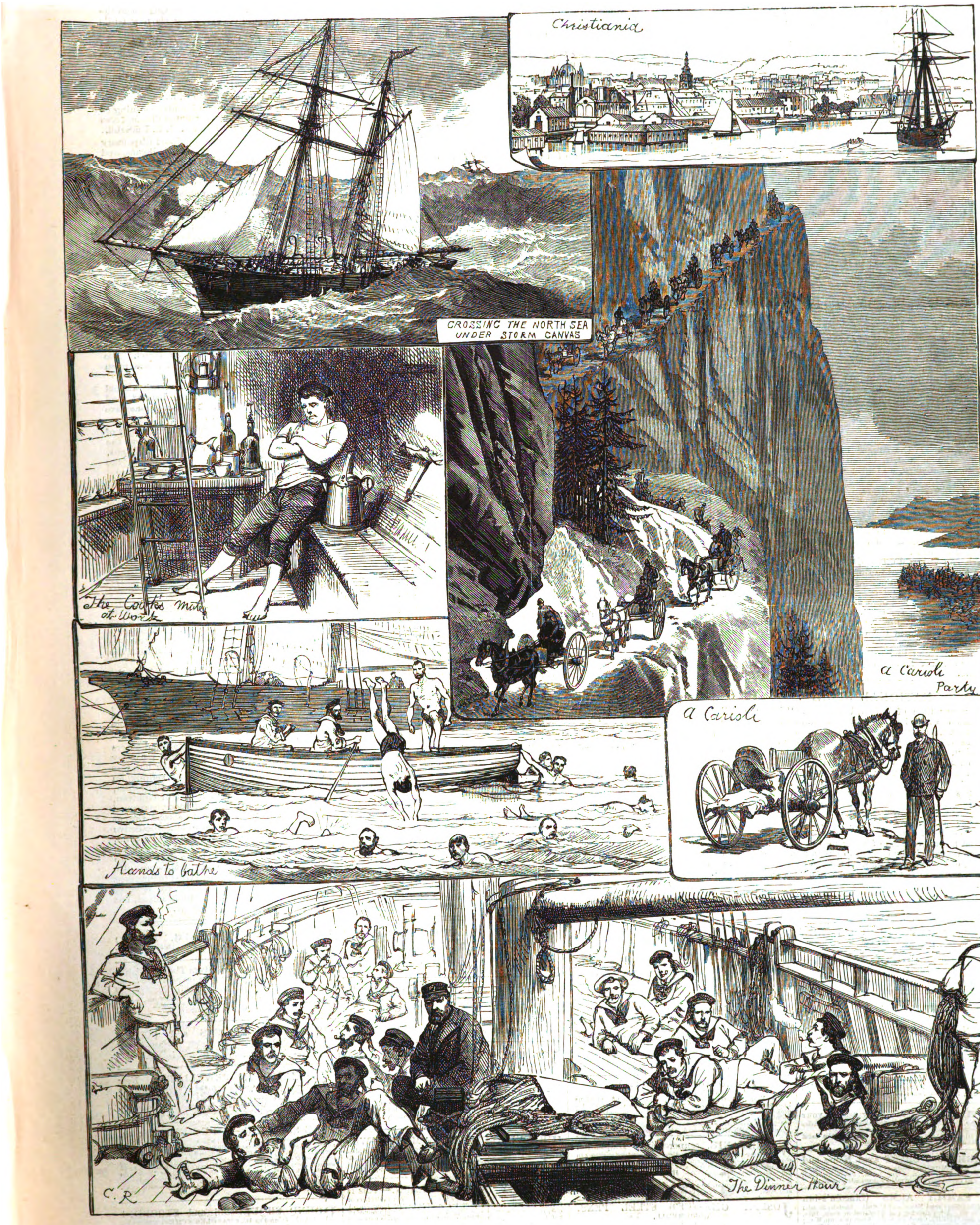


THE RESIDENCY, MASERU, BASUTOLAND.



LITLASA'S CAVE, NEAR MASERU, BASUTOLAND.—SEE PAGE 163.

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A CRUISE OF NAVAL VOLUNTEERS: TRIP TO NORWAY.—SEE PAGE 158.

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deep, in which the helmsman sits, and which has a brass rail running round it, for him to lay hold of in bad weather. The hold is fitted with a number of hermetically-sealed zinc tubes, 10 in. in diameter, capable of floating forty tons. This hold is entered by a hatchway in the after-part of the vessel, close up to the semicircular space before mentioned. Here their provisions and water are stored, and there is just enough space to allow one man to lie down at full length. The planks are of cinnamon wood, and the framework is made of algarroba or carob-tree wood. The two masts are of walnut wood, and are fitted in such a manner that, in case of a sudden squall, they can be lowered almost instantaneously. When in 48 deg. longitude and 30 deg. latitude they were struck by a heavy squall, and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends; the tops of her masts were forced several inches below the surface of the water. However, she raised herself almost instantly, and suffered no damage whatever. During their long voyage they met the Italian barque La Vittoria Madre, Captain Albini, of Genoa, from whom they procured a bottle of oil for their cooking store; they also spoke the Portuguese brig Maria Desdora, the English barque Montgomery, and two German barques bound for Valparaiso. On Jan. 8 they sighted the Island of Hierro, passed by Gomera and Teneriffe, and anchored off Las Palmas, Grand Canary, on the 9th, after having spoken the English mail-steamer Africa, bound for Liverpool. Captain Fondacaro has sailed under the British flag for nineteen years; he first served as ordinary seaman, but now holds a master's certificate from the Canadian Board of Trade. He is a well-educated man, and is about thirty-six years old, and can speak French, Spanish, and English fluently. During the few days he remained here, he was treated with great hospitality, and banquets in his honour were given by the magistrates of this town, the Governor, and various societies. On the 13th he set sail, in stormy weather, amid great enthusiasm, for Barcelona, and intends to go from there to Caprera, Rome, and Naples; in the museum of which city the boat will be deposited."

A CRUISE OF NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The lamented death, on the 13th ult., of Mr. Henry Denison Pender, son of Mr. John Pender, M.P., gives a mournful interest to the photographs that have supplied our Illustrations of this pleasant maritime trip. He was a skilful amateur photographer, as well as an advanced student of science, a naturalist, and an accomplished musician and composer. He had travelled all over the world; but his many friends in England, who have lost him at the early age of twenty-eight, are best acquainted with his estimable personal character.

As an enthusiastic member of No. V. Battery of the Royal Naval Volunteers, Mr. Henry Pender, in July last year, accompanied their yachting cruise to Denmark, Norway, and the Baltic, which is the subject of our Illustrations. Their yacht was the Hornet, a topsail schooner, with a crew of twenty-five gentlemen, all told, under the command of Mr. C. Seth Smith, of the Inner Temple, assisted by Mr. W. E. Graham and Mr. A. B. Woodd, as first and second officers, and by Mr. Dodd, as boatswain. They reached Copenhagen on July 10, were hospitably entertained by the Royal Danish Yacht Club, then holding their annual regatta at Svendborg; then from Denmark they passed to Christiania; on July 25 they landed in Norway, and enjoyed a cariole trip of two days across the country, to the Falls of Honefös. After cruising two or three days along the southern coast, and up the fjords, the Hornet left Norway, on the 29th, and returned to England, arriving at Greenhithe on Aug. 4, after a well-managed and most successful expedition. She was the largest vessel, manned entirely by amateur sailors, that had been in those seas.

Our Illustrations, from Mr. H. D. Pender's photographs, represent the Hornet under storm sail, crossing the North Sea; a bathing party in the Baltic; the crew resting at the dinner-hour; the cook's mate set to clean the lower deck; and the cariole travelling in Norway; incidents which give some idea of the summer holiday experiences of these Royal Naval Volunteers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a weary time of enforced idleness, "frozen out" coursing men have at last got to work again, and two or three important fixtures were brought off last week. The Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting, perhaps, attracted the largest share of attention, and there was some grand sport in spite of the terribly cold and wet weather. The United North and South Lancashire Stakes, for puppies, was divided between Casuist, by Gambler—Change, Hawthorn Bloom, by Cæsus—Hawthorn, and Stornoway, by Ben—Staffa. The Clifton Cup was also divided between three, the fortunate recipients being Niobe, by Hampling—Young Rosy Maid; Slaughter, by Surprise—Tourterelle; and Honey Buzzard, by Fugitive—Honeydew. The Earl of Haddington's kennel was in great form, and carried off a share of each of three of the stakes; and Mr. Swinburne was also lucky enough to have a representative left in for each of the cups. Wilkinson slipped exceedingly well; but we are bound to say that, for once in a way, two or three of Mr. Hedley's decisions gave considerable dissatisfaction. The attendance at Plumpton was not very large, in consequence of the unfavourable weather. Sara, by The Squatter—Miss Lizzie, divided the Westmeston Stakes with Criotactum, by Riot Act—Palm Flower. The former, who only cost her present owner a very small sum, has now won eighteen out of the twenty courses that she has contested in public, and only needs a little more pace to be a greyhound of the highest class, as her cleverness, when once in possession, is wonderful. In the course of the meeting the Waterloo candidates, Misterton, who won the great event two years ago, and Cui Bono, ran a public trial. Odds were laid on the former: but Cui Bono had matters pretty much his own way, and it seems very unlikely that Mr. Miller's dog will rival the achievements of Master M'Grath or Coomassie.

The great pigeon-shooting match between Dr. Carver and Mr. W. Scott, which took place at Hendon on Monday last, was not very numerously attended, owing to the terribly inclement weather. Snow fell heavily during the greater part of the day; and to this cause the very moderate performance of each man must, we suppose, be attributed. Mr. Scott was decidedly favourite at starting, and seemed to have a little the better of the match until more than half the birds were disposed of. He killed thirty-six out of his first fifty, while Dr. Carver accounted for thirty-five out of the same number. This was by no means grand shooting; but after the interval both men did even worse, and at last a score of sixty-six enabled the American to win by four birds—a very poor performance for marksmen of such pretensions, who were shooting for a stake of £400.

The postponed sculling-match between Hanlan and Laycock, for £1000 and the championship of the world, will take place at two o'clock on Monday. Both men returned from their seaside quarters in time to have several good days' work over the course. Very little betting appears to have taken place on the result, but one day this week £1000 to £400 was laid on Hanlan, who will probably start an even stronger favourite than he is at present.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 3rd inst. at its house in the Adelphi, the committee expressed their deep sympathy and condolence with the five widows and orphans of the six men who perished on the occasion of the capsizing of the Yarmouth surf life-boat, while being hauled ashore from the wreck of the schooner Guiding Star, of Padstow, during the heavy gale of Jan. 18, and voted £700 in aid of the local fund for their relief. A grant of £100, with the sympathy of the committee, was made to the widow of one of the crew of the Harwich life-boat, who died from the exposure he underwent on the occasion of the accident to that boat on the 18th ult. The magnificent service rendered by the Ramsgate life-boat Bradford in saving, after twenty-six hours' exposure, twelve of the crew of the barque Indian Chief, wrecked on the Long Sands, was considered. In addition to a liberal reward from the Board of Trade, the men have received a large public subscription. The committee accordingly decided to present the gold medal of the institution to Mr. Charles E. Fish, coxswain of the Ramsgate life-boat, and the silver medal to each of his crew of eleven men; also the silver medal to Mr. Alfred Page, master of the Ramsgate Harbour steamer Vulcan, the second service clasp of the institution to Mr. William Wharrier, engineer of the steamer, and the thanks of the institution on vellum to each of the steamer's crew, a copy on vellum of the vote of the committee being also presented to each man receiving the medal. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Captain St. Vincent Nepean, R.N., District Inspector of Life-Boats, and Mr. William Britton, the present coxswain of the Harwich life-boat, together with £4 to each man of the crew of the boat, in acknowledgment of their determined services in saving seven of the crew of the Dutch steamer Ingerid, which was wrecked on the Sunk Sands, fifteen miles away from the life-boat station. The crews of the life-boats at Clacton, Harwich, Aldborough, Hastings, Southend, Whitby, Palling, Caistor, St. Ives, and Nairn have received increased rewards from the institution in acknowledgment of their long and arduous services.

Altogether, during the storms of last month, the institution has voted in rewards to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats and grants to the widows and orphans of the six poor men who had perished in the life-boat service, more than £1800, in addition to payments amounting to £1200 on life-boat establishments.

A noble service was rendered last Saturday morning by the life-boat Florence Nightingale at Sunderland. During stormy weather and a heavy sea a signal of distress was seen from the steamer Broomhill, and immediately steps were taken to launch the National Institution's life-boat, which ultimately succeeded in bringing ashore eighteen of the wreck's crew.

The twenty-fifth annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held on the 3rd inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £2220. It may be mentioned that the schools have sheltered more than 500 children since their establishment. At present they maintain 189 boys and 77 girls. The board of management, in their report call attention to the fact that there is a deficit of £800 during the past year.

HOME NEWS.

Sir Richard Cross has been elected a governor of Guy's Hospital.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Saturday next until further orders.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Colonel R. Sankey, C.B., R.E.

The Leathersellers' Company have voted donations to hospitals and other institutions to the total of £588 10s.

Mr. Spurgeon has received from an anonymous friend the gift of £1000, for the purpose of extending his new Girl's Orphanage buildings.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education announce that their examinations for this year will be held on May 25 and 26.

The sixth annual edition of the classified "Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" for 1881, by Mr. W. F. Howe, has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, at the meeting on Monday morning of the county magistrates for the Wolverhampton division, was elected chairman, in the room of the late Mr. G. L. Underhill.

The annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at Willis's Rooms, and will be presided over by his Excellency the French Ambassador.

On Tuesday morning the whole of the departments in the British Museum were thrown open the public, while the library was again open to readers, having been closed for a week for cleansing purposes.

The question whether the city of Edinburgh should adopt the Free Libraries Act has been settled in the negative by 15,708 votes against 7619. There were 15,521 cards which were not returned.

A petition to the Queen in favour of retaining unchanged the distinctive tartans, as now worn by Highland regiments, has been lying for signature during the week at the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, Stafford House.

The supply of the whole of the Post-office Telegram Forms for the United Kingdom, which amounts to the enormous total of 137 million forms per annum, has been intrusted to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's-lane.

Mr. T. Duckham, M.P., on Monday presided over a meeting of the Farmers' Club at the Inns of Court Hotel. The subject for consideration was the management of rivers, upon which a paper was read by Mr. Bailey Denton.

Messrs. Kelly and Co. have issued the seventh annual edition of "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes" for the current year. The corrections have been made to the latest possible period.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, which stands on the summit of St. Catherine's Down, about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, is reported to be in danger of destruction, owing to the disturbed state of the cliffs, and repeated slipping of the land.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 3rd inst. a letter from the Remembrancer was read, appealing to the sense of fairness and justice of the members to reconsider their decision, and to be allowed to be heard; but a motion declaring the office of Remembrancer vacant was passed by a majority of 107 to 46.

At a large meeting of merchants connected with South Africa, held on Tuesday, it was determined to form an Association for the purpose of Promoting the Material and Social Interests of the South African Colonies. A small committee was appointed to take the preliminary measures for establishing the Association.

The Army Estimates for the coming financial year were issued on Monday. They amount to £15,545,500, being a net increase as compared with last year of £122,200.——A Supplementary Navy Estimate is also issued. The sum required is £74,000 for extra transport in connection with hostilities in the Transvaal.

The new edition of the "The Royal Red Book," for the year 1881 has been issued by Messrs. Webster and Larkin, of Piccadilly. It supplies trustworthy information with regard to names and addresses, together with a Court guide, peerage, list of members of the House of Commons, diplomatic and official personages, &c., as also a key to the personnel of the public departments.

A number of burglaries have been committed and others attempted at South Kensington recently. Last Saturday several attempts were made to enter houses, but the burglars were alarmed. A man, however, succeeded in gaining an entrance to the house occupied by Mr. F. W. Harberton, 119, Cromwell-road. The parlour-maid, a girl of eighteen, who met him coming out of the front door, screamed "Police!" and ran after him until he fired a second shot at her, which passed close to her head. A plain-clothes detective on duty, named Howroyed, ran up to the fellow and seized him. After a struggle the man discharged his revolver three times, wounding the detective in the side. A postman then came up and made a gallant effort to stop the man, but he was also shot in the side. A constable in uniform next tried to intercept the burglar, who pulled out a second six-chambered revolver from his breast pocket and aimed at the constable's head, but missed. He then ran away, and made his escape.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

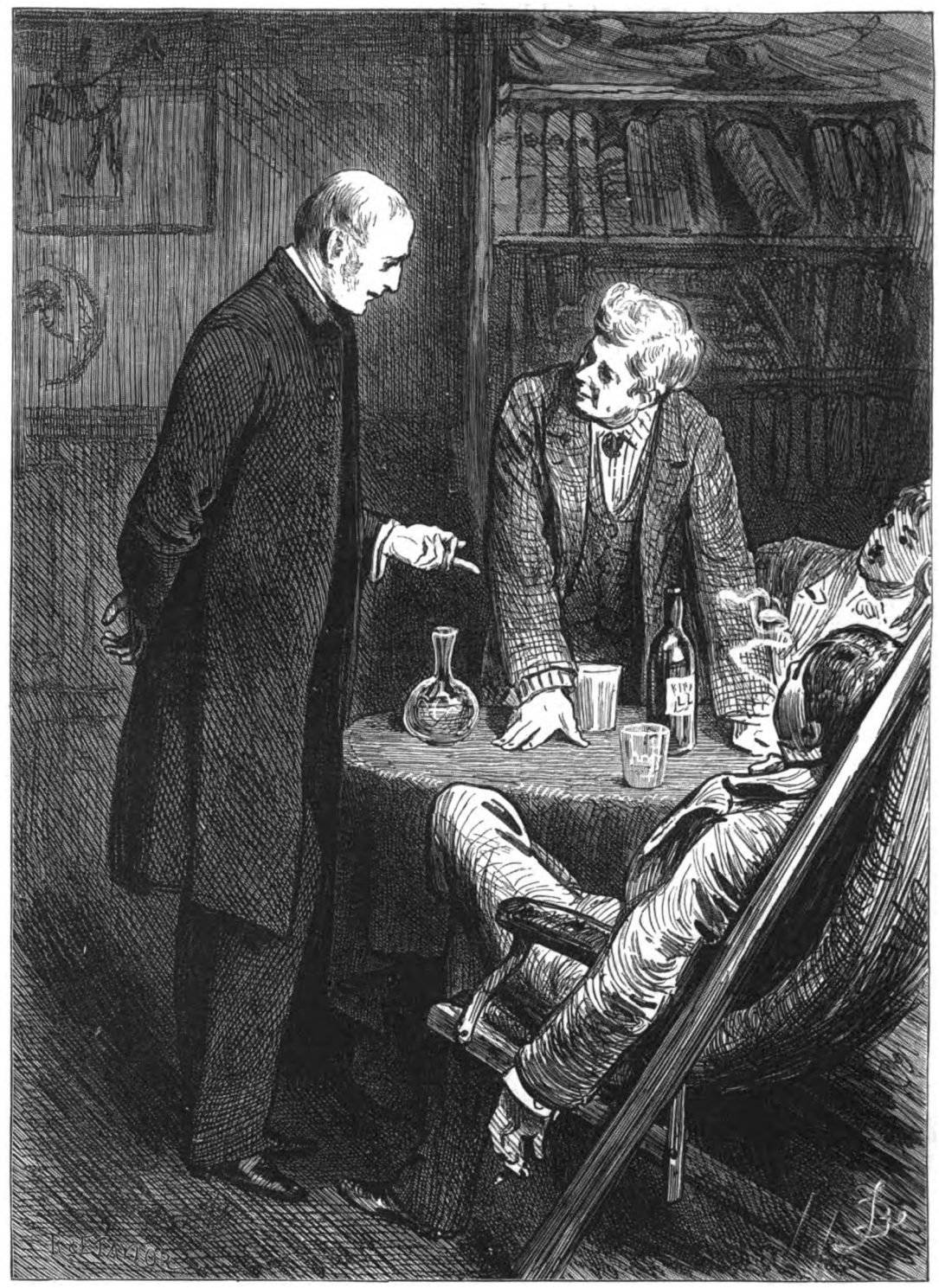
No. XVI.—THE TUTOR.

Education in England is still almost wholly in the hands of the clergy, and my tutor was, therefore, a clergyman. He was a good specimen of what his class should be—hard-working, soberly enthusiastic, sincerely, though not ostentatiously, religious, and the friend of his pupils if they would let him be so. The first piece of advice that he gave each one of them was this: "Don't be in a hurry to make friends. They will come soon enough, and will be all the better for not having been sought. Meanwhile, you will find that acquaintances hastily formed soon prove a tax upon one's time." No other counsel did he give when a new pupil came to him.

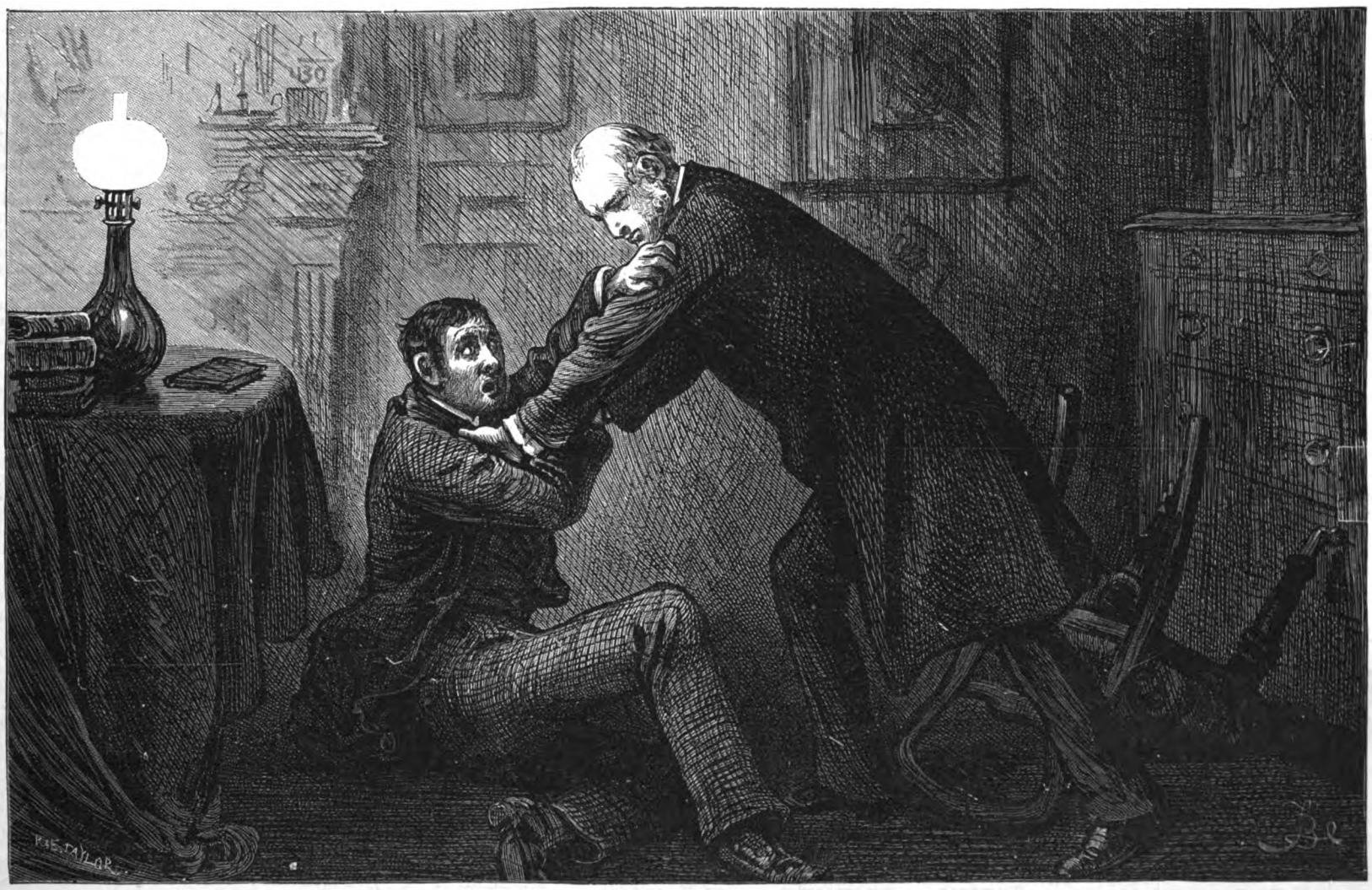
The students who have carried off the greatest number of honours are not always the best tutors, a fact which the Dons fully recognise in the number of Fellowships they award to men who have missed their First-Class Degree. William Johnson had taken but a First in Mods and a Second in Greats; and had never even attained to a *proxime accessit* in any competition for a University prize, though he was acknowledged to be the best tutor at Wolsey's. But then Johnson had tried for all sorts of things; and to grind conscientiously for the Hertford or Gaisford is quite as useful in the end as to win them.

He was scarcely more than four-and-twenty when appointed my Mentor, yet was already bald. Otherwise a pleasant English young face, with moderate allowance of light brown whisker. The expression serious, as became a parson, but often relaxing into a smile. Dress—plain black with white tie, and careful avoidance of all phantasies in the matter of waistcoats or collars. Of medium height, in fact medium in everything except being a thoroughly good man. A Broad Churchman, of course, and a moderate Liberal. Occasionally smoked a cigarette, or even a cigar; but no Teutonic votary of the weed, as are most of the younger Dons.

He was singularly free from formalism; had no objection to be addressed as "Johnson" by the undergraduates; and would dispense with their coming in cap and gown to his lectures. He loved to take long walks with those who had anything in them and would talk about Virgil, or cricket, or Gladstone, or anything you pleased. He was, also, superior to the common University affectation of shunning classic literature as "shop." As a host he was all that could be desired; nor did he confine his hospitalities to breakfast-parties, but gave capital little dinners, which he prefaced by the briefest of graces. "Benedictus benedicat." Now and then he would be present at the men's entertainments; and even drop in casually of an evening on those who liked him. On one of these occasions he saw a lad of nineteen helping himself to a pretty stiff tumbler of toddy. "What right have you to drink whisky?" Johnson asked him. "You've never been in Scotland." "No," replied the other, "but I have been in Ireland." It was all banter, but one could just detect in the tutor's tone the note of a kindly warning, which was also understood and taken in good part. He was, indeed, no hermit in love with total abstinence. The members of a reading-party he took for a ramble over the battle-fields of '70 were agreeably surprised at the frequency with which, while they were in Champagne, he treated them to the vintage



"'What right have you to drink whisky? You've never been in Scotland. 'No; but I've been in Ireland."



"A desperate tussle ensued, ending in the victory of Johnson, who dragged young Ajax into his rooms, where the features of the latter stood revealed."

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of that sunny land, which costs quite as much on its native soil as elsewhere.

Perhaps the worst fault of a modern Oxford Don is an unconscious tendency to luxury. Johnson lived, as plainly as any tutor; yet he was better lodged than a bachelor Prussian Prince, and fared every day as no French professor could hope to fare more than once in three months. He had no idea of a dinner which should be lacking in soup, in fish, or in entrées, or fail to terminate with dessert and coffee. His eyes grew accustomed to the sight of massive silver plate and table linen of perennial whiteness. And what comfortable arm-chairs were those in his rooms! What noble book-cases of oak, well loaded, too, with the best editions of the best authors! What a splendid view from the windows looking out on the Great Quadrangle! Sweetness and light and comfort all around one, imagination was necessary to conjure up the images of poverty and squalor. The wonder is not that Dons are occasionally priggish, or that they sometimes reason as if humanity began with persons of £300 a year; rather may we be thankful that so few are spoilt by life in those Academic Capuas. They are saved in various ways—some by religion, others by the severest studies, others by the English passion for outdoor exercises. Johnson was under the three good influences at once. He liked Church and Plato and long walks.

Occasionally he proved that he had not forgotten those muscular attainments which a public school generally manages to develop if a lad have pith and strength of frame. Johnson had often fought with varying fortunes, as a boy, in that usually quiet green hedged in by the Cloisters of Westminster—for that is the spot selected by Queen Elizabeth's *alumni* as the field where affairs of honour must be decided. The experience thus gained proved of use to him at Wolsey's. Among his pupils was one Evan Llewellyn, the son of parents only just well off, as Johnson knew. Evan idled persistently, and got into debt. For the first term his tutor contented himself with remonstrances, which only succeeded in ruffling Evan's dignity. Johnson was quite right to do nothing more during the first term, which is good-naturedly and wisely allowed by the Dons to be a somewhat lax one. They know that a boy transferred at once from the discipline of school or home to the almost perfect liberty of college will necessarily be disposed to enjoy his freedom, and they deem it best to let him have his fling, so long as he breaks no written rules. But Evan showed no signs of toning down the second term; on the contrary, he foreswore lectures altogether, and if seen in chapel, it was sure to be in the evening, when he had been sent there for missing the morning service. (I may observe, in passing, that the objectionable practice of punishing men by ordering them to join in public prayers has since been discontinued.) Johnson, who took a conscientious view of his duties, now resolved to write to the lad's father and warn him of the peculiar way in which young Hopeful was "prosecuting his studies." It was almost an unheard-of step for a tutor to take. So a few days later Evan strode, boiling with rage, into his tutor's rooms, and told him he was not a gentleman. Of course, Johnson had no choice but to complain of him to the Warden, and Mr. Llewellyn's University career came to an abrupt conclusion—at least, for a time. I forget whether he was sent down for good or only for a term.

Llewellyn, however, had "friends"—if one must profane the word—who were resolved to avenge his cause. It was agreed in a council of war that Johnson should be nailed up—i.e., that his door should be fastened in such a way as to render the window the only means of egress. Unfortunately for the would-be perpetrators of this pleasing jest, Johnson happened to be out when they fancied he was in; and were very busy with his oak when he suddenly appeared in their midst. They fled, some up stairs, some down: all except one, a brawny churl, over six feet high, whom Johnson managed to collar. The passage was dark, and my tutor wanted to know who his man was: a purpose which his antagonist was equally anxious to frustrate. A desperate tussle ensued, ending in the victory of Johnson, who dragged young Ajax into his rooms, when the features of the latter stood revealed by the light of a moderator lamp. Then the victor released his foe, with the quiet remark, "Oh! it's you, Mr. ——." The discomfited one slunk out; but never heard anything more of the affair. My tutor was magnanimous, and, moreover, pleased with himself. No second attempt was made to molest so muscular a Christian.

One more anecdote—to show that the man had a kind heart, and, though living handsomely himself, could feel for others less fortunate. Candidates for honours in Greats generally read for three terms previously to the examination with a private tutor, *vulgo* a "coach." Johnson was very anxious that one of his pupils should not lose this advantage, while the shabbiness of the young man's clothes and the solitariness of the life he led argued that there might be a difficulty in the way. Johnson, in the most delicate manner, offered to pay for the extra tuition needed. The offer was accepted; but, in a couple of months, the cheque so generously given was returned. The transaction was a pleasant one to both parties.

Johnson, the type of a good tutor, may seem to have been described too much by negatives—by what he was not. The positive side of his character might have been best divined by any one who had heard him quoting the "Golden Year," and emphasising, with all the accent of conviction, the lines which sum up the moral of the piece:—

> But well I know
> That unto him who works, and feels he works,
> This same great year is ever at the door.

He was a worker. And therefore happy? Not altogether. There lay the merit of the rule of life he imposed on himself. To a young barrister, weary of waiting for briefs and thinking of turning schoolmaster, he wrote: "Don't go in for tuition. It's heart-breaking work."

To toil without pleasure, and to toil bravely and well—surely this has in it something of the heroic.

Mr. Edmund Yates will preside at the festival of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday, March 4 next; and Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., will preside at the anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots, at the Albion, on Tuesday, March 22.

Various devices have been suggested to prevent that form of forgery which effects its purpose by using a genuine cheque, but so altering the words and figures as to make it payable for a larger amount than the drawer intended. Some forgers are expert chemists, and they have discovered liquids by which every portion of the writing upon a cheque can be obliterated, and thus a cheque for a few pounds may be changed into one for as many hundreds. Mr. Nesbit, a distinguished chemist, has, it seems, hit upon a means by which such frauds will be rendered impossible. To remove ink either an acid or an alkaline solution must be employed. Mr. Nesbit proposes to print cheques in two colours; so that if the solvent employed by the forger be alkaline, one of the colours will disappear, if it be acid the other colour will vanish; and in either case the cheque will be so disfigured as to be no longer presentable.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROVENCAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Francis Hueffer began his second lecture on the Troubadours, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by stating that they were not only the earliest poets of the Middle Ages, but were and have remained absolutely unsurpassed as metrical artists; since in the variety and richness of their rhymes, and the complicated and harmonious structure of their stanzas, they have been imitated by Dante, Petrarch, and even modern poets, including Mr. Swinburne. The Provençal poetry was essentially lyrical; and the Troubadours were Court poets, and disdained ballads. The North of France was the birth country and chief seat of epic poetry; and the "chanson de geste," the "roman," and the "fabliaux" frequently have the consummate grace of narrative; and in them monologues and dialogues frequently express the feelings of the poet under a fictitious name. The Troubadours, on the contrary, utter the intensity of their feelings in their own persons, sometimes in a monotonous manner. Epic poetry, however, was not entirely neglected by them; as Mr. Hueffer showed by referring to two classes of Provençal epics, the Carlovingian and Arthurian cycles, and describing their literary peculiarities. The popular epic was sung to a monotonous tune, while the artistic was recited; and in each the structure of the verse and the style differed, of which Mr. Hueffer gave details. "Girart de Rossilho" was specially considered as an example of the popular epic, and "Flamenca" was cited as a masterpiece of the artistic epic, termed "nova," which in all essential points corresponded to our "novel," since there is in it a plot, worked up to a climax, illumined by clearly drawn characters and psychological observations. It might well be termed "a novel" with a purpose. In "Flamenca," this was the punishment of jealousy. Of this tale, Mr. Hueffer gave an interesting analysis. In the latter part of the lecture, he commented on the popular lyric poetry of the time, which existed in three forms, the "pastorela," the "balada" or dance song, and the "alba" or morning song, the most charming of all—illustrated by examples. Finally, he discussed the two great divisions of the artistic poetry of the Troubadours, the "Canzo"—treating of love only—and the "Sirventes"—the subjects of which were unlimited, being either personal, social, political, moral, or religious. In conclusion, Mr. Hueffer read a pathetic complaint by Bertram de Born, for the death of his friend, Prince Henry, the eldest son of our King Henry II.

COLONIAL ORGANISMS.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., in the beginning of his discourse at the evening meeting on the 4th inst., referred to the development, directly or indirectly, of every animal from an ovum or egg, and of every plant from a germ or seed. He then described the development of the gregarina, a minute speck of protoplasm, existing in the body of the earthworm and similar animals, which, after various changes, breaks up into spindle-shape masses inclosed in a cyst, which finally bursts, when the segments become separate gregarinæ. There is thus a temporary development of a compound or colonial state. Similar changes occur in the amœbæ, very low protozoa; and a like process of segmentation takes place in the development from the egg of the higher animals. The foraminifera are also colonial, since the shells of these minute protozoa exhibit a division into chambers, each occupied by a unit, organically connected with its neighbours, from which it was produced by budding. The volvox globator, sponges, hydræ, and some other animals were also described as colonial in their development. The philosophy of biology, Dr. Wilson said, leads us to define an individual structurally as a being whose parts and organs are so closely connected that any separation means disintegration of the individual as a whole. Physiologically, an individual animal or plant is the total development of a single egg or seed. The separate units formed by segmentation are termed zoöids; but a new personality does not enter into the life-cycle of any individual until a new egg or seed is produced. Dr. Wilson's remarks were illustrated by diagrams; and, finally, the following conclusions were given as resulting from his study of colonial organisms:—1. The original condition of organisms is colonial: of this the universal segmentation of the egg is a proof, supported by the development of new forms, as in gregarinæ. 2. The lower we proceed in the scale of being, the more marked is the tendency to form colonial organisms. 3. The arrest of development by causing an organism to cease progression at a segregated stage tends to produce a "compound" and "colonial" constitution. 4. The plant world is colonial in its highest types. Plant development has not proceeded towards any marked increase of individuality over the colonial nature of lower forms; and a tree is in many respects as markedly colonial as a volvox. 5. The highest animals exhibit lingering traces of an originally colonial nature in their histological composition. 6. The tendency of life development is towards concentration and the conversion of the colony into the true individual.

THE AMAZONS IN GREEK SCULPTURE.

Professor Sidney Colvin, M.A., gave his second lecture on Saturday last, the 5th inst. Before commenting on the noble casts and fine diagrams with which his lecture was illustrated, he referred to a large chart of Greek art, divided by chronological periods, and by the nature of the process, sculpture and painting, and again subdivided according to the material employed. He then proceeded to consider the statues of Amazons "in the round." Passing over the few unimportant ones in bronze (at Naples, &c.), he characterised the class of life-sized marble statues of Amazons, standing in various postures, which, judging by analogy, were copies made at Rome between B.C. 100 and A.D. 150, of bronze originals, executed by Greek artists between 460 and 420 B.C., the greatest art period. In respect to these, reference was made to Pliny's account of the statues of Amazons, the work of Polycletus, Pheidias, and others, placed in the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, whither, it is said, the defeated Amazons fled for refuge. Referring to the specimens before him, including one Amazon at rest and another fatigued by wounds, the Professor commented on various details of hair and dress, compared with those of the statues of Artemis or Diana, whom the Amazons greatly resembled, although of less slender and maiden-like build. Continuous remarks were made on the numerous illustrations, classified into three distinct, well-defined groups, copies of originals in museums at Rome, Berlin, Oxford, Florence, Lansdowne House, and other places. In reference to a fine statue of an armed Amazon leaning on a spear, Professor Colvin adduced reasons for believing the original artist to have been Strongylion, a pupil of Myron, one of whose famous works, "The Trojan Horse," is dated 415 B.C., and another, an Amazon, was the favourite statue of Nero. These identifications, the Professor said, do not affect our appreciation of the meaning and beauty of the scattered marbles of our museums—repetitions by Roman handicraftsmen of the masterpieces, in which the greatest Greek sculptors realised the several types of these imagined enemies of their ancestors.

THE RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schafer's third lecture on the Blood, given on Tuesday, the 8th instant, was devoted to the structure of the red corpuscles of mammals and amphibid, illustrated by photographs magnified and exhibited on a screen, by specimens under microscopes, and by experiments. He showed how human blood, previously opaque, became transparent when mixed with water, the colouring matter in the disk-like corpuscles being dissolved out; and also commented on effects produced on these corpuscles by the action of acids, by freezing, and by the electric shock, the blood corpuscle being thereby broken up, and the colouring matter dispersed. A similar result is produced by mingling the blood of different kinds of animals, such as that of sheep and dogs. The structure of the blood-corpuscles of frogs, and the effects produced on them by various re-agents, was next considered and fully illustrated. An account was then given of the experiments of Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, made to separate blood into two parts, the colouring matter (hæmoglobin) and the colourless part (the stroma). After describing the structure of the animal and vegetable cell, with its cell-wall and nucleus (now termed protoplasm), the Professor recapitulated the arguments for and against the theory that the blood-corpuscle is a cell with a membranous envelope. In conclusion, reference was made to the notion that these corpuscles resemble the semi-living bodies, termed zooids. In the notice of last week's lecture, Mrs. Ernest Hart's remarkable paper on "The Micronumeric Numeration of the Blood Corpuscles," in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, should have been mentioned.

Mr. Francis Hueffer will give his concluding lecture on the Troubadours on Monday next, the 14th inst. On Thursday next Professor Ernst Pauer will give the first of two lectures on the History of Drawing-room Music, with Musical Illustrations. On Friday evening next Sir John Lubbock will give a discourse on Fruits and Seeds; and on Saturday next Mr. R. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, will give the first of four lectures on Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WARS.

Four months of desultory and indecisive warfare on the frontier of rugged Basutoland have already cost the Cape Colony a million of money. It began in the middle of September, but was deliberately occasioned, in spite of all warnings and remonstrances since the previous March, by the Colonial Government forcing on its decree to take away from the loyal and peaceful Basutos their cheap and clumsy muskets, which they had only used in the British service. The Queen's Government in England, and Sir Garnet Wolseley before he left South Africa, as well as most of the resident magistrates and Government agents in Basutoland, and all the French Protestant missionaries, had in vain expressed their strong disapprobation of this measure. It was resented and resisted by the Basutos, as seeming to put them in a position of servile inferiority, compared with other native populations dwelling under the British Protectorate. The immediate responsibility for this perverse course taken by the Capetown Government rests with the "Colonial Secretary" or Prime Minister there, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, who acted, however, in this and other measures of native "policy," under the encouragement of Sir Bartle Frere. The fact is, that, within four years past, since the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in South Africa, the British authorities, Colonial and Imperial, have gone to war against nearly every native tribe, from the Cape to the farthest limits of the Transvaal and Zululand. The Galekas, the Gaikas, the Tambookies, the Pondos, the Zulus, the Bapedi, the Basutos, and others, have in turn been harried with ubiquitous hostilities, costing certainly not less than twenty thousand lives, and an aggregate expenditure that probably approaches ten millions sterling. To crown all, while the Colonial Government is still engaged in its Basuto war, and has likewise to deal with an insurrection of various Kaffir tribes to the east, which is a secondary effect of this war, the Imperial Government now finds itself obliged to send an army to conquer the Dutch Republicans in the Transvaal, and may possibly be led into a subsequent conflict with the Orange Free State. All these unhappy contests, which involve an amount of waste, of human misery, and of bitter animosity between the different races, that cannot be computed, have been the result of an arbitrary and aggressive policy, adopted four or five years ago. Its aim was to coerce all the diverse populations, natives and colonists, of South Africa into a political unity, which should be ruled by a small circle of official persons at Capetown—a bureaucratic dominion extending across some 1500 miles of territory, with nearly half a million European subjects (at least two thirds of them Dutch) and at least two million natives. The scheme of a Confederation, devised by Lord Carnarvon with the best intentions, and calculated to save our Colonial Office here a great deal of trouble, had been rejected by the colonists of different provinces, whose particular interests could never agree. An alternative was therefore sought in setting on foot a series of military conquests, the exigencies of which should compel all these to submit as a practical necessity to some form of union. This is the grand political idea to which the peace of South Africa, almost unbroken during a quarter of a century before, has been sacrificed by an ambitious speculative statesmanship. There appears no small danger, at the present crisis, of a revolution quite the opposite way, attended perhaps with still worse disasters.

The incidents of the Basuto campaign, though it continues to employ a very large number of colonial troops, under several able and experienced commanders, have been of so little consequence that we need scarcely dwell further upon them. Colonel Mansfield Clarke, C.B., with Lieut.-Colonel Carrington, C.M.G. at Mafeteng, and Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, C.M.G. at Maseru, each of the two latter commanding one wing of the Cape Mounted Rifles (a new colonial corps) with yeomanry cavalry, volunteers, Burgher Militia, and native levies, have made some local impression on the enemy, but have been unable to get far into the mountainous country. The fighting has been mostly in the neighbourhoods of Mafeteng and Maseru, the British stations on the frontier, which is, by-the-way, not the British colonial frontier, but that of the Dutch Orange Free State. It remains to be seen how long the Dutchmen will consent, by the persuasion of President Brand, to tolerate the movements of English colonial troops over their border, now that the Cape Colony, jealous of their kindred friendship for the Transvaal Dutchmen, has forbidden the import of ammunition, according to treaty, from Port Elizabeth into the Free State. Maseru, with the British Residency, the dwelling of Colonel C. D. Griffith, Government Agent for Basutoland, has been described in former Numbers of this Journal. We gave some views of it in our publication of Dec. 11, with an

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account of the Basuto attack there on Oct. 10, when the church and school-house, and one of the stores, were burnt at night by the enemy, but the fortified Residency and other houses withstood the attack. Colonel Bayly's force then came to Maseru, and made good its defence, on Oct. 28, against a more formidable attack, which was repulsed so decidedly that the place has since been considered quite safe. The two Views of Maseru which we now publish are, one of the Residency, with the three conical hills that overlook it, from the crests of which the Basutos kept up a hot fire; the other, a view of Litlasa's or Lethlasa's Cave, which is near the top of a rugged hill or cliff, 1200 ft. high, two miles south-south-west of the Residency. This cavern, partly natural, partly artificial, is 40 ft. high, and its interior was spacious enough to shelter three hundred of the Basuto warriors, some of their wounded, and some horses. It was occupied by them many days, while they besieged Maseru. These two Sketches were drawn for the *Illustrated London News* by Lieutenant W. Nelson, an officer of the Native Levies under Commandant W. J. Nettelton, forming part of Colonel Bayly's forces at Maseru. Mr. W. Nelson was killed in the action of Oct. 28; and we have received from Commandant Nettelton a letter, dated Maseru, Nov. 10, inclosing the two Sketches, which were found among Mr. Nelson's papers, with a note showing that Mr. Nelson meant to send them to us. We had, in fact, received earlier communications from Mr. Nelson, when he was in Natal and Zululand, to which a reply had been sent from this office. Commandant Nettelton, who served through the Zulu War, commanding a regiment of Native Infantry, under Lord Chelmsford, feels a kind and friendly wish, as a brother soldier, to find out some of Mr. Nelson's family in England, and to inform them of the circumstances of his death. He has written to Lord Chelmsford upon the subject; and, if any of our present readers know anything of Mr. Nelson, they may communicate with us. We have in our possession, from Commandant Nettelton, the official certificates of Mr. Nelson's discharge, on June 25, 1878, from the Natal Mounted Police, and also from the Frontier Light Horse, with a very good character. He was at that time twenty-three years of age. All that was known, in South Africa, of his connections, was a rumour that he was "a grandson of the late Bishop of Lincoln."

Another of our Illustrations, connected with this Basuto War, is the large engraving that fills the two middle pages of this week's Supplement. It is from a photograph, supplied by Messrs. J. and H. Pocock, proprietors of the *Oudtshoorn Courant*, representing a hundred and fifty Burghers of the Oudtshoorn district, under Captain Ferreira, mustering or halting opposite the Queen's Hotel, in order to start "for the front;" which in that case, on Nov. 20, meant a journey of six or seven hundred miles for them, going first to King William's Town, partly by sea, and thence proceeding inland. Mr. G. C. Bayne, the Resident Magistrate at Oudtshoorn, addressed to them a few words of encouragement. The whole number of Burghers summoned for service at that time was three thousand, from the entire Cape Colony, the Western and Eastern Provinces. It is not, perhaps, generally known in Europe, and it can scarcely be an inviting circumstance to emigrants, that the existing laws of the Cape Colony, with regard to compulsory military service, are more severe than those of despotic monarchies in the Old World. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, passed in 1878, every man, English, Dutch, French, or German, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, is liable to be drawn for active service in the first class; and every man from thirty to fifty in the second class, not excepting married men with families. To find a substitute may cost from £100 to £200 or £300, according to the season, and the state of the harvest, or of local trade and business. We hear of the manager of a branch bank having been sent to prison for inability to obtain a substitute. The standing forces of the Colony are composed of the Cape Mounted Rifles, about 650 effectives, who were mostly of the old Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, and must not be mistaken for the Queen's crack regiment of "Cape Mounted Rifles," disbanded many years ago; three regiments of Mounted Yeomanry, two thousand volunteer infantry, and two batteries of volunteer artillery. They are not to have the assistance of any troops belonging to the Imperial Government, either for the Basuto War, or for the operations against insurgents in Kaffirland; indeed, there is but one regiment or battalion of the Queen's troops in the Colony; and that is in garrison at Capetown.

Under these circumstances, as the resources of the Colonial Government, both in men and money, are limited, there is some probability that it will soon desist from the Basuto War, and allow the new Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to present the case to her Majesty's Government for pacific mediation. It has been distinctly laid down by Lord Kimberley, that no confiscation of the lands of the Basutos will be permitted; and he has intimated that, if the Colony asks the Imperial Government for military aid, the entire rule and administration of Kaffirland will be taken away from the Capetown officials, and will henceforth be conducted, as it formerly was, by the officers of the Imperial Government. We should rejoice in such a consummation, for the sake of the poor ill-used native races, who will never get just and fair usage from a Government representing the mere colonists of any section, and least of all from the Eastern Province, which has recently gained political ascendancy. In the meantime, there are symptoms of a Dutch sectional movement among the people of the Cape Colony, deeply affected by the forcible suppression of their kinsmen's Free State in the Transvaal. The Dutchmen of the Burgher Militia serving in Basutoland have recently taken to refusing to fight, even on the very battle-field. This happened on the 14th ult., when, in an action fought by Colonel Carrington, 950 Burghers moved off the field; and it was all that his remaining force could do, in an obstinate fight of five hours, to defeat the enemy upon that occasion.

In the eastern or south-eastern Kaffir districts, extending from the Kei River, beyond King William's Town, all round the coast region to Natal, there seems a better prospect just now of tranquillity being restored. Several local and tribal revolts have taken place, since the Basuto War became known, and two or three of the English officials have been killed at their posts. The most disturbed parts have been Tembuland, the district of the Tambookies, and that of the Pondomise, St. John's Territory, with adjacent portions of Pondoland and of Griqualand East, situated to the south of Basutoland. These districts were "annexed" to the Cape Colony by Governor Sir Bartle Frere, in a very summary manner, immediately after the termination of his Gaika and Galeka War, in June, 1878. He was determined to abolish the feudal powers of all the Kaffir hereditary chiefs over their tribes and clans, whose social organisation is like that of the Scottish Highland clans in ancient times. Sir Bartle thought, like an Indian Government official, he could effect this change all at once, by a stroke of the pen, and substitute the domestic authority of British magistrates, without any regard to cherished native traditions. In this direction, as in many others, his policy has utterly failed to secure the peaceful and loyal submission of the native people in South Africa. There is however, an apparent likelihood of their being presently subdued. We learn that Umquikela, the Pondo Chief, who is a lazy drunkard, has "disapproved the action of his people;" that Commandant Frost has had a successful engagement in Tembuland; and that Umditshwa, Chief of the Pondomise, has surrendered with eight hundred men. In reading, also, of the "capture" of twenty thousand oxen and ten thousand sheep, by the gallant Colonial troops, who expect their share of this "loot," we are inclined to pity the miserable Kaffir population, thus deprived of their cattle, their only means of subsistence. This melancholy consideration is strengthened by the deplorable accounts of starvation among the Zulus, since the war in their country the year before last. All our South African warfare is, in a great degree, an affair of taking the cattle from the hostile nation, and so depriving them of their livelihood. As the late Captain T. J. Lucas has said of it, "Well may a Kaffir war be called the *snob* of all wars in this world!"

THE CENTRE OF KAFFIRLAND.

The region of South Africa which is most properly called Kaffirland, or sometimes Kaffraria, extends along the south-east coast, that of the Indian Ocean, from the Great Kei River to the province of Natal. Its inland boundary, separating it from Basutoland and from a north-eastern part of the Cape Colony, is formed by the mountain ranges that ascend from the coast-lands to the high interior table-land, and that here take the names of Gatberg and Drakenberg, continuing the latter name along the western frontier of Natal. The population of this territory, which is above two hundred miles long and one hundred miles broad, are the true Kaffirs, from whom the Zulus and the Basutos should be carefully distinguished. One district, however, called East Griqualand, partly comprised within the geographical limits above defined, is inhabited by a mixed race, some of whom are of Hottentot blood, and others are descendants of the emancipated slaves removed from the old colony. The principal Kaffir tribes, whose common characteristic in language is the use of the prefix "Ama" to denote the collective identity of a nation in its plural name, are the Amaxosa, consisting mainly of the Galekas and the Gaikas, dwelling near the Kei River; the Tembus, or Tambookies; the Bomvanas, the Pondos, and the Pondomise, with one or two of less importance. The Fingoes are not a tribe, but a collection of refugees or liberated prisoners from different broken tribes; and there is a section of "Emigrant Tambookies," who have been located, as the Fingoes were likewise, in particular districts under a British Protectorate. The aggregate numbers of these tribes amount to nearly half a million; they are all pastoral folk, having plenty of oxen and living comfortably in time of peace. During a quarter of a century preceding the Kaffir War that began in October, 1877, they had given little or no trouble either to the Cape Colony or to the British Government. The occasion of that war, it may be recollected, was a chance quarrel at a wedding feast between some Galekas and a party of Fingoes; but Sir Bartle Frere thought fit to summon the Great Galeka chief, Kreli, the head of all Kaffirdom, to appear before him as a vassal. Kreli did not comply, and war ensued at once, which lasted till June of the following year. Its result was the formal annexation of all Kaffirland to the Cape Colony.

The centre of this region, geographically, is the Umtata station, or town, a village of huts with a few European officials or settlers, on the Umtata river, between the Tembu and the Pondomise districts. It is about equidistant from the more civilised border of the Cape Colony, about King William's Town and Queenstown, and from the southern frontier of Natal. We publish four rather interesting views of the Umtata settlement, from photographs by Messrs. Dersley and Morley. One of them represents a modest-looking temporary church, styled the Pro-Cathedral of St. John's, Umtata. This was opened by Bishop Callaway on June 24, 1877. At that date, we are told, Umtata contained a small undenominational chapel, a little dwelling-house, and a small iron warehouse for storing the property of the new English Church Mission. In the suburbs there were ten or a dozen houses belonging to farmers and traders, including, of course, an hotel-keeper. A troop of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, with their Inspector, occupied patrol-tents in the middle of the city. The Parsonage Hut was built in August of that year. It now forms one of a group of buildings, increasing as rapidly as means will permit, and forming the Central Station of the Diocese of St. John's. In the next Illustration we show the Residence of Major Elliot, C.M.G., the chief magistrate of Tembuland. This is a unique specimen of the developed Kaffir style of architecture, very picturesque and cool, with grounds adjoining which promise in a few years to improve the appearance of the whole town. His territory includes some magistracies, with a population of 100,000 natives, besides that of St. John's River in Pondoland. The Umtata Falls are situated about three miles below the village. They are little over 50 feet in height. A piece of level ground below is in great request for picnics and school-feasts. Umtata and its Church Mission have suffered very severely from the war that has been raging since last October all over Kaffirland.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The unhappy conflict with the Dutch Republicans of the Transvaal, which is likely to be attended with serious political complications in the other South African provinces, has this week cost further useless bloodshed, notwithstanding the efforts that are made, both in the Orange Free State and by the Dutch subjects of her Majesty in the Cape Colony, to bring about a pacific settlement.

Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the Commander-in-Chief, and Governor of Natal, after his repulse by the Boers at Laing's Neck on Friday, the 28th ult., remained with a thousand regular troops in his fortified camp on the road, eighteen miles north of Newcastle, until last Tuesday. But, on Monday last, he found that a large force of the Boers had got upon the road between his position and the town of Newcastle, in Natal, intercepting the mails, the waggon convoys, and ambulances conveying the wounded to hospital. There was much firing on the road ten miles from Newcastle, and the ambulances were captured; the Boers seized the draught animals, and made prisoners of the British wounded. Newcastle having no forces to defend it but a hundred invalid soldiers, who had been left behind in Sir George Colley's advance, there was great apparent danger that the town, and the military stores there, would fall into the enemy's hands. For this reason, on Tuesday morning, Sir George Colley resolved upon a fresh movement, not pursuing his former line of advance towards the Transvaal frontier, but returning to cross the Ingogo River, which he had left, on the 27th ult., four miles in rear of his encampment at Hatley's Hotel. His aim was now to attack and disperse that detached body of the enemy which had got between him and Newcastle. Its strength had been estimated the day before at three hundred men, but it may well have been doubled or trebled, or even more, during the night, as the Boers are well mounted, familiar with the mountain roads, and can travel with great rapidity.

The following despatch from Sir George Colley, written apparently on Tuesday night, after fighting six hours, was received at the War Office, and published on Wednesday morning:—

"Communication between this and Newcastle having been interrupted by Boers, I moved out this morning with five companies of the 60th Rifles, two field and two mountain guns, and a detachment of mounted men to patrol the road, leaving two mountain guns and one company of Rifles on a commanding point on this side of the Ingogo. I crossed the river with the remainder of the troops. On the rising ridge beyond the Ingogo the enemy showed in considerable force. I seized the plateau, and was immediately vigorously attacked on all sides by the Boers, who received very large reinforcements during the day. The attack was maintained from 12.15 p.m. till nearly 6 p.m., but was repulsed at all points. The Boers drew off towards sunset, and I brought in the force. Captain Macgregor, staff; Captain Greer, R.A.; and Lieutenants Garrett and O'Connell, 60th, are killed. Lieutenants Parsons, A. D. Pixley, Haworth, and Thistlethwayte, 60th, are wounded. About 150 men are killed and wounded. The Boer loss, judging by the nature of the attack and the number of the wounded seen being carried away, must have been very heavy."

It appears from this despatch that on Tuesday evening Sir George Colley was still in his camp at Hatley's, eighteen miles from Newcastle; but whether the road behind him was effectually cleared seems to be more than doubtful, and the safety of Newcastle was by no means assured. Very large reinforcements, however, will be moving up this week from Pietermaritzburg, and from Durban, where troops are now landing; so that it is impossible but that the next British advance, in full force, will make its way over the frontier despite all opposition. The relief of Sir Owen Lanyon and the British garrison at Pretoria, as well as at Wesselstroom and Standerton, may be expected with equal certainty; but it is not improbable that the garrison at the fort at Potchefstroom may be compelled to surrender.

Sir George Colley had sent an ultimatum to the Boers, calling upon the insurgents to lay down their arms on Jan. 23. Commandant Joubert forwarded it to the Boer Government, which sent a reply on the 29th ult. from Heidelberg. The Boers decline to accede to Sir George Colley's request while called insurgents and accused of misleading innocent people. They emphatically repeat their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Imperial Government regarding confederation, and declare they will be satisfied with the rescinding of annexation and the restoration of the Republic under a protectorate; the British flag to be hoisted once a year. Should these terms be rejected, they must submit to their fate; but "the Lord will provide."

The Dutch people in the Western Province of Cape Colony have adopted the following resolutions in the meetings held at Paarl and Stellenbosch in favour of the Transvaal Boers:—

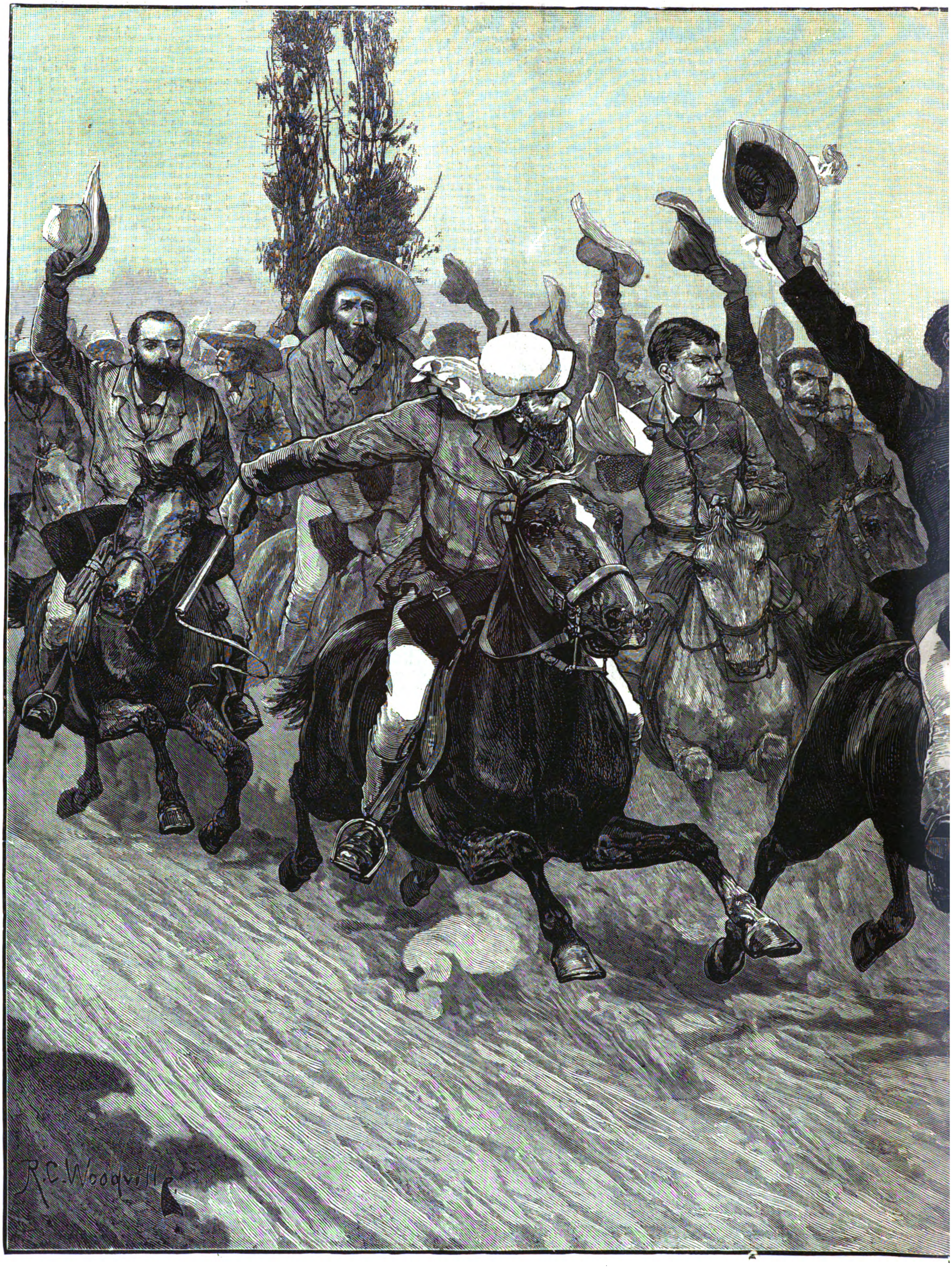
"This meeting deeply regrets that, owing to the British forces having fired the first shot, a collision with the Boers has taken place. This meeting considers the impending struggle one for principle and rights granted to the Boers, and of which they have been unjustly deprived; it regrets that the Imperial Government has refused to entertain the request to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the true condition of affairs, misrepresentations of which have constantly been made." They further declare that "the enforcement of British rule in the Transvaal by forcible measures will be the ruin of that country, and will lead to the estrangement of local subjects in this colony." They hold that "the only solution of the present difficulty is the restoration of independence to the Transvaal under reasonable conditions," and they desire that the Colonial Administration shall remain neutral. Similar resolutions have been adopted in several other districts.

In the Portuguese Chamber on Saturday a motion was brought forward and adjourned proposing that the Portuguese Government should mediate between the British Government and the Boers.

A deputation waited on the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week to present a memorial, urging the board to oppose the scheme of the Great Eastern Railway Company to make a branch line from Chingford to High Beech, through Epping Forest. It was argued that this line would destroy and disfigure seventy acres of this magnificent recreation-ground, and that no further railway accommodation was required. The memorial was referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee.

A practical question, of great importance to British commercial and other interests in the East, is ably discussed by Mr. Harold A. Perry, M.A., barrister-at-law, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. His pamphlet on "The Future of Justice in Egypt," published by Mr. P. S. King, of Westminster, is the result of personal observations during two visits to Egypt on professional business, and of a close and accurate study of recent affairs in that country. It should be remembered that the International or Mixed European and Egyptian tribunals, which were established in 1876 for a probationary term of five years, have lost their powers in this month of February, 1881. Much of the security for all foreign dealing, public or private, with the Khedive's dominions will now depend on the principles to be adopted in reconstituting this part of the judicial system. It has been referred to a Committee, including the European Consuls-General and some of the Judges of the Mixed Tribunals, presided over by the Egyptian Prime Minister. Mr. Harold Perry supplies a clear and succinct narrative of the history, since 1867, of the attempts that have been made to procure an efficient and trustworthy judicature for cases involving the interests of foreigners in Egypt. It is a very useful contribution to our knowledge of a part of "the Eastern Question" that specially concerns England. He shows the persistent unwillingness of the Khedive's Government, in spite of the efforts of Nubar Pasha some years ago, to admit of this independent jurisdiction exercising full and free powers for the protection of Europeans against the abuses still rife in the Government administration. He warns us that an endeavour is now made by that Government to introduce changes in the constitution and procedure of the Mixed Tribunals, which would fatally defeat their original good purpose. On the other hand, he suggests a few valuable amendments and reforms, which might ultimately be extended, with the experience of their safe and beneficial working, to the whole judicial system of Egypt, and to the relief of many sore grievances endured by the poorest class of the people. Mr. Harold Perry, in passing, breaks a lance with a French writer, M. Gabriel Charmes, who rather insidiously attacked the Mixed Tribunals in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of last November. But there is no reason, we hope, why legitimate French interests should not harmonise with British interests to bring about a satisfactory establishment upon this ground.

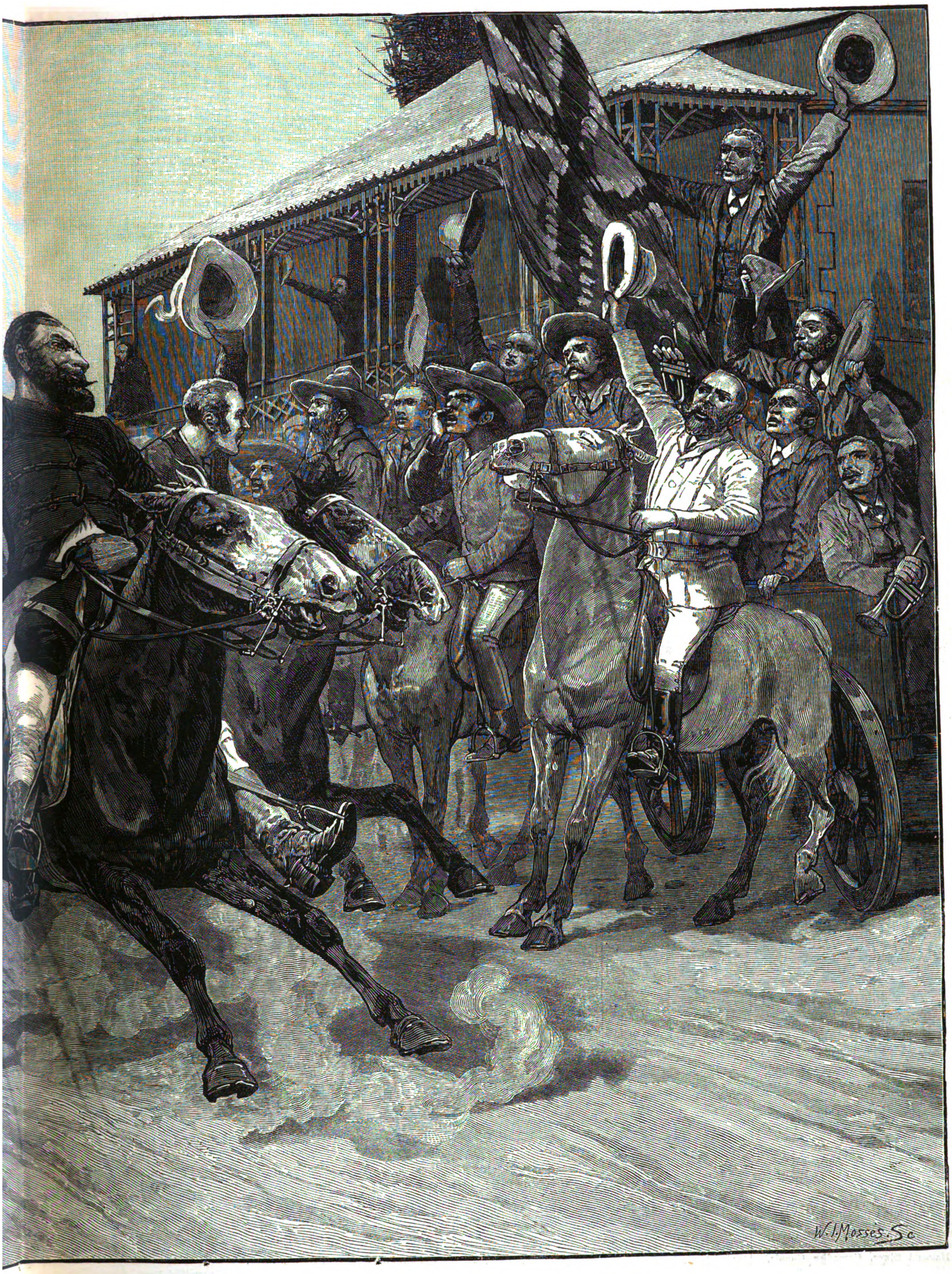
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THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: DEPARTURE

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND H. POC

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E OF BURGHERS FROM OUDTSHOORN FOR THE FRONT.

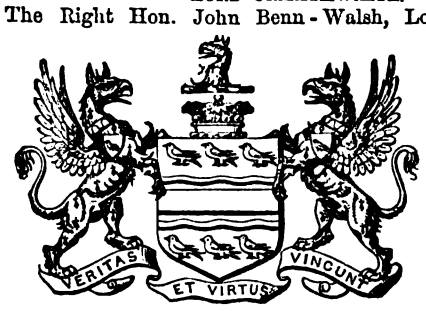
POCOCK, OF OUDTSHOORN.—SEE PAGE 162.

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OBITUARY.

LORD ORMATHWAITE.

The Right Hon. John Benn-Walsh, Lord Ormathwaite, of Ormathwaite Cumberland, and a Baronet, died on the 3rd inst., at Warfield Park, Bracknell, in his eighty-third year. He was born Dec. 9, 1798, the only son of Sir John Benn-Walsh, first Baronet of Ormathwaite, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Fowke, of Bexley, and was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1825, and sat in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from 1830 to 1834 and from 1838 to 1840, and for Radnor from 1840 to 1868. In the latter year, on April 16, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Ormathwaite. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire from 1842 to 1875. He married, Nov. 9, 1825, Jane, youngest daughter of George Henry, sixth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and by her (who died June 22, 1877) had issue. The eldest son, Arthur, now second Lord Ormathwaite, Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire, and late M.P. for that county, was born April 14, 1827, and married, July 20, 1858, Lady Katherine Emily Anne, daughter of Henry, seventh Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and has issue.



SIR R. G. MACDONNELL.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., died on the 5th inst., at Hyères, in the South of France. He was born Sept. 3, 1814, the son of the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, by Jane, his wife, second daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh; was educated in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in 1835; and was called to the Irish Bar in 1838, and to the English in 1840. From 1843 to 1847 he acted as Chief Justice of Gambia, and in 1847, entering the Colonial Service, was nominated to the governorship of Gambia, which he held until 1852. His subsequent appointments were Governor of St. Lucia, 1852; of St. Vincent, 1852-5; of South Australia, 1855-63; of Nova Scotia, 1864-5; and of Hong-Kong, 1865-72. In 1871 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity College, as well as the Knight-Commandership of St. Michael and St. George by his Sovereign. He had been made C.B. in 1852, and had received the honour of knighthood in 1855. Sir Richard married Blanche Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Skurray, of Brighton, but had no issue.

SIR H. W. PARKER.

Sir William Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., J.P. for Surrey, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Stawell House, Richmond, Surrey. He was born in 1808, the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Watson Parker, of Lewisham, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Carnell, of Correndon. From 1838 to 1846 he was private secretary to Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales; from 1846 to 1855 Crown Nominee of the Legislative Council and Chairman of Committees of the whole Council; from 1856 to 1857 First Minister and Principal Secretary at the first institution of responsible Government; and from 1856 to 1860 a member of the Executive Council. After his return to England he unsuccessfully contested Greenwich. He married, 1843, Emmeline Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. John Macarthur, of Paramatta, and of Camden Park, New South Wales.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT, M.P.

Mr. Fairfax William Cartwright, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 2nd inst., at 7, New Burlington-street. He was born May 14, 1823, the elder son of the late General William Cartwright, of Flore House, near Weedon, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Henry Jones, and was grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph William Cartwright, of Aynhoe, M.P. for Northamptonshire, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden. Mr. William Cornwallis Cartwright, of Aynhoe, M.P. for Oxfordshire, is first cousin of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Fairfax Cartwright was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1844, and was subsequently a Fellow of All Souls' College. He served for some time in the Austrian army, and also as Major in the 2nd Hussars, British German Legion. He was first elected for South Northamptonshire on the Conservative interest in 1868. His brother, Captain Aubrey Agar Cartwright, fell at Inkerman.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., the distinguished ornithologist, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Philip Patton Blyth, J.P. and D.L., on the 31st ult., at 20, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged seventy-seven.

Major-General J. C. P. Prescott, on the 31st ult. He was son of the Rev. J. Prescott, Vicar of Dunston and Rector of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Durwent Moultrie Coleridge, eldest son of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, late Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, on Dec. 5, at Sydney, New South Wales, aged fifty-one.

John Davidson, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General R.N., Hon. Physician to the Queen, on the 31st ult., at Bosworth Lodge, Willesden-lane, aged sixty-three.

Major William Henry Hingeston, Commanding 58th Regiment, on the 29th ult., at Laing's Neck, South Africa, aged forty-two. He was only surviving son of the late Mr. John Hingeston, of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the author of "An Epic of Women," "Music and Moonlight," and other poetical works, on the 29th ult., in the thirty-fifth year of his age, from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. William White, a well-known chemist and mineralist. He was youngest son of Mr. J. White, J.P. and D.L., of Merton Hall, Yorkshire, and was the author of several works on chemistry and on the subject of mining.

Captain Claude Bettington, C.M.G., on Dec. 29, at Elmina, on the Gold Coast. He was the second son of Mr. Albemarle Bettington, formerly Indian Civil Service. He served some time as a volunteer in New Zealand and in the late Zulu War, being present at the battle of Ulundi.

Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, killed in the battle at Laing's Neck, South Africa. He was born in 1856, the elder son of the late Robert Elwes, Esq., of Congham House, Norfolk, by Mary Frances, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, Rector of Edith Weston, Rutlandshire, and succeeded his father in 1878.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H (Adderbury).—The announcement of check has no signification, and no penalty is incurred by the player who utters it. The same rule applies to the word checkmate. Your opponent's pretension that he was entitled to remove your best man from the board was simply preposterous.

J P (Barcelona).—The nearest approach to what you require will be found in Staunton's "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London. The price is five shillings. As regards the openings, the book is obsolete.

J A (Penzance).—The solution referred to in your letter appeared last week.

W J E.—The solutions of the supplementary problems shall be published in future.

W W (Canterbury).—Neat enough, and if correct it shall have a diagram.

W P (Cape Town).—The variations arising on Black's moves in the solution of a problem should be indicated, but they need not be set forth in detail.

S G C (Humberstone).—We have not found the problem you inquired about. Can you furnish us with a more definite date than "fifteen or sixteen years ago"?

G M (Eton).—The diagram has been returned to you, as requested.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence may address M. Bordas, 137, Rue de Renny, Paris.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 and 1921 received from W Pocock of Cape Town, and of No. 1925 from Rev John Wills, Portland, U.S.A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from James Atkinson, J A Shmucke, Orima, and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from James Atkinson, W J Eggleston, J Burnstead, John Perkins, Emile Frau, T Chaloner, and H Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1928 received from H B, J Perez Ventoso, Lulu, E P Vulliamy, Shadforth, East Marden, R H Brooks, W Hillier, D W Kell, L Falcon, C Darrragh, An Old Hand, Ben Nevis, L Battger, L Sharswood, J W Wauch, E Sharswood, E Casella (Paris), C S Coxe, E Elsbury, A M Colborne, S Lowndes, Aaron Harper, N S Harris, F Ferris, M O'Halloran, R Jessop, C Oswald, Jupiter Junior, Josiah Ainsworth, H H Noyes, Ben Nevis, H Blacklock, O F (Ghent), T Greenbank, G W Law, James Dobson, J A Schmucke, Julia Short, Cant, S Jenkinson, D W (Guernsey), Lily and Conrade, Norman Rumbelow, Portobello, Sidmouth, E L G, Snatch, C Wood, J Tucker, G A (Bonchurch), Semaj, J W W, Frank Littleboy, Hereward, H Stebbing, A Elsworth, W F R (Swansea), J J Hecto, Penzance Drawing-room Players, A C (Staines), T H Lee-Warner, W Scott, W J Eggleston, Omega (Windsor), E Louden, Dr F St, J A Brown, John Perkins, Joseph Paluzie, and Theodor Willink.

SOLUTIONS OF THE "HERMIT'S" PROBLEM received from A C and W J Eggleston.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1927.

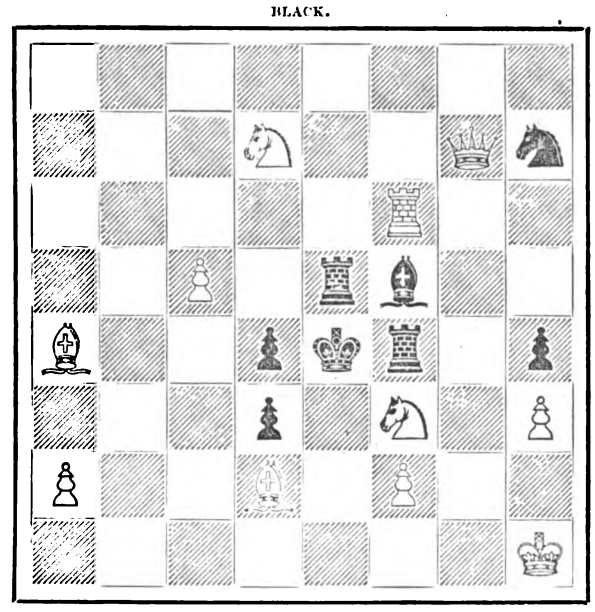
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	K takes R
2. P to K 4th	Any move
3. B mates.	

SOLUTION OF THE HERMIT'S PROBLEM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 8th	P to R 4th*
2. K to Kt 2nd	K or P moves
3. Q mates	

*If 1. P to Kt 4th (ch), then 2. K to B 4th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1930.
By W. R. COE and G. H. MCLENNAN.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Affair between Mr. DREW ROBERTS and Mr. C., of the Dublin Chess Club.
(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th

He should have advanced the P to Q 4th at once. That move is essential to the development of his game, and White never affords him another opportunity of making it.

9. Q to Kt 3rd	Cast'es
10. R to K sq	Kt takes Q B P
11. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
12. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
13. R to K 4th	B takes R
14. Q to Kt sq	B to B 6th

His only chance of meeting the attack White is preparing is to bring the Q Kt around to K Kt 3rd by way of K 2nd; but he is, apparently, unconscious of the impending coup.

15. R to R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
16. Q takes P (ch)	

A capital finish to a cleverly played game.

16.	P takes Q
17. B to B 6th	

White mates next move.

Played between Mr. MONCK, of Dublin, and Mr. STEVENS, of Coventry, by correspondence.
(*Double Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes Q P	P to K 5th
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
8. P to Q 4th	P tks P (en pas.)
9. Q takes P	Castles
10. B to R 3rd	B takes B
11. Kt takes B	B to Kt 5th
12. Castles (K R)	B takes Kt
13. Q takes B	Kt takes P
14. Q to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
15. Q R to Kt sq	

Up to this point the moves in this game are identical with those in the first of the match, played in 1859, between Messrs. Morphy and Mongredien.

15.	Q to R 4th

Mr. Morphy, who was second player in the game referred to above, here moved the Q to K 2nd.

16. B takes Kt	P takes B
17. R to Kt 3rd	

This line of play was recommended by the late Herr Löwenthal.

16.	Kt to Q 2nd
17. P to Q B 4th	

A mistake which gives the second player an immediate advantage.

18.	P takes P
19. R takes P	P to B 6th
20. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt
21. R to Q B 7th	Q R to B sq
22. Q to Kt 7th	R takes R
23. Q takes R	P to Q R 3rd
24. Q to B 4th	Q to Kt 7th
25. Q takes R P	P to B 7th
26. Q to B 4th	R to Q sq
27. Q to Kt 3rd	

He has nothing better to do. If 27. Q to K 2nd, then 27. P Queens, &c.

27.	Q takes Q
28. P takes Q	R to Q 8th,

and White resigned.

Mr. James Mason, the celebrated American chessplayer, conducted sixteen games against the same number of adversaries at the City Club on Monday last. The play, which attracted a large number of spectators, resulted in Mr. Mason winning all the games save one.

On the 29th ult. matches were played by several of the suburban clubs. Greenwich defeated Excelsior with a score of five games to two and two draws, and Bermondsey drew a match against Kentish Town, each side scoring four.

A statement is going the round of the American chess press to the effect that the famous "Essay on Chess," which appeared in the *Craftsman* (London, Sept. 15, 1733), was written by the Rev. Louis Rou, a Dutch clergyman settled in New York at that time. As Rou's work on the subject of chess, together with the circumstances which led him to undertake it, are fully described in the book of the first American Chess Congress, it is surprising that it should be confounded with either the *Craftsman* Essay or the ponderous "Letter" which that sally provoked. There is no evidence that Rou ever saw the Essay. What he did see was Lord Hervey's answer to it, which was published a week later in pamphlet form, and what he wrote he called "Critical Remarks on the Letter, &c." All the *Craftsman* papers were written by one "Caleb D'Anvers, of Gray's inn, Esquire," and they were collected and published, with a portrait of the author, by R. Francklin, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, in the year 1737.

The second number of the *British Chess Magazine* (John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield), and the *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street) contain, as usual, a good selection of games and problems. Both magazines deserve the support of all chessplayers.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1870) of Señora Dona Catalina Barron de Escandon, formerly of No. 12, Callejon de Betlemitas, but late of No. 9, Calle de San Francisco, both in the city of Mexico, who died on June 13 last, was proved in London on the 25th ult. by Señor Don Pablo Escandon y Barron, the son, the personal estate in England being sworn under £300,000. The testatrix gives full discretion to her husband, who is named as executor, as to her funeral, and the alms and suffrages for her soul, and beseeches him to avoid ostentatious expense and worldly pomp, preferring works of charity and true beneficence, but gives legacies of one silver dollar to such as may be deemed obligatory and pious. She bequeaths such an amount as belongs to it, according to law, to the fund for the formation of public libraries; legacies to her servants, at the discretion of her executor; and the remainder of the one fifth part of her property to her husband, who, however, predeceased her. The residue of her property is to be divided between all her children.

The will (dated May 28, 1873) with five codicils (dated May 28, 1873; Feb. 16, 1877; April 5, 1878; and July 8 and Nov. 28, 1879) of Mr. Thomas James Marriott, formerly of No. 23, Rood-lane, but late of Manor House, Perry-hill, Forest-hill, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Arthur William Marriott and Frederick John Marriott, the sons, and Henry Reid, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator devises his freehold properties in the counties of Northampton and Warwick to his son Arthur William; and there are bequests to his other children, and legacies to his indoor and outdoor servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his five children, Arthur William, Frederick John, Herbert Mayo, Caroline Constance, and Frances.

The will (dated Oct. 10, 1879) of Miss Margaret Vavasor Durell, late of No. 35, Saint Giles-street, Oxford, who died on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by David John Vavasor Durell, the nephew, and Miss Jane Louisa Durell, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Church Building Society, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation; £300 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; her furniture and household effects (except plate) between her nieces Jane Louisa Durell and Elizabeth Charlotte Durell; £300 to her niece Mrs. Louisa Vavasor Livingstone; and £2000 to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Maria Durell. The residue of her property is to be divided between her said nephew and nieces and her nephew, the Rev. John Vavasor Durell.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1878) of Mr. Herbert Flower, late of Ragdale Hall, Leicestershire, who died on Dec. 30 last at Berkeley-square, was proved on the 28th ult. by Arthur Flower, the brother, and William Leslie, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Flower, £500 and all his household furniture and effects; to his brothers Horace and Lewis his hunters, but should he not have any at his decease then he gives them £500 each; to his sister, Clara Brand, £500; to his executors £500 each; to the Cheyne Hospital, £200; and to his servant, Richard Line, if in his service at his decease, £50. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust, if he leaves children, and, so long as there shall be a possibility of any child attaining twenty-one, to pay the income to his wife for life, and at her decease to his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint. If he does not leave any child, then his wife is to have the income of two thirds of his property for life, with an absolute power of appointment over £20,000 thereof; and, subject thereto, the residue is given to his brothers, Arthur, Horace, and Lewis.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1874) of Mrs. Mary Ann Cubitt, late of Denbies, Dorking, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. George Cubitt, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix leaves various pictures by Pickersgill, Landseer, David Roberts, Creswick, and others, to be made heirlooms to go with the mansion house at Denbies; and she exercises the powers of appointment given to her by her late husband, George Cubitt, in favour of her children, grandchildren, and a niece. There are some legacies to her children, and the residue of her real and personal property she gives to her said son George.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1877) with two codicils (dated July 3 and Nov. 1, 1880) of the Rev. Charles Edmund Ruck Keene, late of Swyncombe Park, Oxford, who died on Dec. 12 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Edmund Ruck Keene and the Rev. Benjamin Ruck Keene, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator makes special provision for his four daughters, and the bequests to his sons include the gift of a considerable part of his large properties in New Zealand to his son George. To his grandson, Harry Arthur Ruck Keene, he bequeaths £500; to his faithful servants, William Beauchamp, an annuity of £40, and to Harriet Duffield, one of £20. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between his children. The family estates devolve on his eldest son, Edmund.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1850) with three codicils (dated July 13, 1858; May 15, 1874; and May 25, 1877) of Mr. Ramon Alvarez, formerly of No. 61, Frith-street, Soho, but late of Dunedin Villa, Landsdowne-road, Croydon, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Alvarez, the widow, and Mrs. Ramona Blinkhorn, the daughter, the surviving executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture and effects to his wife; £8000 East India stock upon trust for his said daughter, and the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said daughter, Mrs. Blinkhorn.

Mr. George Singleton Tudor, of Park House, Lapley, has been appointed by the Prince of Wales Grand Master of the province of Staffordshire.

Early on Monday morning a disastrous explosion took place at Whitfield Colliery, the property of the Chatterly Iron and Coal Company, near Chell, North Staffordshire. About twenty men are believed to be killed.

Steps were taken on Monday at Manchester to form a Court of Commercial Arbitration for the settlement of Trade disputes, which, it is urged, are rarely understood by the Judges who try them in the Law Courts. The local Chamber of Commerce will form the nucleus of the new Court.

At a meeting of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association last Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to oppose any alteration of the hall-marking laws which shall not provide for perfect freedom of trade in the precious metals, and the severance of the compulsory connection between the Goldsmiths' Company and the crafts.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF

CANADA.—Notwithstanding the exceptional severity of the weather in Canada, the traffic receipts of this Railway continue very satisfactory, and in this respect the Grand Trunk exhibits a marked contrast to English Railways, which have suffered heavily. The concurrent growth of the new Chicago Line, as demonstrated by the weekly traffic, now published for the first time, must also be very gratifying to Shareholders in the Grand Trunk Company, when it is remembered that they are the absolute proprietors of no less than £37,000 1st Mortgage Bonds out of a total of £1,240,000, £100,000 2nd Mortgage Bonds out of a total of £820,000, and £1,192,000 of Ordinary Stock out of a total of £1,356,000 in that Railway. To a careful observer of what is now going on in the development of American and Canadian Railways, the importance of this possession of the Grand Trunk can scarcely be over-estimated. The new line is practically in its infancy (in deed, the station in Chicago is not yet fully working), and when passenger-traffic is secured in the spring and summer it is reasonable to expect that the present increases will be much surpassed.

The 5 per cent interest on the 1st and 2nd Preferences of the Grand Trunk being now provided for and the 3rd Preference earning a dividend, the whole reversionary value of this Chicago Extension practically belongs to the holders of 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks. Totally irrespective of this, however, the position of the Grand Trunk Line itself is daily improving, and the half-yearly Report to be issued next month cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the proprietors. The outlook at present is so very cheerful that it seems inevitable that all the Stocks of this railway must considerably advance in value during the present year. There is, of course, the greatest margin for a rise in the 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—The Great

Western of Canada and Grand Trunk Companies.—Manifestations of concerted action amongst large and influential Shareholders of the Great Western of Canada have been recently exhibited, having for their object that closer alliance of their Railway with the Grand Trunk, which I have so frequently advocated. Although I wish this movement every success, and shall advise everyone to support it, still it is not my intention again to take a prominent position in advancing it, as success is certain now that so large a measure of support is derived from those who formerly opposed my recommendations.

Shareholders in both Companies need keep in view one only of the many advantages to be derived from a fusion—viz., that a saving of no less a sum than £200,000 per annum will be immediately effected. Supposing this to be equally divided between the two Companies, it would represent increased dividends of 1¼ per cent on Grand Trunk 3rd Preferences and 1¼ per cent on Great Western of Canada Ordinary Shares, and this would, of course, justify an advance of fully 20 per cent in both Securities.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD.—During the past month the issue of Deferred Income Bonds for 34,000,000 dols. has been offered to the Share and Bond holders, and the subscriptions thereto have reached the enormous total of 74,000,000 dols. This triumph has been achieved in spite of a vast amount of opposition, reputed to be on behalf of a section of the Proprietors. The more, however, the merits of the scheme are considered, the more impossible it is to believe that anyone really interested in the progress of the property could consistently oppose it. It at once removes the incubus of the floating debt, and easily paves the way for the successful introduction of the Five per Cent Bonds to consolidate prior and heavier charges. Under these circumstances, it is surprising that the price of the Ordinary Shares should now be 10 per cent lower than a year ago, when the floating debt was a matter of so much anxiety, and when neither the Railway nor Coal properties were anything like as prosperous as at the present time. The current earnings of the Company are such that if continued throughout the year, as may be reasonably anticipated, there would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on the Ordinary and 6 per cent on the New Deferred Income Bonds. Both these Stocks, the Ordinary and Deferred, must therefore be regarded as exceptionally cheap and attractive investments. The President's lucid exposition of the affairs of the Company, as contained in the pamphlet issued on the 1st inst., and the report of to-day's meeting, should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the property.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND

OHIO (ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN) RAILROAD. The success which has attended the financial proposals of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and the certainty that that line will shortly assume a position of great influence, give additional point to my remarks last month on the future of the Atlantic and Great Western property, if due advantage be taken of the new connections now for the first time offered to that long-suffering Corporation. The Map accompanying my Circular showed the valuable outlet to the seaboard, secured via the Philadelphia and Reading and New Jersey Central systems, emancipating the line from the Erie Company, which, by its unfair dealing in the past, rendered the through rates on the Atlantic and Great Western about the lowest on the American continent. In the Report of the Trustees, just issued, it is shown that had the average rate of fifteen years ago been obtained in 1879, "the gross income of the Atlantic and Great Western for that year would have been upwards of thirteen millions of dollars, instead of less than four and a half millions, and the net income have not only sufficed to pay full interest on its bonded indebtedness, but have yielded a handsome dividend on its common stock." A much closer approximation to so desirable a result may be realised if independent connections are secured, and the Bondholders should give their earnest attention to electing a proper management. I am glad to see that a suggestion is made that the Hon. Cecil Raikes should be selected as one of the "voting Trustees." It is most important that the Proprietors should insist on this or some equally good appointments being made. With skilful management, the line should yield results satisfactory to all concerned; but Proprietors must bestir themselves to secure it. The First Mortgage Bonds must, under any circumstances, receive a dividend in cash and stock, which will at least be equal to 7 per cent on the present investment; but the opening of the new extensions already referred to will presently greatly enhance the value of the other Mortgages as well as the Ordinary Stock.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

The near approach of Feb. 10 (the day fixed for the sale of the Railway) is causing a steady investment demand for these Bonds. Those who have purchased during the past twelve months at prices ranging from 90 upwards must now see that, notwithstanding adverse criticisms which prevailed for a time, my recommendations were based upon sound and accurate views as to the absolute value of the property. Including two interim cent. the rise in value to the present time is no less than 51 per payments on account of overdue coupons amounting to 4 per cent.

MEXICAN RAILWAY. — The traffic

receipts for the month of December, showing an increase of £14,600, are the highest in the history of the Company. Those of January and ensuing months are likely to be equally favourable.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER

RAILWAY.—One great goal has at length been reached in the announcement of the full dividend for the past half year on the Preference Stock. It may suit the purposes of some to regard the progress and achievements of this Railway as insignificant, but small though they be, they demonstrate the working of an almost infallible rule that a railway once emerged from financial difficulties will, under skilful management, advance in a steady arithmetical progression. Such has been the very marked experience of this Railway, and it is very gratifying that my early anticipations as to its progress are being so steadily realised.

PERUVIAN STOCKS.—After the

prolonged troubles and anxieties of recent years, holders of Peruvian Bonds must welcome the opportunity now afforded for placing their interests in the care of the Committee (presided over by Sir Henry Tyler) which is regarded with so much confidence. Unanimous support is essential to success, as the Chilian Government, in honourably recognising the Peruvian Bondholders, stipulate that they will only accept the claims of those who deposit their Bonds. It is therefore manifestly to the interest of every holder to send in his bonds immediately to Messrs. Martin and Co., the bankers, and so avoid the risk of being shut out from the benefits which Chilian adoption will confer upon them.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.—It

is but natural, after such a long period of depression in the Coal and Iron trades, that the signs of revival recently indicated shou'd attract inquiries to these properties from that large class of the investing public who have a vivid recollection of the enormous profits realised in former years. They cannot, however, be too careful in the selections they now make. There are, no doubt, many of these enterprises which are well worth attention, but at the present moment there are two which have more prominently come under my notice—viz., the Rhymney and the Llynvi and Tondu Coal and Iron Companies, investments in both of which I strongly recommend. It is my intention shortly to issue a special circular with reference to these two undertakings after I have personally inspected the respective properties. I should have kept my promise earlier but for the severity of the weather. Meanwhile the 7 per Cent Debentures of the Rhymney and the 7 per Cent Preference Shares of the Llynvi and Tondu are well worth buying. The principal market for the latter is in Manchester.

TRAMWAYS.—The reports for the past

half-year already issued show a greatly improved position of affairs. The dividends declared yield 5 and 6 per cent to present investors, purchasers being now entitled also to the full dividend for the past half-year, which is included in the quotations. All the following pay dividends this month and are well worth buying—viz., Bordeaux, Germany, Calais, Birkenhead (Preference), Provincial, Wolverhampton, Tramways and General Works and Aberdeen.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The recent Report announcing an available balance sufficient to pay a small dividend on the Deferred Stock has been regarded with favour, as it was feared the severe competition of last year would have told more heavily against the revenue. I still think it a great matter for regret that the published Balance Sheets do not exhibit the absolute Reserve Funds of the Company, which have been expended for years in new cables. With the enormous expansion of business between America and Europe, this Company must be greatly benefited, and it is felt by the Proprietors as a gross injustice that they should be kept in ignorance as to the weekly traffics, while adverse speculators take good care that everything which may be thought to be detrimental to the Company (whether true or false) should obtain the widest publicity. The miserable collapse of the injunction to restrain the payment of dividends is only what might have been expected.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR

COMPANY.—The latest advices from Canada fully confirm the previous announcements as to the value of the discoveries made. It would appear that the more the properties are opened out the richer they become. The £4 fully-paid shares at the present price of £2 10s. must be regarded as a cheap speculative investment.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—With this

Circular I publish my half-yearly analysis of the Joint-Stock Banks of London. The figures are unusually interesting, and will repay careful study. At the present moment the most noticeable feature, perhaps, is the strengthened position of the three Banks who recently registered as Limited as compared with those who still remain Unlimited. This is exhibited, both in respect of the estimation of the public and the Proprietors, by the increase in Deposit and Current Accounts and the greatly enhanced value of the shares.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—During the

past month the meetings of the South Indian, Indian Glenrock, and Indian Phœnix Companies have been held, and in every instance the most encouraging and hopeful statements have been made as to the position and prospects of these undertakings. That section of the public who formerly invested in Mines have been so frequently victimised that they have held aloof from these Indian properties, as the scepticism born of bitter experience made them naturally timid of these new ventures. The fresh class of mining investors, as represented in these Indian Companies, seem now, however, to have the promise of a rich reward in store for them. The detailed reports received from the respective properties, and the minute explanations given at the Meetings referred to, justify the anticipation of considerably advanced prices for the shares of all three Companies at an early date.

With this Circular I inclose a Prospectus of the Indian Trevelyan Gold Mining Company, a new undertaking, in which I have the greatest confidence. As it is likely the small number of shares for disposal will be quickly subscribed, early application should be made, in order to secure an allotment.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for February.

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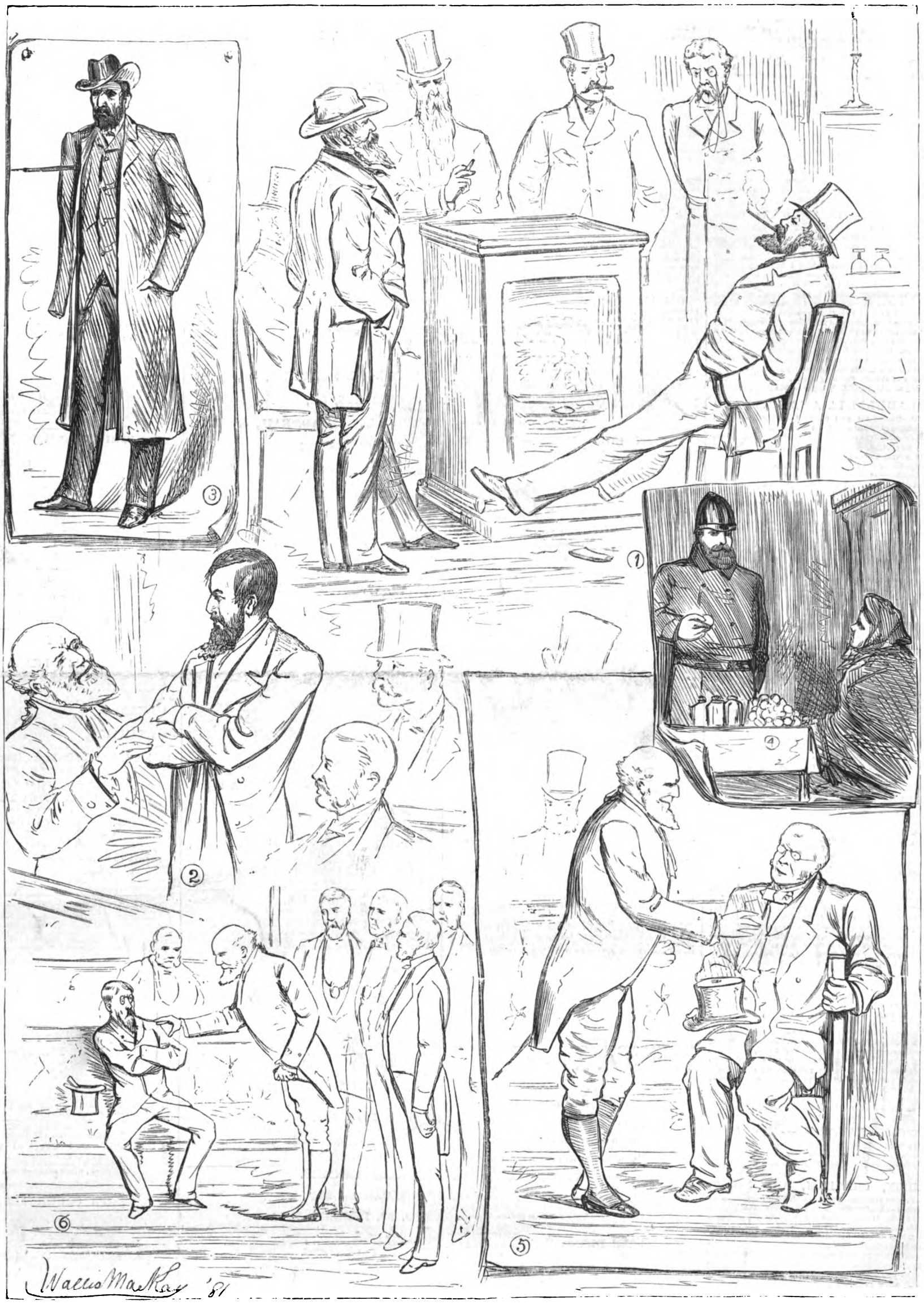
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1. A Consultation in the Smoking-room: Radical Members "on the situation."
2. Mr Dillon defying the authority of the Chair.
3. Michael Davitt.
4. "An All-Night Sitting:" Sketch in Westminster Hall.
5. The Rev. Isaac Nelson induced to withdraw.
6. Mr. Healy submitting to "superior force."

SUSPENSION OF THE IRISH PARTY: SKETCHES IN AND ABOUT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 154.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2179.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881. WITH SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SEE PAGE 174.



HOW THE BOERS BECOME GOOD MARKSMEN.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Hungershall Park Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major-General Parkinson, of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, the wife of Sydney Albert Ayre, of Bristol, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 1, 1880, at Guayacan, Chili, Robert William Leighton, to Mary Agnes, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis, of Guayacan, Coquimbo, Chili.

On the 9th inst., at All Saints', Clapham Park, by the Rev. C. J. Ord, William Frank, youngest son of the late John Girvan, of Clapham Park, to Louisa Christina Rynie, only daughter of the late F. W. Engle, of Frankfort. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moule, Robert, eldest son of T. Dunman, Esq., of Bournemouth, late Chief Commissioner of Police of the Straits Settlements, to H. Edith, second surviving daughter of W. Nugent Coates, Esq., Fernleigh, Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 15th ult., at Surinam, Pauline, beloved wife of Julius Barnett, of Surinam Kutch, Guiana.

On the 10th inst., at her residence, Villa Bianca, Bath, in her 81st year, Eliza Marian Prendergast, eldest daughter of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, for many years Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

On the 13th inst., at Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, London, Lucy Carpenter, widow of the late John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy, Tavistock, Devon, aged 74.

On the 11th inst., at Farham Lodge, Ballybrack, county Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. Decimus Wm. Preston, M.A., son of the late William Preston, Judge of Appeal, and the Hon. Frances Dorothea Preston, daughter of John Evans, fifth Lord Carbery.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26.

Sunday, Feb. 20.

Sexagesima.
Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.
Pope Leo XIII. elected, 1878.
Morning Lessons: Gen. iii.; Matt. xxvii. 27—57. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii.; Rom. iv.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 3 p.m., Rev. B. F. Smith.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Baker, Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Butler.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry Geary.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Prince of Wales's Levée, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Moon's last quarter, 7.30 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. John Cain on the Kois or Ghond Tribes of Central India).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Hodgson on Art among the Ancient Greeks).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on the Development of Styles of Architecture).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. P. Thompson on Implements of the Stone Age; Mr. J. E. Howard on the Caves of South Devon).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. White on Pumping Arrangements of Modern War-Ships).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Rigg on Watch-making).
Royal School of Mines, noon (Mr. Warington W. Smyth, first of forty lectures on Mineralogy).

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. am Ende on Girder Bridges).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Bartle Frere on the Union of the Various Portions of British South Africa).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy; and on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. N. Cust on the Languages of South Africa).

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. V. Holmes on the Permian, Triassic, and Liassic Rocks of the Carlisle Basin; Professor W. J. Sollas on the Astroconia Granti from Canada).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Fathers of Engiish Church Music).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Connaught in the chair.
English Cart-Horse Society Show, Agricultural Hall (three days).
Margate Dog Show (two days).

Thursday, Feb. 24.

St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.
Cambridge term divides at midnight.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on the History of Drawing-room Music).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Captain Abney on One Aspect of Colour).
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Thirteenth-Century Architecture—Italy).
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant P. Cardew on the Application of Electric Dynamic Machines to Railway Rolling Stock; Mr. E. B. Bright on the Development of Electricity on Spinning Wool and Hair).
Philharmonic Society: first concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Buchanan on Deep-Sea Investigation).

Friday, Feb. 25.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Hare-hunting ends.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain S. Long on the Tactics of Naval Blockade).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson on Excitability in Plants, 9 p.m.).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Milliners' and Dressmakers' Provident Institution, anniversary, 7 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Food Economics).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Feb. 6	29·913	34·7	26·8	·76	4	40·2	31·3	NNW. NW.	282	0·000
7	29·706	32·9	31·4	·95	10	45·7	26·2	NNW. S.	431	0·465*
8	29·286	45·8	35·5	·70	6	50·0	42·0	WSW. WNW.	697	0·000
9	29·647	42·7	35·2	·77	7	45·6	40·5	WNW. NNW. ESE.	341	0·420
10	29·334	41·1	38·2	·82	8	51·0	40·2	SW. WSW.	586	0·135
11	29·422	35·2	28·0	·77	8	42·0	33·9	SW. S. NW.	358	0·000
12	30·029	35·1	25·8	·74	4	41·0	30·8	NW. NNW.	220	0·000

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·870	29·977	29·200	29·718	29·979	29·988	30·020
Temperature of Air	35·9	37·9	48·0	43·8	40·3	32·2	31·6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	31·8	32·9	44·0	39·2	37·2	31·3	31·9
Direction of Wind	NW.	ESE.	WSW.	NNW.	SW.	NNE.	NNW.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Tenth Season), ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely (to conclude at a quarter past Five). Vocalist, Miss Orridge. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, and 25, Old Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. Last week of A MUSICAL FAMILY, by Mr. Corney Grain; and last week of A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law. Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 5.30 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

The present political crisis is, we will not say unexampled, but it certainly throws upon the Cabinet a weight and variety of responsibilities, and, we may add, upon the British public cogent reasons for self-restraint and forbearance greater than has been felt for many years past. It would seem as if action in every part of the world turned out just the reverse of what we both intend and wish. Nowhere do we find ground for complete satisfaction. We want to confer a lasting benefit upon Ireland, and we are compelled to preface remedial legislation by stringent arts of coercion. We want to gain the confidence and ensure the prosperity of her Majesty's subjects in South Africa, and the very position in which we have placed the Colonial Governments there has been turned against us with an obvious view of defeating our good intentions. We want to keep clear of "little wars" with savage or semi-savage foes—and lo! we are threatened with new Ashantee hostilities. We should be glad to get out of Afghanistan without any breach of national honour, but it is even at this moment doubtful, notwithstanding the obvious and declared decision of the Government, whether we shall be able to give complete effect to the policy we have resolved upon. It is comparatively easy to get many threads into a tangle. It is far more difficult and demands a far greater force of patience to disentangle them. The reversal of a policy that has been steadily prosecuted for some years is not so easy as quick but by no means profound thinkers are apt to imagine. They who undertake the task in obedience to the call of the nation, and who understand all that the task comprehends or should comprehend, are sure of encountering hosts of practical difficulties which must be trying not only to their temper, but to their capacity. So it is just now. Her Majesty's Ministers resemble men who have to cut their way from a dangerous to a safer and more salubrious region, through a dense jungle. Legions of obstruction, not necessarily meant to retard their progress, have to be removed. They are the growth—we might almost call them the natural growth—of influences which have been at work within a few years past. They are the outcome of wrong principles for the adoption of which no one in particular, and no political party in particular, can be held exclusively or culpably answerable; but the effect is that it takes a long time and asks for great labour to get rid of intervening difficulties; and the disposition of mind in which they are to be encountered should be largely tinctured by caution, foresight, and indomitable patience.

The country has not immediately reached all the advantage which it had expected from the new rules of Parliamentary debate. There appears to be a more definite prospect than heretofore of the exclusion, throughout the present Session, of almost every other legislative change save such as may relate to that portion of her Majesty's Dominions which lies on the other side of St. George's Channel. Ireland is likely enough to engross nearly the whole of the attention of the House of Commons during the present year. Of course, Financial arrangements must be made, and must occupy some considerable proportion of the time of the House. But, looking to the slow progress of the coercive measures and to the discussions which will necessarily arise upon the details of the promised Land Bill, there would seem to be but scant probability of the English and Scotch measures recommended in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session being placed upon the Statute Book before the prorogation. We must make up our minds, we fear, to this result. If it should have the effect of clearing the Parliamentary programme for some time to come of Irish business deemed to be "urgent," it will not be impossible to acquiesce in the disappointing exigency of the occasion. The British people will, we cannot doubt, await, not willingly indeed, but with measured dissatisfaction, till the stage is cleared for action in relation to Imperial reforms contemplated at the General Election. From all that appears to the contrary, they are practising, with admirable persistency, the grace of self-denial which, though sorely tried, is not yet worn out. We will not, we do not, anticipate its sudden collapse. It would prove—and thoughtful people of all classes are aware that it would prove—a serious misfortune to the country should continued provocation be successful in rousing the British mind to headstrong indignation. This, however, is the less likely, because the opposition offered to the Coercion Bills by the Home-Rule Members is not now obviously made for purposes of obstruction. It may be, and, in some individual cases, no doubt, is the dictate of patriotism, mistaken as we cannot help thinking that patriotism is in the course which it has decided to take. The motive, whatever be the legitimate means by which it would make itself felt, is not only respectable, but respected, and there will be a general preference of the substantial freedom of debate which yet remains to the House, to any further authoritative interference with it, which may possibly save some time now, but which would certainly be followed, no long while hence, by grave political embarrassments.

But it is not only Imperial legislation, but Imperial rule, which taxes what we may call the staying power of the British people. That affair in the Transvaal is beyond measure vexing. We have to do what we could wish were not to be done in order to gain a point which in the end we are far from willing to yield. Valuable lives are being sacrificed in a conflict which can end only in one way. In taking the steps which are deemed absolutely essential to the vindication of our national honour and supremacy, we are creating wide discontents, and, perhaps, not far distant difficulties, the upshot of which we shrink from considering. The actual state of affairs in South Africa is, here and there, enlivened by a ray of hope. But the perils which beset the domination of the English-speaking class in that part of the world, are neither few nor of trifling moment. To say nothing of the actual and sanguinary struggle going on in the Transvaal, there are also to be apprehended some outbreak of sympathetic aggression on the part of the Orange Free State, the certain disaffection of Colonists of Dutch descent all over the country, the censure of Hollanders and their kin nearer home, and that general political confusion and distrust which act as a fatal blight of the prosperity and tranquillity of the territories where they prevail. Perhaps the lesson now being read to us, harsh as it sounds during the process, may serve to impress upon the British mind some considerations which it has been too apt to forget. Self-respect—more easily than we have thought—has slidden into self-esteem, and self-esteem has claimed and exercised rights incompatible with some of those which belong equally to other nations. Our tone might have been less self-asserting, and our action less aggressive, without in any way impairing the manliness or vigour of our policy. A man with whom everyone quarrels should search for the cause of the phenomenon at home as well as abroad—at home even more than abroad. Colonial troubles are in many cases only the echoes of Imperial high-handedness. There is even now some tendency to assume an overbearing mien where English rights are judged of in competition with other people's rights. It is a habit we have got into—easily enough accounted for, but not easily justified. All this, in so far as it is true, tends to enforce moderation of temper in the view of immediate disappointments and foreseen difficulties. We must accept, as best we may, the troublesome affairs which environ us. They will assume a lighter aspect to hope, than they do to indignation; and we must learn to judge those to whom we have committed the responsibility of reducing something like chaos to order, by standards of comparison drawn from the better, and not the coarser, qualities of human nature.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It seems only yesterday; but it must be in reality more than five-and-thirty years ago since that, at the old Princess's Theatre, I saw a burlesque extravaganza, written by Albert Smith, and called "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." In one of the scenes Paul Bedford, who was the Wicked Magician, said to Miss Emma Stanley (or it might have been *vice versâ*), on some matter referring to a letter, "I 'll write in black and white;" to which the other made answer, "Don't. If you do, your letter in the post will sure be re(a)d." This not very subtle pun was received every night with a roar of indignant approbation. There was tremendous excitement just then about the opening of the letters of political refugees in England (notably the correspondence of the late Joseph Mazzini, by order of the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir James Graham, of Netherby). Mr. *Punch* took the popular or anti-letter-opening side in the controversy which arose from those indefensible proceedings on the part of the Home Secretary, and in one of John Leech's cartoons exhibited Sir James, covered with mud, as "Peel's Dirty Little Boy."

And now, lo! in the year 1881, with an advanced Liberal Administration in power, the Home Secretary again claims to exercise (if he see fit so to do) the right which he undoubtedly possesses under the Act of Parliament of spying into the private correspondence of politically suspected persons. It is a very sorry trade; and to hear of its being carried on must be to the majority of right-thinking Englishmen simply detestable. I suppose, however, that, under existing and lamentably exceptional circumstances, it is inevitable that Sir William Harcourt should be confirmed in the statutory powers of inquisitorial investigation vested in him.

But I read in a leading article on the question in a morning contemporary—"The British Government, it was stated, considering the extent to which British interests were involved in the maintenance of peace, issued, on their own judgment, but not at the suggestion of any foreign Power, a warrant to open and detain M. Mazzini's letters. Neither the letters themselves nor any facts in them likely to compromise any person were communicated to any foreign Power; but with these reserves the information was used so as to help in the prevention of insurrectionary expeditions." Unless my political memory plays me wofully false, the foregoing is not by any means an accurate statement. The British Government, if I rightly remember, opened M. Mazzini's correspondence at the direct instigation and solicitation, of the then Neapolitan Minister. The information gathered from the letters thus tampered with was communicated to the abominably despotic Government of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (long since satisfactorily "squelched"), and that information led directly to the arrest, trial, and judicial murder of the two brave and patriotic sons of Admiral Bandiera. The letter-opening cases thus materially differ. Sir James Graham was willingly lending a helping hand to a foreign tyrant of the most loathsome order. Sir William Harcourt is only intent on combating domestic conspiracy. But he had best open as few private letters as possible. In my time, I have heard the British Lion roar, in his most significant manner, only twice: once when authority proposed to deprive him of his Sunday beer: the second time when authority tried to lock him out of Hyde Park. The suspicion that his letters were being systematically tampered with in a "Chambre Noire" of the General Post Office would be just the thing to make him roar again, and somewhat formidably.

"A Briton" writes, in terms slightly too complimentary to be quoted textually, to ask me to "dig up" out of my vocabulary, and offer to the public, an English word as a substitute for the French term "clôture," which the Press has lately thrust upon its readers. "I think," adds "A Briton," "you would be doing our language a signal service by using your influence in stemming the tide of foreign words which is threatening to submerge the Saxon individuality of our national tongue."

As it happens, there is no necessity for digging deeply into any vocabulary in order to find an accepted English word as a substitute for "clôture." Turn up any English dictionary of repute, and you will find the word "closure." I find it in the "Library Dictionary" (Collins, London and Glasgow, 1871). "Closure, act of shutting or closing; that which closes or shuts; that which incloses or confines; end, conclusion." Then turn up Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare" (London, Bickers, 1879), and you will find that the Bard of All Time uses "closure" in the sense both of inclosing and of ending. In "Richard III.," act iii., scene 3, we read:—

> O, Pomfret, Pomfret! O, thou bloody prison!
> Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls,
> Richard the Second here was hack'd to death.

In "Titus Andronicus," act v., scene 1, occurs "closure" in the sense of conclusion or "clôture."

> The poor remainder of Andronici
> Will, hand in hand, all headlong cast us down,
> And on the ragged stones beat forth our brains,
> And make a mutual *closure* of our house.

"Closure" should surely be good enough for the politicians in or out of Parliament. Unfortunately for the strong "Saxon" sympathies of "A Briton," the good old English and Shaksperean word "closure" is obviously derived from the Latin *clausura—claudere*, to shut. And does not "A Briton," while pleading the "Saxon" cause, use many words of manifestly foreign derivation. He writes "vocabulary"—why not "word-book"? "substitute," why not "other" or "same meaning"? "signal service," why not "strong help"? "language," why not "speech"? "individuality" (which is scarcely a legitimate English word at all), why not "self-likeness"? "submerge," why not "drown"? "national," why not "folks'"? An immense amount of nonsense is talked and written every year about the "Saxon individuality" of that curiously compound speech, the modern English language. Do the panegyrists of "the well of English undefiled" wish that our schoolmasters should exercise their scholars in the Saxon monk Cädmön, or of Adhelm of Malmesbury; or are we to accept as a model for English writing in the Victorian era the English of Chaucer, of which one third is French; and which nine out of ten tolerably educated young Englishmen and Englishwomen are unable to read without the use of a glossary? Only tell us what example we are to follow (I am pleading on behalf of my juniors: myself am past praying for) and we will strive to follow it. Only, it is hard to be hanged for breaking the law, when that law has not been laid down.

An esteemed friend, writing from New Orleans, under date of the twenty-fifth of January, tells me that the Crescent City had been thrown into a frenzy of delight in consequence of a heavy snowstorm. Such an event as snow "lying" had not been known in the pleasant capital of Louisiana for five-and-twenty years. The male population, high and low, of the city improved the opportunity by turning out into the streets and organising snow-balling tournaments; the children of the public schools mustered in their hundreds—it might almost be said in their thousands, since the vast majority of American boys and girls attend the common schools—in Lafayette-square; and the balconies were thronged with ladies who, with their own dainty hands, flung icy pellets at their male acquaintances on the side-walk below. It was the Carnival of Rome transplanted (a little before its time) to the shores of the Mississippi, with snow-balls instead of *confetti* for pelting purposes.

My correspondent (an enthusiastic Southerner) describes as exquisitely beautiful the spectacle of the snow garlanding and festooning the tropical vegetation in the public squares and gardened villas (they remind you of the villas of old Pompeii) of New Orleans. The oranges, smiling golden in the midst of an environment of snow, looked like "delicious confections of Hesperidan fruit and ice-cream," and each dark green leaf of the magnolia formed a cup for snow, reminding one of the magnolia's own beauteous flowers in full bloom. Well; what is one man's meat is another man's poison. At precisely the time when the hospitable and simple-minded folk of Louisiana were exulting in unwonted snow, we were grumbling our sorest and inveighing our fiercest against the scandalous apathy and carelessness of the metropolitan vestries in allowing the streets to remain barricaded by snow.

The exultation of the New Orleanists did not, unfortunately, last very long. Within the last few days the Atlantic cable has brought us the unpleasant intelligence that the waters of the Mississippi, swollen by a sudden thaw and lashed to fury by a storm, have broken through the embankment called the Levee at New Orleans, and laid five hundred "squares" or *insulæ* of the city under water. I have since heard that the inundation is subsiding, and that fifteen thousand labourers have been set to work to mend the broken-down Levee. That protection against inundation is, indeed, always needed, seeing that the entire site of the city of New Orleans is itself below the level of the Mississippi. It is a pity that the town cannot be raised bodily, as Chicago was, by means of jack-screws. But then the city on Lake Michigan has some foundations. The city of Manon L'Escaut and the Chevalier Desgrieux has none. Dig from two to three feet deep, and the soil reached is semi-fluid. If you die in New Orleans, you cannot be buried there. Your remains must be deposited above ground in one of a series of brick or stone cells superposed on each other to a height of eight or ten feet. Each cell holds one coffin, and the narrow entrance to the receptacle is hermetically sealed so soon as the funereal rites are over. The popular name for these curious "columbaria" is at once ghastly and droll. They are called "ovens."

The new "Falstaff Club" to be soon opened in the historic edifice once known as "Evans's," in the Piazzas, Covent Garden, is in steady course of organisation, and, carefully and appreciatively managed, will prove, I hope, a brilliant social success. On Tuesday a largely attended meeting was held of the Honorary Provisional Committee of the Club; Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P. (who is one of the Trustees), in the chair. The Provincial Committee proceeded to elect a Working Committee; among the members of which I note the names—adequately representative of "Society," Science, Art, Letters, Music, and the Drama—of Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Londesborough, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Keate, R.A., Major Wallace Carpenter, Captain Clarkson, Captain Mareward, R.N., Captain Percy Hewitt, Major de Winton, Mr. Wentworth Cole, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. Charles Kelly, Mr. John Radcliff, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, and Mr. Phil Morris, A.R.A. Ten more gentlemen, representing the interests of music, literature, science, and art, will be speedily added to the Working Committee.

A better locality for the new club (applications for membership of which already exceed six hundred) than the Piazzas, Covent Garden, and the fine old mansion which was once the town house of Admiral Russell, of Cape La Hogue fame, it would be difficult to select. The grand music-hall, so long known as "Evans's," is to be fitted with a new stage and proscenium, and will serve as a theatre in which the club, *à l'instar* of the celebrated "Cercle des Mirlitons" at Paris, propose to give occasional amateur dramatic performances, concerts, and other entertainments of an artistic and festive kind. To some of these symposia members will be allowed to introduce—with the sanction and with the strictest scrutiny of the committee—the ladies of their family or their friendly circle. Several Dragons, I believe (trained by Argus of the Hundred Eyes, a former Grand Inquisitor of the Holy Office), and many ex-Lady Patronesses of Almack's will watch over the unimpeachability of the arrangements made for the occasional invitation of ladies to the Falstaff Club. Similar Draconian precautions are taken by the committees of the great clubs of New York and San Francisco, in the festivities of which ladies, from time to time, mingle without the slightest inconvenience arising.

In the current number of *Temple Bar* there is one of the tenderest and most touching of prose idylls that I have read for a very long time. It is called "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe," and is from the accomplished pen of Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres, the authoress, among other pleasant contributions to literature, of that charming art-story, "Lisa's Love." "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe" is only the story of an inoffensive little old maid who once in her life and during a few fleeting hours revels in the day-dream of being loved. It is but a day-dream, more 's the pity, and leaves nothing behind but a poor bouquet of faded flowers. "But who," asks Lady Lindsay, "can sympathise with a romantic heart that is no longer young?" I must venture to point out that this savours slightly of begging the question. Everybody, at least, who reads "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe" must sympathise with the romantic heart (although it is no longer young) of that lorn spinster. Cruel only to be kind, Lady Lindsay kills "poor Miss Brackenthorpe," within a year of her disappointment, by heart disease.

But if no one grieved, no one benefited, for poor Miss Brackenthorpe had but little property to will away. A friend in New South Wales received a quaint old ring, the Greys a silver teapot, a cousin in Hampshire a few other trifling legacies. One of the said cousin's daughters, a happy-faced girl of eighteen, became the possessor of the spinster's little writing-desk, an old-fashioned thing of rosewood. It was empty of all papers, except a few unimportant notes; but one day as the girl lifted the lid somewhat roughly a secret spring gave way, and an inner drawer was suddenly disclosed. Within the drawer lay a bunch of withered wild flowers, so dried up that they crackled and fell to pieces at the first touch. Tied to them was a piece of paper, whereon was written in bold manly characters:

"For Miss Brackenthorpe; a peace-offering."

Do you remember the silky lock, wrapped up in tissue paper, that was found in the escritoire of Swift? "Only a Woman's hair."

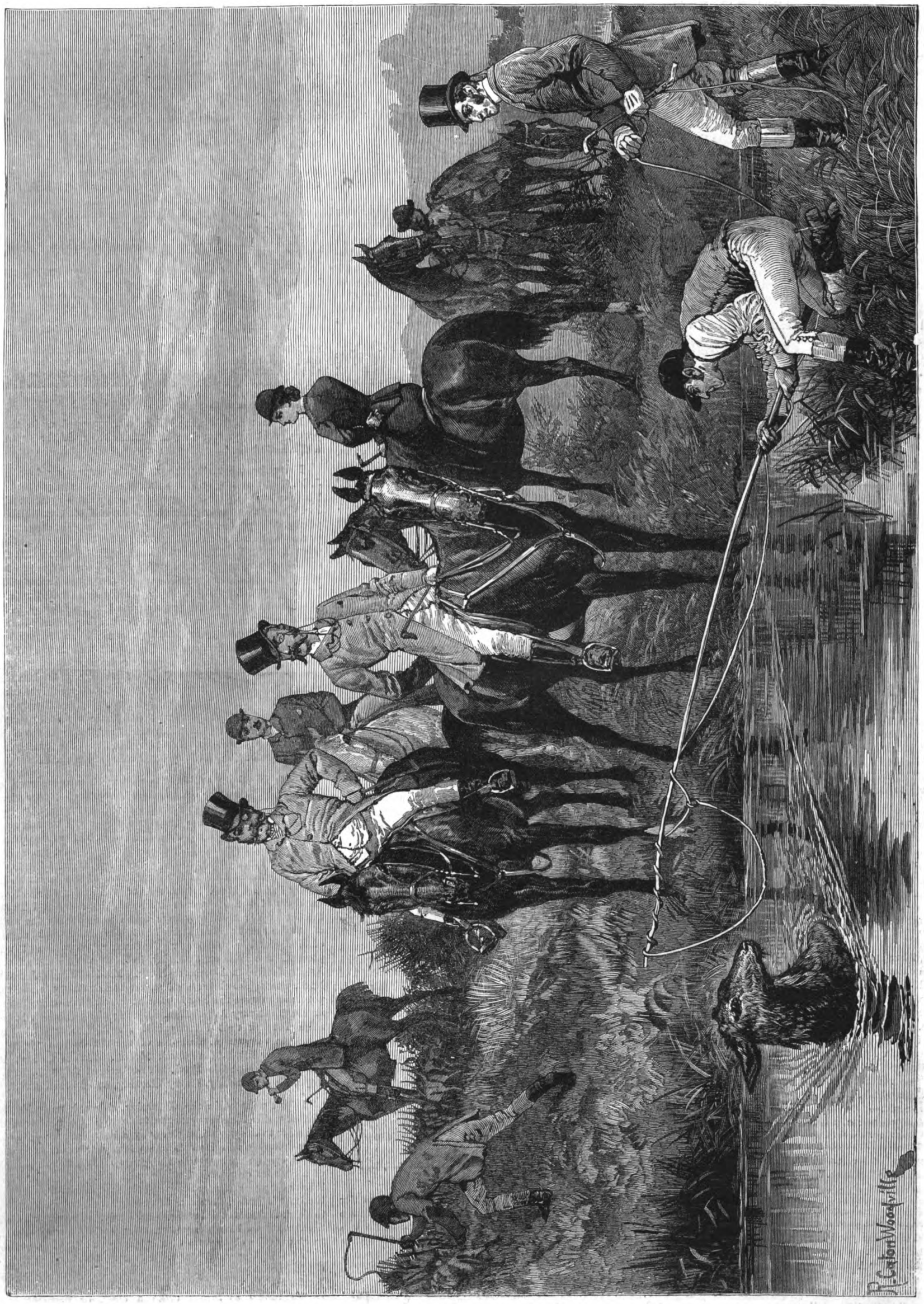
I saw the other day the mezzotint engraving from Mr. J. M. Whistler's very noble full-length sitting portrait of Thomas Carlyle. The portrait is among the very finest that Mr. Whistler has ever painted. It is full of breadth, simplicity, and quiet strength, and is wholly devoid of eccentricity or mannerism. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall; and I should be glad to learn that this striking yet refined presentment of the Sage of Chelsea had been acquired either by the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was one of the trustees, or the University of Edinburgh, of which he had been Lord Rector, or the London Library, in the Presidency of which he succeeded the late Lord Clarendon. I should be sorry to learn that the Americans had snapped up and carried off in triumph to the land where Ralph Waldo Emerson first made the writings of the author of "Sartor Resartus" known the finest effigy of the Sage of Chelsea that pictorial art has produced. His rugged and strongly marked features lent themselves, on the other hand, excellently well to the purposes of the camera; and there are some simply wonderful photographs of him extant: notably the one by Elliot and Fry, an engraving of which forms the frontispiece to the "Sartor" in the People's Edition of his works.

There has been within the past week a conference of English authors and publishers on the subject of American copyright; nay, to judge from a somewhat cloudy paragraph in the *Times*, there have been two Copyright Conferences. One of these meetings was attended, I read, by Lord Houghton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. William Smith, Messrs. Browning, Wilkie Collins, Froude, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, G. O. Trevelyan, and some representatives of the great book-selling firms. Most, if not all, of the authors named are members of the Athenæum Club; and, for aught I know, the Conference itself may have taken place within the walls of the august establishment at the south-east corner of Pall-mall. The other Conference, at which I was present, was held on Saturday last, at the rooms of the Asiatic Society in Albemarle-street. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., was in the chair; and, so far as I could make out, the proceedings were more or less under the auspices of the International Literary Association. Among the gentlemen in the room I think that I recognised Sir Alexander Galt (the Canadian Statesman, and son of the well-known "Blackwood" novelist, John Galt), Messrs. William Gilbert, R. Bagster, G. Manville Fenn, H. Sutherland Edwards, James Payn, George Bentley, Henry Vizetelly, and John Maxwell.

I took no part in the discussion, although an incidental remark which I made across the table to the chairman with reference to the shameless piracy by a New York publisher of some letters which I wrote home last year from the United States crept somehow into the papers. Whether anything of a definite or practical nature will come of the Draught Treaty for providing for a copyright between Great Britain and the United States, I am sure I do not know; but I am disposed to think that it will *not* come to anything. I doubt whether the Americans have the power, even if they have the will, to enforce the observance of a "Hands off!" policy among their publishing countrymen. I fear that not all the Copyright Treaties possible of execution would discourage Mr. Mac Vanderdecken, of Hoshkosh, Michigan, from pirating George Eliot's novels at fifteen cents a copy, or deter Messrs. Horseleech Brothers, of Potawotamie City, in the State of Ioweyou, from issuing a contraband edition of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" at ten cents. The English author stands to the average American publisher (that there are some honourable exceptions I frankly admit) in about the same relation that the Irish landlord stands towards his tenant—to the tenant's thinking. The former has no rights which the latter feels bound to respect.

G. A. S.

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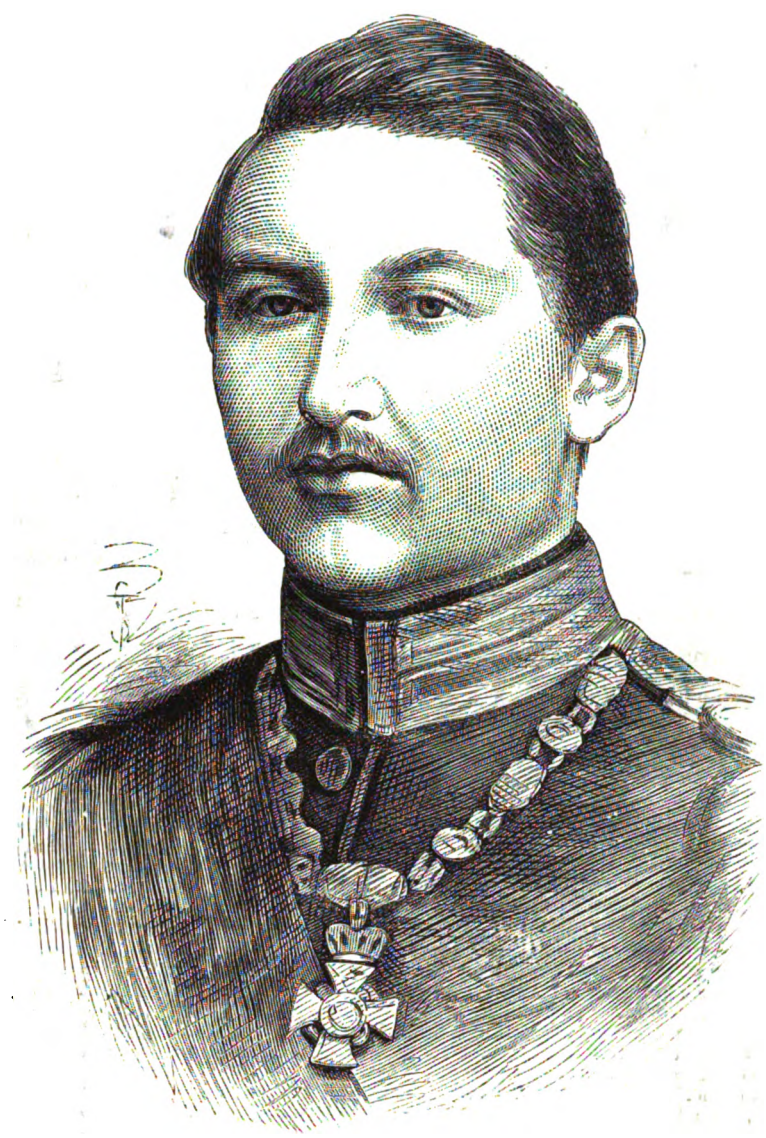


OUT WITH THE STAGHOUNDS: CAPTURE OF THE DEER.—SEE PAGE 174.

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PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.



PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.—See Page 174.



COMBERMERE ABBEY, CHESHIRE, THE TEMPORARY RESIDENCE OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—SEE PAGE 174.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

In the course of the debate on M. Naquet's Divorce Bill, M. Henri Brisson, with an emphasis which Joseph Prudhomme, Calino, or Guibollard would not have disowned, let fall this phrase—"The re-establishment of divorce would compromise the Republic!" M. Brisson would have been nearer the truth if he had substituted "the forthcoming general elections" for the word "Republic." The Divorce Bill was rejected because it is not imperiously demanded by the majority in the country, and because, if it had been adopted, the clerical party would have made capital out of it amongst the peasants. In France, village households know neither divorce nor separation; in case of incompatibility of temperament blows and cuffs take the place of lawyers and special pleaders. It will probably be years before France will accept the maxim of Erasmus: marriage must be respected as long as it is only a purgatory, and broken as soon as it becomes a hell. M. Emile Zola has favoured us with his opinion on the question. He thinks that the best thing for a married couple to do is to make the best of it. "That depends entirely upon the man and the woman. They must learn to tolerate each other; the cohabitation of two human creatures being most often disagreeable. Life is sad; stupidity and villany exist everywhere. Therefore, we ought to be content with our lot, and to try to improve it as much as possible, to remember above all things that suffering is the same right and left, and that there is consequently no real advantage in attempting to obtain perfect felicity elsewhere." The Parisian lawyers are not of M. Zola's opinion. Indeed, since the rejection of M. Naquet's bill the Palais de Justice is full of gloomy and disappointed men, whose dreams of fortune have been cruelly broken by the negative vote of the Deputies.

Messrs. Parnell, Egan, Biggar, Dillon, Harris, and some other Irish members, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning. Mr. Parnell has been interviewed as to the object of his visit. It is to make Paris the financial centre of the Irish Land League and to install Mr. Patrick Egan as treasurer. Mr. Parnell also intends to warn the French press against the English telegrams which are drawn up by the enemies of the Land League, and to ask them to accept contradictory despatches which Mr. Parnell himself will send. At present, French public opinion has not pronounced either for or against the Irish agitators; the question at issue is not understood. In the account of one of the interviews published in the French papers, Mr. Parnell, when asked if he intended to see Gambetta, replied: "Why should I? He is our enemy. *He has dined with the Prince of Wales!*"

A committee has been elected for the organisation of the proposed fête in honour of Victor Hugo's eightieth birthday, on Sunday, Feb. 27. The committee, while trusting largely to private initiative and appealing to the Parisians at large for advice and aid, has decided that invitations shall be sent to the departments, so as to give the fête a national character; that a gilded laurel-tree, inscribed with the titles of the poet's works, shall be presented to Victo Hugo; that the cortége shall be formed at the Arc de Triomphe, and thence shall defile past the poet's house in the Avenue d'Eylau, throwing flowers, palm-leaves, and olive-branches. In the afternoon a grand literary matinée, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, will take place at the Trocadéro in honour of Victor Hugo; a commemorative medal will be struck, &c. If the idea of this celebration be only taken up by the Parisian public as it undoubtedly will be, the Victor Hugo fête will be a most imposing and touching ceremony.

There have been so many plays produced during the past week that one almost felt inclined to hire a man, and so see them by proxy, as Nestor Roqueplan, whenever he travelled, used to send his valet Désiré to see the sights of the place and give him an account of them. The most important novelty is Offenbach's posthumous piece, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," which was produced with brilliant success at the Opéra-Comique on Friday. The score is one of the most charming and artistic that Offenbach ever wrote. It is full of variety, of grace, of energy, of poetry. It is a work, maturely reflected, on which Offenbach had been engaged for years, and in which he has placed his whole artist's soul. In some parts of the third act we see what Offenbach might have become as a serious composer if the necessity of living had not forced him to invent operetta. Next in point of success amongst the theatrical novelties comes "Phryné," a charming three-act comedy, or rather *fantasie*, by M. Henri Meilhac, which was produced at the Gymnase last night. The only things Greek in the piece are the costumes. The wit is of the purest modern Parisian quality, and the characters, in spite of their Greek names, are to be met on the boulevards any day. An agreeable comedy, "Madame de Navaret," by MM. Nus and de Courcy, now being played at the Vaudeville, deserves mention; it is honest and pleasing, two qualities not common in these days of naturalism, when more than ever the *demi-monde* has invaded the stage.

The Princess de la Moskowa died last Wednesday. This lady's name has often been mentioned of late. The reader may remember that it was through her refusing to pay some bills signed by her granddaughter, Madame Friedmann de Friedland, that the latter and her husband are now in prison. The Princess de la Moskowa was a daughter of the famous banker, Jacques Laffitte, who owed his fortune to the fact of having picked up a pin in presence of the banker of whom he had just requested employment. The wife of Jacques Laffitte went mad before she gave birth to her daughter the Princess de la Moskowa, who owed her title to her husband, the eldest son of Marshal Ney. The Princess lived in the hotel in the Rue Laffitte which was given to her father by national subscription. Of late years she had become eccentric in her habits and miserly beyond all measure; finally, she refused to let the shops in the buildings which she owned except by the week, in order to receive her rent as quickly as possible. She herself lived in a paltry suite of rooms in the Laffitte Mansion. At night she used to amuse herself by playing bezique with the wife of her door-porter. The immense fortune of the Princess de la Moskowa passes into the hands of her daughter, Madame Lemoyne, formerly Duchesse de Persigny.

The Senate and the Chamber have not caused any violent emotion in the public mind since my last letter. The sittings of both Houses have been devoted to business rather than to party discussion. It is worthy of notice that the twenty-third initiative committee has refused to take into consideration the bill presented by M. Talandier and twenty-three of his colleagues of the Extreme Left with a view to abrogating the law of 1849, which allows the Government to expel foreigners from French territory by a simple administrative measure. The committee believe the law of 1849 to be of the highest utility, and guaranteed against abuse by the control of the press and of public opinion. The Minister of the Interior is of the opinion of the committee, and so, for the present at least, resident foreigners will do well to refrain from interfering in the private affairs of France.

T. C.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A hope of the speedy cessation of this wretched conflict, in which victory can bring neither profit nor honour to the British political and military administration in South Africa, has arisen during the past week. It was stated by the *Daily News* on Wednesday last that on Monday night a despatch reached the Colonial Office from Sir George Colley announcing that he had received overtures of peace from the Boers. The Cabinet Council which met on Tuesday afternoon was engaged in considering these proposals, on which a despatch was within a few hours forwarded to the High Commissioner. According to the *Standard*, her Majesty's Government is willing to grant the Boers of the Transvaal complete local independence. Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, telegraphed on Monday to Mr. Donald Currie, as follows:—"On Wednesday night I sent off an express to Krüger, Pretorius, and Joubert, informing them of Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 8th through Sir George Colley. They will have received my letter only yesterday, and I hope they have written to High Commissioner Sir George Colley before to-day or to-morrow, and I cannot expect answer before Wednesday or Thursday. The Volksraad (Free State) meets on Thursday. I do not know what the Transvaal people will do, but I hope a peaceful settlement will soon be made, for a war between any part of the white people of South Africa is a thing dreadful to be contemplated."

A deputation from Amsterdam has arrived in London with the object of presenting a petition to the Queen, signed by 10,300 Dutchmen in Holland, praying for the restoration of the independence of the Transvaal. Sir Henry Ponsonby has informed them that any application with reference to public affairs can only be brought before her Majesty's notice by a responsible Minister. He suggests that the proper course would be for the deputation to address themselves to the Netherlands Minister.

An address to the King of the Belgians in favour of the Transvaal Boers is being signed by the Flemish population of Belgium. It reminds the King of the interest taken by his Majesty in Central and South African affairs, his reception in 1876 of President Burgers, and the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Belgium and the Transvaal Republic, in consequence of which Consuls were mutually appointed. The address says that nobody is better situated than the King to bring about a reconciliation between England and the Transvaal, as nobody has done more for Africa or is more respected by the Court and people of England. The King is, therefore, requested to make use of the means which will appear to him best suited for bringing about a cessation of the war.

An international Conference is shortly to be held of the Transvaal Independence Committee, at which the English, Dutch, Swiss, German, and Portuguese Committees will be represented. The English Committee have made arrangements for holding a public meeting on Monday next, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. A resolution will be proposed at the meeting declaring the annexation of the Transvaal to be unjust and impolitic, deprecating the present war to force English rule upon an unwilling people, and advising that the war be stopped at once.

We learn by telegrams from the seat of war that the Boers have taken up position at Biggarsberg, thirty miles south of Newcastle, to intercept the troops advancing from Natal. The 2nd battalion of the 60th Regiment had encamped in a favourable position at Biggarsberg, and was awaiting the 92nd and 97th Regiments. Fighting was expected upon the arrival of Sir Evelyn Wood, who had gone up from Pietermaritzburg. A telegram received at the War Office from Sir George Colley states that the wounded are generally progressing satisfactorily, but, the wounds being severe, some deaths must occur.

A further report has been received in Natal from Sir W. Owen Lanyon, the Administrator at Pretoria, dated Jan. 14. It repeats the statements already published, that a successful attack was made on Jan. 6 by Colonel Gildea with 400 men on the laager on Reman's river, and that the Boers twice fired on the troops after hoisting the white flag. Major Montagu, at Standerton, reports under date of Jan. 30 that the position is safe, and that he can hold out for two months if necessary.

War Office and Admiralty officials received orders on Saturday to prepare for the dispatch of reinforcements to the Transvaal. The following have been selected:—The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), the 14th Hussars (King's Own), officers and men of the Royal Artillery to the number of 160, 700 infantry from various regiments, and contingents from the Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps.

From the Cape Colony, we have news of a seven days' truce being granted to the Basutos. Sir Hercules Robinson has prevailed on the Colonial Government to promise them generous treatment.

Our Illustration of the Transvaal for this week represents two Boers using their skill with the rifle to kill the "bles-bok," a common species of antelope in their country.

OUT WITH THE STAGHOUNDS—CAPTURE OF THE DEER.

For stag-hunting in England there are twelve packs of hounds, headed by "Her Majesty's," whose first meet is Slough, when sportsmen come from Paddington by "special," and all sorts of folk are out, on horseback, foot, and wheels, to see the deer uncarted and watch the start. Bloodhounds were formerly used for deer, as we see in the opening of "The Lady of the Lake;" but foxhounds of a large breed have now replaced them. In Scotland, where they fall to the rifle instead of the hound, deer are "driven," as described in "Waverley," and in Cooper's "Smuggler," and at greater length by Scrope; and one memorable drive has become historical—namely, the one detailed by Barclay, as given by the Earl of Athol for the amusement of Queen Mary, in 1563, when 360 deer, five wolves, and some roes were, in one day, slain! In olden days this hunting of the stag was so much thought of—the pursuit being then limited to "the upper ten"—that those who illegally followed it were liable, in the reign of King John, and under the Forest Charter, to be punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, even to being "sent to the Plantations for the term of seven years;" and, as though such punishment was not sufficient, it was—owing to the action of "The Waltham Blacks"—increased to a death penalty by George I. Luckily, however, those days are over, and men are at liberty now to follow the stag as freely as fox and otter. Stag-hunting is of two kinds, good and bad, according as the deer is wild or tame. The sport in the former case being confined, for the most part, to these two packs only, the Devon and Somerset—on the Quantock hills, and in the Forest of Exmoor; and in the latter, to the rest of them—to the other ten packs—when the poor tame stag, with his horns removed, for the sake of the hounds, is taken to the meet, and let out of a cart, to give what sport he can, which, beyond the gallop, is not often much, as the same deer being saved at the end of each run—to be repeatedly hunted becomes so used to his flight that he shows no fear, so goes leisurely when he can. When pressed, however, he will run through sheep, or, if water be handy, will swim up stream, when the scent will be carried below where he went in, and thus the hounds be foiled. But should the pack be too close when he gains the stream, he will "take soil" and stand at bay, when the hounds by the whips are at once drawn off, and he is noosed and safely hobbled by the yeoman prickers or verderers, if the pack is "the Queen's," and with other packs by the huntsman, as we see in the Engraving that we give this week.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

The nuptials of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany and of the Princess Royal of Great Britain, with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, will be celebrated at Berlin on Sunday, the 27th inst. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has arrived in the Prussian Capital, and will furnish this journal with a series of Illustrations of the wedding ceremony and the attendant festivities. In the meantime, we give the Portraits of the princely bride and Royal bridegroom, who are both connected by family relationship with the Royal House of Great Britain. Princess Victoria, who was born on Oct. 22, 1858, is the eldest child of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, titular Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who claimed to be King of Denmark upon the death of King Frederick VII., in 1863, but whose claim was superseded by that of Prince Christian, son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now reigning as King Christian IX., who had married the daughter of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, who married a daughter of the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has several children besides Princess Victoria, is brother to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the husband of her Royal Highness Princess Helena of Great Britain; so that the bride, upon this interesting occasion, stands in the relation, by marriage and adoption, of grand-niece to her Majesty Queen Victoria; while the bridegroom is her Majesty's grandson. He was born on Jan. 27, 1859.

Our Portrait of Prince Frederick William is from a photograph by Hermann, Court photographer, of Potsdam; and that of Princess Victoria of Augustenburg, from one by Mr. A. Bassano, of Old Bond-street, London.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, CHESHIRE.

Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, who has, on two or three former occasions, come to England or Ireland and stayed a few weeks, to enjoy the sport of riding after a first-rate pack of fox-hounds, arrived in this country on Wednesday last. We present a View of the mansion of Viscount Combermere, in Cheshire, which is the temporary residence of her Majesty during the English hunting season. Combermere Abbey is situated within the county boundary of Cheshire, but only four miles and a half from the Shropshire town of Whitchurch; it is about twelve miles south-west of Crewe, the well-known junction of the London and North-Western Railway, and eight miles from Nantwich. The town of Whitchurch has a few gabled black-and-white old houses, and many old stable-yards that can be seen through slate-coloured folding-doors. These betoken old coaching days, for Whitchurch was a great coaching centre. In the parish church the body of the "mighty Talbot," who figures in "Henry VI.," was lately uncovered in the chancel-tomb where he was laid. This was done during some restorations, and the compact figure, and high, broad brow, and the indications of severe handling, made his remains very interesting. The inevitable massive Queen Anne Mansions, with quoins, Dutch bricks, and stone window-dressings, appear in Whitchurch, and cause one to wonder what could have brought them to such a country town.

The road to Combermere Abbey from Whitchurch is very pleasant; it is over undulating ground, and in some parts well shaded with trees. Just before we turn the road that leads to the lodge we skirt round Oss Mere, one of the Cheshire lakes, that have led to much speculation; but this is small as compared with Combermere, which is one of the largest. It seems now to be generally received that these lakes are the result of the disintegration and disappearance in some form or other of salt-mines. Some geologic condition in past ages has reduced the rock-salt to the condition of wet sugar; and the triassic formation over it has either forced it up in brine-springs, as we now see in Michigan, or else the brine has formed through faults in the strata at some lower level. The crust falls in, and a hollow is formed, which becomes a lake. The very conditions spoken of may be studied now at Northwich, where human industry has greatly aided the operation of Nature, and it now seems almost possible that this important town—the centre of the salt district—may at some future period be the bottom of a deep lake. Combermere Lake is very beautiful, and shaped like a horseshoe. Lysons calls it three quarters of a mile long; but if we take a line through the middle, and measure from extremity to extremity, it is not less than a mile and a quarter. It contains probably some of the largest pike in England, and in places it is of vast depth. The abbey, as will be seen, is something of the Strawberry-hill type; but it is a real abbey, and was founded by Cistercian monks early in the thirteenth century, and part of the old foundation yet remains inside the building, more especially in the library, which was the refectory. There is abundant evidence to show that the lake is now very much as it was when the abbey was founded. At the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to the Cotton family, who were raised to the Peerage for the services of Field Marshal Lord Combermere, the father of the present owner.

Our View of Combermere Abbey is from a Sketch by Mr. Alfred Rimmer, of Chester.

The Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry regimental ball was held on Thursday at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harfield and officers of the regiment.

At the Lord Mayor of Dublin's banquet, given in the Mansion House on Tuesday night, the Lord Lieutenant was present. In proposing the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," the Lord Mayor avoided any political allusions; and, in replying, his Excellency also refrained from commenting, except in a few general terms, upon the public affairs of Ireland. He described himself as professing moderate Whig principles, and regretted that in Ireland there were too few of that description. As to coercion, some have declared that it should have been introduced long ago, and some were of opinion that it was not needed. His Excellency did not, however, enter into a close discussion of the question. He saw and welcomed the signs of returning prosperity in the country. The usual loyal toasts were heartily received, and his Excellency's remarks were cordially applauded.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Edwin Booth's Lear, which I witnessed at the Princess's on Monday last, was a superb performance. I had seen Macready in the part at the Haymarket, at the old Princess's Theatre, and at the old Surrey, ever so many years ago. Mr. Phelps in this part I never saw. The tragedy itself is one to admire and to wonder at, and to learn by heart. It is full, to repletion, of unapproachable majesty, philosophy, and pathos; but it is not very well adapted for representation on the modern stage. To fit it to the requirements of our age it has to be cut and carved about, to the inevitable and deplorable mutilation of the Shakspercan magnificent text. Where, for example, on Monday night was Lear's apostrophe to the "rascal beadle" and the "I pardon that man his life. What was his crime, &c.?"). And the whole play has to be not only "Bowdlerised" but "Colley-Cibberised" in a manner most painful to the Shaksperean student. The horrible "out vile jelly" scene in which the eyes of the unhappy Gloster are plucked out and stamped upon by Cornwall, assisted by Regan; the same wolfish dame subsequently stabbing the servant who protests against the outrage, is as necessarily omitted from Mr. Booth's version of the play, as it was from those of Macready, of Phelps, and of the elder Kean. It is a wholly "unactable" scene, yet, to read it, none can deny its wonderful dramatic power. The eye-plucking incident gives the last finishing touch to the fiendish character of Regan. The scene in which Kent is ordered into the stocks by Cornwall and Regan is retained; but the "situation" to modern eyes is an embarrassing and equivocal one. To a Shaksperean audience it would sound as thoroughly a natural proceeding as the whipping of the pretended blind cripple by the beadle in the Second Part of "Henry VI.;" but an Oxford-street audience in 1881 have lost what Corporal Nym would have called the "humour" of stocks and whipping-posts; and the pit and gallery on Monday scarcely knew whether to laugh at Lear's faithful old servitor with his ankles in the bilboes, or to sympathise with him for the unmerited degradation which he was undergoing at the hands of the brutal Cornwall, and Regan the She-Wolf.

In the earlier portions of the play, it struck me that Mr. Booth was reserving himself (as he reserved himself in Richelieu) for grander and more arduous efforts which were to come. Lear is, with the exception of Othello, perhaps, the most exhausting of all the leading characters in the Shakspercan repertory. From first to last, outburst follows outburst of the most vehement declamation. The passionate repudiation of Cordelia in the first act almost amounts to a malediction; and the ungratefully-treated father has subsequently to curse in no stinted terms of anathema both Goneril and Regan. The scene on the heath in the storm with the Fool and that inscrutable Tom o' Bedlam, the disguised Edmund, demands a long-continued course of sustained declamation and high-pitched invective; and the final catastrophe, when Lear strives to restore the strangled Cordelia to life, and, his heart-strings cracking, dies at last in the sheer agony of despair, necessitates a manifestation of much physical as well as artistic force. The purely mad scene, when Lear, fantastically bewrayed and plucking at straws, electrifies his audience with the strident shout "Aye! every inch a king," is also most onerous to the actor; and, indeed, save in the few colloquies with the Fool, which afforded Mr. Booth the opportunity, while listening to the caustic banter of his Jester, of illustrating all the qualities of gentle good humour and placability with which he is so richly endowed, Lear is scarcely ever in a state of quiescence. He has no lengthened soliloquies, no intervals of measured and reposeful dialogue; When he is not downright crazy he is in a violent passion—quarrelling either with Kent, or with his daughters and his sons-in-law. It is as though the astounding genius of the poet had contemplated the portrayal of a storm of human passion concurrent with, and as furious as, the physical tempest which rages, and shrieks, and roars on the Kentish heath.

While rendering with the broadest and boldest touches the imperious and irritable character of the king (who would appear normally to have been a very impulsive and impetuous personage, possibly rash and foolhardy in his youth, and in his old age sadly deficient in judgment) it cannot in fairness be said that Mr. Booth's vehemence of elocution ever degenerated into positive ranting. If, now and again, he made the whole house re-echo with some sonorous climax of invective or of imprecation, the occasion was so justifiable, and he had so skilfully led up from *crescendo* to *crescendo*, that the final thunder-clap of voice and action came naturally upon the house, and satisfied the expectation of a passionate peroration without jarring on the nerves as they are jarred upon when passions are torn to tatters by really "ranting" actors. Among the minor touches of pure art, the most conspicuous were the passages in which Lear expressed, not only by words, but by mien and gesture, his miserable consciousness that he was tottering on the narrow border-line between reason and unreason. The despairing persuasion that he was going mad, his piteous admission that he might not be altogether in his right mind, his utter raving access of delirium, his strange foregatherings and mutterings and moanings with the simulated Tom o' Bedlam; Lear's restoration to reason, and his exquisite pathetic recognition of Cordelia, with his final agonised lament over her dead body, were all rendered with astonishing truth, nerve, and absence of exaggeration. In his earlier scenes with the Fool I hold him to be fully equal to Macready. There was something beautifully touching in the manifestation of his affection for the Jester, whom he has not seen "for two whole days." In the storm scene I think Mr. Booth was better in his converse with Mad Tom than with the Fool.

The last-named character (which also, to my thinking, should always be played by an arch, graceful girl, who, if she has been favoured by Nature with good looks, should be instructed not to look too pretty) fell to the lot of Mr. F. Charles, an experienced and painstaking actor. He sang very carefully and not untunefully the snatches of song apportioned to him, and, on the whole, did his best. The character of the sturdily-faithful Kent was perfectly safe in the strong, able hands of Mr. John Ryder. Mr. William Redmund was not altogether without merit as Edmund; but as the simulated Tom o' Bedlam he made a great deal too much noise, and thrust himself altogether into undue prominence. Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Violet Temple, and Miss Maud Milton were, respectively, the Goneril, the Regan, and the Cordelia. Of them, and of the rest of the "cast," it were more charitable to say nothing. I know no pleasanter task than that of praising actors, and I refrain from "naming names," while regretting the general inefficiency of the performers by whom Mr. Booth was surrounded; because, perhaps, it was not altogether their own fault that they were put into parts unsuited to and above their capacity. The stage management was, throughout, excellent. G. A. S.

Mr. Charles Malcolm Wood, Deputy Chief Constable, has been elected Chief Constable of Manchester.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon brought forward (for the first time here) a pianoforte concerto by Herr Ignaz Brüll, by whom the solo portion was executed. The work is devoid of special interest, both in subject and treatment, and has little value beyond that of serving as a vehicle for the display of mechanical dexterity. In its execution, and in that of unaccompanied solos by himself, by Chopin and Brahms, Herr Brüll proved himself a highly skilled pianist. Another novelty was some ballet-music from Herr Anton Rubinstein's opera, "Nero." The pieces—entitled, respectively, "The Warriors," "The Bacchantes," and "The Jugglers and Buffoons"—are vigorous and energetic in style, and would doubtless be still more effective with the intended stage action. The concert opened with Schubert's second symphony (in B flat)—a charming work, which had once before been given at these concerts—and included a fine performance of Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, the grandest of the four which he wrote for his opera "Fidelio," and the greatest of all operatic preludes. Mr. Sims Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, made his first appearance at these concerts, and was very successful in his refined and intellectual delivery of the air, "Refrain thy voice" (from Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World"), Schubert's "Ave Maria," and the aria "Forma celeste," from Gounod's "Cinq Mars."

The Sacred Harmonic Society's third concert of the forty-ninth season, yesterday (Friday) week, included the first performance in London of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch." The work was commissioned for, and produced at, the Leeds Festival in October last year. Having on that occasion, and again when given at a Crystal Palace concert in December, spoken of its characteristics and merits, we may now briefly mention its latest rendering at St. James's Hall. The principal solo vocalists were, as before, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. Again Margaret's Hymn (Mrs. Osgood), Julia's air "Io Paean" (Madame Patey—with chorus), and Olybius's airs, "Come, Margarita," and "See what Olybius' love" (Mr. Lloyd), were among the most effective pieces, as were the opening choruses for the Sun worshippers, the funeral anthem, and the evening song of the maidens. The chorus-singing displayed the same improvement as at the previous concerts given since the society's removal from Exeter Hall to St. James's Hall. Mr. Sullivan conducted the performance of his cantata, which was followed by a fine rendering of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," directed by Sir Michael Costa; the solo singers in this case having been Miss A. Marriott, Mrs. Suter, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Sir M. Costa's "Naaman" is to be given at the Society's next concert, on March 4.

The Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon brought back Herr Jean Becker as leading violinist, and Miss Dora Schirmacher as solo pianist, the gentleman having again appeared at the concert of Monday evening, when Mdlle. Krebs was the pianist. The only specialty calling for notice was the first performance here on Monday of a sonata by Herr Röntgen for piano and violoncello—a weak production that was not deserving of the fine rendering which it received from Mdlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti. The lady also played, with great effect, three sonatas by Scarlatti. The vocal music at each concert was effectively sung—on Saturday by Mr. E. Lloyd, on Monday by Mr. Thorndike. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim is to appear.

The musical commemoration of Burns's birthday at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening (postponed from Jan. 25) included a performance of the late Howard Glover's cantata, "Tam o'Shanter," in which Mr. Sims Reeves sang the important and predominant tenor solos with fine effect; having, in the second part of the programme, declaimed the Highland war song, "The Macgregors' Gathering," with such admirable emphasis as to call forth an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, also contributed to the miscellaneous selection, as did Misses A. Ross and Thorndike, Madame Patey, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. W. Clifford, and Mr. Santley. An effective choir of about one hundred voices co-operated in the cantata, and also sang some part-songs. Mr. F. Meen presided at the harmonium, Mr. H. Parker at the pianoforte, and Mr. W. Putnam at the harp—Mr. Parker, Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. F. A. Bridge having acted as conductors.

Last week's London Ballad Concert included successful renderings of the following new pieces:—Mr. Blumenthal's "Her King" (by Madame Antoinette Sterling), Mrs. Ronald's "The Old Log Cabin" (by Mr. Santley), and Herr Henschel's "Sing, Heigh! ho!" (by Miss C. Samuell). The second part of the programme consisted of a selection of popular old English music. Besides the artists already named, Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the South London Choral Association contributed to the performances.——The programme of this week's concert included various favourite Irish songs and ballads.

The 143rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, which took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, passed off with great success, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, by whom, and by Prince Leopold, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Frederick Leighton, and the American Minister, appropriate speeches were made. The proceedings of the evening included some effective musical performances, the solo vocalists having been Mesdames Leonora Braham and M. Cummings, and Mr. Burgon, and the instrumentalists, Lady Benedict (pianoforte) and Mr. J. T. Carrodus (violin), the South London Choral Association having contributed some very good part-singing. The donations amounted to £1600.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's Ballad Concerts, at St. James's Hall, took place on Tuesday evening; and, like the first, included his own fine singing, and effective performances by his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Miss Minnie Hauk, and other eminent artists—effective instrumental solos having been played by Signor Piatti (violoncello) and Mr. Sydney Smith (pianoforte). The members of the London Vocal Union again contributed some good part-singing. The third concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for Mr. Kuhe's eleventh annual Brighton Festival, which opened on Tuesday evening with an effective performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch," and a selection of sacred pieces. Mr. Sullivan conducted his own work, the sole singers in which were, as previously, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Cross. The following proceedings must be referred to next week.

Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist" was announced for performance at the fifth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday evening, with Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King as the solo vocalists.

The Florentine Quartet party, headed by Herr Jean Becker, announced a concert of chamber music on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music. The programme included M. Saint-Saëns's Pianoforte Quartet in B flat, Beethoven's String Trio in C minor, pianoforte solos executed by Mdlle. Jeanne Becker, and other instrumental pieces, besides lieder sung by Herr Max Friedlander.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" is to be performed by the Highgate Choral Society on Shrove Tuesday, March 1. Mr. Worsley Staniforth will be the conductor.

The Triennial Norwich Musical Festival will be held, this year, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, and three following days, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. Among the novelties, the chief will be a sacred cantata by Mr. Cowen, a cantata by Sir Julius Benedict, and a symphonic piece by Mr. J. F. Barnett. The other principal works to be given will be Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Mr. Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Berlioz's "Faust" music, and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie." Sir J. Benedict having resigned the office of conductor—which he filled during several past festivals—will be succeeded by Mr. Randegger.

THE COURT.

Parkhurst was visited last Saturday by her Majesty, who was received at the barrack by Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the 14th Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), the regiment, which was drawn up in line, receiving the Queen with a Royal salute. Her Majesty inspected the regiment, and some evolutions were gone through, after which the Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through Newport on her return to Osborne. The Royal dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Madame d'Arcos, Mdlle. Rouher, the Duc de Bassano, Lieutenant-General Gardiner, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Edwards.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Saturday, when the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, preached the sermon; the Rev. Canon Prothero assisting in the service. The Empress Eugénie visited the Queen. Canon Farrar dined with the Royal family.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Osborne Cottage and took leave of the Empress Eugénie. Princess Beatrice accompanied the Empress to Trinity Pier, whence Lieutenant-General Gardiner attended her Majesty on board the Alberta to Stokes Bay. The Royal dinner party included Lady Cowell, Mrs. Prothero, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, and Captain Carter, R.N., commanding her Majesty's ship Hector. Miss Prothero was received by the Queen in the evening. The officers of the detachment at East Cowes, Captain B. Firman and Lieutenant Crofton, 14th Regiment, were also invited, and were presented to her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of and dined with the Queen previous to the departure of the Court from Osborne.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have arrived at Windsor Castle.

George Albert Edward Alexander Byng, Esq., has been appointed Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Francis Hay, resigned; the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, is now Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, and the Rev. Arthur Lewis Babington Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, are appointed Honorary Chaplains to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went out yesterday week with the Queen's Buckhounds in the Berkshire country. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Earl of Cork, Lord Carrington, and Lord C. Beresford, went to Windsor by the half-past ten train. From the terminus the Prince and his party drove in her Majesty's "Sefton" to the White Hart, Winkfield, some five miles distant, where his Royal Highness was received by a large field. After the hunt, the Prince lunched with Colonel Duncombe and the officers of the 1st Life Guards, at the Spital Cavalry Barracks, returning to London in the afternoon. The Princess of Wales went to last Saturday's Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. The Princess was present at an evening party given by Earl and Countess Spencer at Spencer House. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince and Princess have been making a tour of the metropolitan theatres, among those visited being the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Prince of Wales's, and the Globe; their Royal Highnesses have also inspected the winter Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House, being conducted over it by Sir Frederick Leighton; and they were present at the Earl of Dunmore's orchestral concert at Aberdeen House, Argyll-street.

The Prince has consented to become President of the Norwich Musical Festival.

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday week distributed, at Ramsgate, the medals granted by the Life-Boat Institution to the crews of the life-boats who so remarkably distinguished themselves in the late gale.

The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were present at the banquet given to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts by the Lord Mayor on Monday evening at the Mansion House.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as Countess Hohenembs, has arrived at Combermere Abbey.

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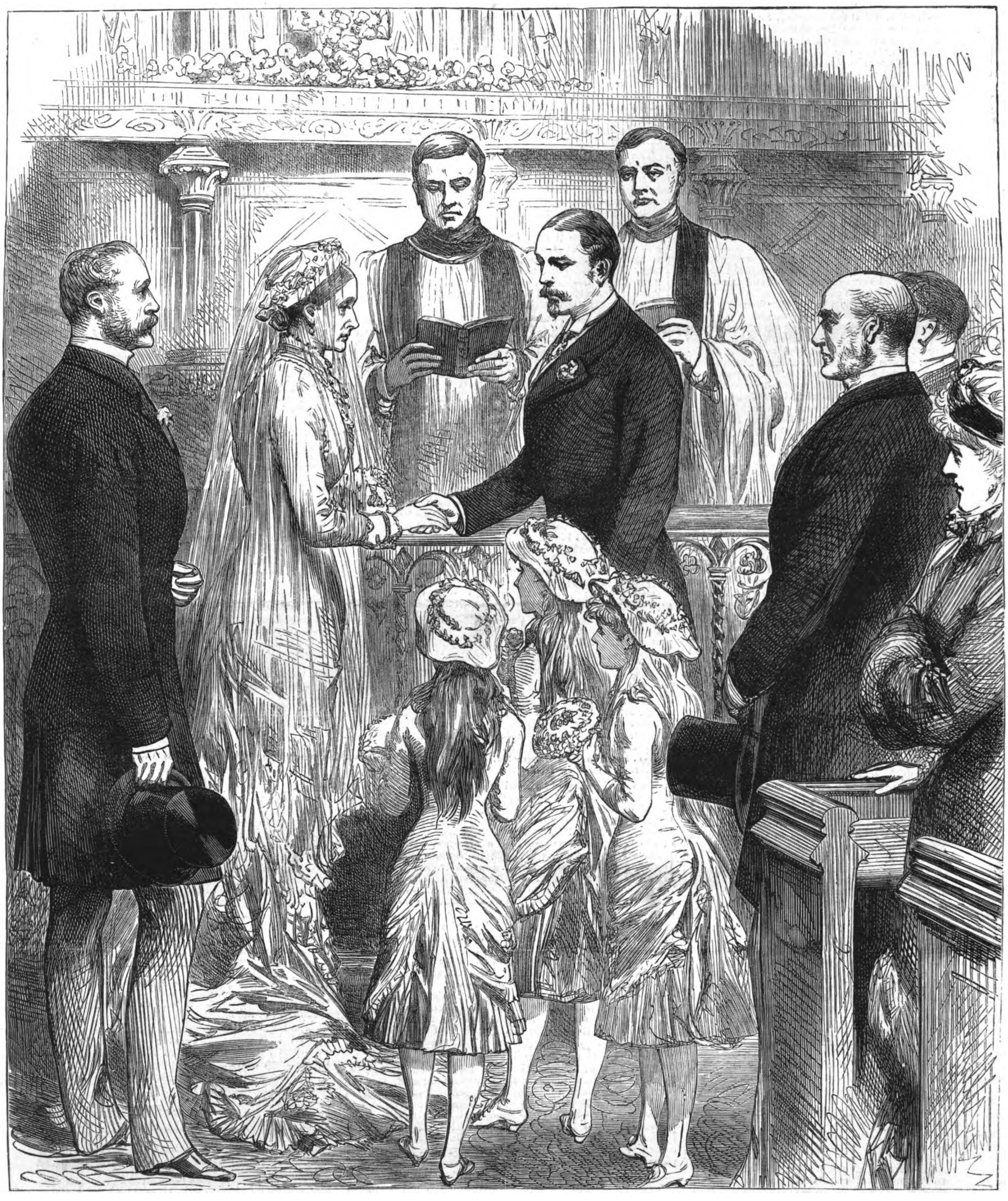
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MARRIAGE OF BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS AND MR. W. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 180.

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A MOONLIGHT NIGHT AT CHELSEA: A REMINISCENCE OF THOMAS CARLYLE.—SEE PAGE 180.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashton, John Francis, late Curate of Tysoe; Curate of Hallow.
Bamford, E.; Vicar of Temple Guiting.
Bedairs, H. W., Vicar of Nuneaton; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Benwell, Henry Frederick; Curate of Thirsk.
Bradshaw, W. E., Curate of St. John-the-Evangelist, Hornsey; Incumbent of Baillieston, N.B.
Butler, Arthur; Minister of St. Margaret's Church, Olton.
Chevalier, W. A. C., Curate; Rector of St. Peter's, Cheeschill, Winchester.
Cooke, D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Honorary Canon of Rochester.
Davies, John Llewelyn; Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, Honorary Chaplain; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.
Edwards, J. W. G.; Vicar of St. Botolph's, Knottingley.
Glyn, E. C.; Vicar of Kensington; Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.
Goddard, T. W.; Vicar of Bitteswell, Leicestershire.
Holland, W. L., Chaplain at Riga, late Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland; Rector of Cornhill.
Norwood, T. G.; Vicar of Tetbury.
Malone, S. L'Estrange, Mus. Bac.; Chaplain to the Lord Primate of Ireland and Vicar Choral of Armagh Cathedral; Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
Morris, L. B.; Perpetual Curate of Birdsall.
Peile, Arthur Lewis Babington, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Robins, Arthur, Chaplain to the Queen, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and Chaplain to her Majesty's Household Troops at Windsor; Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.
St. John, M. W. F.; Vicar of Kempsford.
Sheringham, Canon; Archdeacon of Gloucester.
Slade, Robert Trim; Perpetual Curate of Thorpe Hesley.
Sunderland, James, Curate; Vicar of Eggington, Diocese of Ely.
Wood, F. J., Senior Curate of the Leeds Parish Church; Perpetual Curate of Headingly, near Leeds.—*Guardian.*

The Earl of Eldon has subscribed £500 towards the Newcastle Bishopric Fund.

The Bishop of London recently held a service in the small chapel at London House for the admission for the first time of the master of a merchant-ship to the office of lay reader.

A new chapel, which has been erected at the Winchester Training College as a memorial to the late Bishop Utterton, has been consecrated by Bishop Harold Browne.

An enthusiastic meeting has been held in St. Matthias's School, South Kensington, to take steps for the erection of a new church in Philbeach-gardens, Earl's Court, of which the Rev. H. Westall is the Vicar designate.

Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, laid the memorial-stone of a new church at Brentwood on Monday. The church is to accommodate 1000 worshippers, and will cost £8000. About half this has been raised, Mr. Coope contributing £2000.

A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, was opened at Bournemouth on Tuesday, the consecration being performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is from designs by Mr. A. H. Parker.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Fowler, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, the Under-Sheriff of the City, and other civic officials, on Sunday attended Divine service at St. Peter-on-Cornhill, where a large congregation had assembled to hear the Rev. Canon Fleming preach on behalf of the Bishop of Pretoria's special fund for assisting the Anglican Church in the Transvaal.

Dean Stanley preached at both the morning and afternoon service on Sunday at Westminster Abbey. In the morning the annual sermon was delivered to the Corps of Commissionaires, who, after the annual inspection at Westminster Hall, marched in a body to the abbey. In the afternoon the Dean gave an address in memory of the late Sub-Dean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at 46A, Pall-mall, on Tuesday afternoon—the Bishop of London in the chair. The seventeenth report of the executive committee was read and adopted; and, on the recommendation of the sub-committee of nine, it was resolved to appropriate two fifths of the income during the current year to living agents, and the remaining three fifths to material objects.

The interesting little fifteenth-century church of Flax Bourton, near Bristol (which contains also a rich chancel arch and south doorway of the later Norman period), has been reopened for Divine service after extensive reparations, and the addition of a north aisle, organ-chamber, and vestry. All the windows have been reglazed, and painted glass inserted as a memorial in the east window, the gift of Mrs. Crook. Among the principal contributors were Mr. Antony Gibbs, Sir Greville Smythe, the Rev. R. N. Wood (the Vicar), and Mr. Mardaunt.

At St. Jude's, South Kensington, collections were made on Sunday in aid of the maintenance and extension of the Consumption Hospital at Brompton. The Rev. Dr. Forrest, the Vicar, preached in the morning a most impressive sermon; and in the afternoon the senior Curate, the Rev. W. Smale, earnestly pleaded for the charity. At the close of his sermon in the evening Dr. Forrest alluded with thankfulness to the liberal collection in the morning (about £160), and made a touching appeal for further help, especially to those who were not at the earlier service, asking particularly for annual subscriptions. The church was, as usual, crowded at all the services; and, as a result of the earnest and eloquent appeals made, the collections amounted to £275, including £43 new annual subscriptions.

The pretty little parish church of Chetwynd, Newport, Salop, consists of a nave and chancel, tower and spire, and south aisle, the latter being connected with the nave by an arcade of four Gothic arches resting on pillars of Devonshire marble, with enriched capitals in freestone. The east window, of three lights, was erected by Mr. Burton Borough, the patron of the living, as a memorial to his late mother. Another two-light window on the south side has the following inscription:—"This window is placed in memory of John Charles Gawen Roberts-Gawen, Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, by his grateful and affectionate daughter, Elizabeth C. Burton Borough, of Chetwynd Park. He died Nov. 21, A.D. 1874." The greater portion of the improvements and alterations have been carried out by the munificence of Mr. Burton Borough.

The Royal Navy List, for 1881, is published by Witherby and Co., High Holborn and Cornhill. It is a complete and very useful record of all particulars concerning the personal rank, services, and position of Naval officers, the organisation of departments, the equipment and distribution of the several squadrons on active service, and the naval establishments at home. It is, in short, an effective companion to Hart's "Army List."

The forty-first annual publication of Dod's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage," for 1881, provides a ready means of getting accurate information respecting all ladies and gentlemen of "the titled classes." This work differs from Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," inasmuch as it does not give an account of genealogies beyond the parentage of living persons of title; or of children, except the heirs presumptive. For most practical purposes, however, as for corresponding with such persons, or for any reference to them in social intercourse, it will be found perfectly convenient, and its authority is fully recognised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A loyal popular manifestation occurred on Sunday evening during the performance at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, when the Royal Hymn was demanded and enthusiastically applauded, and cheers were given for the King and Queen and the House of Savoy.

The *Popolo Romano* states that the revenue returns for last month show an increase of 6,000,000 lire as compared with the same period of last year, and are 2,000,000 lire in excess of the Budget estimates.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies continued the discussion on the bill for the abolition of the forced currency.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General has been summoned to meet on March 1.

The Grand Orient Masonic Lodge, at which the Grand Master, Prince Frederick, presides, has resolved to send an address to the Grand Orient of England in favour of Transvaal independence.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag was opened on Tuesday, by Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, the representative of the Imperial Chancellor. He said that among the European Powers there was not only complete concurrence in the wish to maintain peace, and no difference of views existed in principle concerning the essential objects of the negotiations pending between them. It is stated that the speech has produced a favourable impression in Berlin, owing to the peaceful tendency of its allusions.

At Saturday's sitting of the Federal Council the Imperial budget of revenue for next year was finally drawn up. The receipts from customs duties were set down at 188,250,000 marks, and the revenue from the tobacco tax at 4,578,000 marks. The sum to be made over to the several States from the Imperial revenue was fixed at 66,657,000 marks. In order to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure a loan of 53,369,221 marks has to be raised.

At a state ball at Berlin last week the Emperor presented Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, British Military Attaché, with the silver medal for saving life, in recognition of his having a few days ago, at great personal risk, gallantly jumped into a canal and rescued a would-be suicide from death.

The population of Prussia, as ascertained at the Census taken on Dec. 1 last, amounts to 27,260,331. At the previous Census, in 1875, it numbered 25,742,404.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress and suite left Vienna at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday afternoon for England. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Emperor to the railway station.

The Crown Prince Rudolph, with his suite, started on the 9th on his journey to the East. The Emperor accompanied his Imperial Highness to the railway station, and took leave of him there. The yacht Miramar, with the Crown Prince on board, was obliged through stress of weather to put into Zante, the voyage being resumed on Sunday night.

Of thirteen Socialists tried at the Vienna assizes, one was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour, another to six months' imprisonment, and the rest were acquitted.

RUSSIA.

General Skobeleff, according to an official despatch dated from Askabad, has issued a proclamation, in answer to which the Tekkes are gradually returning to their homes. A provisional Government with a national representation, has been established. The despatch adds that it has been ascertained that 6400 bodies have been buried in Denzil Tepe, and that about 8000 people perished during the seige; 2000 were cut down by the Russian troops in the pursuit from Geok Tepe.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Sunday night about Dostoyeffsky, the author of "Buried Alive; or, Ten Years' Penal Servitude in Siberia," says:—"Yesterday his remains were borne to the Church of St. Alexander Newsky amidst extraordinary demonstrations of respect. Sixty-four deputations, represented institutions, schools, and societies attended, each b aring a wreath of laurel interspersed with flowers. On the coffin were deposited floral wreaths sent by the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephina, wife of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Princess of Oldenburg. Twenty thousand people at least took part as spectators or walked in procession extending over a mile, throughout which, by special desire of the relatives, order was observed without the intervention of the police. The Emperor grants a pension of 2000 roubles a year to the widow, and provides for the education of the children."

TURKEY.

Mr. Goschen arrived at Constantinople on Sunday morning, and had a private audience of the Sultan the same afternoon.

Yesterday week the sum of 32,000 liras was paid into the Ottoman Bank as a first instalment of the East Roumelian tribute due to the Porte.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday read the bill a third time granting a provisional credit for February. M. Mavromichaelis, the Minister of War, submitted a bill to the Chamber for the provisional organisation of a National Guard, to consist of men aged from thirty to forty, who will garrison the various forts, military stations, and strategical points in the country. The bill empowers the Ministry to fill up gaps in the regular army from the National Guard if necessary.

By a Royal decree, all Greek sailors up to the age of twenty-six have been called out for active service.

AMERICA.

The Senate and House of Representatives held a joint sitting last week to count the Presidential election votes. General Garfield and Mr. Arthur were declared duly elected President and Vice-President respectively.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the House have agreed to report a bill for the payment, with interest, of the East Florida claims growing out of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.

The Territories Committee of the Senate recommend the creation of a new territory, to be called Pembina Territory, consisting of the northern half of Dakota.

The Senate has passed the Postal Appropriation Bill, after rejecting by thirty-four votes against fourteen the amendment proposed by the Post Office Committee granting 1,000,000 dols. for subsidies to American iron steam-ships.

Mr. Fernando Wood, member of Congress for New York City, died on Sunday night at Hot Springs, Arkansas, whither he had gone seeking restoration to health, aged seventy-one.

There have been heavy snowstorms in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, in which States the railways are blocked at several points. Storms and floods are stated to be general throughout the United States and Canada.

Large meetings of Land League sympathisers have been held in Boston, Jersey City, and elsewhere in the States; and the New York State Assembly, the West Virginia Legislature, and that of Colorado have passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the Irish people. Mr. Parnell's mother last week addressed a Land League meeting at Brooklyn, and afterwards organised a woman's branch of the League.

CANADA.

The Dominion Senate has read the Pacific Railway Bill the third time.

The Supreme Court in Ottawa has unseated the following members of the Dominion House of Commons:—Mr. Ferreault, of Charevoix, and Mr. Larue, of Bellechase, the latter being disqualified.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been convoked for March 3.

The Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature demand the abolition of the Legislative Council and the curtailment of the expenses of the Executive.

Eighty-six thousand immigrants arrived in Canada during the past year, of whom 39,000 settled in the Dominion, the remainder proceeding to the United states.

The reports circulated a short time ago respecting an alleged wholesale emigration from Canada to the United States have recently formed the substance of an inquiry by the Dominion Government, and the discussion that has taken place in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the matter proves conclusively that the absurd story of what was called the Canadian exodus is without any foundation in fact. It is mentioned in the report that since 1873 the immigration into Canada from the United States exceeded 10,000 per annum.

Meetings have been held at Montreal and Quebec, at which resolutions condemning the Irish Coercion Bill were enthusiastically adopted.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Honourable Mr. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement on the 9th inst. in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney.

He stated that it afforded him great satisfaction to be in a position to congratulate the House and the country on the present state of financial prosperity—a prosperity, too, which was not confined to the public revenue alone, but which permeated the whole community, and promised to be of long continuance. He asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there was abundant employment for every one inclined to work, that trade and commerce were in a flourishing condition, and that the prospects of agriculturists and graziers had been considerably improved by the fertilising rains with which the colony had recently been blessed.

He then reviewed the accounts of the last two years, in doing which he showed that the revenue last year had exceeded that of 1879 by £430,000, and that, notwithstanding the large special appropriation for public works out of the surpluses of former years, there still remained a surplus of £370,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on Dec. 31 last. Several sources of income had proved far more productive than had been anticipated, notably the railways, which yielded £1,594,000, or £80,000 in excess of his estimate. He estimated the expenditure this year at £5,232,000, and the revenue at £5,440,000, which, if realised, would leave a balance at the close of this year of £208,000; and this, together with the surplus at the close of last year, would amount to a gross surplus of £578,000. The increase of expenditure proposed this year as compared with last was only £146,000, and was chiefly accounted for by the amount required to carry out the provisions of the Public Instruction Law of last Session.

In consequence of the productiveness of the existing sources of income there was no necessity at present for any increase of taxation; "but," he said, "it might be desirable as soon as other urgent questions had been disposed of that a complete revision of our system of taxation should be effected, in order to bring it more in harmony with economic principles."

The revenue from Jan 1 to Feb 8 this year was £154,000 in excess of the corresponding period last year, which the Treasurer thought a sure indication that the estimates of revenue this year would be fully realised. The railways last year yielded 4¼ per cent on the capital invested, and it was anticipated that this year they would be still more productive. Six hundred and seventy-nine miles of railway extension had been authorised, the greater part of which was now under construction, while for the remainder the plans were being completed. Surveys for a further extension of the lines had been made in various parts of the colony, and estimates for their construction were in preparation, and would be shortly submitted to Parliament for consideration. The large cash balances to the credit of the Government had enabled them to make advances on the loan account to the extent of £1,800,000. No new loan would be placed in the London market for several months, as money was plentiful in the colony. It might be considered expedient to raise a loan in the local market to the amount of £500,000 or £600,000.

Mr. Watson, in conclusion, said: "It may be confidently asserted that our financial, moral, educational, and social position at the present time will compare favourably with that of any colony of the British Empire."

At the late B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay, Chhaganlál Harilál Pandiá, of Elphinston College, was pronounced to be the winner of the Cobden Club silver medal for Political Economy.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., Equerry to the Queen, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

A Calcutta telegram in the *Times* states that an outbreak among the European prisoners in Rangoon Gaol occurred on the 5th inst., due to discontent about the food. The prisoners defied the gaol authorities, and it became necessary to call in the military guard to restore order. A *Daily News* telegram says that martial law has been proclaimed at Mandalay.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Times have changed since quite a galaxy of Royal Highnesses used not unseldom to foregather in the House of Lords for the ante-prandial entertainment supplied by the Earl of Beaconsfield. The prevailing legislative dulness has, however, not hindered the Prince of Wales from dropping in occasionally this Session. H.R.H. occupied his usual seat on the neutral cross-bench whilst the Earl of Camperdown was neatly suggesting, on the 10th inst., that there had been a violation of neutrality on the part of the Orange Free State. The Earl of Kimberley having calmed the fears of the noble Lord, and Earl Granville having been adroitly diplomatic in returning Earl Delawarr a hopeful answer regarding the Greek Frontier difficulty, the Prince left the House, pausing in passing the Secretary for the Colonies to question him, not improbably with respect to the latest tidings from the seat of war in the Transvaal. Lord Rowton, too, will now and then haunt the Chamber, hover like a youthful spectre above the ex-Premier, and vanish. Noble Lords on the Opposition side are loth to leave Candahar. They return to it again and again. Not content with his forthcoming resolution in favour of the retention of that Afghan fortress, Lord Lytton on Tuesday had a bout with the foils with the Duke of Argyll, explained that the alleged "great military expedition" in 1876 was simply undertaken to punish some recalcitrant tribes, and roused his Grace thereby to hurl a fiery retort, which Lord Beaconsfield did not fail to make capital out of, although Earl Granville's "last word" relative to springing a mine without notice may be said to have put his colleague in countenance again. An equally smart and skilful exchange of views followed respecting the delicate negotiations going on with the President of the Orange Free State, Earl Cadogan (who had the previous day put a barbed question regarding the Boer memorial to Mr. Gladstone) pointing out the awkwardness of sending communications having for their aim the restoration of peace with the Boers when our troops had so recently suffered from the disaster at Laing's Neck. Lord Kimberley rested his defence of the action of the Ministry on the ground that the communication to President Brand stipulated that "if armed opposition at once ceases, her Majesty's Government will frame a scheme." Whereupon Lord Beaconsfield rejoined, not without reason under the peculiar circumstances of the case, that "to enter into negotiations when you are waging war unsuccessfully is a very perilous process." There was, indeed, about this effective little speech that Palmerstonian ring to which the noble Earl has studiously endeavoured to pitch his key of late years.

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Mr. Parnell's followers were not to be silenced beause their chief had taken French leave, proving himself almost as conspicuous by his absence as by his presence. Apart from the inevitable loquacity, garrulity, deluge of words, call it what you will, of the Milesian members, there was little of note to call for comment in the lively discussion sprung upon the Lower House on the 10th inst. by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who gravely demanded that the printer and publisher of Mr. Edmund Yates's vivacious journal, the *World*, should be called to the bar to answer for the publication of what the hon. member called "a gross calumny." The passage complained of intimated that the Land League members were in receipt of "fifteen guineas a week" from the League. A bevy of Home-Rulers indignantly denied the truth of the allegation. In his best and lightest manner, Mr. Gladstone poured oil on the troubled waters by remarking that he and his colleagues "are liberally paid by the State for such services as they render;" and, further, that O'Connell was never ashamed to confess "he was the paid servant of the people of Ireland." But it was reserved for that Constitutional guardian of the House, Mr. C. N. Newdegate (here limned to the life) to fall with crushing effect upon the wailing Home Rulers. The hon. member for North Warwickshire, rising with a dignity of manner acquired by a lifetime of service in Parliament, twitted the susceptible members sitting below him with their ultra-sensitiveness. His voice rising to its utmost compass, his arm uplifted to be brought down with emphasis at the end of his crowning sentence, Mr. Newdegate thundered forth the clinching argument that the complainants were answered by the old French proverb, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse!*" Cheerfully did the hon. member take the laughter that greeted this sally. Nor was he cast down by Mr. Gray's repudiation of the idea that the epidermis of Irish members was "as pachydermatous as his own." Eventually, the St. George's Channel of a storm in a teacup ended with Mr. A. O'Connor's prudent withdrawal of a motion which it was a waste of public time to make.



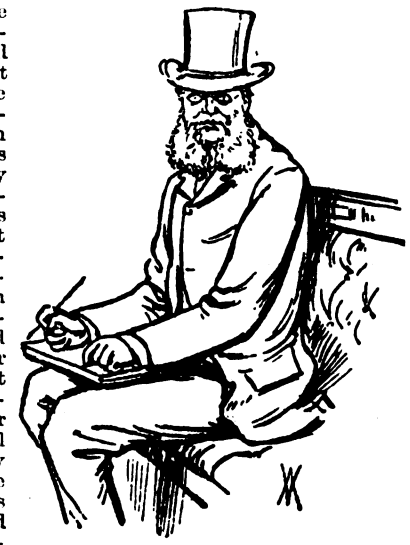
The Protection of Property and Person in Ireland Bill has continued to monopolise the greater part of the time of the House, Mr. Justin M'Carthy faithfully discharging the duties of Home-Rule leader while Mr. Parnell has been holiday-making, or reorganising the Land League in Paris. Something of the business-like sharpness, fine edged by Scottish hardness and lack of sympathy, shown by the punctilious Chairman of Committees, the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. and LL.D., will be found indicated in the accompanying sketch. But no portrait would do justice to the tone of asperity with which Dr. Playfair checked Mr. O'Sullivan in his relation of the indignities he had to endure in gaol when arrested, innocent as he was, in 1867. The erudite Chairman's voice accorded sympathy to the hon. and stalwart member for County Limerick, but his manner dryly and sternly called him to the point. It is the question, stoutly maintained Mr. Joseph Cowen, who has abated not a jot of his unqualified hostility to the Irish Peace Preservation Bill, for such the Ministerial measure really is, object to it as strenuously as crotchety Radicals may. It was on the 10th inst. that this incident occurred. Thereafter, Mr. Pugh's amendment, which sought to restrict the Lord Lieutenant's power of arrest to cases substantiated by the "affidavit of not less than two witnesses," was negatived by a majority of 89—149 to 60 votes. The next evening Mr. Forster so far yielded to Mr. Dillwyn's amendment adverse to the retrospective action of the measure that he would limit its application as regards the past to Oct. 1 last. This the hon. member for Swansea was ready to accept. But the Home-Rulers insisted on dividing, with the result that Mr. Dillwyn's amendment was rejected by a majority of 132—193 to 61. Mr. Gray then made a vain effort to alter the date to Feb. 1. Hibernian excitement carried away Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and led him to cast reflections upon the Dublin Castle officials, whom Mr. Forster vindicated with natural warmth. This ebullition sprang from Mr. O'Donnell's motion to exclude "high treason" from the list of offences—a motion lost by 225 votes to 49. "By a large majority" (to quote the Hon. Bardwell Slote), varying from 189 to 73, Mr. Forster defended the various amendments offered on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. But it would be tedious to refer to each closely contested point. We shall have had enough of the Emerald Isle before the Session is over.



The Transvaal War, and the repeated repulses of Sir George Colley, have been uppermost in the minds of the generality of members. Each Ministerial statement, therefore, of the Secretary for War with respect to the campaign against the Boers has been listened to with deep interest. Mr. Childers (sketched as he blandly delivers an official explanation at the table of the House) is the personification of a perfunctory Minister. He is not to be moved from his natural state of suave equanimity by a mere outcry against an alteration of regimental tartans, or a war in the Transvaal. It was in his bland chairman-of-companies manner that Mr. Childers, on the 11th inst., assured Colonel Stanley that, upon receiving news of Sir George Colley's reverse at Ingogo, he had at once telegraphed offering further reinforcements. The House was more reassured to learn that, without awaiting a reply, arrangements had been made to send out "a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery." On Monday we were further glad to hear that this "considerable force" would not be reduced, albeit Sir George Colley *had* "wired" that a less number of troops would suffice. The House had also the satisfaction of knowing at the same time that Pretoria and the other beleaguered garrisons were still holding out.



The legal debate on the 10th inst. remains to be referred to briefly. Interest in Mr. H. H. Fowler's motion to rescind the Order in Council terminating the offices of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron was discounted to those who had heard the Lord Chancellor earlier in the evening explain to Lord Denman that by far the greater number of Judges agreed in the desirability of the change. But in the Commons the Opposition was in arms against the innovation, which Sir Henry James ably contended was decided upon in the interests of the public. An almost equally distinguished legal luminary, Sir Hardinge Giffard, readily offered abundant reasons for the retention of the offices. From the front Opposition bench there also rose the late Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross, who, albeit presumably more familiar with Quarter Sessions than the London Courts of Law, yet rigidly and with characteristic positiveness insisted on his right to discuss the question as a "law reformer," in which capacity he vigorously supported the motion. Sir William Harcourt having condescended to lower himself to the level of poor humanity by confessing there were some Judges whom he had "feared," an interval for unconscious buffoonery was allowed to another hon. member; and the motion was then negatived by 178 votes to 110.



Last Saturday evening the annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place at Willis's Rooms—M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, in the chair. A list of subscriptions amounting to £2000 was announced.——Count Münster has promised to preside at the anniversary dinner of the German Hospital, Dalston, on May 3.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London yesterday week—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding—Mr. Buxton, the vice-chairman, moved the adoption of more stringent rules of debate than those existing. The proposition gave rise to a debate which lasted the greater portion of the sitting.——The estimate of expenditure from March 25, 1881, to March 25, 1882, was circulated among the members. This is expected to amount to £724,870, as against a total for this year of £653,364, or an increase of £71,506. For the current year it was estimated that there had been an average attendance of children of 196,704, at a cost of 34s. 3d. per child.

In London 2819 births and 1633 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 118, whereas the deaths were 229 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, 1 from an undefined form of continued fever, and 10 from diarrhœa; thus 162 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 90 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 42, 52, and 54 in the three preceding weeks, were again 52 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased in the fifteen preceding weeks, from 77 to 617, further rose last week to 683. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 45 and 38 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 28 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 617, 702, and 606 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 408 last week, and were 127 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 269 were attributed to bronchitis, and 91 to pneumonia. A gentlewoman, whose age was stated to be 103 years, died in Kensington on the 7th inst.; and the widow of a labourer died on the 2nd inst., in the Poplar Sick Asylum, at the reputed age of 100 years. Different forms of violence caused 67 deaths.

HOME NEWS.

There are 209 private bills being promoted in Parliament this Session.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week showed a large decrease on those of the preceding week.

Mr. Gladstone has, we understand, granted £50 from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mrs. William Henry Turner, in consideration of her late husband's services to historical research.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society was held last week at the society's rooms, Burlington-House, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Hind.

Subject to the approval of the War Office authorities, Brighton will be recommended at the next special meeting of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteer corps as the site of the Easter field-day.

The Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the following students:—Common Law, Mr. R. F. M'Millan; Equity, Mr. T. B. Napier; Real Property Law, Mr. W. Baxter.

The public office at St. Martin's-le-Grand (old building), which used to close at eight p.m., is now open until ten p.m., both for postal and telegraph business; and the office in Fleet-street, opposite Fetter-lane, is open until midnight.

The Queen's Westminster Volunteers have received the announcement of the resignation by the Duke of Westminster, K.G., of the command of the regiment, which he has held during the past twenty-one years.

The award of Mr. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., M.P., has been received in reference to the dispute between the Durham Coalowners' Association and the Durham Miners' Association. The umpire's award is entirely in favour of the workmen.

The Corps of Commissionaires had their anniversary parade in Westminster Hall on Sunday, and celebrated the twenty-first year of their existence by attending a service at Westminster Abbey, where Dean Stanley preached a special sermon.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved, by a majority of twenty to eleven, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which proposes to run a line through Epping Forest.

During January eighty vessels left the Mersey with 4087 passengers, of whom 2146 were English, 59 Scotch, 330 Irish, 962 foreign, and of the remaining 290 the nationalities were not stated. The figures show a decrease on those who sailed in December of 1156, and of 260 compared with the number in the month of January last year.

The bequest of Mr. Webb, of Shoreditch, for the education of six poor children belonging to that parish at Christ's Hospital Schools, having increased in value until it is now of the annual worth of £1350, the Shoreditch Charity Trustees have decided to ask the authorities of Christ's Hospital to increase the number of children from Shoreditch in proportion to such increase of value of the property bequeathed.

With reference to the statement that St. Catherine's Lighthouse, in the Isle of Wight, is in immediate danger of falling into the sea, owing to the slipping of land close around it, Lloyd's correspondent at St. Catherine's states that he has ascertained there is no foundation whatever for such a statement. Moreover, the lighthouse stands less than 200 feet above the sea-level, not 800 feet, as was stated.

Recently a lady and gentleman announced a gift of £130,000 to found a college in Dundee. At a meeting of the Dundee High School subscribers on Monday ex-Provost Robertson announced that a citizen intended setting apart £30,000 of his fortune to render the High School an intermediate educational institution between the public schools and the proposed college, besides establishing a separate bursary fund.

The biennial discourse in memory of John Hunter was delivered on Monday, which was the anniversary of the birth of this great anatomist, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Mr. Luther Holden, late president of the college. The large theatre was crowded with members and visitors. In the evening the President and Council entertained a large and distinguished party at dinner in the library of the college.

A gentleman who has had lentil soup served at his table daily for two years gives, in the *Globe*, the following recipe for its preparation:—Take 1 lb. of split Egyptian lentils; put this quantity into one gallon of boiling water, add a small onion or two and a carrot sliced. Simmer gently for three hours, stir frequently, throw in pepper and salt to taste. The result is a gallon of excellent soup, at a cost of 3d. or 4d.

Last month 14 tons 13 cwt. of fish were seized at Billingsgate, as unfit for human food. The whole of it arrived by land. The fish numbered 3820, including 300 haddocks, 2940 herrings, 10 lobsters, 170 plaice, and 400 whiting; and, in addition, there were 3 bags of cockles and 2 of periwinkles, 34 barrels of oysters, and 10 boxes and 2 barrels of sprats. This is the smallest seizure recorded for some considerable time.

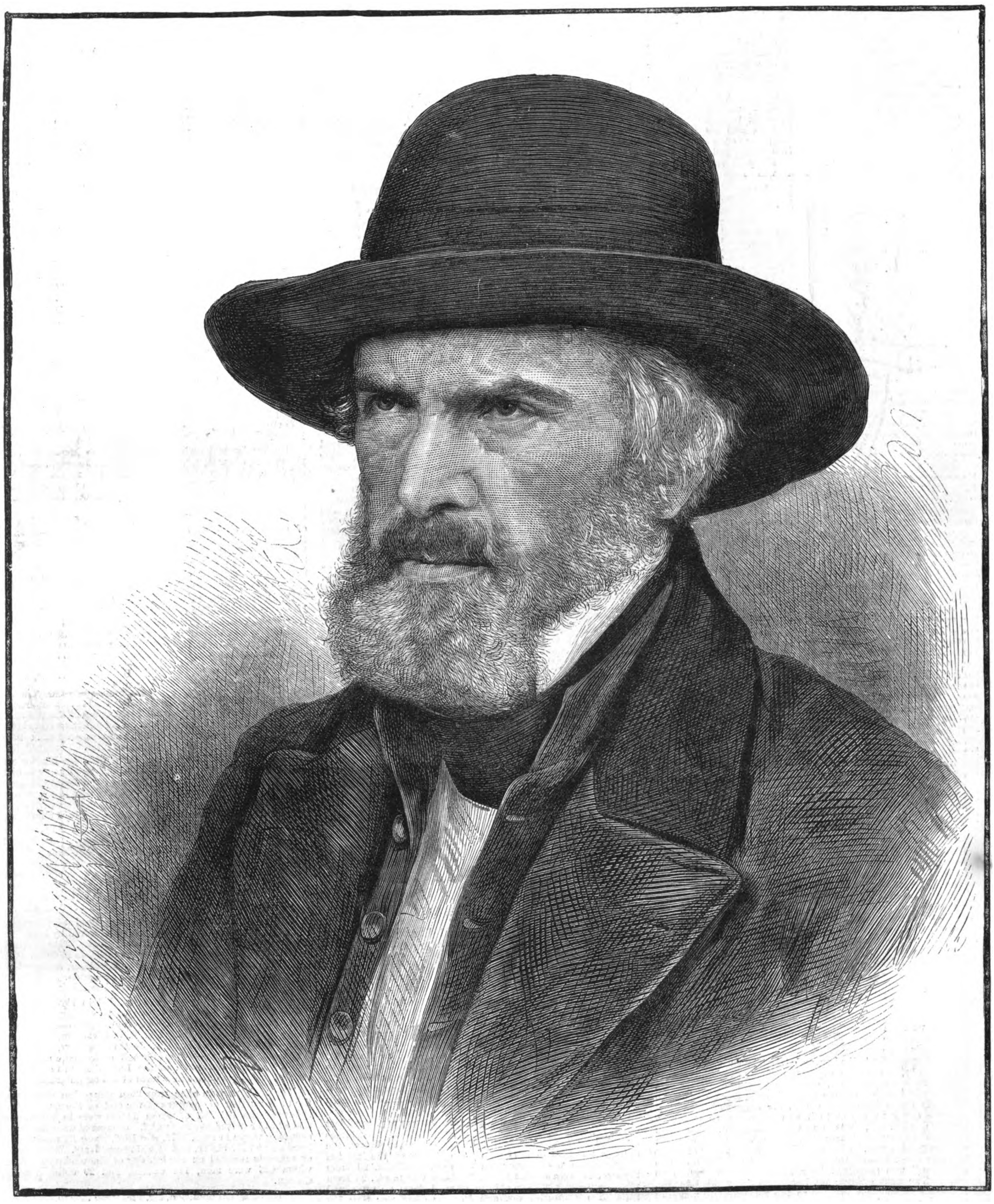
Several thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the application of coercion to Ireland under existing circumstances. Amongst the speakers were Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P.; Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P.; and Mr. Redmond, M.P.——Miss Parnell addressed a meeting at Claremorris, last Saturday, of the Ladies' Land League, and stated the objects of this new form of the organisation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in February was 104,764, of whom 53,960 were in workhouses and 52,514 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1880, 1879, and 1878, these figures show an increase of 875, 11,979, and 18,048 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 743, of whom 603 were men, 111 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

There being no opposition, Mr. Pickering Phipps, of Collingtree, Northampton, was on Monday declared the duly-elected member for the Southern Division of Northamptonshire. The seat was rendered vacant by the death of Major F. W. Cartwright.——A petition has been lodged at the offices of the Court of Common Pleas against the return of Mr. Francis Sharpe Powell as member for Wigan. The petition alleges bribery, treating, and undue influence, but the seat is not claimed on behalf of the defeated candidate.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to advocate increased support for the St. John's Ambulance Association—a society which was started with the intention of spreading information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and wounded before the arrival of regular medical aid. Resolutions in favour of the work of the society were passed; among the speakers being Sir Edward Lechmere, M.P., Major Duncan, Mr. John Furley, the Earl of Glasgow, Mr. Edward Howley Palmer, Dr. Hardwicke, Viscount Templetown, and Sir Edward Perrott.

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THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY VERNON HEATH, TAKEN IN 1862.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

On Thursday of last week the mortal remains of Thomas Carlyle were buried at Ecclefechan, his native village, near Dumfries. The body was brought from London the night before, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, Mr. Froude, Professor Tyndall, and Mr. W. H. Lecky. It was met at Ecclefechan station before noon by the relatives of the author, a brother and two sisters, with their families. A procession of six mourning coaches followed the hearse to the churchyard. About two hundred of the peasantry and children of the neighbourhood were collected near the gates, and nearly a hundred persons surrounded the grave. The plain coffin was inscribed simply with the name and the dates of birth and death. On it were laid wreaths of white flowers. The deceased was buried in profound silence and under the soft sunshine which had succeeded the snows of the preceding night and the morning's shower. The bell of the Board School tower tolled as the hearse drove up, but presently that ceased, and the impressive stillness was unbroken. In this and the neighbouring graveyard many of the Carlyle family are buried; no other name there so often meets the eye, though at present no one of the family resides in the village. In the inclosure where the body of Thomas Carlyle was buried there is a marble slab which bears the following inscription:—"Erected to the memory of Janet Carlyle, spouse to James Carlyle, mason, in Ecclefechan, who died Sept. 11, 1792, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. Also Janet Carlyle, daughter of James Carlyle and Margaret Aitken, who died at Ecclefechan, Jan. 27, 1801, aged seventeen months; also Margaret, their daughter. She died June 22, 1830, aged twenty-seven; and the above James Carlyle, born at Brownknowe, August, 1738, died at Scotsbrig, on Jan. 23, 1832; and here also now rests Margaret Aitken, his second wife, born at Whitestanes, Kirkmahoe, in September, 1771; died at Scotsbrig, on Christmas Day, 1853. She brought

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him nine children, whereof four sons and three daughters survive, gratefully reverent of such a father and such a mother."

This inscription was composed by the late Thomas Carlyle to the memory of his father and mother, of his sisters Janet and Margaret, and of his father's first wife; or he furnished, at least, that part of the inscription which records the deaths of his father, James Carlyle, in 1832, and of his mother, Margaret, the second wife of James Carlyle, in 1853. About ten years ago Mr. Carlyle had this family grave inclosed, as is shown in our Illustration, by a low wall and a high iron railing. In September, 1879, his brother, Dr. John Carlyle, M.D., who had formerly resided at Florence, and was known as a translator of Dante, died at Dumfries, and was buried in the same grave; but his name has not yet been added to those inscribed there.

The usual custom of the Scottish Church is not to read any part of the funeral religious service at the open grave, as in England; but prayers are said either in the private house, or in the church building, with some reading of the Scriptures, before going to the place of burial. No formal service, therefore, would be expected to be performed in the village churchyard upon this occasion. Those present, of course, stood with bare heads, in an attitude of reverence, but in silence, while the body of their departed friend was lowered into the grave. The coffin, an oak one, with the simple inscription on a brass plate, "Thomas Carlyle, born Dec. 4, 1795; died Feb. 5, 1881," was let down by the hands of relatives only. Several wreaths of flowers were placed upon it, and the mourners left the graveside. The chief mourner was Mr. James Carlyle, senior, a farmer in Newlands, the deceased's brother, and the other relatives present were Mr. James Carlyle, junior, of Newlands; Mr. John Carlyle, farmer, of Pingle; Mr. James Carlyle, junior, farmer, of Craigenputtoch; Mr. Alexander Carlyle, London; Mr. J. C. Austin, farmer, of Gill; Mr. John Aitken, of Dumfries; and Mr. Hoggan, farmer, of Gillbrae, nephews; Mr. Aitken, of Dumfries, brother-in-law, Mr. Alex. Welsh, of Liverpool, a cousin of the late Mrs. Carlyle; and Mr. R. Carlyle, of Waterbeck, a distant relative. Among the few others present were Mr. Froude, Professor Tyndall, Professor Lecky, and Captain Henry Watt, of Liverpool; Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, the niece, who was the companion of Carlyle's widowed years, and her sister, Miss Aitken, from Dumfries, were also present, but did not accompany the funeral in the churchyard.

Ecclefechan is a small straggling village of some eight hundred inhabitants, about sixteen miles east of the town of Dumfries. There are few signs of progress in the village, which has not grown in size, nor is it likely to do so. The house in which Carlyle was born is a two-storey whitewashed dwelling, at the foot of the village, and forms one of the tenements of the same size, divided by a covered archway. A mile and a half from the village, and nearer to Lockerbie, is the small farm of Millhall, to which the family removed a few years after the birth of Thomas Carlyle. Ecclefechan was originally the name of a parish as well as of a village, but this and the other small parish of Luce have for two centuries been conjoined with the parish of Hoddom, and there is now no place of worship at the old churchyard in which Carlyle is interred. It presents, like most of the country churchyards of Scotland, a rough and somewhat uncared-for appearance.

The late Mr. Carlyle was accustomed to visit



CHEYNE-ROW, CHELSEA, WHERE THOMAS CARLYLE LIVED.



BURIAL-PLACE OF THOMAS CARLYLE, AT ECCLEFECHAN, DUMFRIES.

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his native place every summer, though his constant residence was in London from 1833 to the day of his death. Before coming to London, he dwelt some years at Craigenputtoch, a farm which was his wife's property, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries, which is described in one of his letters to Goethe; and it was there he wrote "Sartor Resartus." Mrs. Carlyle, whom he married in 1826, and who died in 1866, was, as we have mentioned, a daughter of Dr. John Welsh, M.D., of Haddington, near Edinburgh. It was at first expected, as we stated last week, that Carlyle would be buried at Haddington, where his wife was interred nearly seven years ago; but this plan was changed, that he might be laid with his father and mother, his brother and sisters, in the Carlyle family grave at Ecclefechan.

The house at Chelsea, in which this great author lived so long as forty-seven years, has often attracted the respectful curiosity of those visitors to London who had a taste for the current biographical anecdotes of contemporary men of letters. It stands in a retired and rather obscure situation, Great Cheyne-row, at the back of the west side of Oakley-street, and very near the Thames Embankment. It used formerly to be No. 5, but is now reckoned No. 24, Cheyne-row, and the back of a new block of Model Dwellings rises directly opposite its front door and windows. It is said that Carlyle would never hear of removing to another house, and he was much averse to any change of his domestic or personal habits. He might often be seen, on a fine moonlight evening in summer, attired in his long overcoat and soft felt hat, with an old-fashioned clay pipe in his mouth, lounging for half an hour on the Chelsea Thames Embankment. A Sketch of the illustrious man, as he would appear at such times, is now presented to our readers, who will regard it, we are sure, in the spirit of reverent sympathy due to his age, his character and genius.

The Portrait of Carlyle, engraved for this week's publication, is from a photograph taken by Mr. Vernon Heath, of Piccadilly, who writes the following note upon it:—

"In October of 1862, the Lady Ashburton of that time invited me to the Grange to meet Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle. Carlyle was then in the height of his vigour and power, and both he and his wife impressed me deeply. Indeed, I shall never forget the conversations of that week, for all who knew Lord and Lady Ashburton knew how charming and perfect everything they said and did was—a week, too, that became still more memorable for the reason that, towards its close, Bishop Wilberforce joined the party. Just think what it was to hear Carlyle and the Bishop in argument!—and that was my good fortune. There was one wet morning we amused ourselves with my camera, and it was then this portrait was taken."

It is announced by Mr. Froude, in a letter of his to the *Times* of Monday last, that Carlyle's biographical sketches of his own father, of Edward Irving, of Jeffrey, and part of a memoir of Mrs. Carlyle, will shortly be published. There is also a large collection of private letters. Mr. Froude was appointed by Carlyle, ten years ago, to take charge of these literary materials after Carlyle's death.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE AMAZONS IN GREEK SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.

Professor Sidney Colvin devoted his third lecture, given on Wednesday, the 9th inst., to a rapid survey of the various ways in which the Greek sculptors dealt with their favourite myth by works of relief—a mode in which they could treat the subject with much greater freedom than in sculpture "in the round." His illustrations, casts, photographs, and diagrams related to the three great Amazon fights with Herakles, Theseus, and Achilles. He first commented on those found in temple decorations, especially the metopes and friezes; dilating on many interesting details discoverable in some very fine casts of works, now in the British Museum, brought from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ, near Phigaleia, erected by the architect of the Parthenon, about 425 B.C., a typical achievement of the first great Athenian School. Some remains of the frieze of the Mausoleum, second-rate work, brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton, were next considered; and also others, still more inferior, brought from the temple of Artemis, at Magnesia, on the Mæander, and now in the Louvre. The Professor next commented on the Amazonian decorations of Sarcophagi, a later kind of art of which many examples are found, belonging to Roman times, a few perhaps dating from the second or third century B.C. Some examples of these were represented in large diagrams; and in them the episode of Penthesilea often occurs. The expression of these legends in the so-called "Bronzes of Siris" was noticed; and, in conclusion, remarks were made on some enlarged drawings of reliefs, executed on gems and precious stones, and their relations to their prototypes.

Professor Colvin in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 12th inst., commented on the treatment of the myth of the Amazons by Greek painters in two modes, panel and mural or wall-paintings, and painting on vases. Specimens of the former kind have been preserved only in the remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in some subterranean Etruscan tombs. Among these reference was made to the records of the paintings by Polygnotus and others in the temple of Theseus at Athens, and of Zeus at Olympus; and an accurate water-colour copy was exhibited of, perhaps, the very best preserved example of Etrusco-Greek painting, dating about A.D. 300, on a sarcophagus now at Florence. Vase painting was characterised as a comparatively humble branch of decorative design, yet which, from the preservation of so many thousand specimens in tombs, is of the utmost importance in the study of ancient graphic art. Referring to a series of fine diagrams, much enlarged copies of paintings on vases of various times now placed in the British Museum, and at Paris, Munich, St. Petersburg, and other places, Professor Colvin pointed out the representations of various incidents in the legends of the Amazons, with curious details of person, action, and dress. These included single Scythian-like figures, fights of Amazons with griffins—very common in vase-painting—the stories of Herakles, Theseus, and Achilles, and the affecting episode of the death of Penthesilea. In relation to this last event, the Professor concluded his course by reading extracts from the ancient Greek poem by Quintus Smyrnæus.

THE TROUBADOURS AND THEIR WORKS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer, in his third lecture, on Thursday, the 10th inst., gave biographical sketches of some of the more eminent Troubadours, with metrical extracts from their works. Beginning with the "Sirventes," poems which included all subjects except love, he characterised Bertran de Born, the intimate friend of the rebellious sons of our Henry II., as the very prototype of the warlike Troubadour, wielding with equal force the lyre and the sword, ferocious yet not wanting in tenderness, a true friend and a truer hater. On account of his base conduct towards Henry II. Dante placed him in the ninth pit of hell, carrying his head severed from his body. After giving some details of his wild career, in which his character appears as a psychological problem, Mr. Hueffer cited from a MS. chronicle of the time the graphic account of the King's pardoning Bertran, when his prisoner, on his expressing his grief at the death of his friend, the young prince Henry. Bertran died at an advanced age in a monastery. An account was next given of the "Monk of Montaudon," highly celebrated for his gay and satiric verses on the events of his day, which were received with much leniency on account of his position in the cloister. For his genius and talents he was permitted to arrange his life as a Troubadour, in conformity with the directions of Alfonso, King of Aragon; and thus he became master of the revels at the Court of Puy Sainte Marie, yet afterwards was appointed Prior of Villa Franca. His poems were of a very varied nature, and his sharp castigation of contemporary poets is very amusing. Eventually the writers of "Sirventes," became severe reprovers of the moral evils of their time and of the decay of Christian piety. In treating of the canzo, or love-song, Mr. Hueffer specially commented on the life and poems of Folquet, of Marseilles, and of the only lady Troubadour whose works have come down to us, the beautiful Countess Beatrice de Die, who expressed in melodious verse her unrequited love for Rambaut, the ruler of Aurenga or Orange.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE ALBIGEOIS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer began his fourth and concluding lecture on the Troubadours on Monday last, the 14th inst., by describing the thirteenth century as an epoch of religious revolution. The domination of Rome was resisted, heresy abounded, the vices of the clergy were satirised, and translations of the Bible into the popular languages demanded. The south of France was eminent for its wealth and independent spirit. Its chief sect, the Albigeois or Albigenses, named from Albi, in Toulouse, had little in common with the Waldenses or Vaudois, save opposition to Rome. They appear to have been a form of the great Manichean heresy, which spread from the East over all Europe, under the name Cathari, or "Pure." They rejected the mass, transubstantiation, and veneration of saints, professing entire subjection to the Bible, and especially to the New Testament. They are said to have been vegetarians, and opposed to marriage and capital punishment; and their enemies admitted the purity of their lives. By way of illustration, Mr. Hueffer read extracts from a singular poem by a Bishop, "The Tale of a Heretic." The sect flourished for a time. In 1204 Guillabert de Castres, an eminent teacher, had amongst his followers illustrious nobles; ladies of high rank surrendered to God and the Gospel; and the gallant Raimon VI., Count of Toulouse, became the heroic champion of national and religious freedom, though still professedly orthodox. In 1207 Pope Innocent III. preached a crusade against the Provençal heretics, and amongst the leaders of the sacred army was Simon de Montfort, father of the Earl of Leicester, chief in our "War of the Barons." Many interesting details were given of the crusade, which lasted fifteen years, desolating the finest provinces of France, especially of the decisive Battle of Muret, when Peter of Aragon perished, with the flower of his chivalry. The Church triumphed; and Raimon died with a broken heart and ruined fortunes; his territories eventually were annexed to the Crown; the north of France became supreme, and the "langue d'oc" was degraded to a patois. In extracts from the "Song of the Crusade" against the Albigeois, the author, William of Tudela, was shown to be very outspoken respecting the atrocities committed by the orthodox victors. In this great conflict, Mr. Hueffer adduced evidence to show that the Troubadours were faithful warriors in the cause of truth, free thought, and toleration, very few being found on the side of the Pope; and one of these, through shame, hid himself in a monastery.

THE DISTANCES OF THE STARS.

Professor Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Ireland, began his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on the 11th instant by stating that forty years ago the distance of the star 61 Cygni was determined by Bessel, a discovery which was characterised by Sir John Herschel as "the greatest and most glorious triumph which practical astronomy has ever witnessed." Several attempts have been since made to investigate the parallax of 61 Cygni anew, with the view of confirming or correcting Bessel's results. Struve found that the distance, instead of being sixty billions of miles, as stated by Bessel, was not more than forty billions of miles; and Struve's result has been confirmed by other investigations, among which the observations made by the lecturer at Dunsink Observatory were described. The star Groombridge 1830 has a proper motion of seven seconds per annum, and a parallax of one tenth of a second. Its actual velocity must be, therefore, about 200 miles per second. Newcomb has shown that unless the mass of our sidereal system be much greater than is usually supposed, Groombridge 1830 cannot belong to our star system. The Professor said that he had been engaged for some years at Dunsink in a systematic search for stars which have an appreciable parallax, and some hundreds of stars have been examined. The star Groombridge 1618 was studied in two series of observations, and the result seems to show that this star has a parallax of one third of a second. From the distance of this star, the earth's orbit would appear about as large as a penny piece seven miles off. The connection between the considerations as to the distances of the stars and their proper motions was discussed, and it was pointed out that in very ancient geological times the stars now seen were probably too remote to be visible from the earth. The possible connection between parallax research and the problems of the nature of space was alluded to, and it was shown that if space be hyperbolic the observed parallax is smaller than the true parallax, while the converse must be the case if space be elliptic. If the defect of a triangle is ever to be measured, the Professor, in concluding, said that it must apparently be by parallax observation.

Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson will on Friday evening next give a discourse on Excitability in Plants and Animals.

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute have decided to hold their annual meeting at the Civil Engineers' rooms, Westminster, on May 4, and the two next days, under the presidency of Mr. Josiah Smith, of Barrow.

By order of the London Financial Association, the Alexandra Palace and grounds, 163 acres in extent, were yesterday week offered for sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The property was, however, not sold, and it remains to be disposed of by private contract. The whole of the property was first put up in one lot. A bid of £200,000 was made. This was followed by one of £400,000, and there being no advance, the auctioneer withdrew the lot and stated that it would be offered in seven separate lots. Lot 1, consisting of the palace, park, and grounds, and comprising 163 acres, was then put up. The bidding commenced at £180,000 and ended at £199,000, when it was declared not sold. Lots 2 and 3 were not offered. Lot 4, comprising 11 acres 2 roods 22 perches, was bought in at £13,400. Lot 5, consisting of 35 acres 1 rood 36 perches of building land, was withdrawn at £30,000. Lot 6, 108 acres and a house, was bought in at £66,000; and lot 7, 47 acres, was withdrawn when the bidding failed to exceed £12,000.

FINE ARTS.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. AGNEWS'.

The present collection at the Old Bond-street Galleries does not fall short of, if it does not surpass, its predecessors. The examples are in the great majority of instances "important"—that is, large in scale and carried to completion. And although mere size, and even finish, form by no means an invariable test of relative merit, it often happens that they convey a new and higher impression of a given artist's ability. This is the case as regards some of the comparatively less-known and younger artists represented here. For instance, we do not remember to have before seen from Messrs. Edwin Ellis, T. B. Hardy, S. P. Jackson, T. Pyne, and H. A. Harper, such admirable drawings as those here. Mr. W. Wyld, whose reputation is greater in Paris than in London, and Mr. Andrew MacCallum, whom we have seldom seen of late in water-colours, are also well represented. By M. E. Lambert there are two cat-subjects almost, if not quite, as admirable as his oil-pictures. But among the works of more novel interest, perhaps, the most noteworthy is "Scots Guards Returning from Exercise in Hyde Park," by the celebrated French military painter, M. Détaille. The figure-draughtsmanship, and the varied and racy characterisation of the soldiers' faces are worthy of all praise. M. Détaille has recorded the scene with almost photographic exactitude, and must be held exempt from the charge—that may be brought almost always with justice against French artists' pictures of English people—of either repeating French types or launching into caricature.

The examples of many of the celebrities of the day are often so fully illustrative that anything like adequate criticism or description would take us far beyond our narrow limits this week. It must suffice to say that by Sir John Gilbert there is a large and capital example of the genial painter's art—a scene from the "Winter's Tale," where the pedlar Autolycus offers his wares to a crowd of lads and lasses. By Mr. Millais there is a version of "The Black Brunswicker;" by Mr. F. Goodall, a very pretty version of "The Swing;" by Mr. Briton Rivière, a replica of "All that was left of the 'Homeward Bound';" together with important examples of L. Haghe, E. Duncan, F. Tayler, Birket Foster (to whom nearly an entire screen is devoted), and many of the leading artists of both societies. A series of drawings of birds of gay plumage by Mr. Marks should also not be overlooked. Mr. Marks paints these creatures (which seem to have somehow been unduly overlooked by artists) not only with the scientific accuracy of an ornithologist, but also with a fine instinct and feeling for their decorative value, to say nothing of the many droll and quaint analogies to human beings that he finds in them or educes from them.

The examples of the deceased masters of water-colours, in which this exhibition is rich, opens an historical field into which we cannot now enter. We must be content with saying that there are two splendid Copley Fieldings, lovely George Barretts, good drawings by Stanfield and David Roberts, samples of W. Hunt and D. Cox, and no less than nine Turners, of not very different periods of his middle time, marked by his usual mannerisms, all apparently faded—owing to the use of the siennas and other fugitive vegetable colours. But to this probably two or three of the more poetical ones owe an additional and more dreamlike charm.

HANOVER GALLERY.

In a water-colour exhibition just opened at this gallery there are several drawings of mark, including, however, some by A. W. Hunt, Briton Rivière, Alma-Tadema, A. C. Gow, and others, which, having been publicly shown before, it is not incumbent on us to review. Few of the works are "important" as regards magnitude or elaboration, nevertheless a fair average of merit obtains in the gallery. The following are new to us:—A tripartite frame, the sequential subjects of which are entitled the "Tragedy of an Honest Wife," by Mr. Alma-Tadema. In the first compartment is a variation of the marriage scene of the artist's principal Academy picture of last year. In the second, the hapless Galeswintha lies stark dead after strangulation by her atrocious lord. The third represents a pretended miracle at her tomb as told in the monkish legends of Gregory of Tours. The painter's technical skill and thoroughness are well sustained in all three. "A Puritan" is a clever, spirited figure by Seymour Lucas. A small drawing of a lady engaged "Embroidering" (which gives the title) is a good, even noble, sample of Mr. J. D. Linton's single-figure costume studies. Despite the ever-recurring black shadows, there are fine mellow harmonies in the colouring; the dress falls to the figure in more natural folds than usual; and there are few painters who could render a face so true in character and aspect. Excellent qualities will likewise be found in his "Michael Lambourne, from 'Kenilworth,'" though neither the model nor costume are very favourable for pictorial effect. "The Empty Spindle," by R. W. Macbeth, has pathos, and is marked by unwonted care and modesty of execution. "An Artist's Holiday," by E. J. Gregory, showing a painter sketching from nature as a lady sleeps in a hammock, has artistic qualities of a refined and rare kind. Mr. Alfred Parsons has made a further advance in two or three water-colours; there is nothing here more brilliantly true to outdoor effect than the "Valley of the Kennet." Good and pleasant work will also be found under the names of E. Bale, W. Pilsbury, J. E. Grace, J. W. North, J. Scott, J. Orrock, C. Green, G. Clausen, F. Tayler, H. Herkomer, W. J. Wainwright, and others.

Among works in black and white is another series of drawings and sketches by the artists of *Punch*, which, it need not be said, have lost sometimes more than they have gained in the process of engraving. Lastly, by Mr. R. C. Woodville (to whom this Journal is indebted for so many recent illustrations) there are fourteen sketches in Albania and Montenegro, which will convey a high impression of this artist's powers. For quickness and accuracy of observation in seizing the salient characteristics of a people or features of a country, and action or expression in all their momentary variety; for daring in dealing with difficult foreshortening and exceptional effects of lighting; and for amazing spirit and certainty of hand, we know of few, if any, to compare with this gifted young painter.

The Old Masters Exhibition at the Royal Academy will, till its close, on Saturday, March 12, be lighted at dusk, and remain open till seven p.m. every evening.

At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held on the 10th inst. in Edinburgh, Mr. W. F. Vallance, A.R.S.A., was elected an Academician, in room of the late Mr. Charles Lees, treasurer to the Academy.

Mr. Thomas Sewell Robins, a painter of considerable merit, died last year. The public will have an opportunity of seeing some of the best of Mr. Robins's works at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods from the 23rd to the 25th of this month, for which days the sale is fixed.

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THE PEABODY FUND.

The sixteenth annual report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund has been published. The net gain of the year from rents and interest has been £25,276, and on land sold at Chelsea, £1503, making in the whole £26,779. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000—making a total of £500,000; to which has been added money received for rent and interest, £250,697—making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £750,697. Of this amount there was spent to the end of 1880 the sum of £594,197. The trustees have provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 5170 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and washhouses. These rooms comprise 2355 separate dwellings, which are occupied by 9899 individuals. The trustees hope that before the close of the present year they will have provided additional accommodation for 760 families, or upwards of 3500 individuals. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. 4¾d. per week, and of each room 1s. 11½d. The list of tenants shows that, amongst others, there were benefiting by the trust 84 charwomen, 5 coalheavers, 7 firemen, 14 lamplighters, 14 mustard-makers, 125 police constables, and 8 scripture-readers.

Lord Dufferin has granted to his Irish tenantry a reduction of 15 per cent in their rents.

The great danger to which torpedo-boats are exposed by shot from machine guns has been met by a most simple, and at the same time practical, appliance—viz., the patent self-adjusting rivet-hole and leak stopper, invented by Mr. J. W. Wood, the collector of customs at Harwich, previously adopted by the Admiralty for general service in the Navy, and now, in a modified form, specially adapted for torpedo service, by means of which the holes made by shot from machine guns, while the craft are rushing through the water at a speed of about twenty-four knots an hour, can be effectively stopped almost as quickly as they are made.

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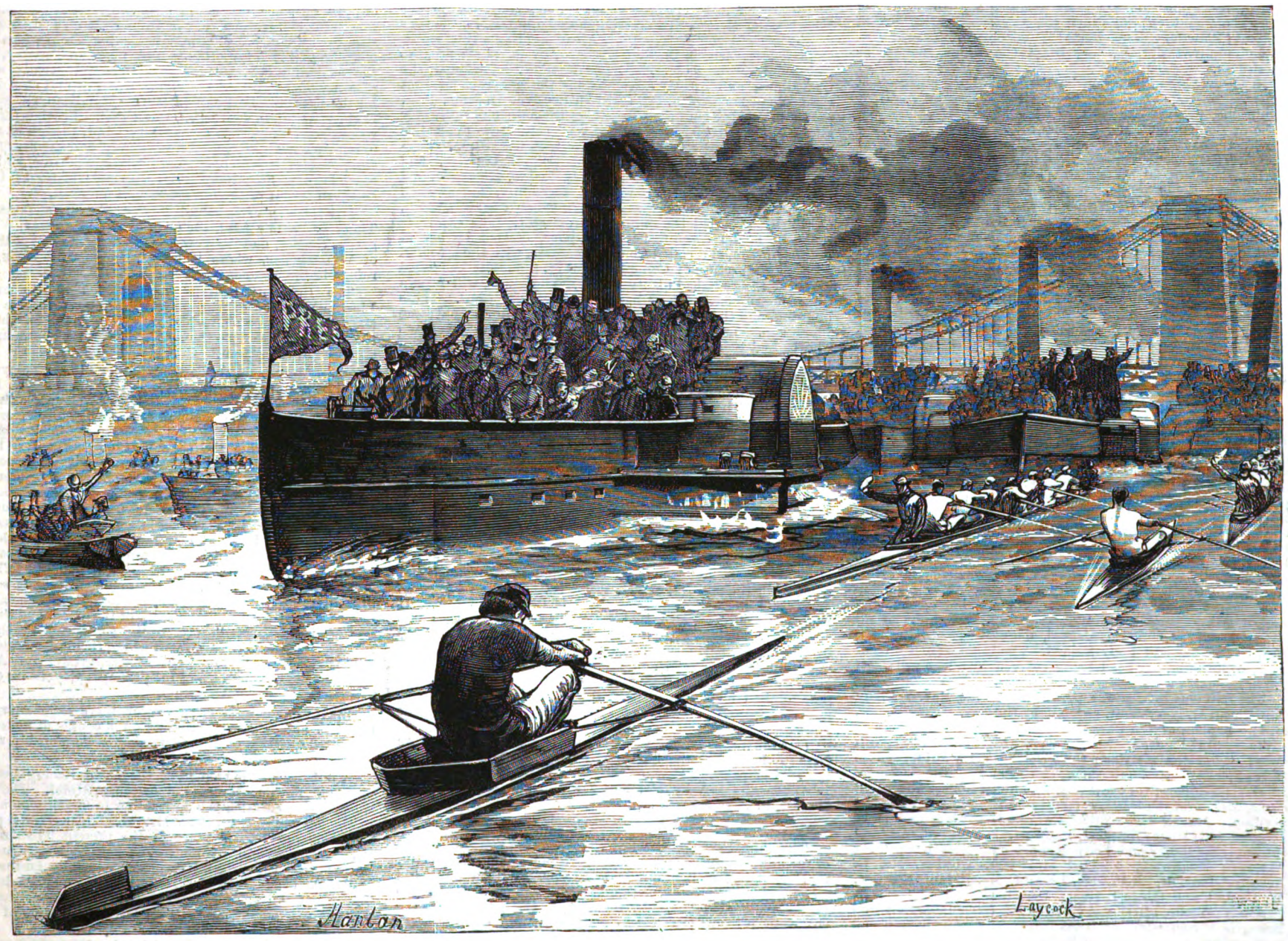
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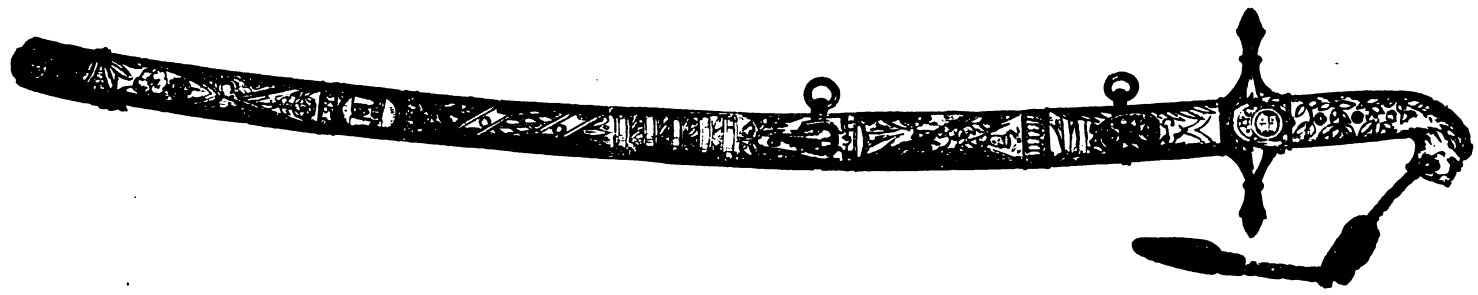


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GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

On Monday last, the Corporation of the City of London presented their freedom, with a sword of honour, to this distinguished officer, in recognition of his late services in the Afghan War. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall Library. The Earl and Countess Lytton, Lady Roberts, Lady Cavagnari, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, General Sir S. Browne and Lady Browne, and many officers of the Army, were among the company present. The Lord Mayor, Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Councillors, were in full civic state. Sir F. Roberts wore his military uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Bath and other decorations. The City Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, addressed him with an elaborate recital of his past services and recent achievements, and proffered him the honorary citizenship of London. Sir F. Roberts spoke in reply, having first signed the roll of freemen, and accepted the sword of honour, the pattern of which is shown in our Illustration.

This sword was manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The scabbard is of standard gold, and at the upper part, near the hilt of the sword, is decorated with representations in high relief of the Orders of the Bath, the Indian Empire, and the Victoria Cross, surrounded by branches of palm, and with the motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." Separated from these by a chased band are panels containing figures, in relief, emblematic of Justice and Mercy, Prudence and Speed, and below these, on either side of the scabbard, are heads of the Indian tiger and African elephant, forming bosses to which are attached the rings of the sword-belt. The ornamentation is continued in the form of tablets bearing the names of the principal engagements in which General Roberts has figured—viz., Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Umbeyla, Looshai, Abyssinia, Peiwar Kotal, Char-Asiab, Cabul, Candahar. The remainder of the scabbard is chased with the national emblems treated conventionally, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, together with the lotus, the serpent, and various palms, in allusion to India and Africa. Among these emblematic devices two panels are conspicuous: on the one is embossed the gateway of Eton, where General Roberts was educated in 1847; and on the other the gateway of Candahar, the scene of the General's latest exploit. The hilt of the sword is of ivory, terminating in a lion's head, and delicately carved with oak-leaves, emblems of Valour and Fortitude, and the cross-piece of gold bears on one side the arms and supporters of the City of London, and on the other the arms and supporters of General Roberts. The blade is decorated with appropriate engraved devices, and bears the proper record or inscription.

In the evening of the same day the Lord Mayor entertained Sir F. Roberts, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, and many noblemen and gentlemen, including Earl Lytton, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Chelmsford, the Earl of Morley, Lord Enfield, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and others of note, at a grand banquet in the Mansion House. Sir F. Roberts, in returning thanks when they drank his health, made a powerful and impressive speech upon the necessity of army reform, condemning the short-service system, and the enlistment of mere boys to service in the Army abroad. He declared that it was requisite to have two separate and distinct armies, a sort of militia for home defence, and a foreign service army, which should ever be ready to take the field in any part of the world. It was impossible to model our military system after that of the great Continental Powers. Mr. Childers expressed his agreement with these views, to a great extent, and hoped that some reforms might be carried into effect.

MARRIAGE OF LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, so long and so well known as the munificent benefactress of the poorer classes in London, and as the liberal patroness of many charitable and benevolent institutions and missions for different objects of religious and philanthropic zeal, married Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead-Bartlett on Saturday last. The wedding ceremony took place at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, which is the nearest to her Ladyship's town-house. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. Lacaita, as his best man, and Mr. Bryant, arrived at the church precisely at half-past eleven, and was shortly afterwards followed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship was received by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., her cousin, and her three bridesmaids, the Misses Burdett, daughters of Sir Francis, and Miss Maria Keppel, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel. The bride wore a robe of ivory-white satin, her head being covered by a lace veil; and the bridesmaids wore cream-white dresses.

The religious service was performed by the Rev. William Cardall, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir Francis Burdett gave his cousin away. After the marriage the wedding party adjourned to the residence of Mrs. Trevanion, elder sister of the Baroness, 10, Chester-square, for breakfast, which was limited to a small circle, Mrs. Trevanion being confined to her room by indisposition. Among those present were Sir Francis and Lady Burdett and Misses Burdett, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel and Miss Keppel, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Bryant, the Rev. W. Cardall, and the Rev. Henry White.

Early in the afternoon, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett and Baroness Burdett-Coutts left Charing-cross station by a special train, which consisted of a Royal saloon, with a first-class carriage and two brake-vans, for Headcorn, on their way to Ingleden, Ashford, Kent, Admiral Gordon's residence, where they purpose spending a short time in retirement. At Charing-cross the arrangements for the reception of the party were carried out by the station-master, barricades being put across the west side of the station, and the arrival of the party kept as private as possible. Soon after half-past three a crowd assembled within the station, but they were shut off from the departure platform by the barriers. The space in front of the train was covered with crimson cloth; and Sir E. Watkin, M.P., chairman of the company, the Rev. Henry White, of the Savoy Chapel, and Colonel Surtees were present. The bridal party arrived at the station at 3.40 in a carriage and pair, the servants wearing wedding favours. The Baroness was the first to alight. Sir Edward Watkin conducted her to the saloon, and stood for some minutes in conversation with her Ladyship. The train left the station punctually at the time appointed.

The Right Hon. Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was born April 21, 1814, being the youngest of the five daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, fifth Baronet, of Foremark Hall, near Repton, Derby, some time M.P. for Westminster, and a famous Radical politician, who died in 1844. He was the chief representative of an ancient and distinguished Warwickshire family, some of whose members, Knights and Lords of the Manor of Arrow, bore part in the wars of Edward III., and in the Wars of the Roses. Sir Francis Burdett, in 1793, married Sophia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, of London, banker, the founder of Coutts's private bank. He had one son, Robert, who became a Colonel in the Army, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1844, but died unmarried in June, 1880, when his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Burdett, late of the 17th Lancers, succeeded as seventh Baronet. The five daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P., by his wife, Sophia, daughter of Thomas Coutts, are now to be mentioned. The eldest, Sophia Burdett, married the Hon. Robert Otway-Cave, M.P., but she and her husband died above thirty years ago, leaving no children. The second, Susannah, married Mr. John Bettesworth Trevanion, of Caerhayes, Cornwall, but was left a widow in 1840, and childless. The third, Joanna, died unmarried, in 1862. The fourth, Clara Maria, married, in 1830, the Rev. James Drummond-Money, who died in 1875, but has one son, Mr. Francis Burdett Money-Coutts, of Weybridge, Surrey; this lady and her son bearing the name of Coutts, in addition to Money, by Royal license. The fifth daughter, Angela Georgina Burdett, obtained the large personal and other property of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, by will, at the death of his widow, Harriet (who was Miss Harriet Mellon, the actress, and who, after Mr. Coutts's death, married the Duke of St. Albans). Upon this event, in 1837, Miss Angela Burdett assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname of Coutts. As Miss Burdett-Coutts, she was known and greatly esteemed for the generous use that she made of her wealth, especially in London. In June, 1871, probably as a token of the Queen's regard for one so eminently kind and charitable, a Peerage was conferred upon this wealthy and popular lady. She is coheiress, with Mrs. Money-Coutts, of the ancient baronies of Scales, Latimer, and Badlesmere. Her residence at Holly Lodge, Highgate, and her town-house, 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, are as well known to Londoners as Coutts's banking-house in the Strand, of which she is still the principal proprietor. The extensive range of model dwellings for the poor, erected by her at Bethnal-green, and called Columbia-square, with the splendid adjoining structure of Columbia Market, though it has failed to be of the practical utility which she designed, will form a conspicuous monument of her benevolent intentions. These buildings and their history were described in our Journal some years ago. Lady Burdett-Coutts also built St. Stephen's Church and Schools, Westminster, and endowed the Colonial Bishoprics of Adelaide, Columbia, and Capetown; she established native girls' schools in Borneo; gave large bounties to the poor fishermen of the Hebrides, and of the west coast of Ireland; and bestowed certain annual sums on the industrial teaching of girls in the National Schools of London. She has been admitted to the freedom of the City of London, and of two or three Livery Companies.

The newly-married husband of this lady is a younger son of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, by Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. John King Ashmead. His elder brother is Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. for Eye, who was born in 1848. Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett has, for some years past, it is understood, been accustomed to render active assistance to Lady Burdett-Coutts in the business of dispensing her extensive charitable gifts and loans; an office that was formerly discharged by the late Mr. W. H. Wills, sub-editor of *Household Words* and literary associate of the late Charles Dickens. It may be recollected, also, that Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett was engaged in Turkey, after the war and invasion of that country by Russia, in distributing relief to the distressed Mussulman population of Roumelia and Bulgaria. The *London Gazette* of Monday last contains an official announcement that he has now applied for and obtained Royal license to assume the name of Burdett-Coutts, and he will, therefore, in future be known as Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett.

Our Portraits of Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband are from photographs; the former is one by the London Stereoscopic Company. That of Mr. W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett was taken by Mr. Van der Weyde's Electric Light process, in Regent-street.

The annual general court of the governors and subscribers of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum was held on Sunday, at Norwood—Dr. Behrend in the chair. Sixteen boys and eight girls were elected, thus making the number of children in the institution 207. At the end of the proceedings the chairman presented a testimonial, consisting of a vote of thanks illuminated on vellum and handsomely framed, to Mr. Joseph Sebag, on his retirement from the office of treasurer, in which capacity he had served for ten years, having previously acted as president of the Jews' Orphan Asylum.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT-RACE ON THE THAMES.

The long-deferred race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Elias C. Laycock, of Sydney, N.S.W., over the Thames championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, was at length brought to an issue on Monday afternoon last, and resulted, as was fully anticipated, in the very easy victory of the former, who secured a good lead at the start, was never headed, and paddled in an easy victor by four lengths, which he could have made considerably more if he had so wished. The match, which was postponed from Jan. 17 last, in consequence of the severe weather, was for the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, a stake of £1000, and the Championship of England, which, of course, on this occasion included the title of "Champion of the World." As our readers are doubtless aware, the contest arose out of the defeat experienced by Trickett at the hands of Hanlan over the same course, in November last, at which time the Australian party were loud in their statements that the form displayed by their champion was too bad to be true; and his confrère, Laycock, continuing in such fine form, as his easy victory over the well-known Wallace Ross in the final heat of the Hop Bitters Regatta proved, they decided to have one more try to retrieve their lost laurels. The Canadian having been successful three times in succession, the Challenge Cup now becomes his own property, and he receives in addition a gold medal of the value of 25 guineas and the sum of £100. With regard to the race, Laycock rowed well and pluckily, but was evidently out-classed, and some time must elapse before we meet with a man who can lower Hanlan's colours whilst he is in his present form.

Though there was not much promise of sport at Bromley last week, and the weather was as bad as it could be, there was a very fair muster of spectators on each of the two days, as racing-men have been so long "frozen out" that they did not like to miss a meeting of any kind. The ground was in a fearful state, the horses sinking up to their fetlocks at every stride, and frequently having to gallop through miniature lakes. In spite of this, however, public form was generally vindicated, and the heavy weights had all the best of it, the style in which that very useful hunter The Owl carried 13 st. 6 lb. being most remarkable. Cynthia took a couple of events for Lord Marcus Beresford, who secured a bargain in the smart-looking Gordon, after he had disposed of a couple of opponents in a steeplechase. The course at Kempton Park was in far better order than at Bromley, and, as a natural consequence, there were larger fields for the various events. Nothing of much importance took place on Tuesday, and, on the following day, a thick fog interfered greatly with the pleasure of the spectators. There was a capital field of eleven for the Kempton Park Grand Hurdle Handicap, the chief race of the meeting, to which £500 was added. Bacchus (12 st. 6 lb.) was as good a favourite as anything; but, though he ran prominently for a long distance, his weight and the heavy ground stopped him before he reached the last hurdle, and a good finish between Scot Guard (10 st. 9 lb.) and Quadroon (11 st. 4 lb.) ended in favour of the former by half a length.

Her Majesty's staghounds met on Tuesday at Beaconsfield. There was a fair field, the chase being by way of Wooburn-green, Hedsor, and Taplow to Cliveden, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where it ended, the quarry having taken refuge in the Thames above Maidenhead Bridge.

The Duke of Rutland has decided not to hunt the Lincolnshire side of the Belvoir country after the close of the present season; and Mr. John Coupland has intimated that he will retire from the mastership of the Quorn hounds at the close of the season.

A very interesting billiard-match for £100 was played at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, last week, between D. Richards and F. Shorter. The game was 1000 up, level, upon a championship table, and it was generally thought that Shorter, who is matched with Joseph Bennett for the championship, would win easily. During the early part of the contest he had a good deal of luck, and, as his opponent played in poor form, he held a long lead at one time, and, at the interval, was fully one hundred points in front. On resuming play, however, Richards rapidly made up his lost ground, and three successive breaks of 44, 40, and 50 took him well to the fore. The finish was very close and exciting, a 52—in which were ten consecutive spot strokes into the same pocket—made by Richards, being followed by a beautifully-played 62 from his opponent. This seemed to give Shorter some chance again, but he failed at an easy losing hazard just at a very critical point of the game, and was beaten by 74 points. Immediately on the conclusion of the game, Richards challenged the winner of the Bennett-Shorter match for the championship. To-day (Saturday) an American tournament, in which ten of the principal players are engaged, will be begun at the Aquarium.

After some months of paper war, there seems every chance of Jones and Beckwith bringing off a couple of matches, and the vexed question of the swimming championship will be at length set at rest.

A meeting of the council of the Yacht-Racing Association was held on Tuesday at the Langham Hotel. The meeting was called to consider the desirability of making an alteration in the measurement rule. Mr. W. Baden-Powell proposed the following rule in place of the present Thames rule:—"That the length be multiplied by the length and by the breadth and the product divided by 1200." In the absence of Mr. David MacIver, M.P., the proposal was seconded by the Marquis of Ailsa, and, after a long discussion, the council decided to recommend the proposal for adoption at the next general meeting, on March 1.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. There was a large and fashionable attendance, the company numbering over 300.

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THE MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

Macmillan's is not a very strong number. "The Portrait of a Lady," though clever and refined, as Mr. James's work usually is, is too thin for a serial publication where a strong interest needs to be maintained from month to month. Of the miscellaneous papers, the best is Mr. Spencer Walpole's reminiscence of his late colleague as Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Frank Buckland, the popular naturalist, and evidently one of the most genial and quaintly eccentric of men. Mr. Thomas Hughes's paper of advice to young Englishmen about to settle at Rugby, Tennessee, is, no doubt, very salutary for such individuals, but scarcely proves that young Englishmen might not settle elsewhere with equal, or even greater, advantage. Mr. Saintsbury's review of Mr. Christie's life of Etienne Dolet is defective on every side but the literary, but on that side is very satisfactory.

The *Contemporary Review* leads off with an essay on "the moral influence of George Eliot," the whole significance of which is condensed into the designation of the writer as "one who knew her." For the glimpses we are allowed of George Eliot's own ideas, as expressed in her conversation, we are duly thankful, but they are merely plums in an otherwise insipid pudding. Mr. Poole's article on the new revision of the authorised version of the Scriptures resolves itself into a plea for more liberal encouragement to Semitic studies, said to flourish most bountifully on barren ground, and certainly unproductive in England. Mrs. Pfeiffer claims freedom for women and Mr. Haweis for clergymen, while Mr. Farrer investigates the failure in Ireland of that variety of freedom known as freedom of contract, and Mr. Buxton marshals the arguments for and against "the three F's" with his usual impartiality. Mr. Rae contributes an interesting account of the *via media* school of German economists, known as the Professorial or *ex cathedra* Socialists.

Fraser commences a new novel, "In Trust," which, if not of absorbing interest at present, is still clever and bright. Mr. Kebbel's critique on George Eliot's pictures of village life is somewhat one-sided, manifesting a disposition to exalt her humour above the deeper qualities of her genius, but is nevertheless valuable in calling attention to the special importance of her works as delineations of a state of society which, under the influence of railways and telegraphs, has passed away almost unobserved. Mr. Ernest Myers's remarks on Macaulay are a seasonable counterpoise to the unjust depreciation which the unbounded panegyric he received in his own day has called forth by an inevitable reaction. Macaulay's indefensible habit of deliberate exaggeration for the sake of effect has not only compromised his character for impartiality but impaired the authority due to his massive common-sense. "Alone in College, and what came of it," is a very amusing story, bordering upon the farcical. Professor Paley has collected many curious particulars about ancient Greek cookery, with recipes at the service of adventurous palates.

Among several excellent papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* perhaps the most generally interesting are the sketch of Washington society under the administration of General Taylor, Mr. Grant White's visit to London, a valuable account of co-operation in Germany, and an article on the present condition of American shipping, advocating the direct subsidising of it by Government. Miss Susan Coolidge's "In the Certosa" is a grave and moving piece of verse.

The illustrated publications of our American cousins have now attained such a character for excellence that, in comparing them with our own illustrated magazines, we cannot help feeling that we are being eclipsed by our Transatlantic brethren. *Harper* and *Scribner* are running a neck-and-neck race, and we only hope that in their eager desire to excel they will not rush into the region of extravagance and eccentricity. *Scribner's Magazine* and *St. Nicholas* for January and February are filled with carefully executed illustrations; but apparently the one thing aimed at by the engravers, and it is the only thing we can condemn, is *fineness* of execution. The engraver makes no distinction between a distant object and a near one—all alike are covered with beautifully fine lines, which have the effect of wrapping the subject in a more or less indistinct fog. A little bold execution in some of the foreground objects would make some of these American woodcuts absolutely perfect. In "Glimpses of Parisian Art" the facsimiles of artists' sketches are most interesting. *Scribner* contains other interesting articles, especially those on "English Theatres" and "Welsh Fairs." The description of an old Virginian town in the February number is capital, and the illustrations are equally good. *Harper* for February is full of interesting matter, literary and pictorial. Mr. Moncure Conway concludes his series of papers on the English Lakes, with their pretty illustrations; and there is a good article on "The Gospel History in Italian Painting;" but we may remark, in passing, that the *fine* and *foggy* style of engraving is ill suited to the productions of the old masters.

Parts 13 and 14 of the *American Art-Review* are very unequal. The wood engraving entitled "The Professor" is a really fine work of art; but the etching of a female head opposite page 68 is a vulgarity which would have been better omitted. Some of the illustrations to the articles on Antoine Joseph Wiertz, such as the "Genius of War" and "The Orphans," are about as bad and unpleasant as they can be. The account of this artist is interesting, and the literary contents of the numbers are quite as excellent as formerly.

The February number of the *Art Journal* is pleasant both to look at and to read. There is a gossipy article on "Old Battersea Bridge," by Mrs. Macquoid, with illustrations; and in "Natural History in its Relation to Art" the reader is amused with some comparisons between birds and animals as they exist in nature and as they are represented in art.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy's "Comet of a Season" continues to coruscate in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the present instalment contains one very striking portrait, the American, or pseudo-American, adventurer, Montana. "Our Garden Schools," by Dr. Richardson, is a valuable contribution to educational hygiene, and Dr. Andrew Wilson's sketch of the progressive development observable in the crustacean family illustrates the theory of evolution in a very telling way. Mr. Van Laun's demonstration that Gil Blas was really written and not stolen by Le Sage is triumphant; but an essay on "English Ethnology and English Genius" is vitiated throughout by the untenable assumption that the west of England is "more Celtic than Ireland."

Mr. D. C. Murray's "Joseph's Coat" in *Belgravia* has a remarkably clever prologue, which raises considerable expectations of the story to succeed. Nor is Mr. Mallock's "Romance of the Nineteenth Century" at all ineffective in amusing interest, although its general complexion is feverish and morbid. The remainder of the number is, for the most part, unusually good, including Mr. Haweis's account of a visit to Liszt, Mr. Lucy's amusing instances of mixed metaphors, and two singularly powerful stories, "The Plague-Smitten Ship," by J. M. Cobban, and Mr. T. Shairp's "Planty Banton."

Mrs. Riddell's new story in *London Society*, "The Senior Partner," promises to be in no way inferior to her highly successful "Mystery in Palace Gardens." There are some shrewd remarks in a paper entitled "How every man writes his own memoirs." The most important contributions to the *Army and Navy Magazine* is an able argument in favour of the retention of Candahar. *The Antiquary* and *The Theatre* are full of matter interesting to their respective classes of patrons.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have issued the first part of a new serial publication, the *Illustrated British Ballads*, Old and New, to be completed in twenty-four parts, with several hundred original wood-engravings by leading artists. With unabated energy, judgment, and skill, this firm continue their numerous publications, among which are—the Magazine of Art (noticed in a previous number), Family Magazine, Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, an Illustrated Book of the Dog; the Royal Shakspere, well illustrated; and Part 16 of the National Gallery, with a coloured portrait of the late Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. William Black's *Sunrise: A Tale of These Times*, continues with increasing interest, the present Number being distinguished for power and pathos.

Good Words has another of Mr. Froude's remarkable letters, bearing the title of "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival of 1833"; and the second part of Mr. Blackmore's charming tale, entitled "Christowel." The *Leisure Hour* retains its distinctive features, with many improvements.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are—the English edition of the American Wide Awake for February, with the opening chapters of a new novel by George Macdonald; the Portfolio, containing The Ferry, etched by R. W. Macbeth, and illustrations of Liverpool; Home, the Burlington, Sporting Mirror, Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum; Pathways of Palestine, with permanent photographs; Men of Mark, containing portraits of Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Fowler, and Mr. W. J. Orchardson, R.A.; the Month and Catholic Review, the sixth and last part of Heath's Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, the Squire, Churchman, Antiquary, Science Gossip; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack. The Fashion Books include Le Follet, the World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal—the highest priced not being always the most practical.

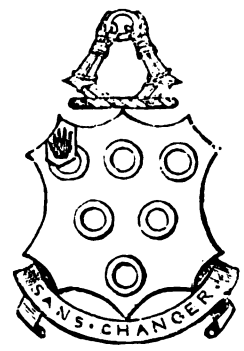
OBITUARY.

LORD JOHN THYNNE.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster, died on the 9th inst., at the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey. He was born Nov. 7, 1798, the third son of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., by Isabella Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington; was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was for thirty years Incumbent of Walton-street-cum-Walton, Wiltshire, during which time he was appointed Sub-Dean of Lincoln. In July, 1831, he became Canon of Westminster, and in 1835 Sub-Dean, both of which preferments he held till his death, having declined the Deanery which had been offered to him by Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Thynne married, March 2, 1824, Anne Constantia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, by whom, who died April 22, 1866, he had seven sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Francis John, is now of Haynes Park, Beds; the second is the Rev. Arthur Christopher Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. Of the daughters the elder is Marchioness of Headfort.

SIR R. C. MUSGRAVE, BART.

Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, eleventh Baronet, of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland, M.P. for the eastern division of that county, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmorland, died on the 13th inst., at his town house, 17, Cavendish-square. He was born Aug. 21, 1838, the second son of Sir George Musgrave, tenth Baronet, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Sir James Graham, first Baronet, of Netherby, and succeeded his father Dec. 29, 1872, his elder brother having died previously. He received his education at Eton, and served for a time in the 71st Highlanders. In 1874 and 1876 he unsuccessfully contested East Cumberland in the Conservative interest, but was elected at the general election last year. Sir Richard married, Jan. 17, 1867, Adora Frances Olga, only daughter of Mr. Peter Wells (by Adora Julia, his wife, daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart.), and leaves a young family of three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son and successor, now Sir Richard George Musgrave, twelfth Baronet, was born Oct. 11, 1872. The baronetcy was conferred at the institution of the order on Sir Richard Musgrave, K.B., whose only son, Sir Philip Musgrave, a stanch Royalist, was to have been raised to the Peerage as Baron Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, but the Patent was never completed. The curious relic—the old drinking-glass—called "The Luck of Eden Hall," on whose preservation the prosperity of the Musgraves is said to depend, is yet safe and sound, but



If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Eden Hall.

MR. BLOUNT, OF MAPLEDURHAM.

Mr. Michael Charles Blount, of Mapledurham, in the county of Oxford, the male representative of the very ancient and distinguished family of Blount, of Mapledurham, died on the 8th inst., aged sixty-one. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Michael Henry Mary Blount, of Mapledurham, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1832, by Elizabeth Anne Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre. The immediate founder of the Blounts of Mapledurham was Sir Michael Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, who erected, about the year 1582, the fine Elizabethan mansion of Mapledurham, still remaining in the most perfect preservation. The Misses Blount, the friends of the poet Pope, were daughters of Lister Blount of Mapledurham, who died in 1710.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, of Ardross and Dundonnell, Ross-shire, J.P. and D.L., on the 8th inst., aged thirty-seven.

Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Ruscombe Poole, Royal Artillery, killed in action at Laing's Neck, South Africa, on the 28th ult., aged thirty-eight. He was second son of the late Mr. Gabriel Stone Poole, of South Brent, Somerset, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Westmacott.

The Rev. Francis Edward Durnford, M.A., Rector of Creeting, near Needham Market, Suffolk, Fellow of Eton College, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Francis Willington, of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, J.P., the direct descendant of the ancient family of Willington, of Hurley Hall and Umberleigh, on the 10th inst., aged eighty. He married, in 1825, Jane Anne, daughter of Henry Pye, M.P. for Berks, and Poet Laureate to George III.

General John Henry Francklyn, C.B., R.A., on the 12th inst., at his residence, the Wigwam, Forest Hill, in his seventieth year. He entered the army in 1831, and served in the Crimea in 1855 before Sebastopol. He became Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery in 1878.

Lady Carey (Emily Aubrey), wife of Sir Peter Stafford Carey, of Condie, Guernsey, Bailiff of that Island (formerly Recorder of Dartmouth and Professor of English Law in University College, London), on the 9th inst. She was daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Warren, Scots Guards, and was married to Sir Peter Carey in 1835.

Major-General Thomas James Maclachlan, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, last week, at Ramsgate. Born about the year 1829, he entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. He served throughout the Central India Campaign of 1857-8 under Sir Hugh Rose. He retired in 1878 with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Mr. Edward William Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts, and Hunstrete Park, in the county of Somerset, the representative of the ancient and distinguished family of Popham, of Littlecote, descended immediately from Sir John Popham, of Littlecote, Lord Chief Justice of England, temp. Queen Elizabeth, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three.

Lady Amelia Eliza Montgomery, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-two. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas, fifth Earl of Macclesfield, by his first wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards, of Talgarth; was married in 1817 to Mr. William Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Down, and was left a widow in 1831. Her only child is the present Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey.

The Hon. Horatio Nelson Sandys Hood, Commander R.N., at Shanghai, in his thirty-eighth year. He was second son of the present Viscount Bridport, by Lady Mary Hill, his wife, second daughter of Arthur, third Marquis of Downshire, and grandson of Samuel, Lord Bridport, by Lady Charlotte Mary Nelson, his wife, niece and heiress of the great Admiral, Lord Nelson. He married, Sept. 28, 1872, Isabella Emily, second daughter of Major Robert William Mundy.

Mr. Francis Tyssen-Amherst, barrister-at-law, member of the Legislative Assembly, Queensland, on Jan. 3, on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Bokhara, on his voyage home from Australia, in his thirty-ninth year. He was second son of Mr. William George Tyssen Daniel-Tyssen, of Didlington, Hackney, and Foulden Hall, and was only brother of Mr. William A. Tyssen-Amherst, of Didlington Hall, M.P. for West Norfolk.

Lady Louisa Le Poer-Trench, on the 7th inst., in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, in her eighty-fifth year. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B., by Henrietta Margaret, his wife, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and was aunt of the present Earl of Clancarty. She was married, in 1830, to her cousin, the Rev. William Le Poer-Trench, son of Dr. Power Le Poer-Trench, Archbishop of Tuam.

Mr. Frederick Marcus Callaghan, late of the 60th Rifles and late Captain North Cork Militia, J.P., in the county of Cork, suddenly, on the 10th inst., at his residence, 15, Circus, Bath, aged fifty-eight. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Gerrard Callaghan, of Lotabeg, M.P. for Cork, and nephew of Daniel Callaghan, who also represented that city in Parliament. He leaves issue three sons and two daughters; the elder of the latter, Florence, wife of Mr. Hugh N. F. Bethell, nephew of the first Lord Westbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hudson, late of the 10th Regiment, on the 12th inst., at his residence in Golborne-road, South Kensington, in the fifty-third year of his age. He served during the Kaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3 on the Ordnance Staff, and was frequently thanked in general orders. He took part in the Crimean Campaign and was present at the several sorties, and the attack on the Redan in June 1855, when he was wounded by the bursting of a shell in the trenches. For his services in the Crimea he received a medal with clasp, and also the Turkish medal.

The Rev. Decimus William Preston, at his residence, Farnham Lodge, Ballybrack, in the county of Wicklow, on the 11th inst., in his seventy-sixth year, after a brief illness of one week. He was the youngest son of the late William Preston, Judge of Appeal, and the Hon. Frances Dorothea Preston, and grandson of John Evans, fifth Lord Carberry, and brother to the late Sir George Preston, of Dublin. He formerly was Rector of Tomregan, in the county of Cavan, and Rural Dean, and until lately was Rector of Ballycassidy, in the county of Fermanagh. He married, in 1839, Emily, daughter of the late General Alexander Armstrong, Royal Artillery, who survives him, and by whom he leaves five sons and three daughters. During his illness he was attended by his son, Surgeon-Major Preston, of the 66th Regiment, who but recently returned invalided from Affghanistan, having been desperately wounded at the battle of Maiwand, where he distinguished himself.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as Countess of Hohenembs, arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, and proceeded by special train through London to Wrenbury, Cheshire, whence her Majesty and her suite drove to Combermere Abbey.

Sir Henry Bessemer was presented with the freedom of the Cutler's Company on Wednesday, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet, in recognition of his services to the cause of technical education which the company is endeavouring to promote.

The opening of the new north wing of University College was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a dinner in the College Library—the Earl of Kimberley, president of the institution, in the chair. Amongst the speakers were Viscount Sherbrooke, Professors Tyndall, Max-Müller, and Huxley, Sir F. Leighton, and Sir John Lubbock, M.P.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Wednesday a letter was read from Mr. Parnell in reply to a series of resolutions requesting him to proceed at once to America in the interests of the league. The letter stated that Mr. Parnell had decided that it was his duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis. He and other Irish members would be in their places to give every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permitted to the passage of the Coercion and Arms Bills.

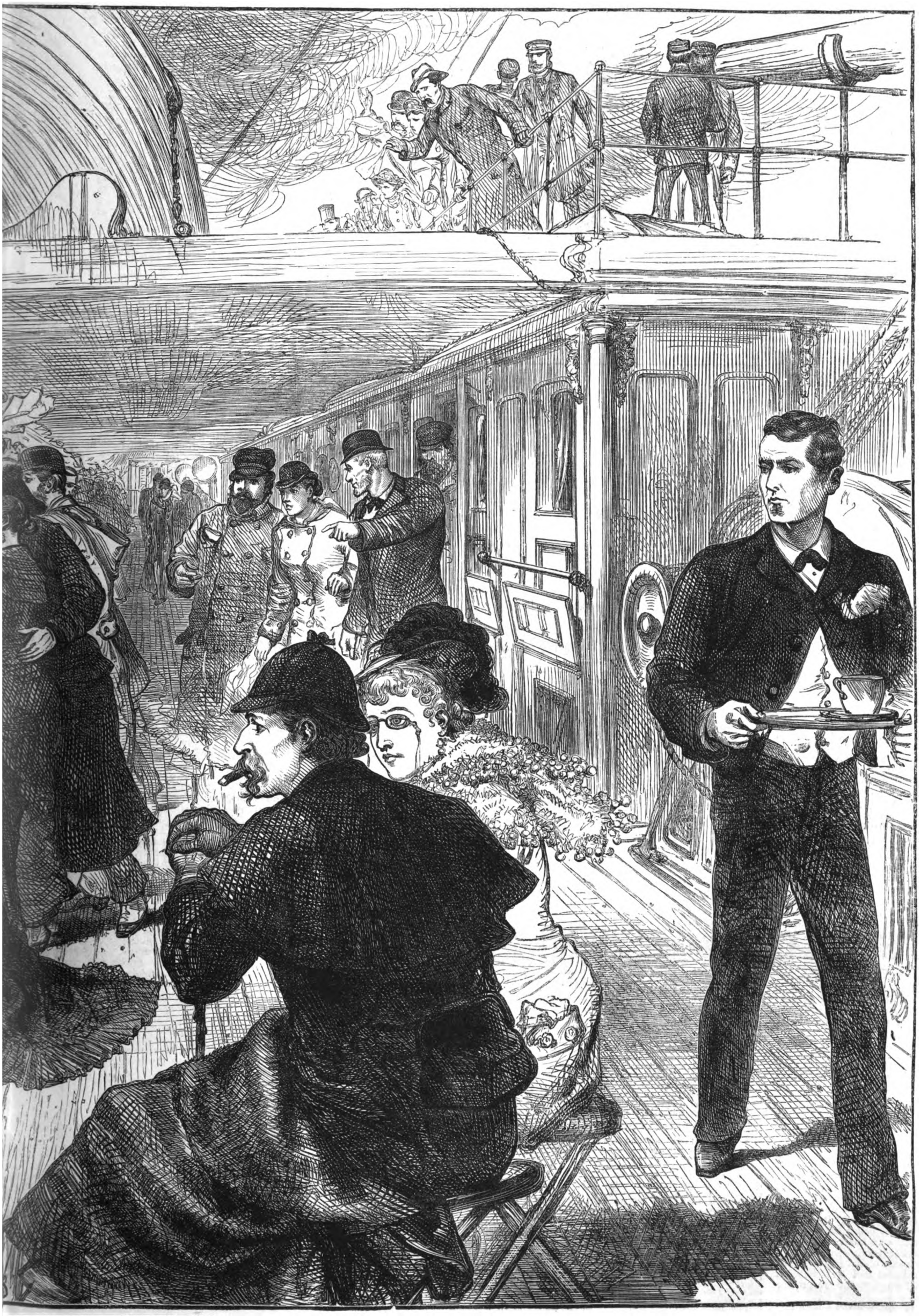
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DEPARTURE OF A CUNARD

SEE P.

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AM-SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 2, 1879) of Mr. Mark Firth, late of Oakbrook, Sheffield, merchant and manufacturer, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 15th ult., at the Wakefield district registry, by Charles Henry Firth, the brother, John Bradley Firth, the son, James Henry Barber, Barnard Platts Broomhead, and Samuel Roberts, jun., the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £600,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Gedling Firth, £1000, and his horses, carriages, farming stock, &c., and for life £2000 per annum (to be reduced to £600 per annum in the event of her marrying again); she is also to have the enjoyment of the Oakbrook and Moscar estates, with the furniture and effects, until July, 1893, when his youngest child attains twenty-one, if she so long remains a widow; to his son John Bradley, five shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and £85,000 in cash; to his son Mark, ten shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and certain house property in Sheffield; to his son Alfred, ten shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and the Page Hall estate; to his son Bernard Alexander three shares in Thomas Firth and Sons, the Abbey Dale estate, £15,500 railway stock, and £41,800 in cash; to his son Charles Henry Bramley, three shares in Thomas Firth and Sons, the Bramley and Coalbrook estates, £17,000 railway stock, and some other property; to each of his three younger daughters, Caroline Bradley, Rachel, and Helen Beatrice, £25,000 railway stock; to his said three daughters, in addition, and to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bingham Tayler, £25,000 each in July, 1893; and to his executors, £250 each. The residue of his real and personal estate, at the said date, is to be divided between all his sons.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1873) with four codicils (dated Nov. 25, 1874; Oct. 27, 1877; March 16, 1878; and July 26, 1880) of Mr. William Chapman, late of No. 16, St. James's-street, and of No. 54, Wimpole-street, banker, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas Palmer Chapman and the Ven. Frank Robert Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives considerable legacies to, or upon trust for, his children, Thomas Palmer Chapman, Frank Robert Chapman, Edward Chapman, Mrs. Clara Crake, and Mrs. Jane Surtees, and the widow and children of his late son, William Chapman; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his two sons, Thomas Palmer and Frank Robert, in equal shares.

Probate of the will (dated Aug. 3, 1876) with two codicils (dated respectively Feb. 26, 1878, and Aug. 2, 1879) of Mr. David Wilson, late of No. 59, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, and 27, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, has been granted to Alexander Calder, J. R. Worcester, and A. Kimber, three of the executors therein named, the personal estate in England (exclusive of the settlements made during the testator's lifetime) being sworn under £60,000, the greater part of the property appearing by the will to be in India and Ceylon. The testator, after referring to two settlements made by him in favour of certain of his children, and bequeathing certain legacies and annuities, gives sums of £5000 each to his ten grandchildren, to be held by trustees for their benefit, and directs the residue of his real and personal estate, both in England and abroad, to be sold, and the proceeds, subject to certain annuities and payments, to be held upon trust for his children and their issue, in equal shares.

The will (dated May 6, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Ann Cross (George Eliot), the wife of Mr. John Walter Cross, late of No. 4, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Charles Lee Lewes, the sole executor, the personal estate, limited to the property she had a power of appointment over by virtue of a settlement (dated May 4, 1880) and under the will of Mrs. Mary Evarard, being sworn under £40,000. By the settlement referred to not only was the property she then possessed settled, but also any she might thereafter acquire by the exercise of her literary skill. The testatrix bequeaths £5000 to Miss Emily Clarke, £1000 to Vivian Byam Lewes, an annuity of £100 for her life to Mrs. Caroline Bray, and an annuity of £40 for her life to her housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Dowling. The sum of £12,500 is to be set aside, in the names of her executor and her husband as trustees, and the income paid to Mrs. Eliza Lewes, the widow of Herbert Arthur Lewes, for life or during widowhood, and on her death or second marriage, as to one moiety of the capital fund for her son, George Henry Lewes, and as to the other moiety for her daughter, Marian Lewes. As to the residue of her property, the testatrix gives the same to the said Charles Lee Lewes, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1876) of Mr. John Nash, late of Reigate, Surrey, who died on Nov. 24 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by John Lanison Nash and William Henry Nash, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after bequeathing a few legacies, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his three sons, John Lanison, William Henry, and Joseph.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1863) of Miss Eloisa Heathcoat, of late of Bolham House, Tiverton, Devon, and of No. 122, Mare-street, Hackney, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Sir John Heathcoat Heathcoat-Amory, Bart., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies of £8000 to her sister, Mrs. Caroline Brewin; £6000 each to her said nephew, and her niece, Mrs. Sarah Ann Travers; and the residue of her property to her said sister.

The will (dated May 29, 1876) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will, and the other July, 18, 1879) of Miss Emma Hussey, formerly of Upwood, Huntingdonshire, but late of No. 29, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Richard Hussey Hussey, the brother, and the Rev. Spencer Richard Arthur Buller, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her executors, and there are some specific bequests of pictures and jewellery. As to the residue of her property, she gives one third to her said brother, one third to her sister Eleanor, Lady St. John, and one third between her nephews, the said Spencer Richard Arthur Buller and Moubray Buller.

The will (dated June 9, 1874) with a codicil (dated June 11, 1880) of Dame Rebecca Constantia Elizabeth Harte Franks, formerly of Ibstone House, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, but late of Stanstead House, near Bishops Stortford, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Samuel Richard Brewis, George William Brewis, and Percy Robert Brewis, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £13,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her children, two servants, and others; and exercises her power of appointment under her first husband's will over a sum of £20,000 in favour of her daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Frend and Mrs. Rebecca Isabella Young. The residue of her property she gives to her said three sons and two daughters.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1875) of Mr. William Packe, late of No. 1, Cavendish-square, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Sir Edward Henry Scott, Bart., and Robert Ruthven Pym, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E T (Bath).—Please accept our best thanks for your letter and the game accompanying it. If we hear from the other side, the two shall appear together.

J T (Hidcote).—Look again at No. 1929 There is certainly a solution to it.

L N P (Newport).—Please to describe your problem on a diagram.

W T W (Ipswich).—Black, in the position described, made a false move in capturing an adverse man by a move that cannot be legally made. The penalty is that he must, at the choice of his adversary (1), either move his own or take the adverse man legally, (2) forfeit his turn to move, or (3) play any other man legally movable which his adversary may select.

B L (Berlin).—We are much obliged for the "Hermit's" joke, and shall be glad to receive a report of the meeting in August.

W J E.—Thanks for your letter. We are always glad to read the criticisms of solvers on the problems appearing in this column, so do not hesitate to express your views.

A C (Staines).—In Mr. Taylor's problem, quoted in our issue of the 5th instant, the White Knights are placed at Q B 5th and Q 8th.

H S (Retford).—Please see answer to A C.

T G (Smethwick).—It is not forgotten, and it shall appear shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from W Pocock, of Cape Town; of No. 1926 from J Tucker; of Mr. Taylor's Problem from H B, James Dobson, J J Heaton, Thomas Guest, Norman Rumbelow, Joseph Paluzie, E L G, F G Parslow, [illegible]wndes, T H Holdron, H H Noyes, W J Rudman, F Ferris, W Hillier, Joseph [illegible]worth, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, G W Law, S Farrant, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, F E Purchas, East Marden, R H Brooks, C Darragh, N S Harris, R J Vines, L L Greenaway, H E Awdry, and H Blacklock; of the Hermit of Tyrnau's Problem from F E Purchas, Thomas Guest, and E Bohnstedt.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from Orima, C T B, Thomas Guest, George Neuer (Florence), E Bohnstedt, and B B Wood.

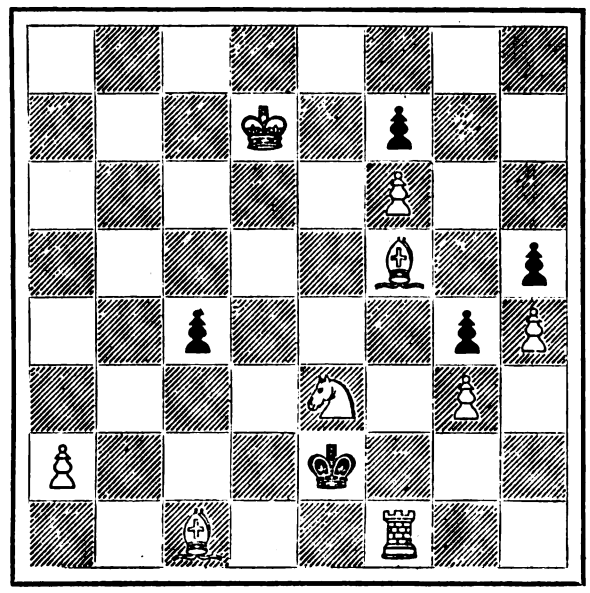
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1928 received from F E Purchas, S G C, N M Carrig, Stuart Berkeley, Daniel See, R E, Emile Frau, C S Hockin, C L Hockin, J H Symington, Thomas Guest, W F Payne, J H Selkirk, M H Moorhouse, Joseph Paluzie, E Bohnstedt, and J Bumstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1929 received from H B, Lily and Comrade, Hereward, F E Purchas, Julia Short, N M Carrig, J Alois Schmucke, Cant, E P Vulliamy, Gateshead-on-Tyne, D W (Guernsey), East Marden, H R, Portobello, Frank Littleboy, Norman Rumbelow, Emile Frau, Shadforth, Semaj, James Dobson, R H Brooks, W Biddle, J H Symington, J W W, Sidmouth, J J Heaton, J Nepveu, Pilmore, H F Jones, A C (Staines), W J Eggleston, Alpha, W T R, Thomas Guest, E L G, J Perez Ventoso, Lulu, Joseph Paluzie, H Stebbing, E Bohnstedt, W F Payne, W F R (Swansea), Dr F St, J A Green, C S Hockin, C Luxmore Hockin, F G Parslow, S Loundes, T H Holdron, H H Noyes, W J Rudman, F Ferris, W Hillier, R T Kemp, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), An Old Hand, D W Keil, M O'Halloran, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, C Oswald, N Cator, Otto Fulder (Ghent), C Darragh, Jupiter Junior, C S Coxe, F Elsbury, D Templeton, R Gray, H Blacklock, W Warren, B L Dyke, Nerina, G L Mayne, B B Wood, E Ll Green, and E Louden.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1928.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K sq	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1931.
By W. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Two of eight Games played *sans voir* and concurrently by Mr. BLACKBURNE against eight members of the Manchester Chess Club.
(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q R to Kt sq	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. Castles	P to B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	19. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B sq
8. B takes P	Kt takes P	20. B to K R 6th	Q to Q 3rd
9. Q to Q 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	21. Q R to K sq	Castles
10. P takes B	P to Q B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	Q R takes B
11. B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	23. R takes B	
12. Q to K 3rd	R to Kt sq	Black resigned.	

Board No. 5.—One of eight Games played at Manchester, Feb. 5.

WHITE (J. H. B.)	BLACK (T. B. Wilson.)	WHITE (J. H. B.)	BLACK (T. B. Wilson.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	20. P takes P	R to B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. B takes P	P to B 3rd
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	22. B to B 4th	R takes Kt
4. B to K Kt 5th	P takes K P	23. P takes R	Q takes P
5. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	24. Kt to R 5th	Kt to Kt 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	25. Kt to B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Castles	26. Q to Q 2nd	K to R 2nd
8. P to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. R to R 5th	Q to B 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	28. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
10. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	29. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Castles Q R	P to Q R 4th	30. R takes R	Kt takes R
12. P to K R 4th	P to K B 4th	31. B to Kt 6th	Kt to B 5th
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K sq	32. B to B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
14. Kt to K 5th	P to Q R 5th	33. Q to Q 4th	Q takes Q
15. P to R 5th	R to R 4th	34. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
16. Kt to Kt 6th	R to B 2nd	35. P takes Q	B to Kt 4th (ch)
17. Q R to K sq	Kt to B 3rd	36. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
18. B to B 4th	Kt to Q sq	37. Kt to B 8th (ch)	K to R sq
19. P to Q 5th	P to Kt 4th	38. P to K 7th	Resigns.

Mr. Blackburne's blindfold games rarely require explanatory notes, and the two which appear above can not be numbered among the exceptions. Although he was conducting six others at the same time, seeing none of the boards, these will be found instructive examples of his brilliant style of play, and we commend them to the attention of the student.

A match was played on the 11th inst. between the Bermondsey and Hackney Chess Clubs, nine players a side. It resulted in a draw, each club scoring 4½.

In the current number of that excellent American magazine, *Brentano's Monthly*, there are eighteen pages devoted to chess, the contents comprising light and entertaining articles in prose, a chess poem, problems, and a selection of good games. It is announced that Mr. Barnes, of New York, will henceforth conduct the game department, Mr. Allen confining his attention to the literary matter and problems. We quote one of the latter, contributed by Mr. G. E. Carpenter:—

White: K at K square; Q at K 8th; Kts at K 6th and Q R 4th; B at Q Kt 7th; Pawns at K R 4th and K B 6th. (Seven pieces.)
Black: K at K 4th; Pawn at K R 3rd. (Two pieces.)
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A new edition of the "Laws of Short Whist," by J. L. Baldwin, and a treatise on the game by the late James Clay, has been published by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The treatise is well known to every whist-player possessing any pretentions to scientific skill, but there are many others who may be rescued from the impending doom of that "miserable old age" Talleyrand abhorred by a timely study of this little volume. In the Laws (the clause relating to the "trump card"), we observe it is stated that the dealer *must* take it into his hand *before* playing to the first lead. That may or may not be desirable; but it is not, with submission, a necessary proceeding, nor is it an usual one. The trump card must be taken up before the first trick is turned and quitted, or it is liable to be called; but we never saw the penalty enforced, although we have often witnessed a breach of the law.

COPYRIGHT.

A conference of English authors and publishers was held last Saturday, at 22, Albemarle-street, to consider the draught of a proposed international copyright treaty between the United States and Great Britain, together with the modifications and additions suggested by the British Government. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., presided. It was resolved, "That the draught of the proposed treaty submitted by the United States Minister to her Majesty's Government be accepted as a basis for negotiation, subject to the substitution of twelve months for three; that the provision requiring the manufacture of books to be in the country of publication be confined to the United States; that all prints or reprints of books by British authors which are published by or with the consent of the authors in the United States be freely admitted into the United Kingdom and into all parts of her Majesty's dominions." In the course of the discussion Mr. G. A. Sala said that Messrs. Harper had written to him some time ago offering him £5 for the privilege of publishing his last letters from America. They stated that they were unable to offer more, as they knew the letters were about to be pirated, but that the author would at least have the satisfaction of seeing them respectably printed. The letters were subsequently pirated by a publisher of New York, who had mutilated them most grossly.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, Professor Bentley said that the tea-plant, although it had been cultivated in China for probably thousands of years, was in reality a native of India, and its many varieties had been derived by long culture from one common origin. The treatment under which the camellia japonica was now so generally grown would also suit the tea-plant, and as interesting varieties might be obtained with a little attention.

THE CUNARD ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIPS.

We were happy to learn at the beginning of this week that the Cunard Company's fine steam-ship Batavia, the fate of which had for some days been a subject of much anxiety, was quite safe after all; she had lost her propeller, and had been driven far to the southward by the late strong northerly winds; but was met by the steam-ship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, and was towed to Fayal, in the Azores, into which port she was taken on the 5th inst. There is a floating-dock and repairing factory at St. Michael's, where the spare propeller carried by the Batavia can be adjusted, after which she will come on to Liverpool. Her passengers may arrive in England, by the other steamers from the Azores, some time before the Cunard ship herself can be made ready to complete her interrupted voyage.

This recent adventure, we have considered, may give additional interest to our Illustrations, published this week, of the departure of a Cunard steam-ship from Liverpool. The great Company formed by Sir Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, with Messrs. Burns and MacIver, of Glasgow, and Mr. R. Napier, the eminent marine engineer, about forty years ago, has owned nearly a hundred and fifty ships; its fleet at one time being usually composed of about fifty, including those employed in the Atlantic Mail service, those of the Havre and Mediterranean service, and others plying between Halifax and Bermuda, and between several British and Irish ports. Its entire floating property may perhaps be valued at something like nine or ten millions sterling. Some of the finest ships in the world are to be found on its Atlantic Line; and no ships are more perfectly equipped, or maintained in better condition. Their historical exemption from disasters at sea has been the natural result of a care and foresight which has dealt equally with the largest questions and the minutest details, which has extended to every particular of construction, equipment, and service, and which, not content with seeing everything well done in the first instance, has secured the perpetual maintenance of the prescribed standard by incessant watchfulness and supervision. The ships of the Cunard Company have all been built in the Clyde, chiefly by the Messrs. Napier, and of late years by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson and others. The builders have no responsibility beyond that of following the plans and specifications which are delivered to them by the Company, and in which the most minute points of detail are provided for with a care and knowledge which are the results of an experience unequalled in its extent, and improved by constant study. The Batavia, which was built ten years ago, is an iron screw-steamer, of 2500 tons burden, and 450-horse power engines. The Aurania, now almost completed, is built entirely of steel, and is of 7000 tons burden; her engines will be of 8500-horse power.

Among other precautions regularly taken by the Cunard Company, it may here be mentioned that, on account of the danger of navigating the Mersey by insufficient light, the ships are never allowed to leave Liverpool in the afternoon or evening. They always sail in the morning; and, in consequence of the state of the tide, this often necessitates a very early departure. The crew, as well as everything in the ship, the working of the pumps, manning of the boats, the engines, steering and signalling apparatus, undergo a minute inspection, before each voyage, and no ship would be allowed to start if the smallest defect were found in these particulars. Thanks to such precautions, no loss of life, or of her Majesty's mails, has yet occurred in this vast carrying operation of a service which conveys about fifty thousand persons, during the year, to and fro between England and America. The rules for its navigation are also most judicious. It is some years since the increasing traffic directed the attention of the company to the risks that would be run if all vessels, both outward and homeward, were crowding along the most direct sailing track, a course which would render the occurrence of collisions a mere question of time. In order to avoid this danger, the company determined to lay down sailing lines which should not only keep the outward and the homeward bound vessels apart, but which should also keep both classes somewhat away from the ordinary highways of Atlantic navigation. The outward-bound steamers, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, cross the meridian of 50 deg. at 43 deg. latitude, or nothing to the north of 43 deg., while on the homeward passage they cross the same meridian at 42 deg. latitude, or nowhere to the north of 42 deg. Like express-trains, they may be said to run upon their own up and down lines, and to follow each other at intervals which are sufficient to ensure safety.

Our Illustrations of the scenes attending the ordinary embarkation of passengers at Liverpool for a voyage by the weekly Cunard steamer to Halifax, Boston, or New York will at once be recognised by those of our readers who have any acquaintance with the aspects of similar traffic at a great port of ocean steam navigation, as representing in a truthful and lively manner the sort of bustle there witnessed upon every similar occasion. The cabs and other vehicles, with anxious people inside, and with piles of luggage on the roof, continually drive up to the entrance of the landing-stage on the Mersey quay, where

(*Continued on page 192.*)

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BLACK BROCADED VELVETS,
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Black Velvets for trimming purposes, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 9d.
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Elegant Novelties in Black Spanish Lace and Satin, now so fashionable,
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Dinner Services ("Cottage"), 50 pieces	13	6
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces)	35	0
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Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s. .. .. 28 pieces	8	6
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White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," .. set of three	1	3

All really excellent patterns.

Quart Decanters, good cut glass, 5s. per pair ..	.. plain	4	0
Claret Decanters (with handle), 4s. each	.. .. and	3	0
Plain light Claret Glasses, well made, 6s. per doz.	.. and	4	6
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries, per doz.		1	9
Engraved Wine Glasses do. do.	do.	3	6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.	.. green bowl	3	0
Tumblers, cut, 3s. 3d.; plain, 2s. 9d. moulded, per doz.		1	6
Plain light Finger-Glasses, taper shape ..	per doz.	6	8

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DEPARTURE OF A CUNARD STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL.

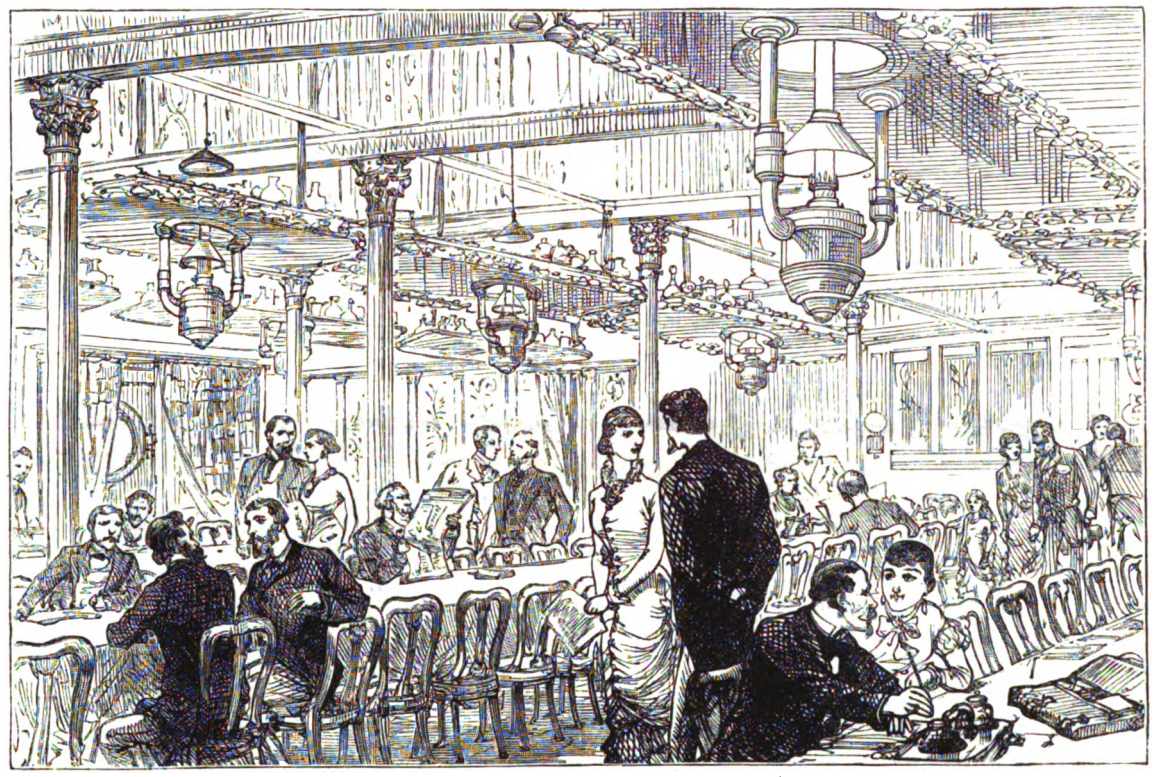


PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THE LANDING-STAGE.



GOING ON BOARD THE TENDER.

passengers have presently to go aboard the tender, by which they are soon conveyed to the noble Cunard steam-ship lying in the middle of the river. They are received at their coming on board the ship by one of her courteous and attentive officers, and are directed to their respective berths, readily obtaining whatever assistance they need. It is, of course, a troublesome little affair, but of great importance to their comfort during the next ten days, to get their portmanteaux, or travelling-bags, and other repertories of needful personal gear so arranged as to be easily accessible for daily or hourly convenience. But when this has been effected to their satisfaction, they can freely enjoy, in the handsome and spacious saloon, as much leisurely quiet, with opportunities for undisturbed family or social converse, as in the public room of a first-rate hotel on shore. We say nothing of the ample provision of meals and lesser refreshments, or of the prompt and agreeable manner in which they are served. In all these respects, as well as in the perfection of the ship's equipment, the skill of her officers and the discipline of her crew (whose preliminary muster, for official inspection, is shown in one Sketch), the Cunard Liner may, at least, compare to advantage with any other mail and passenger steamships in the world. Our large Engraving represents the scene on board one of these fine vessels in the Mersey at the moment when she begins to part company with the Liverpool steam-tender, and to pass, at first slowly, but with speed very soon increased, down the widening estuary to the open sea. There is always a feeling of solemnity in this moment of departure for an ocean voyage; but the friendly waving of good-by signals goes on till they are out of sight.



THE SALOON.



PASSENGERS COMING ON BOARD.



MUSTER OF THE CREW FOR INSPECTION.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2180.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED PICTURE SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MEETING AT STAFFORD HOUSE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE CHANGE IN THE TARTANS OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.—SEE PAGE 196.

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BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Shortlands, Kent, the wife of Mr. Thomas Boucher, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 55, Manchester-street, W., the Viscountess Lewisham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the Church of St. Bartholomew, Winchester, by the Rev. J. Thurburn, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, brother of the bridegroom, Henry Fisher Cox, of Shortlands, Kent, to Jane Thomson, daughter of the late Macgregor Laird.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Woodford, Essex, by the Rev. Albert Hughes, the Rector, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. Gray Maitland, William Oldham Rew, eldest son of Henry Newton Rew, of Anerley Park, Anerley, to Lydia Mariquinhas, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Julien Case, formerly of New York, and eldest stepdaughter of Alfred A. Wheeley, of The Rookery, Woodford.

DEATH.

On the 16th inst., at her residence, Bath, Eliza, widow of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, aged 82.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

Quinquagesima.
Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1—20; Mark iii. 13. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Rom. ix. 19.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. T. M. Macdonald, Rector of Kersall Moor.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe, Head-Master of King's College School; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke, Rector of Pulborough, Chichester.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

New moon, 11.32 a.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Existing Law of Light and Air).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir R. Temple on the Frontier of Thibet).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Thirteenth-Century Architecture—France).
Merchant Seamens' Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Shrove Tuesday.
St. David, Archbishop of Menevia.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, annual festival (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Girder Bridges; Sir William Thomson on Tide Gauges, &c.).
Biblical Archæology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Löwy on Ancient Jewish Writings on Ants; Professor E. Schrader on the Abydenes and the Book of Daniel).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. N. Cust on the Languages of South Africa).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Grand Welsh Festival.
Yacht-Racing Association, Langham Hotel, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Ash Wednesday. Beginning of Lent.
Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.
Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.
Cutlers' Hall Lecture.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on Lighthouse Characteristics).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Picture Origin of Cuneiform Characters).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Walton on Steep Gradients versus Heavy Works).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Thirteenth-Century Architecture—England).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ayrton on the Production of Electricity, postponed from Jan. 20).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Mr. S. G. Shattock, Professor F. J. Bell, C. B. Clarke, and Rev. R. Boog Watson).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy on the Criminal Code in its Relation to Women).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, elections, 8.30 p.m.
Bach Choir, first concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on his New Navigational Sounding-Machine and Depth-Gauge).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on Elasticity as possibly a Mode of Motion, 9 p.m.).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. White on Cheap Churches).
Philological Society, 8 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Naaman").
Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.
Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Brace on F. A. Ebert's View of a Librarian's Education).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. M. Maclean on the Results of British Rule in India).
Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Horse Show.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).
Royal Academy, Exhibition of Old Masters closed.
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Blood and its Circulation).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
13	29·953	35·8	27·8	·75	10	40·3	27·5	NNW. S. SE.	256	0·000
14	29·687	37·9	34·6	·88	10	40·0	35·9	SE. ESE.	329	0·330
15	29·767	38·0	35·4	·91	9	44·0	34·8	SE.	114	0·030
16	29·880	36·0	35·3	·98	"-"	44·0	33·0	SE.	63	0·005*
17	29·902	36·9	36·4	·98	10	41·6	34·0	ESE. ENE.	74	0·005*
18	30·041	44·0	39·6	·92	10	46·3	37·9	E. NE.	63	0·000
19	30·116	36·0	34·5	·95	10	43·3	36·2	NE.	†	0·035

* Dew. † Instrument not working.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·005	29·725	29·763	29·921	29·912	30·008	30·139
Temperature of Air	36·0	38·0	38·0	35·0	36·9	42·1	37·7
Temperature of Evaporation	34·0	35·0	38·2	34·0	36·9	41·0	36·9
Direction of Wind	NNW.	SE.	SE.	SE.	ESE.	ENE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 45	1 10	1 35	1 58	2 20	2 40	3 2	3 22	3 40	4 0	4 20	4 38	4 55	5 13

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Seven, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. N.B. The Exhibition is lighted at dusk.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Tenth Season), ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely (to conclude at a quarter past Five). Vocalist, Miss Orridge. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, and 26, Old Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the Queen. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, at Eight o'Clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. "Cantata, Ich hatte viel Bekümmernuss" (J. Seb. Bach); Anthem (Eight Parts), "In Thee, O Lord," unpublished (W. S. Bennett); Gloria from "Messe Solennelle," in D (Berlioz); Requiem for Mignon (Schumann); finale from "Lorcley" (Mendelssohn), &c. Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Breidenstein, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Carrodus. Subscription for the Three Concerts, £1 11s. 6d., £1 1s., and 15s. Single Tickets, Stalls, 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

MASKELEYNE and COOKE.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Until further notice, the ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL will be given as follows:—EVERY AFTERNOON at Three; and on Tuesday Evening, Thursday Evening, and Saturday Evening at Eight, making Six Morning and Three Evening Performances in each week. This alteration is made to meet the increasing demand for seats at the fashionable Matinees. For further particulars see Daily Papers. W. MORRISON, Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30.—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	3d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Jamaica	2d
Canada	2d	Mauritius	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	New Zealand	2d
China, viâ Brindisi	3d	Norway	2d
,, viâ United States	2d	Russia	2d
Constantinople	2d	Spain	2d
Denmark	2d	Sweden	2d
France	2d	Switzerland	2d
Germany	2d	United States	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

It is not without deep pain, nor altogether without a sense of relief verging close upon pleasure, that Englishmen will have witnessed the Parliamentary proceedings of the week just ended. Legislative coercion, in any shape, or applicable to any part of the Queen's Dominions, is an object which, in itself however necessary, is extremely disagreeable. We may be glad when the task has been performed, more especially so when there is almost immediately before us an end to be realised upon which our hearts have been set—a measure of enfranchisement, of conciliation, and, we cannot but hope, of life, activity, and prosperity to those of our compatriots destined to receive it at our hands. Nevertheless, we cannot but regret that the attitude of the Irish people has constrained Parliament to preface with a gruff reproof the kind and genial things which it longs to say to them. The fact is the more lamentable, inasmuch as it has only been by a wide deviation from its ordinary and traditional methods that the less genial part of its business has been transacted by the House of Commons. The feelings of the by-standers may have partaken in an appreciable degree of what we call the sentimental. They may even be condemned by the judgment of pure reason as comparatively frivolous. But be this as it may, the means by which the dispatch of "urgent" business has been effected are so novel, so seemingly arbitrary, so contrary to those with which we have been familiar in modern times, that we cannot but mourn over the cruel necessity that has imposed upon the Legislature so sad a duty. That necessity, however, has not been of its own making, nor its own seeking. It is the creation of a section of the Home-Rule Party which, not content with offering such opposition to the measures reluctantly brought in by the Liberal Government, in the usual way, strove to make all business in the House of Commons impossible, and to bring the dearest Institution of the British people into popular contempt. They have been worsted in their enterprise, but not without inflicting ghastly wounds upon their opponent. We have to thank them for having been compelled to have recourse to weapons of political warfare which we would fain have left untried and untouched; and if they have suffered in the struggle a considerable abridgment of their legislatorial privileges and powers, they suffer in common with the majority of the House, and they have themselves only to thank for it.

We are full of hope, however, that the mischief they have done to the framework of Parliamentary regulations is rather ephemeral than lasting. No doubt, the rules of Debate in the House of Commons have been and still are capable of great improvement. They were invented in times when the arbitrary temper of the Crown unscrupulously encroached upon the political liberties of the people. They were meant as an effective defence against the First Estate of the Realm. They favoured obstruction, or, perhaps we may more correctly say, they traced out the possibilities of obstruction, with a view to defeat, or at any rate to resist, the strategy of the Court of those days. They were not meant for the exigencies which now exist. Many of them are, to all intents and purposes, obsolete, and in the ordinary business of legislation from year to year some of them are even mischievous. But the revision of the rules of Debate which have obtained until now should be reserved for quieter times—that is to say, if such rules are to prevail in regard to the common business assigned to Parliament. We shall not always have to deal, it may be hoped, with an essentially and avowedly obstructive party. Exceptional excitement will, no doubt, be followed by exceptional calm. The doctrine of "urgency" bids fair, we think, to die out with the occasion which gave it birth. But, quite irrespective of that doctrine, the waste of public time resulting from our mode of securing the rights of minorities is (as anyone intimately conversant with Parliamentary practice knows) simply enormous. Coupled with an enlarged and yearly enlarging scope of public business, the machine, unless thoroughly overhauled, will, at no very distant time, come to a standstill, owing exclusively to its own cumbrousness. The rough and ready rules which have been recently forged with a view to frustrate organised obstruction must hereafter undergo searching revision, together with the whole system with which they are associated, and will, we are confident, give to no future Governments the unrestricted authority which, for very obvious reasons, have been given to this.

The Debates in the House of Lords, chiefly concerning Eastern Affairs, although far from copious, will doubtless prove useful. There, although the debating power of the Government may be fully equal to the defensive efforts imposed upon it, its adherents are largely outnumbered in votes. But public information and that accuracy of judgment which is based upon it are much indebted to the discussions which take place in the Upper House. We are getting to be more intimately acquainted with the springs of diplomatic action, both in regard to South Eastern Europe and to our Indian policy on the North-West Frontiers, than it is probable we should have done under present circumstances, through the medium of the Representative House. Several problems which will have to be solved within the present year are being made clearer by the discussions of the Peers. The general bearing of this or the other policy can by that means be more readily ascertained. At present, it may be said, affairs both here and all the world over are in a state of flux as to details. The public knows as yet but little of them. They are subject, of course, to all kinds of variation. But, on the whole, and in spite of the unlooked-for circumstances which successively crop up and awaken alarm, we cannot fail to observe with pleasure the progress—slow and intermittent though it be—of rightful aims in the general government of the Empire. We shall have to pay dearly for our mistakes, and especially for those of them which have been occasioned by indefensible ambition. But, if present Financial prospects hold good, we shall discharge our liabilities sooner than we had anticipated. A too roseate view of the future it would be foolish to take, and might easily prove illusory in the end. But things are working on towards amelioration; and every obstacle overcome—and many have been overcome—places us nearer to the enviable condition of having dull annals because we have no striking history.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held yesterday week in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, Mr. A. S. Kinnear was unanimously elected Dean of Faculty, in the room of Lord Fraser, who held the office before his elevation to the Bench.

The state of Ireland being at this moment a topic of most anxious political discussion and inquiry, it is worth while to direct attention, though not for the first time, to the admirable compendium of Irish statistics, now in the thirty-eighth year of its annual publication, by Messrs. Alexander Thom and Co., of Dublin. We only wish that England, Scotland, and Wales were provided with any work so complete and precise in this kind of information as "Thom's Official Directory" is with reference to the sister island: besides which, it contains all the merely official and formal notices, lists, and catalogues, belonging to the United Kingdom in general, which are to be found in the best London almanacks; with a Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, Civil Service List, Clergy List, Army and Navy List, Law List, Parliamentary, Diplomatic, University, and other important branches of contemporary nomenclature. The County Directory of Ireland, with its minute local statistics of landed property, houses, and population, should be a store of knowledge especially valuable at this time for the investigation of those difficult questions now before the Legislature. The quantities and different kinds of agricultural produce and of live stock, the number and size of farms, the rental and valuation, are set forth in comparative tables extending over a series of past years. Fisheries, inland navigation, railways, banking deposits—in short, all the concerns that may serve to indicate the condition of material prosperity in every part of Ireland, are described with equal precision. It is a volume full of instruction, as well as a perfect Directory for Dublin and the whole country.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not know whether the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has yet reached the letter T. Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I only possess the first volume of that colossal monument of contemporary erudition; and am thus in worse case than he who read in Hudibras the 'Story of the Bear and the Fiddle," which is "Begun, but broke off in the middle." But when the *Encyclopædia Britannica* does come to T—if it have not already come there—I hope to find in it a tolerably exhaustive article on the subject of the Tartans of the Highland clans.

I have been terribly exercised about plaids and philibegs, sporrans and "skene-dhus," all the week. All my books of reference played me false in my quest for information touching the history and mystery of the Garb of old Gaul. Even the seldom-failing *Chambers's Book of Days* has no reference in its voluminous index either to "tartan" or to "plaid." So I was fain to repair to the reading-room of the British Museum, where the intelligence and courtesy of the officials soon indicated to me the whereabout of much Tartan lore. They brought me "The Scottish Gael," and the works of the learned Logan, and, in particular, two huge folios full of lithographic effigies, highly coloured, of the costumes of all the Highland septs. This is a work executed about five-and-thirty years ago by the late Mr. R. R. McIan. I think that we once had a little discussion in this column as to whether he was a Scot or a Welshman.

Mr. McIan was quite Highlander enough for me on the occasion of my visiting the Pantheon of Learning in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. I came back murmuring scraps of broken Gaelic: and that night, I fancy, I must have babbled of Glen Tilt. But what business, you may ask, was the antique "breacan" of mine? Why did I pore over the big books in the Museum reading-room until the fog forbade further study? It is true that the Electric Light speedily made the vast expanse lighter than an ordinary London day; but the Electric Light is to me a quivering light and a cold light. It makes my eyeballs throb; and I cannot read by it with comfort.

I wished to gather as much information as I could about the "breacan" or Highland dress, because I was going to a meeting of Highland Chiefs and others, to be held in the evening in the historic hall of Stafford House, under the auspices of the Duke of Sutherland, to protest against the threatened interference by the authorities of the War Office with the pattern of the tartans worn by our gallant Highland regiments—tartans which have been untampered with for more than a hundred years. Authority, bent on meddling and muddling, wishes to merge all the existing regimental tartans in one fantastic and unhistoric plaid, called the "Hunting Stuart," which, I am informed, was devised some twenty years ago by an amiable enthusiast known as the Comte d'Albanie, who fancied himself to be a lineal descendant of the unhappy Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

But the Scottish Chiefs very strongly object to the tartans of the kilted regiments being interfered with. In the hall of Stafford House I was aware of the Scottish Lion; and he wagged his tail and roared terribly. The Fiery Cross was borne round the hall, and I shook in my shoes. What business had I, a Saxon "pock-pudding," to be there? Dim reminiscences of "Rob Roy" arose; and I expected every moment to see Helen Macgregor make her appearance on the first-floor landing, and give orders (formidable female!) that every Sassenach present should be forthwith chopped to pieces with Highland claymores, bundled up in plaids, and flung into the ornamental water in St. James's Park. When Lord Archibald Campbell, in the peroration to an animated speech, drew his dirk, and, kissing that lethal weapon, swore to defend the tartan, I feared that the worst was coming, and that Culloden was about to be avenged on the bodies of the few Southrons "on hand." All, however, ended happily. It was unanimously and enthusiastically decided to present to her Majesty a petition against any alteration of the regimental tartans; and the proceedings came to a close by the playing of many pibrochs by the assembled pipers of numerous Princes and Chieftains, all clad, as were the majority of their feudal lords, in full and gorgeous Highland array. A curious spectacle in all its aspects. Would it not be better to refrain from wounding the national susceptibilities of a gallant people who have, in every quarter of the globe, heroically fought our battles, and to let the tartans alone?

I am very glad indeed to find that the Hot Food Supply Association, whose object is to sell to the labouring poor, notably those employed in the docks and in the factories round about eastern London, rations of hot, wholesome, well-cooked victuals, have made a practical beginning of their excellent and beneficent scheme. The Association commenced operations last Monday by sending ten trucks or barrows into the streets, all the barrows being provided with the necessary appliances, and fitted with an ingenious heating apparatus; and if the public come forward to help the enterprise in the outset (it should not be long ere it becomes self-supporting) the Association will be able to put fifty trucks, with a due contingent of "fourgons" or provision vans for the supply of the barrows, on the road.

Cocoa and coffee, bread-and-butter and cake, hot soup, not too highly peppered, and slices of tinned meats, are among the refreshments which, according to the accounts in the papers, the Hot Food Supply Association are selling just now. But I am an enthusiast in this matter (I do not see that there is much use in your being alive after you are fifty years of age if you are not enthusiastic about something or another); and I want the Association to try the experiment of offering to the labouring poor penny and twopenny rations of hot macaroni, prepared with dripping and grated cheese; of "polenta," or Indian corn porridge with dripping, and garnished with bits of meat; of "risotto" or boiled rice, accommodated with dripping and cheese and a little saffron; and especially of "kibobs," or "khubabs," *à la Turque* or *à l'Indienne*.

The recipe for cooking the first is simple enough. Get all the scraps and trimmings and "block ornaments" of fresh meat that you can from the butcher's shop. Classify the odds and ends of flesh, and impale them in penny, three-halfpenny, and twopenny bits, according to their size, on spits. Roast them over a clear charcoal fire (the Turks cook by preference in the open air). When your "kibobs" are "done" a golden brown, season them with salt, pepper, and finely-chopped onions. Serve on little wooden skewers, from which you can nibble the "kibobs" as easily as an American lady nibbles the hot-buttered green Indian corn from the cob.

Mem.: When I was at Constantinople during the Conference, just before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, I was in wretched health; and the *cuisine* at the Hotel at Pera, where I lived, was even wretcheder. When I was hungry (which was seldom), I used to cross the Bridge of Boats over the Golden Horn into Stamboul, and eat "kibobs" off a skewer at one of the little cook-shops round about the Bezesteen. Turkish cookery is clean, wholesome, and palatable. After the "kibobs" I would have a pennyworth of sweetstuff (Turkish lollipops are delicious) and a cup of coffee; and the entire repast, including a lump of bread, never cost more than sevenpence-halfpenny. One did not save money, however, by patronising the Stamboul "slap-bang" shops; as the Perote hotel-keepers charge so much a day for board and lodging, whether the guest takes his meals at the table d'hôte or not.

"E. R.," writing from Ryde, observes, "I think you are hard on 'Atlas' *in re* the term 'bar sinister.' I grant that *strictly* it is a solecism to apply the term dexter or sinister to a Bar, which, being a diminutive of the fess, runs straight across the field: also that the device borne as a mark of illegitimacy is a Bâton, and not a Bar: nevertheless, 'Bar Sinister' is a term in general use to express a flaw in pedigree, and it is used continually in that sense, alike by those who do and by those who do not understand heraldry." I have no remembrance of being "hard" on "Atlas." I simply asked the question, "What is a Bar Sinister?" and I will tell my correspondent why I asked it. It happened that in the course of a letter to a next-door neighbour of mine I used the expression "Bar Sinister." Straightway did my neighbour, who is learned in heraldry as in most other arts and mysteries, bitterly rebuke me for the slip that I had made. It subsequently turned out that my neighbour had been reprehended for the self-same solecism by a member of the awful College of Arms itself:—A real live Herald, whom I once had the honour to gaze down upon, radiant in his tabard, and to wonder and tremble at in the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, at the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Are the dicta of St. Benet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, to be gainsaid?

There has been, according to the *Times*, a terrible disquietude of the popular mind at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, owing to the announcement that the authorities were about to propose to the Central Government of the canton to sell the famous Schaffhausen onyx, for which a rich collector (Mr. Burnand's "Colonel," I will be bound; or else some silver-mine plutocrat from Nevada, with a thousand dollars a minute) has offered a large sum. An energetic protest will, it is understood, be made against the proposal to dispose of so interesting a memento of Swiss history for the enrichment of a foreign museum.

Sell the Schaffhausen Onyx! As well one might propose to sell the Koh-i-noor or the Great Hoggarty Diamond! The precious agate in question, which is of Greek or Roman origin, is part of the spoil of that renowned battle of Grandson, in which, on the 3rd of March, 1476, the Helvetic troops so thoroughly beat Charles the Bold and all his Burgundians. Who has not read the story of the Swiss soldiers falling on their knees in prayer, as was the custom of their nation at the beginning of a battle, and receiving on their lances the charge of the Burgundian horse,, who mistook their attitude of genuflection for one of submission? Sadly "sold" was Charles the Bold. He was compelled to fly for his life across the mountains, with only five followers, leaving his camp in the hands of the victorious Swiss. The "loot" included, besides over a hundred pieces of cannon, regalia, jewels, gold and silver, and rich hangings. "On that day gold and diamonds were dealt out to the Swiss by handfuls." I would I had been there.

In the House of Peers on Tuesday the Earl of Dunraven moved a resolution in favour of opening national museums and picture-galleries on Sundays. Earl Granville, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Thurlow spoke ably and eloquently in support of the motion. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury as ably and eloquently opposed it. As a matter of course, the resolution was rejected; although the smallness of the majority is somewhat surprising. It was only forty-one to thirty-four votes. To be sure, the House was a very thin one.

The entire question of Sunday opening and Sunday closing is as full of thorns and brambles as that celebrated hedge in the nursery rhyme into which (the hedge, not the rhyme) the gentleman who deemed himself "so wondrous wise" jumped, to the scratching out of both his eyes. Be assured that I do not intend to handle, here, the thorny Sunday question. I and my brethren in journalism have to beat out the question on a sterner threshing floor, where the hardest of knocks are given and taken.

Still, I may just note one minor point in the venerable Lord Shaftesbury's argument against the motion. "The Art-Galleries and Museums," remarked his Lordship, "had been accessible to the people of Paris for years; yet the people to whom those ennobling and enlightening influences were open were the very people who burnt the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries. So much did art and science by the opening of galleries and museums do for the cultivation of the minds of the people of Paris."

Thus the good Lord Shaftesbury. *Per contrâ*, observed the bold Lord Rosebery: "The burning of the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville had been referred to; but he had never heard that those who committed the crimes of the Commune were identified as habitual attendants at museums and galleries."

Mem.: I wonder whether either the Noble Lord who was for and the Noble Lord who was against the motion remembered a little poem, written by Victor Hugo shortly after the burning of the Art Library of the Louvre on that dreadful day in May, 1871. The bard, whose entry on his eightieth year all France, and, I may say, the whole lettered world, is about to celebrate, indignantly apostrophises an imaginary workman, whom he assumes to have been a participant in the crime of burning down the Louvre Library: "Wretch, dolt, monster, ogre, caitiff, Goth, Ostrogoth, Visigoth, Hun, Vandal, Philistine!" shrieks, in effect, the exasperated lyrist, "what have you done? what outrage have you not committed on civilisation?" To which the suppositious "proletarian" replies in just four words:—"*Je ne sais pas lire.*" I can't read. Surely, the response is as pregnant with matter for cogitation as the cry of Sterne's starling, "*I can't get out.*" It is ignorance that burns down libraries and museums.

But good luck, in any case, to the Duke of Somerset, who incidentally mentioned that "with regard to the library of the British Museum, that could not be conveniently opened on Sunday, as the proper attendants of the reading-room would have to be present, or the whole place would be in confusion. Moreover, the library was not a place for recreation so much as a place for study." That concluding sentence of his Grace of Somerset ought to be printed in letters of gold, and framed and glazed, and hung up in the vestibule of the Reading-Room.

When the late Sir Henry Ellis, the then Chief Librarian, gave me, more than thirty years ago, a ticket of admission to the Old Reading-Room, it seemed a place frequented by very severe students, indeed. The number of readers was comparatively few; and they were chiefly elderly, and given to whiteness or to baldness of poll. Stay; there was one wonderful old lady in a turban; and another in a black silk *capuchon*, beneath which only a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were visible. There was a peculiarly musty, palæontological odour about the Old Reading-Room; and legends were current as to there being an insect peculiar to the place—the *pulex literarius*, a cross between a bookworm and a scorpion. In this venerable company I felt so young that, at first, I felt ashamed to order any but old books—Dugdale's "Monasticon," Baker's "Chronicles," Selden's "Titles of Honour," Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Harrington's "Oceana"—good, sound, dry-asdust reading of that kind.

But when I went (as noted in another paragraph) to Great Russell-street a few days since I found the Reading-Room presenting quite a gay and festive appearance. The immense rotunda was so crowded with readers that it was with the greatest difficulty that a good-natured official could point out a vacant seat for me; and I found among my nearest neighbours young gentlemen—ay, and young ladies—dressed in the height of fashion. Surely, this must be a very studious age!

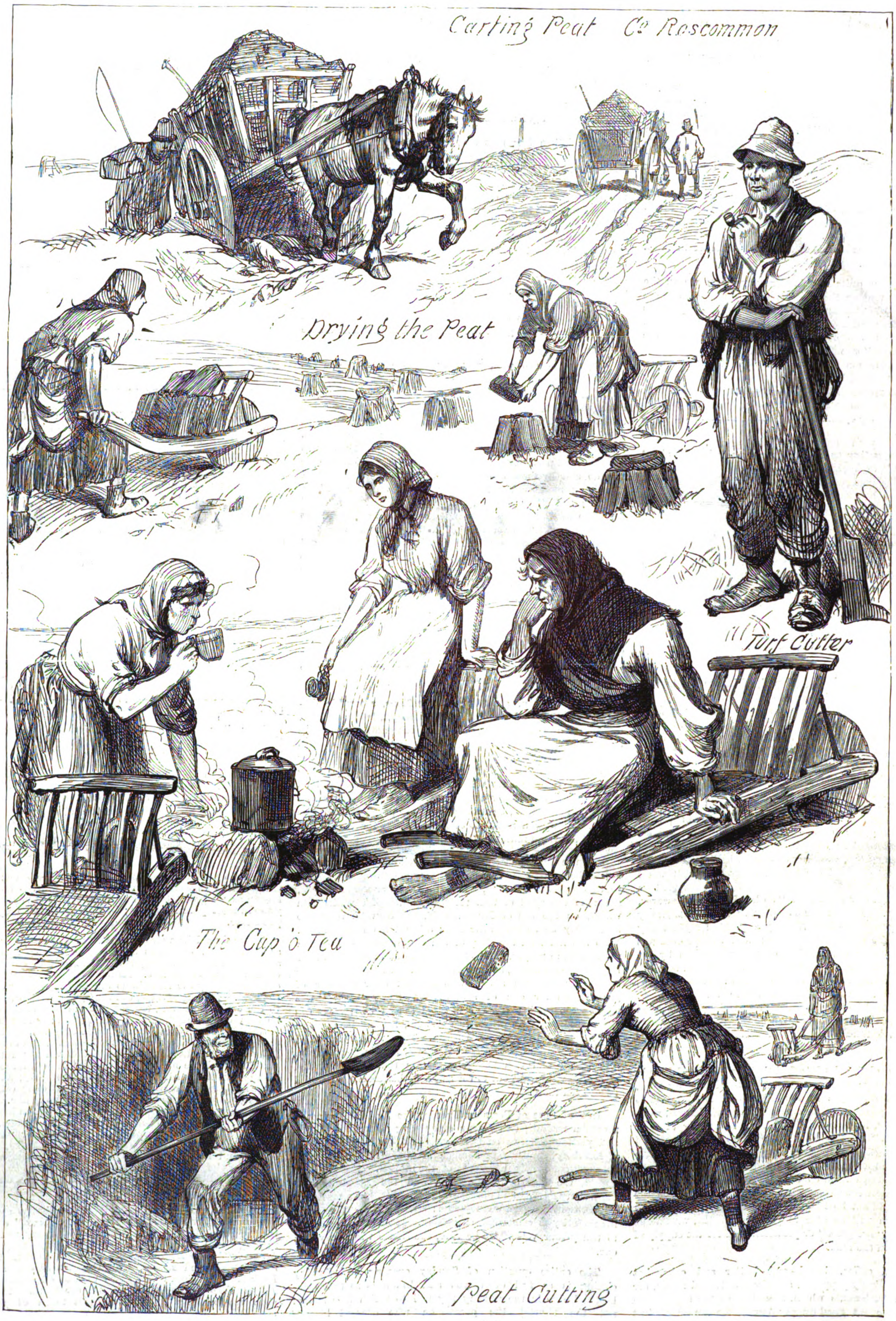
Yes; it must be exceedingly studious, seeing that at the recent presentation of commissions by the Duke of Cambridge to the outgoing gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, prizes were given for proficiency in fortification and military drawing; in classics and riding; in mathematics and mechanics; in chemistry and physics; in drill exercises and gymnastics; in landscape drawing and military topography; in Italian, French, and German. And please remember that the average age of the cadets examined was nineteen years and six months. Otherwise his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief did not seem to think that the general body of the cadets had been during the last term quite so industrious or quite so well behaved as they might have been; and he administered to these young gentlemen what is technically known as "a good wigging." There are good years and bad years in most public schools; but the good ones largely preponderate.

There should be a strong muster of Transatlantic, as well as of English, collectors at the approaching sale of the artistic and literary belongings of the late Tom Taylor, in the Great Rooms at Christie's. As bibliomaniacs and "fanciers" of chalcography the Americans are rapidly beating us out of the field. The engravings, drawings, and pictures belonging to the eminent scholar, dramatist, and critic deceased, are to be sold on Tuesday, March the Eighth; and the library (I should say a very rare and valuable one) will be brought to the hammer on Friday, March the Eleventh, and the day following. Multitudes of people who did not know Tom Taylor personally will be naturally anxious to know what manner of man he was in his scholarly and æsthetic nature; and in the majority of instances that which a man of taste collects is a tolerably sure index to what he is intellectually like. I mean, of course, systematic collection, extending over a long course of years. Sir Gorgius Midas goes down to Messrs. Vellum and Wholecalf and purchases a library *en bloc*: "Plenty of County 'Istories and Hencyclopædias, and seeh like, with gilt hedges and hall that. D'ye 'ear? Hay?" But, while we revere Sir Gorgius for the sake of his millions, do we recognise him as a Collector? Scarcely, I think. Taste and culture cannot be purchased for cash, net.

Of what was Herr Teufelsdröckh's library composed? We have a glimpse of it in the "Characteristics" chapter of the "Sartor." "Of his boundless Learning and how all reading and literature in most known tongues from *Sanconiathon* to *Doctor Lingard*, from your Oriental *Shasters* and *Talmuds* and *Korans*, with Cassini's *Siamese Fables* and Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* down to *Robinson Crusoe* and the *Belfast Town and Country Almanack*, are familiar to him, we shall say nothing." In that quiet touch of the Irish almanack is there not something subtly suggestive of the literary characteristics of Carlyle? "Which is the best fish sauce?" asked the gastronomic neophyte. "All sauces are good for fish," replied the gastronome, who was also a philosopher. Had Mr. Carlyle deigned to answer a question as to which were the books he chiefly read, he might have replied, "All books."

G. A. S.

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SKETCHES AMONG THE IRISH PEASANTRY: WINTER FUEL.—SEE PAGE 198.

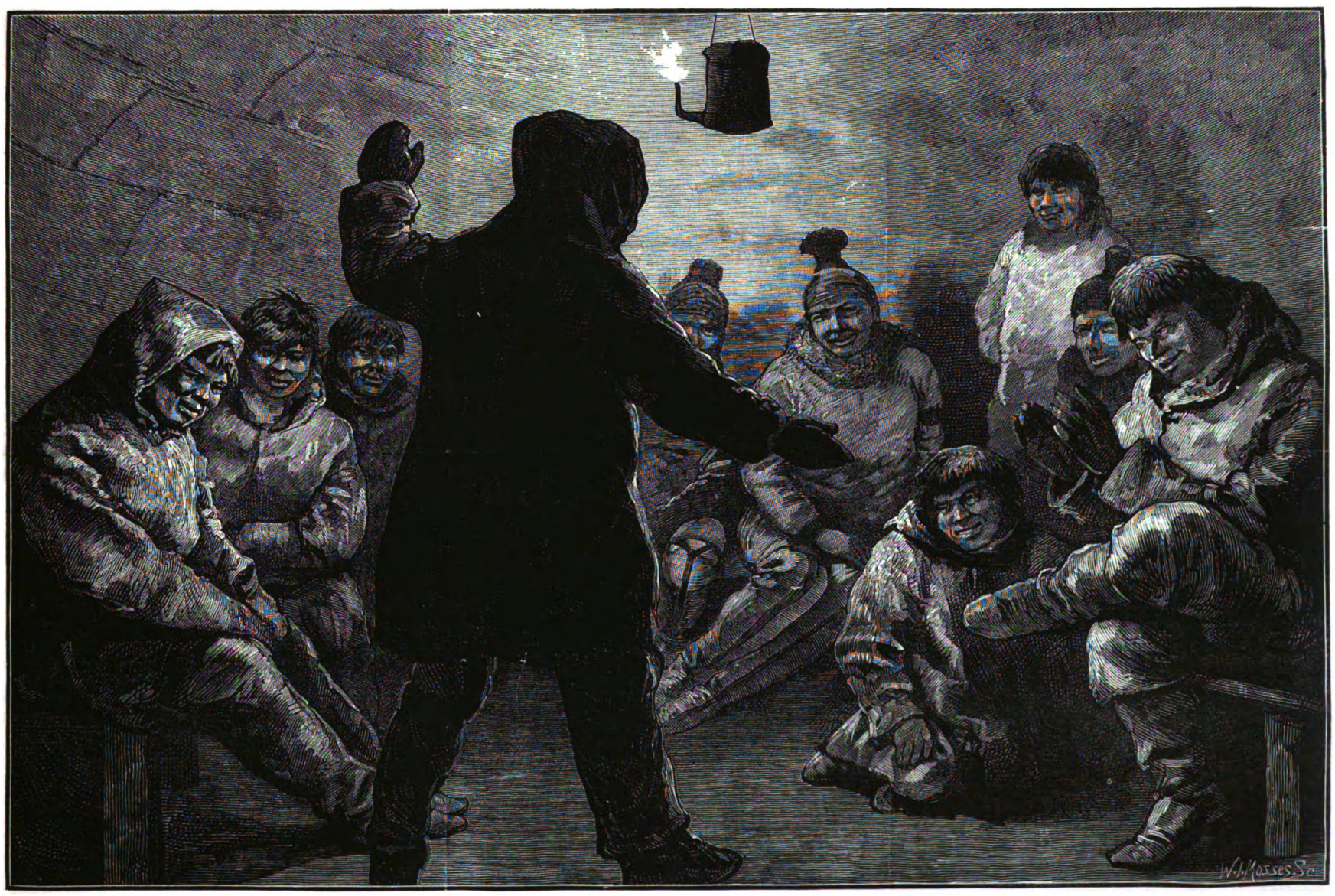
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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



AN ARCTIC NIGHT'S LODGING.



KALANDI PLAY AMONG THE NETCHILLIK ESQUIMAUX.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Le cotillon—200 *figures nouvelles! Demandez le Manuel du parfait Cotillonneur!* The *cotillon* is the great topic of the day for the moment in Parisian high life. In spite of the changes of the Government, the *cotillon* leads society, and there will, I suppose, always be found leaders of society to lead the *cotillon*. But imagine the study which the science of the *cotillon* requires! Imagine the pitiless severity of the examining body, composed of matrons and maidens, light-footed and sharp-tongued! Yet even 200 new figures cannot daunt the gay young *mondains* or *petits parfumés*, as we now call the slaves of fashion who have been successively known as *muscadins, incroyables, dandys, lions, gandins, cocodès, petits crevés, gommeux, poissons*, &c. Paris is full of sounds of revelry and festivity. Cab-loads of conscripts with gaudily-painted numbers stuck in their caps, and their button-holes streaming with tricolor ribbons, parade the streets, singing, shouting, and laughing with a gaiety that owes more to *piquette* than to patriotism. The dressmakers and costumiers are busy as bees for the masked ball of Madame la Marquise X., the *raout* of the Duchesse de Z.; the *bal villageois* of Madame Adam, &c. The Parisian ladies have a perfect rage for disguise and travesty, a fact which has caused someone to predict that the *bal de l'Opéra* will never cease to exist for the simple reason that the *blondes* will always wish to see, were it only for one night, how they look with dark hair, and the brunettes will have the same desire to see if their eyes shine more brilliantly when set off by a *perruque blonde*. And the Victor Hugo fête? It will take place next Sunday; the committee of organisation daily receives encouragement from all sides, and the manifestation promises to prove a complete success.

People do not dance the *cotillon* with empty stomachs, and *bals masqués* are not incompatible with dinners and breakfast parties. M. Gambetta's breakfast parties, by-the-way, seem likely to become historical. It may seem heresy to say that the Parisians do not know how to dine. I should not myself dare to brave public opinion on that point, although having had some experience. Luckily, I find in the proof-sheets of "La Maison d'un Artiste," a new book by that delicate *littérateur*, indefatigable collector, and *fin gourmet*, Edmond de Goncourt, the following passage, which I recommend to the attention of Gallomaniacs:—"The Parisians dine on the architecture of set dishes, on damasked linen, sparkling glasses, on the flowers that decorate the table, on the white cravats of the servants: but on butter at thirty sous a pound, and on ordinary wine from the shop next door. . . . There are none but provincials or men of provincial origin who are capable of having what is called a *gueule . . .*, and of loving really delicate cooking, *la cuisine que font seulement les femmes.*" M. de Goncourt's book will be published next week; and as it contains a description of the author's *bibelots* and art-collections, and a good deal of the autobiography of the collector himself, it will certainly be read with interest by all who, in spite of *Punch* and Mr. Barnaud, take pleasure in matters concerning *bibelots* and objects of "bigotry and virtue."

Since Thursday the Senate has been occupied with the new Customs Tariff Bill. Within the limited space of this letter I cannot attempt even to analyse all the important votes that have been taken. As regards the tendency of those votes, I may say such a frenzy of protectionism has not been seen in a French Assembly since the Restoration. M. Pouyer-Quertier is leading the campaign against free trade, and up to the present he has been victorious. On Saturday the Senate quintupled the duties on horned cattle fixed by the Chamber, and doubled the duties on sheep. This decision is of the highest importance both to the town and country population. The matter, however, is not settled yet, and it is hardly likely that the Chamber, after having manifested comparatively Liberal sentiments, will agree to restore the legislation of 1822 at the bid of the Protectionist coalition in the Senate.

On the second reading, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the new Press Bill unanimously, less four votes. M. Bardoux's proposition relative to the re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste* was taken into consideration without discussion. Monday was a grand field-day for the Deputies. The mischief was caused by the despatches of Mr. Corbett to Lord Granville recently published in the bluebook, and in one of which it was stated that the French Minister of War had promised to furnish the Greek Government with 30,000 rifles. An interpellation on this subject was put to the Government. M. Jules Ferry replied, and explained that the Greek Government had frequently entered into negotiations for the purchase of waste war material from France; but that the Government had thought it prudent to refuse. The main interest of the interpellation was, however, centred upon M. Gambetta's disclaimer against having influenced by his opinion any Cabinet, any Minister, or any public agent or functionary. The President of the Chamber protested against the electioneering manœuvres which tried to represent him as a central figure around whom were to be grouped the partisans of a policy of adventure, and against the seeking in his speeches for indications of a given line of policy. M. Gambetta's frank and lucid statement was loudly applauded, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

It is now little more than a fortnight since M. Proust interpellated the Ministry on its foreign policy. Of late, indeed, it seems to have become necessary to close every debate in the French Chamber by an interpellation which gives the Government an opportunity of varying *ad infinitum* the formulæ of pacific declarations. It does, indeed, seem strange that France cannot be allowed to work out her mission of peace and industry without being periodically interrupted by the gossip of the adepts in diplomacy—*l'art d'embrouiller les cartes*—and the cock-and-bull stories of the press. One sometimes feels inclined to share the opinion of Balzac, who, in his famous monograph on the Parisian press, said:—"Axiome: Si la presse n'existait pas, il ne faudrait pas l'inventer." T. C.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

A quarter of a million Irish families, which will be a million Irish people, dwell in cabins with one room, not so comfortably as the South African Kaffirs, and not nearly so well fed, in a much less agreeable climate. This may or may not be their own fault, and we are not prepared to say that any Government or Parliament in England or Ireland could provide an effectual remedy; but it is a social condition which must be lamented in the case of so large a part of our fellow-subjects in the sister island. The Sketches of our own Artists, in the counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway, published in this Journal during the past year and a half, supply many incidental illustrations of the uncouth and squalid aspect of rustic poverty in those western parts of Ireland. Those which fill a page of our publication this week are particularly occupied with one branch of rural and domestic life, among that class of the country people, which is apt to seem very peculiar when the English stranger comes into their neighbourhood. The absence of coal and the scarcity of wood might inflict yet more severe privation upon their wretched households, but for the abundance of bog-peat, which is frequently used by the peasantry as fuel, and which is also, to some extent, made an article of profitable trade. Our illustrations show different groups of men and women employed in cutting peat-turf, setting out the pieces to dry, in little stacks arranged so as to let the air pass through, and conveying them home in wheel-barrows or carts, to be stored up for winter consumption. It is some little compensation for the unproductive quality of the soil, in many extensive tracts of land, more especially in Connaught, that there is a great natural supply of this commodity, which serves to alleviate the misery of the poor in the winter season.

THE TARTAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last week in the great hall of Stafford House, to protest against the changes in the tartans of our Highland regiments, contemplated by the War Office. The particular moment we have chosen for illustration is that in which Lord Archibald Campbell, with earnest action and voice quivering with emotion, swore upon his drawn dirk to preserve the tartan. As the weapon was passed round to be kissed by the Mac Intosh, who occupied the chair, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Athole, Lord Elcho, Donald Currie, and others, the audience, who had watched the action of Lord Archibald silently, and with keen, wistful look, burst into an irrepressible shout of heartiest approbation.

Nor was this the only instance in which the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* was specially called into play. Early in the evening a grand pibroch performance by eight lusty pipers, "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," with the armorial bearings of their respective lords richly blazoned on their pipe-bannerets, warmed the hearts of the Scots: and when the fiery cross was brought into the hall just as the descriptive music of the pibroch was at its wildest, and passed swiftly from hand to hand, those hearts glowed and burned again like the blazing war-sign before them. For the fuller significance of this let the reader re-peruse "the Gathering" in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

The pipers were those of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Sutherland, Lords Airlie, Middleton, Willoughby De Eresby, Archibald Campbell, and the Mac Intosh, the piper of his Grace of Sutherland acting very spiritedly the part of pipe-major.

And what was all this piping and cheering, and fiery-cross-carrying and dirk-swearing about? What did all those great lords and gallant gentlemen mean by gathering themselves together in this wise and nursing the war-flame? Were the Boers, or the Afghans, or the Russians literally at our door as well as metaphorically with threatening knocking? Or was a dismemberment of the Empire by our fellow-citizens in Erin's isle imminent? By no means. The subject which called forth such enthusiasm in the carrying of the resolutions moved, seconded, and spoken to by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Elcho, the Duke of Athole, Donald Currie, M.P., S. Macliver, M.P., Captain George Cockburn, and Lord Archibald Campbell, was all about the tartan of our Highland regiments, which Mr. Childers proposes to change. The following petition, which was very numerously signed, will partly help our readers to an understanding of the position:—

"Nemo me impune lacessit."

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, believing that we represent the national feeling of Scotland, humbly petition that the tartan dress hitherto worn by the various Highland regiments as distinctive of the districts in which they were raised, and in which dress they have fought with honour and glory in every part of the globe, be not changed, believing that such distinctive tartans add to the *esprit de corps*, and that such changes as are contemplated are contrary to the instincts of the true Highlander."

As this question, although a very burning one to every Highland heart, has not been very warmly taken up by the daily press, and is consequently but dimly understood by the general public, we purpose saying a few words in further elucidation of the subject.

Tartan is a crossed pattern of different colours woven both the warp and the weft way of the material. The pattern is always in squares, which are changed and interchanged as to colour, with lines more or less broad—sometimes single and sometimes grouped—running through it at right angles. The colours used are blue, green, red, yellow, white, and black, and in some instances these are modified and blended with a taste which is absolutely consummate. Every clan had its specific tartan, and some of the patterns are very ancient. Without entering into the question of that antiquity, it is sufficient for our purpose if we state here that the tartans identified with our Highland regiments, such as the Sutherland (93rd), the Gordon (92nd), and the McKenzie (78th), are at least as old as the regiments themselves, and intimately associated with the names of those who created them. Such regiments are representative of the clans from which they originally sprung, and to a clansman his tartan and his badge were dear to him as life itself. The late Hon. Mrs. Stewart McKenzie, of Seaforth (Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake, by-the-by), would have looked very puzzled when the 78th were encamped, her guests for a week, on the lawn of Brahan Castle, after their return from the relief of Cawnpore, had they marched to Strath Conan in any other than the McKenzie tartan. She would not have known the regiment which her own father had raised in Kintail and the Lews; and so with the other regiments. The tartan embodies a clan name, and represents a district dear to Scottish story and Scottish song; and were it not so the regiments themselves have achieved historic renown, and it is their name and not their number by which they are famed, and that name is the name of their tartan.

This is what Mr. Childers proposes to do: to link together the 71st (McLeod's) and the 73rd (Perthshire); the 72nd (Duke of Albany's) and the 78th (Seaforth McKenzie); the 42nd (Black Watch) and the 79th (Cameronians), and attire all in uniform tartan, probably in what is called the Royal Stuart, and all on the score of saving a few pounds, which it is absolutely impossible can ever in any one year reach even a few hundreds. The officer, when he changes from one regiment to another, which has been done only twice during the last seven years, does not require an entire new uniform. A plaid and kilt or trews are all: the rest of the uniform ought to be the same; and if a council were called together of the commandants of Highland regiments a permanent pattern as to sporan, dirk, and other accoutrements, Lord Archibald Campbell informs me, would soon make it so.

But the Stuart tartan—the least historic, perhaps, of any—like several others, consists of two distinct patterns. Indeed I may say three: the Victoria, which is quite modern, and was invented by the Sobieski Stuarts; the Royal Stuart and the hunting Stuart. The first is mainly white, and could only be kept so at great cost and labour. It would be like bringing the days of pipeclay back again. The second is red, and that and the red coat together would make, according to Lord Elcho, the most palpable mark for a bullet which could be found in the whole chromatic range. The third is green in the "field," but it may be accepted generally that all "hunting" tartans are modern. The tartan worn by James III. of Scotland, in 1471, according to the accounts given in by his treasurer, the Bishop of Glasgow, was *blue* in colour; and I strongly suspect that whenever a King went hunting in the Highlands he wore the tartan peculiar to the clan among whom he sojourned. I do not believe the Royal Stuart goes so far back as Prince Charlie's time. I have a plaid in my possession which the Prince took from his own shoulders and gave to a lady of my kindred, and it is neither Royal Stuart nor hunting Stuart. The tartan of the Stewarts of Athole was almost as defiant and bellicose in the character of its scarlet as was that of their neighbours, the clan Donachie.

But that manufacturers were not always the creators of tartan, let us listen for a moment to a portion of Lord Archibald's instructive and fervid speech.

"The Highlanders of old did not wander to foreign lands, or borrow from foreign looms: their eyes were accustomed to seek the dyes that lay at the door. They took the blue hyacinth for the purple of their tartan. They took the blaeberry also for the same purpose. They used the alder bark for black, the willow for flesh tints. They sought their lovely crimsons and gorgeous yellows from the moss on the great grey rocks, called crotal, also another variety called crotal dubh, or black crotal. They used the plant called rue, which grows low in the sands, binding the same and preventing it from drifting in our Western isles, in such quantities, for their reds, that at last the plucking of this herb was forbidden, for it loosened the sands and spoiled the crops. General Stewart says he saw tartans 200 years old which still retained much of their original brightness. The cup moss—a crotal moss—was gathered in 1808 to the value of £500 in the Aberdeen district alone. With bullocks' blood and lime Highlanders could also dye tartan. I shall take care, gentlemen, that the Queen and Mr. Childers know we are in earnest in this matter. "And now," continued Lord Archibald, with the most touching impressiveness, unsheathing his dirk, "according to the good old Highland fashion I swear"—kissing the bared blade—"to preserve the tartan on my dirk. I will tell Mr. Childers why I take an interest in the 93rd Sutherland tartan. It is because my mother came from this house." With quivering lip and evidently much moved—the emotion communicating itself to the audience, even in many instances to the shedding of tears—his Lordship resumed his seat, the dirk meantime being handed round and kissed by the various speakers, the action calling forth long and repeated cheers.

Such is the story of the regimental tartan: and if Mr. Childers is a wise man he will not hazard the popularity of his Chief down in the north by tampering with that which has not only a Scottish but an Imperial significance, and which is so intimately identified with all the warlike achievements of the island ever since we became an Empire.

On Wednesday at noon a deputation consisting of the Duke of Sutherland, the Mac Intosh, and Mr. Wright, waited on Mr. Childers at the War Office and presented the petition, which had attached to it upwards of 16,000 signatures.

J. F. R.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some Illustrations of the Arctic Region travels of Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions, in the expedition set on foot by the American Geographical Society of New York, to search for traces and relics of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, on the shores of King William's Land, thirty years after the date of their perishing in that desolate part of the earth, have appeared in our Journal since New Year's Day. It will be remembered that this party left New York in July, 1878, arrived by sea at Cape Daly, on the north coast of Hudson's Bay, and remained there during the winter; in April, 1879, they started on the overland journey, with sledges drawn by dogs and attended by Esquimaux Indians, to the shores of Simpson's Strait, which was crossed by them to King William's Land. The summer and autumn of 1879 were spent by them in local researches and topographical explorations, which also led to the discovery of the graves and mortal remains of Lieutenant Irving and other members of Sir John Franklin's party, the last of whom seems to have died in 1848. A return journey, occupying four winter months, brought the American Franklin Search party back to Cape Daly, in March, 1880, but it was not till August that they could get a vessel to bring them home to New York. One of the party, Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, of Prague, a Bohemian artist, made a series of sketches, and kept a journal, which he has placed at our disposal. It is by the aid of his pencil that we have been enabled to present the views of Arctic scenery, and the Illustrations of encamping, sledge-driving, and reindeer hunting, and of meetings with the Netchillik and other tribes of Esquimaux, as well as those of the simple tombs and monuments erected to mark the burial-places of one or two comrades of the lamented Franklin. We now give two more engravings of this interesting series, one of which represents "an Arctic Night's Lodging," namely, the peculiar sleeping arrangements, which served for two of the party, Mr. Klutschak and Mr. William Gilder, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, on the night of Oct. 8, 1878, during a three-days' excursion apart from the rest of the expedition company, near their encampment on the north shore of Hudson's Bay. They found a place somewhat sheltered from the cold wind by a hillock of rising ground, built with loose stones two parallel walls, a couple of feet high, and spread between them a bed of soft moss, upon which they lay down, each man having first got into his sleeping-bag, made of skins and lined with several blankets, and having a close hood to pull over his head: a tarpaulin, secured by heavy stones, formed the roof stretching across from wall to wall. It was tolerably snug, after all, either to sleep or to smoke a pipe in this retreat, while the loaded rifles and the dogs were close at hand, in case of prowling bears or any other enemies, but of these little fear was there entertained. The second of the Illustrations engraved for this week is that of a social party of the Netchillik tribe, in the Simpson's Strait region, diverting themselves with the performance of a "Kalandi;" which is a sort of dramatic recital, a monologue entering into diverse parts successively, and telling a long story of comical and romantic personal adventures, with a degree of humorous fancy that affords much amusement to the simple audience. Dr. Henry Rink's interesting book of Esquimaux legends and traditions, which was noticed by us some time ago, would give the reader some idea of the subject-matter of this entertainment for the natives of the Arctic Region.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

There has occurred a smart passage of arms between an anonymous correspondent, whom the dramatic critic of the *Daily News* has taken under his sheltering wing, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, touching the strict historic accuracy of the costumes designed by that accomplished artist for the revival of "Masks and Faces" at the Haymarket. The leading members of the *dramatis personæ* are, by-the-way, both as to face, figure, and attire, admirably hit off in some tiny vignettes in this week's *Punch*. The battle between Mr. Wingfield and the protégé of the excellent and amiable critic of the *Daily News* would have been far fairer had the gentleman who objects to Peg Woffington's plush *sacque* and abundant diamonds, to the cut of Triplet's coat, and his wearing his hair *au naturel* instead of a wig, refrained from assuming the anonymous, or had he abandoned it when he returned to the charge after Mr. Wingfield's reply to his first series of objections. It is ill fighting with a Man in a Mask. To persons who mingle in theatrical circles, and who are behind the scenes of journalism, the name of the gentleman who so ably criticises the theatres in the *Daily News* is as well known as King Charles's statue at Charing-cross; but the name of Mr. Wingfield's anonymous assailant—or "Bogey," as the assailed one facetiously dubs his antagonist—may be the Man in the Moon, or Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorasan, or simply Molière's M. Josse, who, we all know, was an *orfèvre*—that is to say, a rival artist, jealous of what his brother draughtsman has done so well at the Haymarket.

The objections taken to Mr. Wingfield's accuracy do not amount to much. Triplet, forsooth, should have worn a wig. The exquisite who, in the music-room scene in Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," is sitting crosslegged, and sipping chocolate (?), wears no wig, but his own hair, in curl-papers. The Industrious Apprentice in the scene at church in "Industry and Idleness" wears his own natural locks. The Rake in the first tableau of "The Rake's Progress" wears his own hair. So do the undergraduates in the engraving of "Alma Mater." The objector asserts that at the period when the action of "Masks and Faces" is supposed to take place even beggars wore wigs. That may have been. "James Dalton, his Wigg Box," figures in one of the scenes in the lamentable history of Kate Hackabout; and Mr. James Dalton was a highwayman; but Eugene Aram, who was a poet and a scholar, as well as a murderer, did not wear a wig any more than Jack Sheppard, the noted housebreaker, had worn one, in the preceding generation. The frequency with which persons in all conditions of life during the first half of the eighteenth century wore their own hair, either curled or uncurled, powdered or unpowdered, is conclusively proved by, perhaps, the best English pun ever made. *Is that your own hair* (hare) *or a wig?* asked Swift of the porter, whom he accosted as the latter was carrying a dead hare in the street. If it had not been the frequent practice to wear the natural *chevelure* in lieu of a peruke the Dean's pun would have lost nine-tenths of its point.

The absence of hoops from the ladies' dresses in "Masks and Faces" is, perhaps, to be regretted; and the cut of Triplet's coat is, perhaps, a little too much like the "habit à la Française," or, in particular, the "frac moucheté" in Enault's Collection, 1779; yet I am not prepared to state decisively that Mr. Wingfield may not be able to quote pictorial chapeau for Triplet's exiguous doublet. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the costumes in "Masks and Faces" are, in the main, as correct in the way of chronology as they are certainly beautiful as artistic productions. Here and there may occur a solecism, due, not to the carelessness or the imperfect information of the draughtsman, but to the insuperable exigencies of stage requirements. I have not the slightest doubt, for example, that there are at least a dozen textile fabrics used in "Masks and Faces" which were unheard of a hundred and forty years ago—or forty years ago, for the matter of that. I have not the slightest doubt that the gentlemen actors wore braces—although, of course, I am open to correction in this particular. It is certain that Colley Cibber never wore braces—neither did those much later celebrities—Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson. Meanwhile, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's sparkling and wholesome comedy pursues its triumphant career at the Haymarket; and the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Conway, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Dacre, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Smedley, Mrs. Canninge, Miss Wade, and Miss Marion Terry continue to present us with an *ensemble* of thoroughly artistic excellence which has been rarely equalled since, in the year 1837, at this same Haymarket Theatre, I saw Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," with, if I remember aright, Mr. Strickland as Sir William Fondlove, Mr. Elton as Waller, Mr. Benjamin Webster as Wildrake, Mrs. Nisbett as Constance, Miss Vandenhoff as Lydia, and the incomparable Mrs. Glover as the Widow Green.

At Covent Garden Mr. Burnand's capital pantomime of "Valentine and Orson" has run its brilliant race to the concluding goal; and not until next Christmas can we hope to see, on these same boards, that most wondrous of pantomimic bears, Master Lauri. Perforce did surcease come to the successful career of "Valentine and Orson." On Saturday next the theatre being required for the immediate preparation of the Royal Italian Opera. May I venture to indulge in the hope that next December I shall be so fortunate as to gaze on Master Lauri's gambadoes as a baboon; or perhaps he will oblige as a gorilla? He is certainly one of the nimblest and gracefullest pantomimists I have ever seen, and reminds me very forcibly of the late George Wieland. Why does not some enterprising manager revive the "Diable Boiteux," and let Master Lauri play Asmodeus? Mr. George Conquest has played the part, I doubt it not, many a time and oft. The talented Vokes Family have migrated from "the Garden" to the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, for a short series of morning performances prior to their revisiting the United States, where they will have an enthusiastic welcome, and make multitudinous dollars. They commenced their round of *après-midis* at the Imperial with Buckstone's "Rough Diamond" and "Fun in a Fog," the last a creation "evoked" from the own inner and comic consciousness of the Vokeses themselves.

At Drury Lane the Funny Goose (who should be a gander) still waddles and quacks triumphantly, serenely contemptuous of the fact that the weather has been again detestable, and that all the children have gone home to school. "Under its present management Drury Lane maintains its reputation for producing the best and most successful pantomime of the year." That is what Mr. Augustus Harris says; and criticism must in the main say "Ditto to Mr. Burke"—or rather to Mr. Harris. How could a pantomime fail to be good and successful, when it is supported by such favourite artistes as Miss Kate Santley and little Addie Blanche, by such an irresistibly Funny Goose, and by the delightful little children of the National School of Dancing, so admirably trained by Madame Katti Lanner? After the run of the Pantomime at "the Lane" is to come, not precisely the Deluge, but a temporary reproduction of "the World," which will be followed by Sheridan Knowles's tragedy of "Virginius," introducing the celebrated American tragedian, Mr. John McCullough. And, at the end of May, the entire company of the Ducal Court Theatre of Meiningen are to make their appearance at Old Drury in Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," and will, during a six weeks' campaign, play several pieces in their *répertoire*. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, it is understood, accorded his gracious patronage to these performances.

No; Shakspeare, just now, is certainly not "spelling bankruptcy." While at the Princess's that consummate tragedian Mr. Edwin Booth continues, in King Lear, to hold rapt audiences with his glittering eye, a steadily progressive success has been achieved at the New Sadler's Wells by "Macbeth"—Mr. Charles Warner playing the Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin Macduff, and *vice versâ* on alternate nights, and Mrs. Crowe (Miss Kate Bateman) being the Lady Macbeth. I rejoice at the prosperity of the house under the management of Miss Isabel Bateman.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre is crowded every night with "Æsthetes" as well as Philistines, who greet with roars of applause and laughter Mr. Burnand's glorious piece of tomfoolery, "The Colonel." I have not yet had time to speak of the acting in this intensely funny absurdity as it deserves; but intend to do so next week. By-the-way, there is just enough "cultchaw" in New York, in Philadelphia, in San Francisco, and especially in Boston, to make Mr. Burnand's humorous libel on cultivated people appreciated by American Philistines. I hope he will send "The Colonel" to the States. For the rest, the hostility of this clever sayer of droll things seems to have attained the proportions of a *guerra a cuchillo*. Week after week the columns of *Punch* are filled with amusingly slangy verses ridiculing and reviling the unhappy Kyrle Society. What *have* the Kyrle Society done to you, Mr. Burnand? *Quelle mouche vous pique?* Neither Mr. Maudle nor Mr. Postlethwaite is, I believe, what Mr. *Punch* politely calls "a Kyrle man."

Miss Genevieve Ward has made a triumphant hit at Boston, U.S.A., in "Forget-me-Not." Says the *Boston Evening Transcript*, in a long and eulogistic article on Miss Ward's splendid acting:—

> In her relations to the contemporary social world Miss Ward's "Forget-me-Not" is a polished, skilful, truthful, effective, and, better than all, sympathetic personation. The portrayal of complex emotions, when the hardened woman pleads, with breaking voice and stating tears, for a chance to live a good life, is such as only an actress far above the ordinary could achieve, and has the fine artistic subtlety of leaving the spectator half in doubt (as is necessary to the play) whether the woman's tears are feigned or real. The hard, cold, worn beauty of the face that has been so hateful hitherto, becomes by that art so wonderful exemplified by Ristori, softened and suffused with true womanliness; for the moment one believes in a genuine good impulse, until she herself soon after mocks at it in a subsequent turning of the tables upon her antagonist.

G. A. S.

The merry little bandbox of a theatre in Soho, the Royalty, now boasts of a bright new drama, "Peggy," compactly constructed, and peopled with a variety of skilfully contrasted personages by the author, Mr. Joseph Mackay. Peggy, a merry Irish girl, impersonated with unflagging vivacity and much feeling by Miss Kate Lawler, is the young daughter of an officer killed in the Afghan War; but, thrown upon her own resources for a living by the death of her mother, is found at the opening of the play in the guise of an Italian girl, who wanders from Saffron-hill with an organ. Rescued from penury by her grandfather, General Pentycost, and restored to a station befitting her birth, Peggy yet retains her affection for her old companion in misfortune, a scheming young Italian, cleverly embodied by Mr. Frank Cooper. It is in befriending this heartless adventurer that the heroine comes to grief. The brisk action of "Peggy" is capitally sustained by Miss Lawler herself, by Mr. Edward Righton as Dr. Ulysses Molloy, by Mr. Frank Cooper as Beppo. Spartolotti, and by a ragged little urchin who takes as naturally to the stage as a duck does to water, to name a few only of an exceptionally efficient company. For his share in the production of "Peggy," Mr. Mackay was warmly applauded.

MUSIC.

MR. CHARLES HALLE'S CONCERTS.

The second of the series of four orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday evening, when Herr Goldmark's symphony, "A Rustic Wedding," was given, as at the first concert, having been "repeated by desire."

The important specialties of the concert were Beethoven's Triple Concerto and Mozart's "Haffner" Serenade. The first-named work is written for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, and belongs to the years 1804-5. Although not one of its composer's most important productions, it contains much that is interesting and beautiful in each of its three divisions, particularly in the final "Rondo alla Polacca." It was finely played by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti, by whom it was performed a few years ago at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts.

The Serenade—for orchestra, with an obbligato violin—was composed in celebration of a marriage in the family of Herr Haffner, of Salzburg; hence the title of the piece. It comprises eight movements, in all of which charming melody, clear construction, and genial brightness are conspicuous; as usual in Mozart's music. The prominent violin part was exquisitely played by Madame Néruda. In the pieces already mentioned, and in the Introduction to Wagner's "Lohengrin," and Svendsen's second "Rhapsodie Norvégienne," the performances of Mr. Hallé's famed Manchester orchestra were, as before, excellent. Mr. Hallé conducted, with the exception of the concerto, in which he was replaced in that capacity by Mr. E. Hecht.

The third concert takes place this (Saturday) evening, when Berlioz's sacred work, "L'Enfance du Christ," will be performed, for the first time in London, with a full choir and augmented orchestra.

The weekly performance, in regular order, of Schubert's eight symphonies, was continued at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon, when No. 3 was given, for the first time in this country. The work was produced in the year 1815, when Schubert was little more than eighteen. It is full of that melodious flow and genial charm which generally distinguish his music, together with a beauty of instrumentation and a constructive power that are remarkable in a composition produced at so early an age. It was thoroughly appreciated, and will form a welcome addition to the Schubert répertoire which has been so largely extended through the means of the Crystal Palace. It appears highly probable that the symphony was never publicly performed anywhere until last Saturday. On the same occasion a "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra), composed by Herr Carl Reinecke, of Leipzig, was introduced for the first time here. It is written with much skill in the command both of brilliant effects for the solo instruments and of orchestral variety in the accompaniments. The pianist was Miss Helen Hopekirk, whose playing was highly artistic in this instance and in her subsequent execution of two unaccompanied solos. Two of Brahms's characteristic Hungarian dances, and Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F) were the other orchestral pieces. Familiar vocal music was very effectively rendered by Miss Damian and Signor Foli, the young lady having made a very successful first appearance at the Crystal Palace.

Herr Joachim made his first appearance this season at the Popular Concert of Monday evening, when the renowned violinist led Beethoven's posthumous string quartet in C sharp minor, and Haydn's in G major (No. 5 of op. 17), besides having played, in association with Mdlle. Marie Krebs, a selection from Brahms's Hungarian Dances, adapted for violin and pianoforte. The enthusiastic welcome which greeted Herr Joachim proved the unabated esteem in which he is held, and his admirable performances testified to his undiminished title thereto. Mdlle. Krebs played Beethoven's solo sonata in E major, op. 109, with great success; and vocal pieces were rendered by Mr. Oswald with those good qualities of voice and style which have recently placed him in a prominent position. At the concert of next Monday evening Madame Schumann is to reappear.

An effective performance of Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last week; this having been the fifth concert of the tenth season. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. F. King were the solo vocalists. Several numbers were greatly applauded; the fine chorus, "This is My beloved Son," having been encored. Mr. Barnby and Dr. Stainer occupied their accustomed posts, respectively, at the conductor's desk and the organ. A Welsh Festival will be given next Tuesday (St. David's Day), among the vocalists named being nearly all our best artists; "The Messiah" is to be given on March 2; and Mr. Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" on April 7 (instead of March 24), the presence of the Prince of Wales being expected on the latter occasion.

Twelve of the London Ballad Concerts, of the fifteenth season, have now taken place. Last week's programme included an attractive—although not novel—selection of Irish songs and ballads; the solo singers at this concert having been Misses M. Davies, C. Samuell, and Damian, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King. Miss Damian appeared in sudden replacement of Madame Antoinette-Sterling (who was absent on account of illness), and sang with much success. This week's concert comprised a selection of favourite German songs.

Mr. Sims Reeves's third Ballad Concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, the programme having again included effective performances by himself, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), Miss Minnie Hauk, and other eminent artists. The fourth concert is to take place on March 8.

We have already drawn attention to some changes in the management and direction of the Philharmonic Society, the sixty-ninth season of which was announced to open on Thursday evening, with Mr. Cusins still as conductor. The programme of the opening concert included Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, that by Berlioz entitled "Waverley," and that by Rossini to his "Guillaume Tell"—and a manuscript concerto for the pianoforte, composed and performed by Herr Scharwenka.

We referred last week to the opening of Mr. Kuhe's eleventh annual Brighton Festival, which concluded on Saturday morning with a performance of "Elijah." On the previous Wednesday morning a classical concert was given, at which a new "concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra) was successfully produced. The solo portion was skilfully played by Miss Kuhe, for whom the work was specially composed by Mr. W. Macfarren, who conducted its performance. Of its merits we shall doubtless have an early opportunity of speaking in reference to its London hearing. For the Thursday evening, Sir M. Costa's "Eli" was announced; Friday evening's popular concert having been for the benefit of Mr. Kuhe.

The reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre, last Saturday, with performances of the music-hall class, is referred to in another part of the Paper.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Prodigal Son," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," are announced for performance by the Brixton Choral Society (conducted by Mr. W. Lemare) next Monday evening.

The new season of the Royal Italian Opera will begin on Easter Tuesday, April 19. Instead of repeating all the rumours afloat, we prefer awaiting the publication of the usual official prospectus for full details. It may, however, be pretty safely assumed that among the forthcoming specialties will be the production of Herr Anton Rubinstein's latest important work, the opera entitled "The Demon"—probably under his personal direction—with Madame Albani in the principal character; and of Mozart's "Il Seraglio," with Madame Sembrich as Constanza.

Madame Pinart (pianiste) announced a concert for Wednesday evening last, at Steinway Hall.

A new musical sketch, entitled "Our Institute," by Corney Grain; and a new second part, entitled "All at Sea," written by Arthur Law, the music by Corney Grain, will be given next Monday evening at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, St. George's Hall; the opening piece being "The Turquoise Ring."

Madame Reichner gave a dramatic performance, comprising selections from Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback" and "Love Chase," in the theatre of the Dilettante Circle, Aberdeen House, on Tuesday evening. Julia and Constance found an able interpreter in Madame Reichner, with Miss Carew as Helen; the parts of Sir Thomas and Wildrake being intrusted to Mr. Isidore Clifford. An effective rendering of Schiller's "Der Jungfrau von Orleans" closed the entertainment.

Her Majesty's Theatre—after a short interval following the disappearance of the Haverley Minstrels—was reopened last Saturday with a series of entertainments avowedly of the music-hall type. Waiving the question of the fitness of locality, it may be sufficient to say that the performances were good of their kind, and seemed to be to the satisfaction of the audience, on the opening occasion. This said, there is no occasion to enter into details as to the individual efforts of the performers, all of whom met with a favourable reception.

The "British Almanac and Companion," for this year is published by the Stationers' Company. It presents, in addition to the ordinary chronological and statistical information, and the official descriptions of Government Departments, the Church, the Universities and Colleges, the Army and Navy, and the Courts of Law, with abstracts of Parliamentary documents, a chronicle of events, and notices of science and art, and many papers of considerable interest. These are essays upon the method of forecasting the weather, upon the Greenwich Royal Observatory, the liquidation of Egyptian finance, the projected ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama and the projected Euphrates Railway, the Food of the Poor, the London Hospitals, the London Parks and Public Gardens, watchmaking by machinery, and the keeping of bees.

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"RETURNING FROM MIDNIGHT MASS." BY M. MONTBARD.

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A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR VISITING A FACTORY.

RETURNING FROM MIDNIGHT MASS.

In one of the old towns of Brittany, where the inhabitants still preserve both their peculiarities of costume and manners and their habit of devout attendance on the religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, such a scene might be witnessed, on New-Year's Eve, as the Artist, himself a Frenchman, has delineated in our Engraving. But there are some points in the dress, both of men and women, and in the antiquated street architecture, which almost remind us of the seventeenth century in England; and these good citizens and pious Christian folk could pass very well for a dispersing congregation of Puritans, in the time of Charles I. or Charles II., in some provincial city of the western shires. The suggestion of this outward resemblance must not be supposed to reflect upon the wide difference in their creeds and forms of worship, with which, as they are here already come out of church, we have nothing to do; and the very name of "a Mass" would have been repugnant, of course, to the English disciples of Baxter, Bunyan, or George Fox. But the earnestness and gravity of demeanour with which these French Catholics, each little family or friendly group by itself, step homeward from a peculiarly solemn meeting in celebration of their Divine faith, could not be surpassed in any age or nation of modern Christendom. If there is any element of feeling here which should appeal to human sympathy, irrespective of all ecclesiastical divisions, it may serve to inspire us with the spirit of tolerance and respect for those whose belief may not in all its points correspond entirely with own.

VISIT OF A FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The employment of large numbers of young persons, both girls and boys, in the cotton-spinning and calico-weaving establishments of Lancashire, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is a peculiar feature of social life. Regulations have been imposed by law, during the past thirty or forty years, which are stringently enforced by the aid of an efficient staff of Government Inspectors, to provide for the proper continuous school-teaching of these children, with a due limitation of their daily working hours, and for the maintenance of healthy and comfortable arrangements in every factory where they are engaged. They are periodically visited by the Inspectors, and ample facilities are given to the young people themselves, as well as to their parents, most of whom are probably occupied in the same industrial service, for stating any matters of complaint. The employers, in general, are most sincerely anxious to consult the physical and moral welfare of the working class, and especially of the children, for whose regular instruction, long before the passing of Mr. Forster's Education Act ten years ago, many of the Lancashire and Yorkshire mill-owners had voluntarily expended very large sums of money, devoting also much of their time and thought, as a mere private duty, to the personal management and superintendence of schools connected with their factories. It may further be observed, as an undoubted historical fact,

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that the present system of public provision, by means of local rates, for the needs of popular education, is the result of a spontaneous movement, originated so long since as 1850, by a Lancashire Association, consisting mainly of the cotton manufacturers and their allies in trade and in other public or private undertakings, who were determined not to incur the reproach of neglecting the mental and moral culture of youth, while availing themselves of so many hundreds of thousands of little "hands" to create a vast amount of commercial prosperity. This chapter of English domestic history is one of the most creditable to our nation; and the beneficial effects of such an enlightened sense of social responsibility have already been made apparent in the general condition of the workpeople belonging to the textile industries of those districts. It would, indeed, be hard to find any class of manual labourers in the United Kingdom with a more tolerable uniform standard of good behaviour, intelligence, honesty, and sobriety, with more quiet and peaceable manners, than in the circle of cotton-spinning towns, Stockport, Hyde and Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale and Todmorden, Bury, Burnley, Bolton, Preston, and Blackburn, and several others, surrounding their central staple mart of Manchester. The most serious drawback on this satisfactory state of the population is that the girls, being usually employed from childhood in tending the machines at the factories, at half time, with some hours of daily schooling, have little opportunity of learning household work: and too many of the wives and mothers are likewise tempted, by the earning of good wages, to forsake the proper womanly business of keeping a comfortable home. This is undoubtedly a grave social evil in the factory districts; and we are reminded of it just now by looking at the row of bright little maidens in our Artist's drawing, whose interview with the Government Inspector has been the occasion for our remarks upon a very interesting subject.

THE COURT.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen the day following her return to Windsor Castle; and Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Princess came the next morning (Saturday) and took leave of the Queen on her departure for Berlin. The Earl of Fife was introduced to her Majesty's presence the same day, and delivered up the gold stick of office as Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, which was afterwards given to the Marquis of Huntly, who kissed hands on his appointment to the office. The Earl of Fife remained to dinner with the Queen; Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby being also a guest.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice being present. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle. The Queen's granddaughters Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty on Monday, and stayed to luncheon. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Lady Mary Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, and Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., arrived at the castle. The Duke had an audience of the Queen on his return from Madras, and kissed hands on being appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lady Mary Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter Trefusis (Scots Guards), and Lady Mary Trefusis, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng.

The Prince of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. Mr. George Byng was presented to her Majesty by his father, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, on his appointment as Page of Honour.

Her Majesty, in celebration of the marriage of Prince William of Prussia, her eldest grandson, and Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, which takes place on Sunday at Berlin, will give a grand banquet at Windsor Castle on Monday evening.

The Queen heard with much sorrow of the death of Colonel Charles Bagot, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies in Ordinary to her Majesty, which appointment he had held for upwards of twenty years.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Methuen and Captain Edwards, R.E., have succeeded Lord Sandhurst and Captain Walter Campbell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held the first Levée of the season on Monday at St. James's Palace. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were at the Levée. The usual state ceremony was observed, the Prince entering the Throne-Room, accompanied by the members of the Royal family. Upwards of 260 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppell, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, and Commander Lord Charles Beresford, was present at the dinner given by Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell and the officers of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Yesterday week his Royal Highness hunted with the Queen's buckhounds. The "meet" was at Shottesbrooke Park, near Maidenhead, there being a large "field." The deer gave a somewhat ringing run, and the chase was ended at Holyport. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Spencer on Saturday, the Countess having after a small and early party. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. The "Midgets" again were taken to Marlborough House on Monday, when the Prince and Princess, with all the Royal children of the several families, and a juvenile party of about thirty, inspected them. His Royal Highness went to Windsor on Tuesday to take leave of the Queen, preparatory to his departure for Berlin for the Royal marriage. The Prince and Princess have been to the Criterion and to the Strand Theatres.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, last Saturday for Germany, in order to attend the nuptials of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to-morrow (Sunday). The Princess is the guest of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, at their palace in Berlin, where her Royal Highness will be joined by Prince Christian, who brings the bride, Princess Augusta Victoria, from Prinkenau, in Silesia, the family residence of his nephew, Duke Ernst Gunther, of Holstein-Augustenburg, to the German capital. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh left town for Berlin on Thursday, Lord Torrington, who represents the Queen at the marriage, having left for Germany on Monday.

The Duchess of Edinburgh last week visited King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Her Royal Highness was received by General Sir Richard Wilbraham, chairman of the committee of management, and was attended in the wards by Dr. William Playfair and other medical officers, and by the Sister of St. John's House in charge of the nursing staff. The Duchess also visited the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, accompanied by Dr. Playfair, being received by the Hon. Alan De Tatton Egerton, the chairman, and the medical staff. Her Royal Highness was conducted through the wards by Mrs. Clarke, the Lady Superintendent. The Duke of Edinburgh distributed the prizes and certificates won during the past year by the members of the London Schools Swimming Club on Tuesday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The Duke has signed the petition against the change in the tartans of the Highland regiments.

Princess Louise of Lorne has visited the studio of Mr. Henry Cook, to view his pictures of Rome and Venice.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the annual dinner in connection with Mr. T. C. Garth's foxhounds, held at the Wokingham Townhall on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Globe Theatre on Monday evening.

A private meet of the Cheshire hounds took place at Adderley, Market Drayton, on Thursday week, for the Empress of Austria. The next day a large field assembled at Cholmondeley, one fox being killed in the chase. On Saturday her Imperial Majesty had a capital run with Sir Watkin W. Wynn's hounds, the meet being at Macefen. The Empress rode with Captain Middleton on Monday over the course of the steeplechases at Ash, which took place on Thursday. Her Majesty hunted with the Cheshire hounds at Wilkesley on Tuesday, and at Wooce on Wednesday.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway has arrived from Bournemouth on a short visit to London. Her Majesty is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie, third son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Lady Caroline M'Donnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim; and between Captain Raymond Parr, son of the late Mr. Thomas Parr, of Grappenhall Heyes, Cheshire, and the Hon. Constance Plunkett, daughter of Lord Dunsany.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHANGES IN THE RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th instant, described certain changes which the blood-corpuscles undergo on the withdrawal of the blood from the vessels. The most common is that known as "crenation," a wrinkling of the surface, eventually taking the form of a general retraction of the corpuscle, except at certain points which project from the non-globular corpuscles as minute spines. This generally results from increase of the density of the serum or plasma, due to evaporation; but it may be caused in other ways. The peculiar changes which Gulliver long ago described in the blood of the Mexican deer seem to be analogous to crenation. Another very constant change is the formation of rouleaux, by the blood-corpuscles adhering to their surfaces, which is very difficult to explain. After considering and illustrating by experiment the causes assigned by Lister, Norris, and Dogiel, Professor Schafer quoted Gaule's description of the appearance of a worm-shaped organism in the frog's blood-corpuscles, which gets out and moves in the surrounding fluid. Gaule concludes that this is formed out of protoplasm in the corpuscles (the zooïd of Brücke). Dowdeswell agrees with Gaule, and thinks that the filaments formed by the admixture with sherry wine, by heat, and by chromate of ammonia, &c., are also protoplasmic. Professor Schäfer considered that there are strong reasons against these views, for, assuming protoplasm to be really present, if it became separated, it would rather resemble in the character of its movements that of the white corpuscle; and in the experiments mentioned by Dowdeswell the conditions are very unfavourable to any vitality of protoplasm. Probably the filaments, first noticed by Addison, are due to the action of water upon the lecithin in the red corpuscles. The lecture was concluded with a brief account of the chemical constituents composing the stroma of the red corpuscles.

HISTORY OF DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his first lecture, on Thursday, the 17th inst., described two forms of instrumental music—firstly, cyclical, such as concertos and sonatas, which consist of a series of movements, including an allegro, an andante, and a finale, symmetrically united, which may be treated scientifically and rigorously, fitted for an orchestra and an intellectual audience; secondly, the "single," such as the scherzo, impromptu, and rondo, specially adapted for the home circle, their essential characters being a short pleasing melody, with a simple rhythmical expression, not too elaborately treated. The earliest chamber music was generally dances; and the composition of such in various styles was not disdained by the greatest masters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The performance of single dances was succeeded by "Suites de pièces," a series of such compositions, and in the "Partita" dances were superseded by music of a higher character, yet still adapted for home practice. Excellent music of this kind was produced by the Bachs, Rameau, Couperin, Handel, and others. The increased influence of amateurs led to degeneracy, and the great demand for light, pleasing pieces was supplied by the publication of a quantity of music of easy execution, with taking titles, and the manufacture of pot-pourris and mélanges (selections from popular operas), and of endless variations upon national airs, music which required little taste or skill in either composer or performer. Music of a far different character, however, was composed by Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven; and the charming nocturnes of John Field, their inventor—sweet, delicious, dreamy music, too delicate for the public concert-room—are true types of drawing-room music, in which should be found every possible shade of feeling. The illustrations, on a grand pianoforte by Broadwood, included a pavane by O. Gibbons; "Les Buffons," by John Bull; a sarabande, and other dances, by S. Bach, Handel, Mattheson, Rameau, and Corelli; the "Echo," by S. Bach; "La Poule," by Rameau; and other pieces by Couperin, Scarlatti, and Steibelt, concluding with the "Midnight" rondo, by John Field.

FRUITS AND SEEDS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 18th inst., in his opening remarks alluded to the very great variety of fruits and seeds in regard to size, form, colour, and properties, and stated that his object was to consider the probable reasons for some of these variations, derived from long and close observation and study. In some plants the seeds are protected by thick impervious shells (nuts), others with a fleshy envelope (fruit), not eaten till ripe. Fertilisation in some plants takes place by day (as by butterflies, &c.), in others by night (as by moths). Many plants have the power of dispersing the seed, as in the common Cardamine and the herb Robert, which at the proper time are able to project the seed to the distance of twenty feet. Some kinds of violet sow the seed, while other kinds disperse it, by very peculiar mechanical arrangements. The common vetch also casts its seed with a jerk when ripe; and the squirting cucumber ejects its seed by a kind of endosmosis. In most trees the seed is dispersed by the agency of wind swinging and jerking the branches. The arrangements in the poppy for protecting the seed from rain and for dispersing it at the right time are very remarkable. Some plants shed the seed when rolled along the ground by wind. Seeds are also largely dispersed by animals. Some plants are propagated by their seeds being carried in the wool of sheep, and by their fruits forming the food of monkeys and other creatures. The dispersion of many seeds is facilitated by their being sticky or provided with hooks; and others are blown forward till they arrive at soil suitable for their growth. Some plants produce two kinds of seed or pods, adapted for different circumstances. The pods and seed of some plants have very singular forms, resembling birds' feet, horseshoes, caterpillars, beetles, centipedes, and other insects. In concluding, Sir John said that there is not a fruit nor a seed, even of our commonest plants, which would not amply justify and richly reward the most careful study. The discourse was illustrated by pictures and specimens, and the forcible ejectment of seeds to some distance was imitated by ingenious models.

ANCIENT EGYPT—RELIGION.

Mr. R. Stuart-Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, and Correspondent of the Institute of France, began a course of four lectures on Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations on Saturday last, the 19th inst. He first spoke of the great services of the late M. Mariette, and the appeal he had made, in his last Memoir to the Institute of France, to carry on his great work of exploration. In addressing that learned body, M. Mariette had spoken to its English members and correspondents, and the lecturer trusted that these last words would excite the sympathetic liberality of England in the cause of knowledge. He then discussed the Monotheistic belief of the Egyptians in the form taught by the moralists, in that by which the priests reasoned back to a First Cause, and that in which they developed the Pantheistic doctrine. He next passed to the Pantheon, and explained the first order of the gods, tracing it to its double origin, probably from Thinis and Heliopolis. The solar myth was then explained in its two forms, as connected with this order—the myth of Ra and the myth of Osiris. The influence of the latter Mr. Poole ascribed to its human aspect. Like Ra, Osiris is the creator, and is essentially the good principle, perpetually at war with evil, personified by Typhon, his brother or son. Animal worship was then noticed in the different forms of that of animals locally sacred, those generally sacred, and selected individuals like the Bull Apis. In endeavouring to trace the Egyptian religion to its sources, the lecturer pointed to the evidence that the cosmical element in the Pantheon was connected by the Egyptians with Arabia. He referred to the central position of Chaldæa in primitive civilisation, as the country to which even Chinese knowledge had been traced by the brilliant discoveries of M. Terrien de Lacouperie, and suggested the probability that the similarities of Egyptian and Indian mythology might be explained by a like theory. He then drew attention to the high character of the faith of the Egyptian hymns, which, as far as is known, are all later than the Semitic occupation of the country by the Shepherds, and he was disposed to conjecture, with due reserve, that the noble style of these hymns was due to Semitic influence. He next compared the Assyrian and Indian (Vedic) religions with the Egyptian, showing the strong general agreements in the Pantheon. In passing to the Hebrew faith, Mr. Poole referred to the impersonality of the One God, as viewed by the Egyptian systems, and the intense personality of the Hebrew aspect of this central truth. In concluding, he pointed out the high level attained by the Egyptians, as compared with the Greeks, in their idea of the gods, and their relation to man. Finally, he drew attention to the best books on the subject of the course, of which a printed list would be given the audience at this day's lecture, the 26th inst.

The Rev. William Houghton will give the first of two lectures on "The Picture Origin of the Cuneiform Characters" on Thursday next, March 3. Next Friday evening the discourse will be given by Sir William Thomson, on Elasticity as a Probable Mode of Motion.

The inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Graham Menzies, distiller, Edinburgh, who died at Hollyburton House, Forfarshire, in November last, has been sworn to. It shows that the amount of his personal property in Scotland is £251,462, in England £179,661, and in Ireland £1700: total, £432,823. The estate is to be divided among the family.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, held yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel, the report, which dealt with the proceedings and the legislation affecting the chamber during the past year, was adopted; and Colonel Hill, of Cardiff, was elected president for the ensuing twelve months, in the place of Mr. Glover, whose period of office had expired.

The first year's monthly issue, by Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., King William-street, London Bridge, of the series of maps to compose what is styled "Letts's Popular Atlas," makes a volume that deserves entire commendation. It comprises the general maps of the world, both in hemispheres and on Mercator's projection, of all the main geographical divisions, the great Continents, the Pacific Ocean, Europe, Asia, America (North and South), Africa (North and South), Australia and Tasmania, and New Zealand; India and Ceylon; and maps of the principal European countries. There is a general map of the British Isles, and two other maps of England and Wales, showing the geology, the railways and canals, the population of towns, and other local conditions; besides maps of Ireland and Scotland. In some of the maps in this series, moreover, we also find an indication of the greater or less elevations of the land, the density of population, the kind of cultivation prevailing—as in the wine districts of France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, the wool districts of Australia, or the grain districts of Russia or America. The depths and currents of the seas are likewise frequently set forth. The maps are beautifully drawn, lightly and pleasantly coloured, and the lettering of the names is exquisitely neat and clear. There is a copious index, stating the latitude and longitude of every place named. It would not be easy to devise, and no one could at present be prepared to execute, at so moderate a price, a Popular Atlas which should be more completely satisfactory or more convenient for general use.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in making his first appearance this Session in the House of Lords on Monday, was so far to be likened unto the stormy petrel that it was undoubtedly a presage of Lord Lytton's Candahar debate which drew the noble Marquis from Nice. As it happened, the late Foreign Secretary might have hybernated a few days longer, Lord Lytton having determined to keep his Candahar rod in pickle for yet another week. Public interest in the Afghan problem has, however, been fanned, unintentionally, by the Duke of Argyll's passage of arms yesterday week with Lord Lytton, apropos of the renovation of a bridge of boats across the Indus at the commencement of the late Viceroy's term of office. The seriousness with which the noble Duke discusses Indian affairs (duly delineated in the sketch) has one drawback. It enables the consummate master of persiflage opposite him to provoke the laughter that to the shallow drowneth reason. This happened on the 18th inst. The Duke of Argyll having, to his own satisfaction, shown that, in the autumn of 1876, Lord Lytton had directed Sir Henry Norman to form a flying column of 5000 men, and had thrown the aforesaid bridge across the Indus, all for the purpose of invading Afghanistan, Lord Lytton repeated that the bridge was made for another reason, but justified his Afghan policy, and gave Lord Beaconsfield the opportunity later on of winding up the dispute amusingly by throwing ridicule on his Grace's notion that 5000 men, with two blankets apiece, would have sufficed "to conquer Afghanistan and to check Russia." Lord Kimberley on Monday informed their Lordships that the Government had taken such steps with regard to the Transvaal rising as were "best calculated to promote a satisfactory settlement and to spare effusion of blood, consistently with the honour of the British Crown;" and the Secretary for the Colonies afterwards, replying to a protracted address from Lord Brabourne, spoke highly of President Brand's friendliness at a juncture when it was inevitable that the Dutch inhabitants of the Orange Free State must sympathise, in common with two thirds of the Cape colonists, with the Boers. The Anglo-American eloquence of Lord Dunraven was on Tuesday displayed in vain in favour of opening national museums on Sundays. His Lordship had the advantage of being supported by Earl Granville in a logically unanswerable speech. But the House was not quite ripe for this rational concession of a public right which is recognised at Kew, Greenwich, Hampton Court, and elsewhere. The Earl of Dunraven's reasonable motion was accordingly negatived by 41 to 34 votes; and their Lordships adopted the amendment of Lord Shaftesbury favouring the opening of the British Museum and National Gallery on weekday evenings.



Question time appears to be the most important and interesting period in the House of Commons, it being the interval when the Prime Minister and his colleagues, freed for the moment from the monopoly of an Irish Bill, if not relieved from the everlasting brogue of Mr. Parnell's irrepressible clique, can manage to squeeze in some information concerning other portions of the Empire. The Marquis of Hartington (sketched as he composedly answers an Indian inquiry) has grown greatly in the favour of the House since he has roused himself from the lethargy which is, perhaps, natural to him—and certainly not surprising on the part of the heir to a Dukedom. With vigour of thought and firmness of political convictions, greater clearness of speech has come. Never were these qualifications more urgently needed by a Secretary for India. Candahar is and will be a test question with Lord Hartington. The ingenuity of the Opposition has been, and will be, taxed to catch his Lordship tripping on this point. The noble Marquis was, however, on the 18th inst., quite equal to Sir William Palliser's artfully framed questions in reference to the retention of the Afghan fortress, and could not hold out hope that the decision of the Government to withdraw from Candahar would be reversed. Similarly satisfactory were Lord Hartington's replies on Monday to Sir Henry Tyler regarding the abandoned railway to Candahar, and to Sir George Campbell with respect to the discretion given the Indian Government to settle the retirement from Candahar.



The questions have ranged from the opening of seditious Fenian letters by order of the Home Secretary (whose right to do so has been stoutly maintained by Sir William Harcourt) to Mr. Mundella's grave advice to members to cook their pork well to avoid the injurious effects of trichinosis which affects American pork. But the so-named Coercion Bill continued to be *the* question until the Speaker and Mr. Gladstone were once more called upon to introduce a new rule for the purpose of quickening the legislative action of the Home-Rule members. The Speaker introduced these rules on the 17th inst., their aim being to bring within the bounds of reason the interminable debates on the superabundant amendments of Mr. Parnell's followers to the Protection of Person and Property Bill in Committee. Mr. Gladstone promptly followed the matter up by giving notice that if the measure should not have passed through Committee that night he would on the morrow move that the bill should be reported before midnight. Sir Stafford Northcote, alarmed lest the rights of the Conservative minority were to be infringed, could not bring himself at once to countenance the new rules. Mr. Cowen, in his capacity as Radical advocate of the Home Rulers, ironically suggested that the bill should be put to the vote without any further discussion at all. His excitable and ultra-sensitive Home Rule colleague, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, strove to cap Mr. Cowen's proposition by rising from the Parnellite benches, and threatening with satirical fervour to introduce a resolution to the effect that "the Prime Minister have power to move that no Irish member be heard on any Irish question." But, frothy opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, the Speaker and Mr. Gladstone gained their point. An obviously necessary modification of the new rule was made, at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote. The Friday night passed, and still saw the fount of Milesian garrulity unexhausted. Monday came. The Prime Minister then moved that at midnight "the remaining clauses of the bill and any amendments and new clauses then standing on the notice-paper be put forthwith." Carried by a majority of 352—415 to 63. Dr. Lyon Playfair exerted himself to curtail conversation by declaring several amendments inadmissible. Midnight found him inexorable in arresting further discussion. Forthwith the Chairman put the remaining amendment, negatived by 249 to 43; and close upon one o'clock in the morning Dr. Lyon Playfair retired, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and had thereafter to declare Mr. Parnell in a minority—287 to 33—upon his motion to delay the bill till Monday next. On Tuesday evening, the bill being brought up for reconsideration, Mr. Forster introduced an amendment or two, and the heavy weight of the Home Secretary's artillery had to be brought to bear to prove the necessity of retaining the words "treason felony" as a crime punishable by the bill. Other points were reserved for Wednesday. With regard to the energetic action of the Government in expediting a measure pronounced "urgent," there is a general opinion that the good repute of Parliament as a business-like Assembly demanded this corollary of the closure.



The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in February was 102,380, of whom 53,813 were in workhouses and 48,567 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1879, 1878, and 1877 these figures show an increase of 888, 10,166, and 15,764 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 759, of whom 614 were men, 136 women, and 9 children under sixteen.

The committee appointed by the Royal Society, at the request of the Government, to make arrangements for observing the transit of Venus in 1882, would be glad to be informed whether astronomers have at their disposal, and are willing to lend, for use in the observations, 4 in., 5 in., or 6 in. refracting telescopes, and 10 in. or 12 in. reflectors, with equatorial mountings; also portable transits or altazimuths. The instruments would be returned, in perfect order, as soon after the transit as possible, and in any case before the end of 1883. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Transit Committee, Royal Society, Burlington House, W.

The Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory of Messrs. G. Street and Co., Cornhill, has been published this year, as usual, for the convenience of all who have business or correspondence with the British dominions lying far beyond seas. It contains, in addition to trade returns, tariffs, the names of official and commercial people, topography and accounts of local population, with ports, towns, railways, bankers, mails, coinage, weights and measures, full particulars of the lines of steamers to and from the places referred to, with the average length of voyage by sailing-vessels. Some very tolerable maps are inserted between the leaves of this useful volume.

A meeting was held yesterday week, at 68, Grosvenor-street—Mr. George Palmer, M.P., in the chair—for the purpose of collecting a fund to establish a prize or scholarship at University College or the London University in commemoration of the late Miss Watson. She was the first lady student to attend the mathematical classes at University College, and was one of the first ladies who passed the first B.Sc. examination at the University of London. She died at Grahamstown, South Africa, on her way to the Orange Free State. Several speakers having borne testimony to Miss Watson's rare devotion and intellectual distinction, a committee was formed, among the members of which were Miss Buss, Professor Henrici, Mr. T. E. Mylne, Miss Alice Palmer, Miss Orme, Mrs. Bryant, and others.

HOME NEWS.

The annual exhibition of the English Cart-Horse Society has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Morley, M.P., to state that he will recommend a grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund for the benefit of Mrs. Mechi.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., has been pronounced by Dr. Quain and Mr. Prescott Hewett to be convalescent, and no further bulletin will issued.

Mr. Thomas W. Rumble, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., chief engineer of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

The sale of the library of the late Lord Hampton realised a total of £3539, exclusive of the "Mazarine Bible," belonging to a foreign gentleman, which sold for £760.

Lectures are being delivered by the Christian Evidence Society at the Hall of Science, Old-street, St. Luke's, and at other densely populated neighbourhoods in the metropolis.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in the place of Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B.

The subscriptions promised to the Southend local committee for the forthcoming show of the Essex Agricultural Society amount to £620. About £1500 will be offered in prizes.

The thirty-ninth annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society will take place at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of the French Ambassador, next Monday.

Messrs. Cory Brothers, of Cardiff, have given a second donation of £1000 towards the Building Fund of the Tower Hamlets Mission, of which Mr. F. N. Charrington is the honorary superintendent.

At the last weekly meeting of the committee of management of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £4000 was specially voted for distribution, in small annual grants, to the needy families of nearly 1400 deceased seafaring men.

The new buildings of the London Temperance Hospital in the Hampstead-road will be opened on Friday, March 4, by the Lord Mayor, who, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, will attend in state.

Mr. John Graves, solicitor, of Peterborough, has been appointed town clerk of Salford at a salary of £1000, in the place of Mr. Moorhouse, who has been appointed solicitor to Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The Council of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society has decided to postpone the shorthorn show from March 9 to April 27 and 28; and has fixed Nov. 26 for the opening of the annual cattle show at Bingley Hall.

Mr. S. A. Ralli presided last Saturday over the inaugural meeting of the French National Society, at their premises, No. 20, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. The society offers the advantages of a club to Frenchmen residing in England.

Mrs. Susan Wills Fletcher, an American spiritualist, has been committed for trial at Bow-street on the charge of obtaining, in conjunction with her husband, a quantity of jewellery and other articles from Mrs. Hart Davies by fraud.

The Right Hon. J. Bright, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has given instructions that the ancient Courts Leet of the Honour of Pontefract may be dispensed with, as investigation shows that recent legislation has deprived them of the public utility which they once possessed.

From Mitchell and Co.'s *Newspaper Press Directory*, recently issued, it appears that there are now in England 1465 newspapers; Wales, 66; Scotland, 181; Ireland, 154; and the British Isles, 20; making a total of 1986. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1097.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very large increase on those of the preceding week, and were the largest arrivals for many weeks past, the total comprising 1070 cattle, 377 sheep, 11,245 quarters of beef, 1802 carcases of mutton, and 651 pigs.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday, when a paper on the Implements of the Stone Age as a Primitive Demarcation between Man and other Animals, by Dr. Thompson, LL.D., of Harvard University, was read; after which a second brief paper on the Caves of Devonshire was read by Mr. Howard, F.R.S.

The prizes of the 2nd Tower Hamlets (late 1st Administrative Battalion) were distributed last Saturday night to the successful competitors by Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Mr. Andrew Johnstone, Sheriff of Essex, the ceremony taking place in the spacious drill-hall in the Whitechapel-road. Nearly 800 persons were present.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, second in Classics, 1875, Assistant Master at the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, has been elected Head Master of the Bedford County School, in the room of Mr. Charles William Bourne, M.A., who has been appointed Head Master of the College, Inverness.

The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee for Privileges, again considered the claim to the Dysart Peerage on Tuesday. Sir John Holker concluded his address on behalf of the original claimant, and, the Lord Advocate having followed on part of the Crown, the Committee adjourned until Monday week, when the case will probably be disposed of.

The Duke of Buckingham was presented with an address yesterday week, at Aylesbury, congratulating him on his safe return from India. In reply, his Grace spoke of the sufferings he had witnessed from the famine, and his belief that the generosity of the English people had made a deep impression upon the Hindoos. He also gave some advice to the English manufacturers of agricultural implements for India.

At a meeting of gentlemen mainly connected with commercial and trading interests in the City, held at Gresham House last Saturday, a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the vast amount of property and the many lives destroyed by fire in London, the powerlessness of the Fire Brigade to cope with the evil, and the desirability of coroners holding inquests into the origin of all fires.

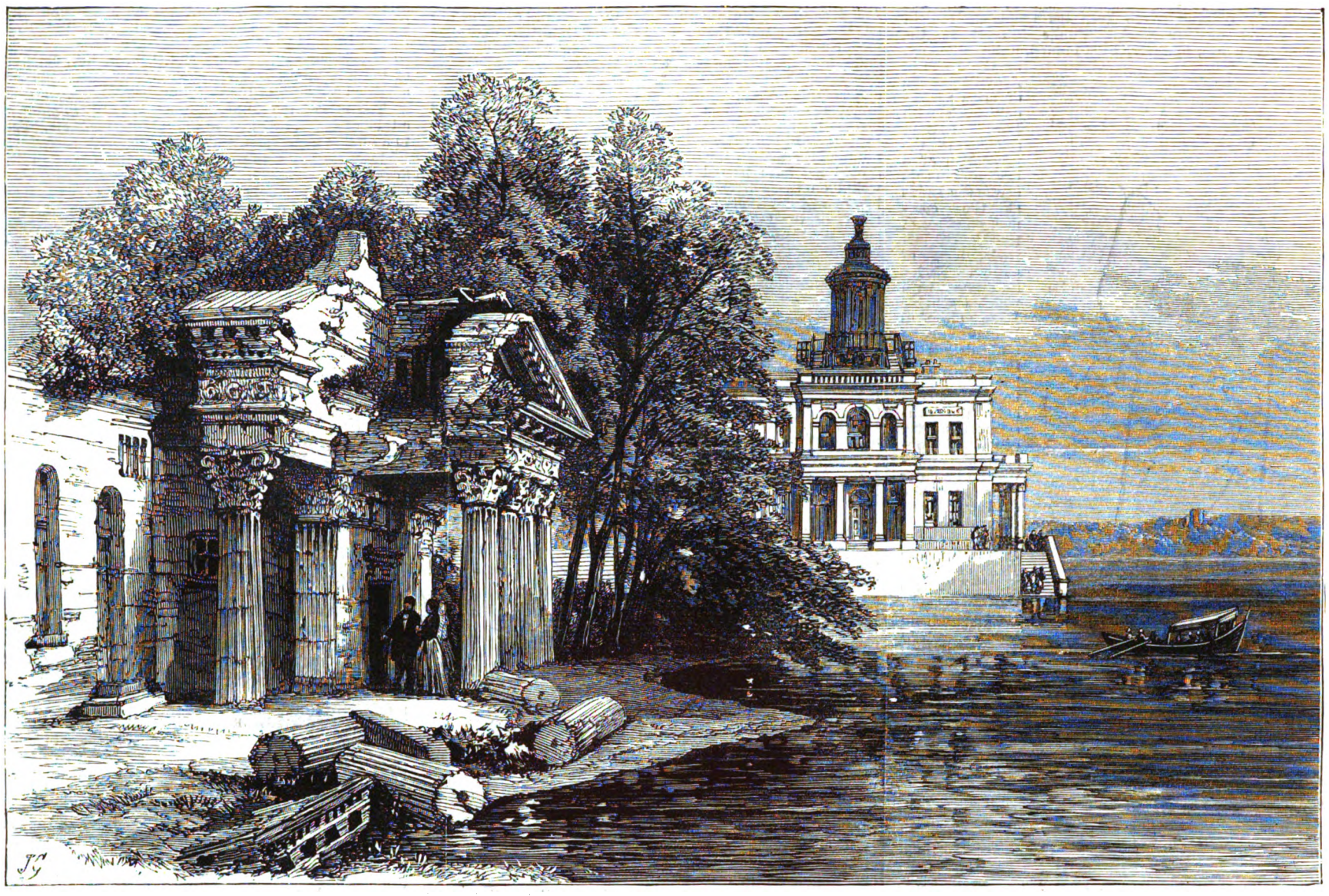
In his Lent pastoral, which will be read in all the diocesan churches to-morrow (Sunday), the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin expresses his great sorrow at "allies for our country in her struggle for justice being sought from the ranks of impious infidels, who have plunged their own unhappy land into misery, and who are sworn to destroy the foundations of all religions." The Archbishop asks, "Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity?"

In London 2841 births and 1564 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 197, whereas the deaths were 258 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, 6 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, and 11 from diarrhœa.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

SEE PAGE 206.



THE MARBLE PALACE, POTSDAM, THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND HIS BRIDE.



PRINKENAU, NEAR SAGAN, SILESIA, THE LATE RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-AUGUSTENBURG.

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MAJOR W. H. HINGESTON, 58TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE ATTACK OF LAING'S NEK, JANUARY 28.



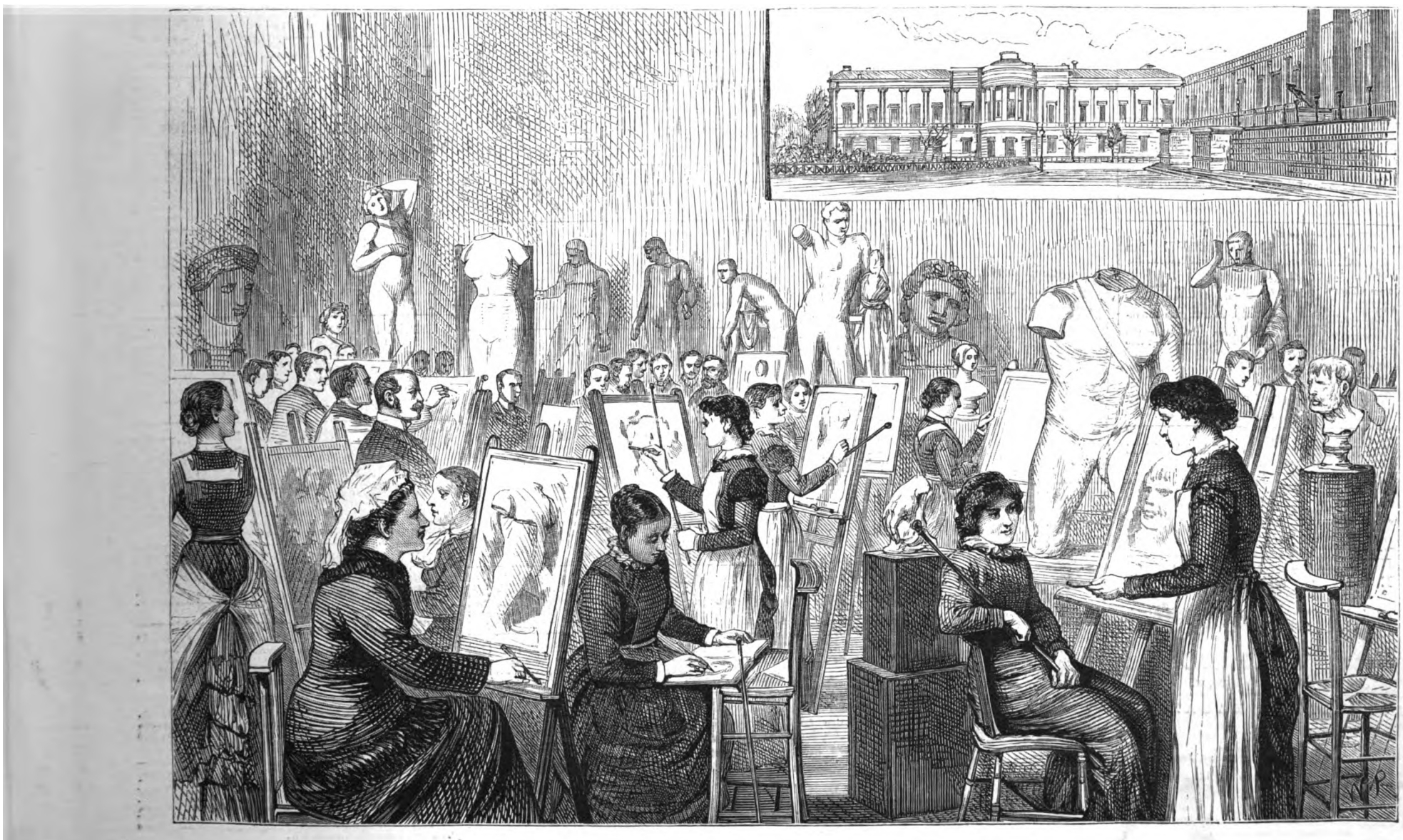
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSTRUTHER, 94TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT BRONKER'S SPRUIT, DECEMBER 20.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The late Brevet-Colonel Philip Robert Anstruther, who was in command of the detachment of the 94th Regiment intercepted by the Boers, on its march from Lydenburg to Pretoria, on Dec. 20, at Bronker's Spruit, died some days afterwards, in consequence of the wounds he received in that conflict. He was a son of Mr. Thomas Anstruther, of the East India Company's service, and was born in 1841. He entered the Army in 1858, and rose to be the Major of his regiment, the 94th, in 1878. In April, 1880, he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Anstruther succeeded to the command of the 94th in August of the present year, upon the retirement of Colonel Malthus. He served with his regiment during the Zulu war, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. He will be remembered as having served as Judge-Advocate at the trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Carey. Colonel Anstruther married, in 1875, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine.

The late Major William Henry Hingeston was one of the officers of the 58th Regiment killed on the 28th ult., in the unsuccessful attack on the position of the Boers at Laing's Neck. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. John Hingeston, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and of Caroline, his wife, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hillman, of the same place. Major Hingeston was born on April 3, 1838, and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 58th Foot in the year 1855. Before he was twenty-two years of age he obtained his company in the same Regiment, and thus became one of the youngest Captains in the Army. He served some years in India, but returned to England without having seen service in the field. In 1872 he obtained the brevet rank of Major in the Army, and in 1875 was promoted to a majority in his Regiment. After the disaster at Isandula, the 58th was one of the corps dispatched to reinforce Lord Chelmsford, and served with the forces under his command throughout the remainder of the Zulu war. Major Hingeston was present at the battle of Ulundi, which virtually ended the campaign, and shortly afterwards the command of his regiment devolved upon him, and he continued to exercise it until he fell, whilst gallantly leading on his men in the action on the 28th ult. He died of his wounds on the following day.

Our portrait of Major Hingeston is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde, Isle of Wight; that of Colonel Anstruther, from one by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.



THE SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER-STREET.—SEE PAGE 206.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The newly-built North Wing, added to the buildings of University College, in Gower-street, was opened by the Earl of Kimberley, on Wednesday week, accompanied by Lord Sherbrooke and Sir John Lubbock, with Professor Tyndall, Professor Max Müller, and other distinguished scholars.

On July 9, 1878, the completion of the fiftieth year of University College, was celebrated by a festival in the college grounds. Earl Granville, who presided, then laid the first stone of the buildings, which are now ready for use. These new buildings, which form the north wing of the college, with the chemical annexe in the rear, were constructed from designs prepared by Professor Hayter Lewis, under the superintendence of Messrs. Perry and Reed, of John-street, Adelphi, architects to the College, by Mr. W. Brass, the contractor. They furnish improved and extended accommodation for the Slade School of Fine Art; and the Fine-Art School is thus enabled to give up some rooms which it formerly occupied. The rooms thus set free on the first floor have been applied to a considerable extension of the space allotted to zoology and comparative anatomy. The whole upper floor of the north wing has been specially prepared for the study of physiology. On the ground floor and basement, chemistry is provided not only with space in the north wing, but also with a large annexed laboratory on the ground behind. Rooms set free in the centre of the building by these new arrangements have been so dealt with as to secure proper accommodation for the school of engineering and a laboratory for practical botany.

In the central portion of the newly finished wing of University College the ground floor, the first storey and part of the basement have been appropriated to the Slade School of Fine Art.

This school owes its origin to a bequest of the late Mr. Felix Slade for the founding of a Fine Arts Department in University College. Similar bequests, though to a smaller extent, were made by him to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by which Mr. Ruskin and Sir Digby Wyatt (since succeeded by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Sidney Colvin) were severally appointed as Professors, their duties being to give series of lectures to the students. The Council of University College, London, however, considered that the terms of the bequest as relating to it could be thoroughly complied with only by founding a school in which the fine arts should be taught practically. For this purpose the first part of the North Wing in Gower-street was erected, containing studios for drawing, painting, and modelling from the life and from casts of antiques, with arrangements for the accommodation of female as well as male students. The cost of building was defrayed partly from a portion of Mr. Slade's bequest and partly by various friends of the College, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Samuel Sharpe and Mr. J. P. Heywood. A certain sum out of the bequest having been devoted to the endowment of a Professorship for this school, the Council elected Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., as the first Professor. The new building having been furnished with casts, seats, easels, and other necessary objects, was opened for the reception of students and for working purposes on Oct. 9, 1871. Mr. Poynter expended much thought and energy in devising rules and regulations, and organising the details of the mode of study to bring the school into working order. He resigned the professorship in 1876, upon his appointment to be Superintendent of the Art Department and Government Art-School at South Kensington, when M. Alphonse Legros was elected his successor here. The apartments now provided for the Slade School of Fine Art consist of the library and lecture-room, 40 ft. 9 in. long, 35 ft. wide, and 16 ft. high, entered from the spacious corridor on the ground floor, with a room for the Professor and his assistants; a large life studio, part of the old building, for students of the male class; another life studio, 40 ft. 4 in. by 35 ft., and 19 ft. high, facing the north, for the ladies' or mixed class; the Professor's studio; the Antique room, in which are many fine casts; a room for the sculpture class, or for drawing and painting from the antique; and a place for the etching class. There are convenient refreshment-rooms, cloak-rooms, and lavatories, in separate quarters, for the lady and gentleman students.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Germany, and grandson of our own Queen, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, niece to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the husband of our Queen's daughter Princess Helena, will take place at Berlin to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Portraits of the young bride and bridegroom, from recent photographs, appeared in our last week's publication. As further Illustrations of this subject, we present Views, drawn by our own Artist, of the Marble Palace at Potsdam, which has been assigned to Prince Frederick William and his intended wife for their future residence; and of the château of Prinkenau, near the town of Sagan, in Silesia, where Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has been living, and from which abode she comes to Berlin for her wedding. It is the family mansion of her brother, Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, head of the elder branch of this princely house.

We may add a few particulars concerning the Marble Palace, at Potsdam, as it is to be the future home of the young couple. It is in the Dutch style, of white marble and red brick; and contains some fine bronzes, and other objects, of the time of Louis XVI. It was built at the end of the last century by a nephew of Frederick the Great, who afterwards became Frederick William II., King of Prussia. The fragments of Corinthian columns were got up to represent the ruins of a classic temple according to the style of the time, of which a similar illustration will be familiar to those who have visited Virginia Water, near Windsor. This palace is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, and till it is all ready the happy pair will occupy a suite of rooms in the Royal Schloss at Potsdam.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian (Princess Helena) left England for Berlin on Saturday last, and will be the guest of her sister, the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, during the wedding festivities. Her husband, Prince Christian, will conduct his niece, the bride of to-morrow, from his nephew's residence at Prinkenau, to the Prussian Capital. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have gone to Berlin this week, in order to attend the wedding of their sister's son.

Last week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Broughton. The building in question, which is of red brick, from designs of Messrs. Southern, of Salford, and will accommodate 732 persons, has cost £6000, towards which Mr. W. Clowes has contributed £3000 and the site.

At a crowded meeting of the incorporated members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the resolutions proposed by the special committee for petitioning her Majesty for a new charter to secure the better government of the society were, on the motion of Canon Gregory, carried without alterations, and nearly unanimously.

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PURSUANT to a JUDGMENT of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (Chancery Division), made in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY KNIGHT, deceased—
"KNIGHT against The ATTORNEY-GENERAL" (1876, K. 35), directing an inquiry as to who are the next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of the Estates of Intestates of the said William Henry Knight, deceased, late of 488, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, who died in or about February, 1876, all persons claiming as being descended from Jane Gates, Ann Newbolt, Sarah Lackingby, John Munday, or from the wife of Nicolas Knight, or from any brother or sister of Ann Weatherall, formerly Davenport, to be of such next of kin, are by their Solicitors on or before the 17th day of March, 1881, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Monday, the 21st day of March, 1881, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 19th day of February, 1881.
E. LIONEL CLARKE, Chief Clerk.

NOTE.—The said Jane Gates and Ann Newbolt were respectively the daughters of James Knight, by Ann, his wife. The said Jane Gates was baptised at Frimley, Surrey, on the 6th March, 1785. The said James Knight was baptised at Farnham, Surrey, on the 10th May, 1725, and buried at Frimley, 11th May, 1783, and Ann, his wife, was buried at Frimley, 30th January, 1793. The said Sarah Lackingby was the wife of William Lackingby, and the daughter of John Osborn (who was buried at Farnham, 27th June, 1730), by Elizabeth, his wife, formerly Elizabeth Knight (buried at Farnham, 13th March, 1810). The said Sarah Lackingby was baptised at Kingsley, Surrey, on the 10th February, 1768. The said Ann Weatherall, formerly Ann Davenport, was on the 24th April, 1752, married to John Weatherall, who lived at Frith-street, Soho, and died there about 1786. She died on 10th January, 1750. The said John Munday was the son of James Munday (buried at Binstead, 24th June, 1786), by Ann, his wife, formerly Ann Osborn (baptised at Kingsley, 26th July, 1755, and buried at Worpesdon in 1830). The said John Munday had one sister, Elizabeth Munday, who was married to a person of the name of Spiers on 26th October, 1775, and died on 16th March, 1834, and was buried at Binstead. The said Nicolas Knight is believed to have lived at Old Park, Farnham, early in the last century.
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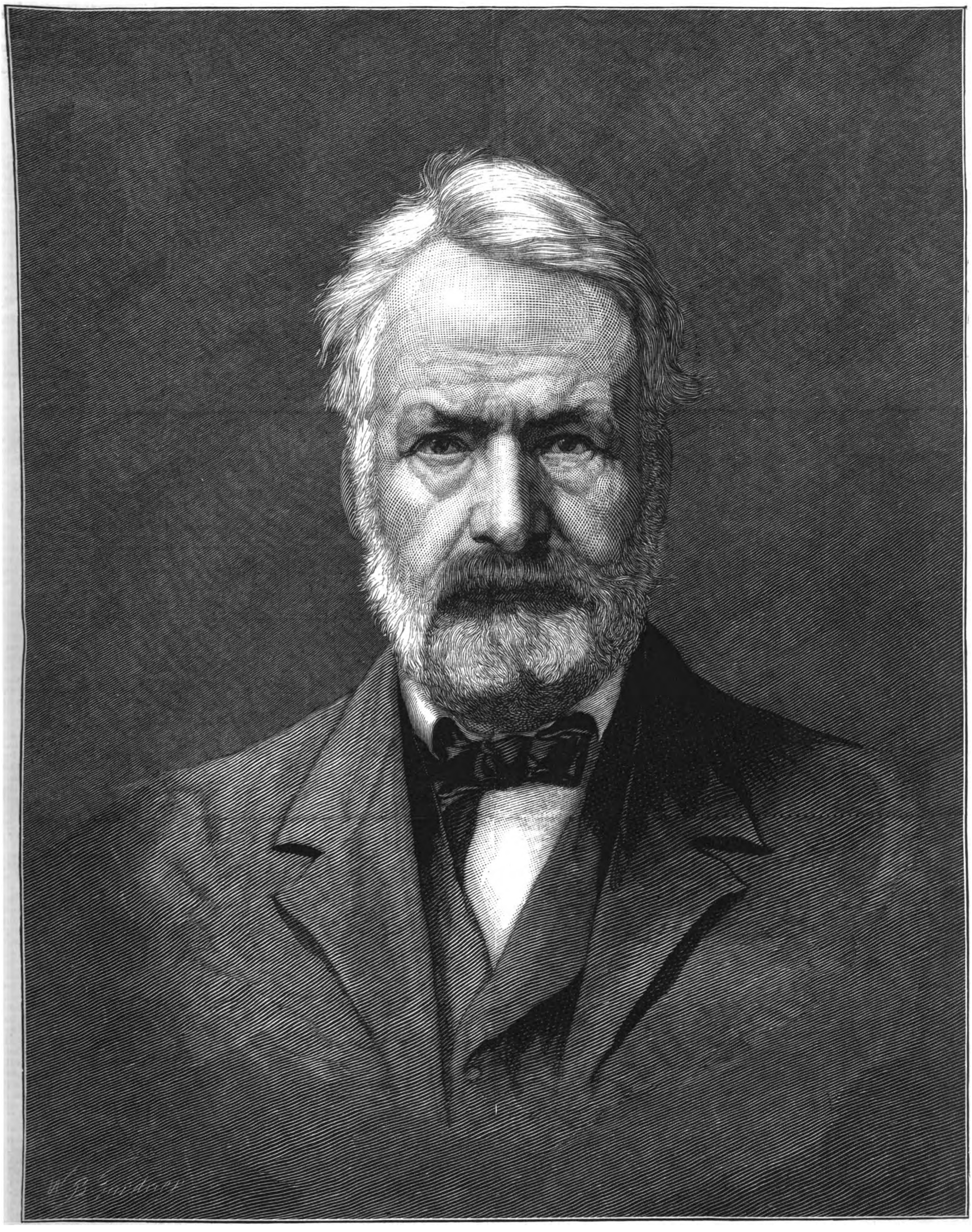
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

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VICTOR HUGO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Coloured Supplement.

"THINNING THE FIELD."

"So you have found the Albany at last, have you?" said Berkley Beauchamp, as he got up languidly from his cosy couch, and welcomed his friend to his bachelor chambers. "At last, eh?" returned Massey. "I got back but to-day, and I came straight here." "All right, Gerard; start a seat, my boy; the tankard is by you, and you will find some weeds. Light up." "Thanks; you know my weakness. Decent diggings, these." "Well, they are quiet, and that suits me; and I am freer of the Clubmen than I was in Pall-mall." "Is Forbes in town?" "He is," was the answer, "and will be here presently;" and in half an hour afterwards Forbes Willoughby came—his friend and Beauchamp's—and entered noisily with this refrain—"For of all this world's blessings, that which is 'A 1,' Is hunting, fox-hunting; it beats all, bar none!" As Massey rose to greet him, "Cease that din, you duffer," cried Beauchamp, "and consider my nerves." "Cease it?" said the singer, who had a weakness for song. "Did that glorious Whyte-Melville cease it? Not he, poor old boy. No! 'There in the bottom, see, sluggish and idle, Steals the dark stream where the willow-tree grows. Harden your heart and catch hold of your bridle, Steady him! rouse him! and over he goes!' That is, you know, Berkley, he *should* have gone over, because I did harden my heart, and I did catch hold of him, 'where the willow-tree grows;' but, alas! I kissed my mother earth, and he went to the fishes; and my pretty cousin, who was close behind, did forthwith join him!" "Cousin! What cousin?" asked Beauchamp, as he stroked his moustache, complacently. "Barbara, the beautiful—but you don't know her."

"It was in this way, old fellow. There was a big breakfast on at the Manor House—where I was, you know—and we turned out strongly; primed and in good condition, both men and mounts, so, fit to go. For what sayeth the poet on that same head? 'If your horse be well bred, and in blooming condition, Both up to the country, and up to your weight, Oh! then give the rein to your youthful ambition, Sit down in the saddle, and keep his head straight.' Stirring lines, those, Berkley! and if a certain fair foreigner should happen to hear them—she is now with the Cheshire, and *always* goes straight—Sweetheart and Sailor, Bright Star and Buttercup—her four favourite horses—will have a good time."

"Get on," said Beauchamp, "do, and let us have it!"

"Right you are," continued Willoughby. "This, then, was the way of it. After sailing across the pastures, with our fox in front, we skirted a plantation and came on down hill, where was a wide brook in the flat, which the floods had swollen. So, we all put on the steam, to get well over; Barbara, I, and old Charlie Grier, and our host, and his two sons, George and James, the latter in pink, like ourselves—I mean Charles and me—and on a small blood wiry mare; and, as the huntsman got over the brook at the corner, down we raced for a willow-tree, Charlie making for the one side of it, and I the other, when, getting first to the liquid, I flew it, dropped short, and grassed; as my horse fell backwards in it. Barbara thus was thrown out of her stride, and hence got soused delightfully, as Bondsman dashed in, and Forrester followed him—two laggard hounds—and Charlie boy landed the grey. At this, it seems, Jem's mare refused, and nearly purled him; and as the roan swerved round with the poor old man, young George reined in. Then, a farmer, on their left, came tearing down with a hard-mouthed puller, and cannoned two men who were picking places, so all went in! and ere they could get out, three others followed, the take-off being boggy, and the dropping bad. So, as the song says, 'There were eight of us had it, and seven got in.' It was most laughable! Meantime, whilst they were floundering there, the rear-guard shirked it, and, making for a gap where three poplars grew, they got into the lane, down which some careful men were just then pounding. You never saw such an instance of 'thinning the field' as that brook gave us! Barbara, by this time, was out of the mess, and my horse, too; but Jemmy still was pondering. So, firing a shot at him, with 'Never stand dreaming, while yonder they 're streaming, If ever you mean it, man, mean it to day!' off we went together."

"What fun! I wish I could have seen it," Beauchamp said.

"You do, do you? Then you shall see it!" said Willoughby; and unfolding a roll that he had in his hand, he held it out before them, with "Here it is, most noble youths, all set out clearly, and as I have given it; and taken, as you will see, by the instantaneous process."

"Confound your impudence!" was the exclamation. "Why, that's the picture by Sturgess—and a good one, too—that is issued with this week's *Illustrated London News;* and you have been studying it down in the porter's lodge, to come up here and sell us!"

"Well now, that 's true for you. I begged it at a newsshop where I buy my *Times*."

"What 's to be done with him, Gerard, for this incorrigible tendency, this gross romancing?" said Beauchamp, as he moved uneasily. "What verdict must be given?" "Guilty, undoubtedly," responded Massey, "and without hope of mercy. So let him be taken to the place from whence he came"—"The Criterion," quoth the culprit, "and close at hand"—"and there—stand a champagne dinner!" "Agreed," said Willoughby, "and I will drown my imagination in libations to you both. Come on, my boys, and we 'll make an evening of it!"

The labours of a number of miners have been successful in filling up a large chasm caused by the river Bradford breaking through the roof of a disused mine at Alport, in Derbyshire. The stream, however, still flows through the mass of rock and timber thrown into the opening, and finds its way to the Derwent underground. It is impossible to divert the stream, by reason of the conformation of the ground.

Nursemaids who insist upon wheeling their perambulators two or three abreast on the pavements, for the sake of a pleasant chat, will do well to note a case which was decided at the Hammersmith Police Court last week. Two girls were fined 7s. each and 2s. costs for persisting in this objectionable practice in Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, after a gentleman had remonstrated with them. In this case, it is true, the offenders had added to their misconduct by calling the complainant "an old humbug."

On Monday afternoon the usual monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the offices, 22, Albemarle-street; the chair being occupied by Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson. The Rev. John Cain read a paper on The Kois or Gonds of Central India, in which he gave an account of the manners and customs of some eight classes or castes of Kois which he had come in contact with during his sojourn in India as a missionary. Mr. Cyril Graham gave an account of the Avor or Le-ghian language of the Caucasus.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Up to within a few hours of the time fixed for the commencement of the great meeting at Altcar the prospects of sport looked gloomy indeed. The late severe and long frost must have been terribly trying to the hares, and this was followed by such heavy and continuous rain that the Alt twice burst its banks, and the whole country was flooded. On the Monday, indeed, it appeared utterly impossible that the fixture could be brought off to date, but continuous pumping worked wonders, and, on the Tuesday night, it was certain that the first brace of dogs would be slipped at the usual time, though it was considered that it might be necessary to abandon the Purse and Plate altogether. Another few hours, however, witnessed a still further improvement, and little fault could be found with the "going," while hares proved plentiful, and stout enough to furnish some grand trials. As everything connected with the most important event of the coursing season has been thoroughly canvassed by this time, it is unnecessary for us to do more than touch upon the most salient features of the running. The first sensational encounter was that between Honeywood, the winner of the prize in 1880, and Bishop. The former was a strong favourite at 8 to 1 for the event, and odds of 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 were laid on him for this course. Bishop had the best of the slip, and the favourite, running in a style that suggested that his injured leg was far from sound, never had the least chance in a very fair trial. This terrible upset was immediately succeeded by the downfall of Dulas, who made a very poor fight against Meols Water; and then Palm Bloom succumbed to Kirkstall Abbey. Cui Bono performed with great fire in his spin with Master Willie; but Truthful never scored a single point against Annabel. Plunger did not show much cleverness, still he ran with great determination, and, in spite of a heavy fall, defeated Clyde Cutter in handsome fashion. Free Flag jumped the drains in fine style, and gave Glenara very little chance in a long trial, and Debonnaire just beat Dalcardo under great difficulties. Salamis could hardly raise a gallop in her course with Coquette, but the latter unfortunately got on to a fresh hare at the end of a long trial. Plunger v. Woodbine was the first noteworthy trial of the second round. The former again made up for his want of cleverness by his determination, and, after falling into a drain and cannoning heavily against the judge's horse, left off a good winner. Free Flag and Debonnaire gave their backers little uneasiness in their respective courses; but Coquette had been so much punished in the first round that she could do little in her spin with Commerce. Handicraftsman led Princess Dagmar to the hare, but, when the latter once got in, she had matters pretty much her own way. The third round was begun by Clyto giving Surpriser a decisive beating; Bishop never allowed Dartmoor's Princess to make a point; and Cui Bono put out Fagot in brilliant fashion, though the latter performed exceedingly well on the first day, and we regret to hear that he has since died. A terribly long trial between Vindictive and Plunger resulted in favour of the former; but she was so hard run that her chance of ultimate success was virtually extinguished. The antagonism of Free Flag and Debonnaire would have excited great interest had it not been generally known that the latter had suddenly gone amiss, and, as the hare favoured the former, the result was never in doubt. A heavy fall put Clyto out of court in his spin with Bishop, which was the first trial of the fourth round, and Cui Bono was far too good for Assault. After the punishment she had received earlier in the day, it was imagined that Vindictive would have no chance against Free Flag, but the hare circling to her enabled her to score several points before the dog had a chance, and she left off a clever winner; this was one of the best performances ever seen under all the circumstances. In the fifth round, Bishop went too fast for Cui Bono, and Vindictive, who must have been fairly worn out, could do little against Princess Dagmar. Odds were laid on the latter for the final spin, and, having a little the better of the luck, she never allowed Bishop to score a point in a good trial. Thus Mr. Miller has had the good fortune to win the "blue ribbon" twice in three years; and his luck on this occasion is the more remarkable from the fact that Princess Dagmar was only secured to run for the nomination when it was found that Misterton was out of all form. "The Princess" herself was by no means well during the week, and receded to 50 to 1 on the night of the draw, whilst 200 to 1 might have been obtained about Bishop, and half those odds against Cui Bono or Vindictive. Mr. Hedley's decisions gave the greatest satisfaction, and Wilkinson has never slipped in better form. We append the result of the three prizes, two of which fell to England and one to Scotland:—

THE CUP.

(E) Mr. H. G. Miller ns (Mr. J. S. Postle's) w bd b PRINCESS DAGMAR, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe, beat (E) Mr. T. Brocklebank's bd d BISHOP, by Barleycorn—Daffodil, and won.

THE PLATE.

(E) Captain Ellis ns (Mr. N. Dunn's) r d THE DODGER, by Fugitive—Ellen Johnson, beat (S) Mr. F. Gibson (Mr. A. Coke) ns bc d MACPHERSON, by Master Sam—Annie Macpherson, and won.

THE PURSE.

(S) Mr. W. Smith's f d p SAPPER, by Master Avon—Wideawake, beat (E) Mr. C. E. Marfleet's bk w d MEMNON (late Sir Richard), by Caliph—Polly, and won.

The death of Henry Constable, the jockey, which we regret to say occurred last week, can scarcely be said to have been altogether unexpected, though few who saw him in the saddle last autumn guessed that the end was so near. He did not, however, feel strong enough to ride after the decision of the Cambridgeshire, in which he had his last mount on Cipolata, and consumption and Bright's disease played terrible havoc with a naturally delicate constitution during the last few weeks of his life. In 1873 Constable just beat Archer for premier position in the list of winning jockeys, and headed the list with a score of 110. Sefton—a chance mount—won him his only Derby; and for the last two or three years he has scarcely ever ridden except for Lord Rosebery, who had a strong friendship for him. His Lordship spent many hours with him during his illness, and was at his bedside when he died. The funeral took place at Epsom on Saturday, and was very largely attended.

For once in a way, a meeting at Sandown Park was not favoured with fine weather, for a heavy fog spoilt much of the racing on Tuesday, and snow fell all the following afternoon and stopped the racing, when the programme was only half run through. Still, the sandy soil had been so little affected by the recent heavy rains that the ground was by no means deep or holding, and there was some capital sport. Summer Breeze, who was bought by Sir George Chetwynd at Kempton Park last week, had no difficulty in scoring another victory, and was passed on to Mr. Herbert Rymill for 325 guineas. The Prince of Wales's Steeplechase also fell to Sir George by the aid of Abbot of St. Mary's (11 st. 4 lb.), who jumped uncommonly well, and would probably have won even without the scrimmage which disposed of five of his opponents early in the race. On Wednesday Boisterous beat a capital field for a Hunters' flat race, and, shortly after this event, a postponement became necessary. Energetic measures have at last been taken to exclude "the scum of the course," and we did not notice a single welsher at work on either day.

A meeting of the members of the Quorn Hunt took place last week, and there seems to be strong hope that Mr. Coupland, the Master, will be induced to withdraw his resignation.

A very interesting Billiard Tournament is now taking place at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, in which ten of the most celebrated professional players of the day are engaged. At the time of writing, Joseph Bennett, L. Kilkenny, and W. J. Peall have not lost a single game, and the champion is playing in such form that he seems likely to win the first prize. We shall give a detailed account of the handicap next week.

VICTOR HUGO.

This renowned literary veteran of French lyric and dramatic romance, flavoured with political and social enthusiasm of the French Democratic ideal, has reached the eightieth year of his life, which is the occasion for a tribute of personal homage from the many admirers of his character and genius. We therefore give his Portrait in this week's Number of our Journal, but shall here attempt nothing like a critical review of his multifarious writings, some of which are justly admired by English as well as by French readers, while others have been received, at least in this country, with mixed feelings of wonder at their splendid rhetorical and imaginative power, and of dissent from their temper and teaching with regard to the practical affairs of our time. There is, in truth, a wide difference in point of judgment and taste, and in the settled convictions of thoughtful minds, between the school represented by this didactic and satirical poet, and the majority of earnest reformers and philanthropists belonging to our own nation.

Victor Hugo was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802. His father was a Colonel in the French Army, under Napoleon I.; and his earliest reminiscences of childhood were associated with removals to Rome and Naples and back again to Paris, dependent on the military service of the Empire. But he received instruction in classical literature at a seminary conducted by the clergy, or by some monastic order; so that the influences by which his mind was formed, in youth, were of a very mixed description. The Revolution, and its ideas of equality, the Empire with its martial adventures and glories, and the traditional sacredness of religious ideas and institutions, combined to impress his ardent imagination with a transcendental enthusiasm, which was soon captivated by the romantic school of literature. He began to write "Odes and Ballads," at the age of twenty, and such tales as "Hans of Iceland" and "Bug-Jargal," which soon followed, were conceived in the same vein. He appeared in those days a disciple of Chateaubriand, and a chivalrous Royalist, with an historic and poetical veneration for the Catholic Church. But this phase of sentiment, which he shared with other susceptible minds at the period of the Restoration, did not last many years. He embraced the principles of humanitarian democracy that came into vogue as the approach of the July Revolution of 1830; and hit dramatic productions, "Cromwell," "Hernani," "Marion de Lorme," and "Le Roi s'amuse," were inspired by a disposition to revolt against the political and social hierarchy, as well as the critical orthodoxy, of the Bourbon reign. It was about that date, fifty years ago, that Victor Hugo first exhibited his great and characteristic faculty of arousing compassionate sympathy, and kindling indignation, by intense descriptions of moral and mental anguish. "The Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," which may perhaps have suggested to Dickens that passage of "Oliver Twist" relating to the experiences of Fagin on the night before his execution at Newgate, made a powerful impression on French readers in 1829. A more celebrated work, entitled "Notre Dame de Paris," the English translation of which is called "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," gained the author an immense reputation all over Europe. Many of his stories, plays, and poems are highly appreciated by Parisian taste, especially those which he furnished to the stage in its palmy condition, such as "Ruy Blas;" but the circle which they traverse is wider than a single brief notice can well take in. Victor Hugo's literary talents gained full recognition in 1841, when he was elected a member of the Academy, and was appointed by Louis Philippe one of the Chamber of Peers. As a Parliamentary orator, and in public addresses upon various set occasions, he frequently spoke in a strain of somewhat theatrical declamation. He was, however, a constant advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, and a leading member of the Peace Congress, but more of a sentimentalist than a sober moralist. In the Revolution of 1848, he failed to obtain any hold over the popular mind; and when, in 1851, Louis Napoleon perpetrated the *coup d'état*, Victor Hugo was one of the Republicans who found themselves helpless to resist being summarily arrested and sent into exile. He retired to Jersey, and afterwards to Guernsey, where he avenged the wrongs of his country by two small volumes, "Napoléon le Petit," in prose, 1852, and "Les Châtiments," in verse, 1853, both published at Brussels, which are the most terrible utterances of personal invective that ever chastised a traitor and usurper. In 1862, Victor Hugo produced "Les Misérables," a romance designed to inculcate the sources of human frailty, and to prove the capability of restoration to virtue, by the life-history of Jean Valjean, mixed up with other characters and affairs of the time. It was published simultaneously in nine different languages, and won a vast but fleeting popularity all over Europe. The author has since brought forth "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," a romance of the Jersey fishermen; "L'Homme qui Rit," an extraordinary piece of fiction; "L'Histoire d'Un Crime," a narrative of the *coup d'état* of December, 1851; the "Légende des Siècles," and "Le Pape," with other didactic or allegorical poems. Victor Hugo returned to Paris in 1871, after the fall of the Empire, and was elected a member of the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat. He is, undoubtedly, a poet of great and original genius, but neither a philosopher nor a statesman, and it is to be regretted that he has wasted so much power of language and force of passion in misconceived attempts to alter the practical conditions of social life.

Sir Bartle Frere gave an address on South Africa before the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday night. Besides confederation for mutual defence, he recommended that the colonies should possess representation in our Parliament.

The presentation of the public subscription, amounting to £500, together with silver medals, to the crews of the Ramsgate life-boat and the tug Vulcan, took place at the Granville Hotel on Monday evening. The Rev. Canon Elwyn, late Vicar of Ramsgate, took the chair.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday passed the bill for the creation of a Civil and Military Pension Fund by 239 votes to 54, and subsequently voted the bill for the Abolition of the Forced Currency by 266 votes to 27.

BELGIUM.

M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, announced in the Chamber of Representatives, last week, the decision of the Government to reduce the salaries of the Bishops, the Ministry considering that the Belgian Prelates had been the real authors of the disturbance in the country.

HOLLAND.

The election of a deputy to represent Amsterdam in the Second Chamber in place of M. Vening-Meiness has taken place; M. J. Dirks, Engineer-in-chief of the Waterstaat, the Liberal candidate, being returned, having polled 779 votes against 150 obtained by M. Van den Biesen, Ultramontane. The third candidate M. Wiegel, anti-Revolutionist, had 77 votes.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Droz, hitherto Vice-President, has been elected President, and M. Bavier, member of the Federal Council, Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation. M. Hofmann, Councillor of State and member of the Radical party, succeeds the late M. Anderwert as member of the Federal Council. These elections involve no change in the policy of the Swiss Government.

GERMANY.

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet an altercation took place on the 17th inst. between Prince Bismarck and Herr Camphausen, formerly Minister of Finance. The latter having opposed the bill proposing a remission of 14,000,000 marks of taxation, Prince Bismarck replied that, in blaming the present direction of the finances of the country, Herr Camphausen was at the same time condemning in the severest manner his own financial administration. He had altogether mismanaged the Ministry, and although he had been a stanch colleague "he was absolutely wanting in the power of initiating any financial scheme." Herr Camphausen rejoined that he had never expected such thanks for his past labours.

Prince Bismarck has caused another political "sensation" at Berlin by disavowing the action of a member of the Prussian Ministry. In the Upper House of the Diet on Saturday last Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, spoke in favour of a proposed modification in the County Administration Bill. As soon as the Minister sat down an official of the Ministry of Commerce read a letter from Prince Bismarck, who was confined to his house with a cold, repudiating the course recommended by the Minister. Count Eulenburg has sent in his resignation to the Emperor; but it is not yet accepted, and the Crown Prince is said to be endeavouring to effect a reconciliation.

The Bismarck-Eulenberg incident has taken an unexpected turn. Having conferred with the Emperor, Prince Bismarck attended the Upper House of the Diet on Monday, and said that he never intended the statement disavowing the action of Count Eulenberg to read in the House, that there was no real difference between himself and the Count, and that therefore there was no cause for the Minister to resign. The clause to which Prince Bismarck had objected was then discussed, and passed by fifty to forty-five votes, the Prince voting with the majority, and thereby giving his adhesion to the views expressed on Saturday by Count Eulenberg. During the debate which preceded the final vote Herr Brühl spoke of the "recent Ministerial message," upon which Prince Bismarck again rose and warmly repudiated having assumed functions which belonged to the Emperor only.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived at Cairo on Saturday, and was met at the railway station by the Khedive. Next day there was a review of the troops, and on Monday the Crown Prince started on the Viceroy's steamer up the Nile for a fortnight's trip.

The Prince's marriage with Princess Stéphanie of Belgium will take place in May next.

The Hungarian Finance Minister announces a new loan of twenty millions.

After a ten-days' animated debate, the Croatian Diet has passed, by a majority of twenty-four, the agreement lately concluded between the deputations appointed by the Hungarian and Croatian Diets to fix the number of members which the Military Frontier district about to be annexed to Croatia is to send to the Hungarian Diet. The agreement thus accepted has to be passed by the Hungarian Diet.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on the question of the official language to be used in Bohemia, has adopted, by 14 votes to 9, a motion of Herr Hohenwart declaring that the Language Ordinance in no way exceeds the Government right of issuing ordinances, and is not contrary to any existing law.

RUSSIA.

General Scobeleff has officially announced that the pacification of the country about Geok Tepe is making very satisfactory progress. An amnesty has been proclaimed in the name of the Emperor, and 16,000 families have returned to their homes.

During the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the University at St. Petersburg one of the students made a speech of an inflammatory character, and a proclamation was thrown from the choir gallery among the students assembled in the hall, who, on the request of the Rector, immediately restored order.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Mr. Goschen had an audience of the Sultan on the 17th inst., and his Majesty is said to have received our Ambassador in a very cordial manner. The Sultan, on receiving Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, on Sunday, renewed his assurance that it was his intention to make the fullest concessions to Greece, but laid great stress on the necessity of upholding the strategical integrity of Turkey. On Monday the Ambassadors handed to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs a Note, in which they inform the Porte that they are prepared to enter into negotiations on the subject of the Turco-Greek frontier, but meanwhile invite the Porte to indicate a frontier line, to serve as a basis for these negotiations.

Meanwhile, the preparations for war continue on both sides.

A Constantinople telegram in the *Standard* says that no pause will be made in the military activity shown of late until 110,000 men are assembled in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. The chief command has been given to Dervish Pasha, and five Marshals serve under him. Twenty-eight ships of war have been commissioned or are being fitted, the command of which will probably be given to Hobart Pasha.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies on the 17th inst. passed the third reading of the Ministerial Bill for the provisional organisation of a national guard, and empowering the Minister of War to fill up gaps in the regular army from it; and on Monday a Royal decree was submitted to the Chamber calling to arms all men above the age of twenty-one who have served three months or more. Two other decrees were likewise presented, the first empowering the Government to admit foreign officers into the Greek army, provided they become Greek citizens, and the second modifying one organisation of the financial department of the army.

AMERICA.

General Garfield continues to summon and confer with the leading Republicans of various States.

The Census report thus classifies the population of the United States: — Males, 25,520,582; females, 24,632,284. Native born, 43,475,506; foreign born, 6,677,360. Whites, 43,404,877; coloured, 6,577,151. The remaining 170,838 are composed of Indians not in tribal relations and under Government care, Chinese, and other Asiatics. The Chinese are estimated at 105,363.

Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Irish people have been passed by the Connecticut Legislature. The Maine Senate recently passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish people; but this resolution the Maine Assembly declines to support. This course is said to be significant of the changing views of the American people on the Irish question since Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris.

Tuesday being Washington's birthday, there was a general holiday throughout the United States.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 16th inst. a bill amending the Canadian Temperance Act in a way which would have virtually rendered it inoperative came on for second reading, but was thrown out.

Sir S. L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, brought forward his Budget for the financial year yesterday week. The Minister estimated the receipts for the current year at 27,000,000 dols., and the expenditure at 25,000,000 dols.; and for 1882 at 28,000,000 and 27,500,000 dols. respectively. He claimed that these figures established the productiveness of the new tariff, and stated that he proposed to make certain raw materials duty free, and increase the duties on certain manufactured articles where protection was needed. In his opinion it was undesirable to effect reductions at the present time, particularly in view of the possibility of a reciprocity treaty; but if the position changed he should be happy to make reductions. In conclusion, Sir S. L. Tilley submitted the resolutions embodying the proposed changes in the tariff, which he declared would not materially reduce the revenue.

In Monday's sitting Mr. Mackenzie moved for the production of the correspondence between England and the United States on the Fortune Bay affair. He feared that concessions injurious to Canadian interests would be insisted on by America, for which reason the Canadian Government should watch the proceedings closely. Sir S. L. Tilley, the Finance Minister, replied that if any correspondence had passed on the subject it would be produced.

According to official returns, the revenue of the Dominion of Canada from July 1 last to the 10th inst. amounted to 17,252,928 dols., and the expenditure to 15,483,642 dols.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government by twenty-four against three votes.

Two villages in Savoy have been overwhelmed by avalanches. Fifteen persons are known to have perished.

Ayoub Khan, of Herat, is stated to have declared war against the Ameer of Cabul, and to have occupied Maimend.

Shocks of earthquakes have taken place at St. Michael's, in the Azores.

The son of the Emperor of Japan arrived at Marseilles on Monday, on his way to England, where he is going to complete his military education.

The Institute of France has awarded to M. Van den Heuvel, barrister, of Ghent, the prize of 5000f., founded by M. Odillon Barrot, for comparative jurisprudence. This is only the second time that the prize has been awarded.

Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States Army, has offered to place at the disposal of her Majesty's Government the Franklin Relics discovered by him in his recent successful search expedition.

In the Kolapore conspiracy case the assessors have unanimously found seventeen of the accused guilty of an attempt to wage war against the Kolapore State and of conspiracy, two others of cheating, and acquitted the rest. Judgment was postponed.

News has reached St. Vincent from the West Coast of Africa that the Ashantees are three days' march from Cape Coast Castle, and that war is imminent. Great excitement is said to prevail at Cape Coast Castle. Captain Barstow and one hundred troops from Lagos and Quitta, together with some Gatling guns and 350 men of the 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, had arrived, and the crew of her Majesty's gun-boat Flirt had also been landed at Fort Elmina.

An extraordinary and terrible accident is reported from Munich. The students of the Academy of Painters were holding a masked fête when the costume of one who was dressed in the flax costume of an Esquimaux caught fire from a cigar. In his terror the young man rushed with his blazing costume among the others, and several other inflammable dresses caught fire. Eight persons have died of their injuries, and others are severely hurt.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of a reorganisation of the Local Police Force in the Straits Settlements, which is to be carried out forthwith. The principal improvement consists in the appointment of two European inspectors and twenty European constables to be sent out from England, and a superintendent and forty Sikh constables to be obtained from India. Major S. Dunlop, Royal Artillery, is to retain his appointment at the head of the force.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in acknowledging the volume of addresses lately presented to her Grace, in recognition of her labours for the relief of Irish distress during last winter, expresses a hope that the torrent of agitation now sweeping over Ireland will not obliterate in the minds of those who were the objects of her earnest solicitude the sentiments of loyalty and gratitude which she trusted those exertions would have evoked. The Duchess has sent to each subscriber to the addresses a reply tastefully illuminated, with a view of Blenheim Palace, and the arms of the house of Marlborough.

Mr. John Snelgrove presided on Monday at the anniversary dinner of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Among the guests were representatives of the principal firms in London. The chairman, in proposing "The Institution," said that its position was never more satisfactory, and that, although the demands upon its funds for purposes of relief had exceeded those of any previous year, its income had been sufficient to meet all requirements. The donations for the present year amount to £2850. A testimonial, in the shape of a large silver urn, was presented to Mr. Snelgrove in recognition of his long services.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES BY MR. MILLAIS.

The directors of the Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street, have brought together seventeen of Mr. Millais's works, which are shown in their new "Nelson Room," at the rear of adjoining premises—so named from Lord Nelson having resided for a while in the house in front. These pictures were produced at all the principal stages of our great painter's career, and therefore furnish indices of his progress, and enable us to revise former impressions. For such an opportunity the public should be grateful; the comparisons it permits are interesting and instructive in the highest degree; for, perhaps, no artist that ever lived has traversed, and retraversed we might say, so wide a space in art. From the three early so-called pre-Raphaelite pictures here—"Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," the illustration of Keats's "Isabella," "The Woodman's Daughter," and "The Carpenter's Shop"—to "The North-West Passage," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "Cherry Ripe" is like the whole history of a national school. The interval between them is as wide as from Van Eyck to Rubens, or from the early Florentines to Tintoretto or Velasquez. But what increases the marvel is that we see by a small portrait now exhibited for the first time, and we know by other nearly contemporaneous works, that—with an astonishing precocity that so rarely has its promise fulfilled in a riper maturity—Mr. Millais was already a powerful painter, and a master in the somewhat conventional manner of the day, when he was scarcely twenty. What strength of conviction, what energy of will, what self-subjection were required to convert in one short year the painter of this portrait into the painter of "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel" who can estimate! The aims of the pre-Raphaelites were honest and pure beyond all doubt; they *may* have benefited this some time member of their "Brotherhood," and, in certain respects, our school also; but that the truth they sought was so partial, relative, and secondary as to often amount even to absolute untruth, and that adverse criticism was for once in the right, is proved by none and by nothing so conclusively as by Mr. Millais himself in his later works. The term pre-Raphaelite itself was, however, never properly applicable to the young Jersey painter. This "Ferdinand," together with the "Isabella," the "Woodman's Daughter," and the imaginary incident in the child-life of Christ, known and already quoted as "The Carpenter's Shop," have a close affinity to Early Flemish art, and but little or none to Early Italian. It seems to be forgotten, also, that the trammels of dogma to which the youthful artist surrendered his whole nature bound him but for three or four years—from 1849 to 1853. He had virtually broken through them in "The Order of Release," exhibited in the last-named year. Thenceforward he steadily acquired the power of seeing Nature as a whole, and therefore of rendering her details in just relation; he learnt subtle secrets of aerial perspective, which escaped his observation in earlier works; he acquired mastery of technical resources, and particularly breadth, ease, and suggestiveness of handling—till in the works of recent years he has displayed a power of painting which alone, independently of subject, places him first in our contemporary school. For what more have we the right to ask of an artist if he arrive at perfect mastery of his own proper materials and means? That *is* to be a true and great artist; the poet can do no more; and art and poetry are by no means interchangeable terms. Besides the pictures we have named, there are in Bond-street—all illustrating the progressive development we have denoted—the "Autumn Leaves" (1853), "The Vale of Rest" (1858), "The Minuet" (1867), "The Boyhood of Raleigh" and "The Gambler's Wife" (1869), "Chill October" (1870), "The Princes in the Tower" (1878), and a recently painted picture representing the Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Charles I., in Prison at St. James's—a pathetic and powerfully painted, though not, it must be confessed, a very happy example, but which makes an acceptable pendant to "The Princes in the Tower," and has been engraved as such by Mr. Cousins for the Fine-Art Society.

Yesterday week the annual dinner on the eve of the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was held in the galleries in Edinburgh. Sir Daniel Macnee, president, occupied the chair. The toast of the evening, "The Royal Scottish Academy," was proposed by Mr. John Skelton, advocate. The exhibition, which is the fifty-fifth, contains 1047 works selected from about 3000 sent in. From the Royal Academy there are shown Orchardson's "Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon," Hunter's "Silver of the Sea," Ouless's "Portrait of Mr. Matheson, M.P.," and Millais's "Marchioness of Huntly," as well as two smaller works by the same artist. The general character of the exhibition ranks high.

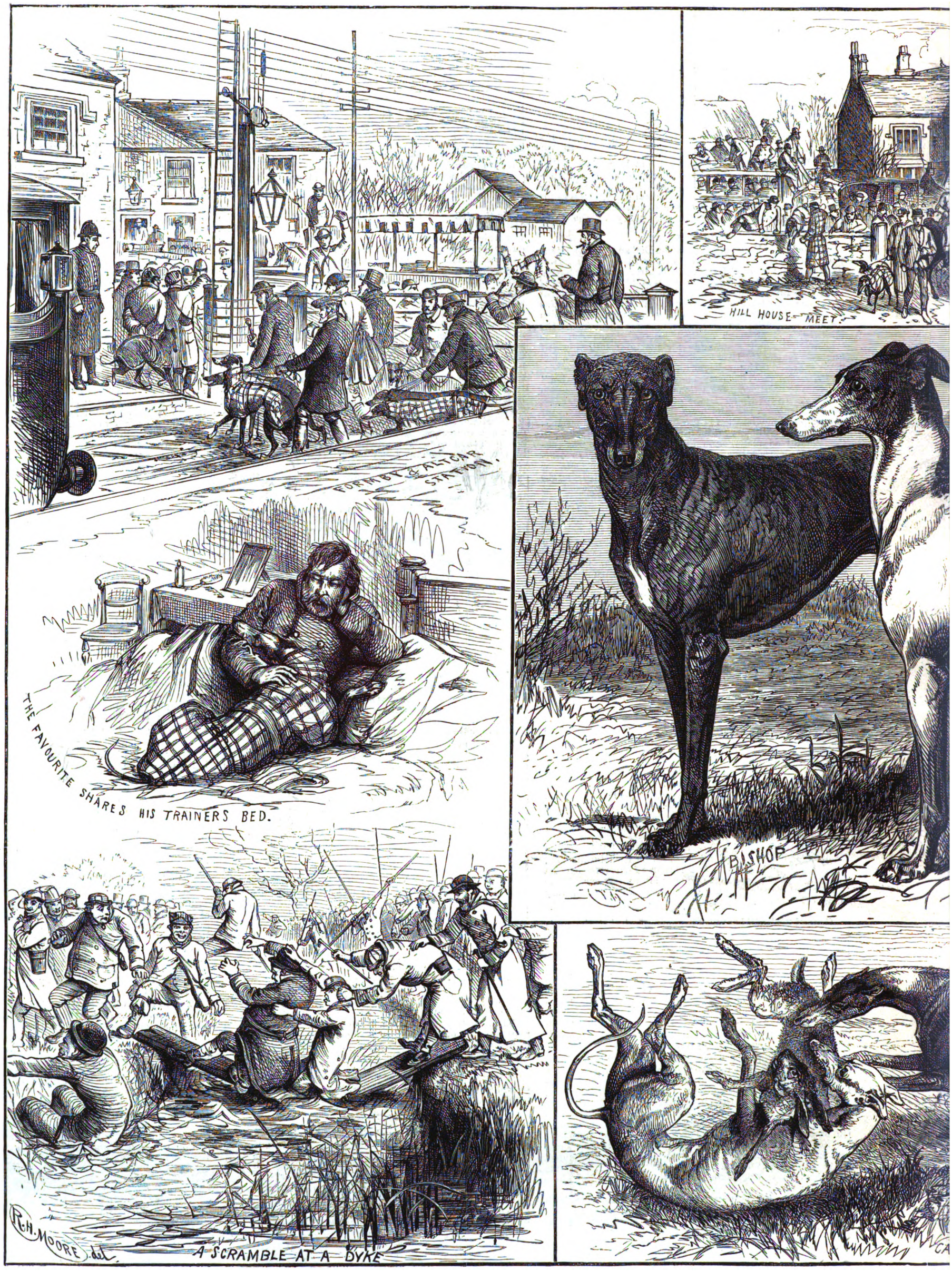
The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented Commissions at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to those gentlemen cadets who have been successful in the recent examinations. His Royal Highness expressed his sorrow that there was much to find fault with, and that grave offences had been committed—conduct which he feared was due to the bad example of the corporals. The work of the students also was slovenly and careless. The Duke concluded by giving the cadets advice as to their future career.

The Sandwich Election Commissioners state in their report with respect to the contest between Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Crompton Roberts in May last, that 128 persons were guilty of corrupt practices and bribery in respect to the votes of other persons, and that 1005 persons were guilty of such offences in respect to their own votes. Not less than 127 received bribes from both sides. The Commissioners come to the conclusion that electoral corruption had long extensively prevailed in the borough.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a meeting at St. James's Hall, which was called to protest against the abandonment of Candahar. Colonel Malleson read a paper on the subject, and a resolution in favour of Lord Lytton's motion was passed unanimously. Sir Richard Temple and Lord Donoughmore were among the speakers.——A rumour has once more become current that, notwithstanding recent declarations from the Treasury Bench, the Government are about to reconsider their policy with respect to Candahar. This rumour, the *Daily News* believes, is incorrect.

Mr. Shaw, M.P. for the county of Cork, has issued a rival manifesto to that of Mr. Parnell. He reviews the course pursued by the Irish Parliamentary Party since he held the leadership, and accuses Mr. Parnell and his supporters with having, by the unwise use of the weapon of Obstruction, led the party to helpless defeat, unable to fight or to retreat with dignity, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged. Whilst despising "the mongrel thing of talk and bluster" that slinks away at the first hint of danger, he denounces the conduct of the Government in bringing forward the worst Coercion Bill ever introduced, and adjures the Irish people to prepare for that freedom which, he says, is attainable and certain to be gained by persevering constitutional action rather than by revolutionary agitation.

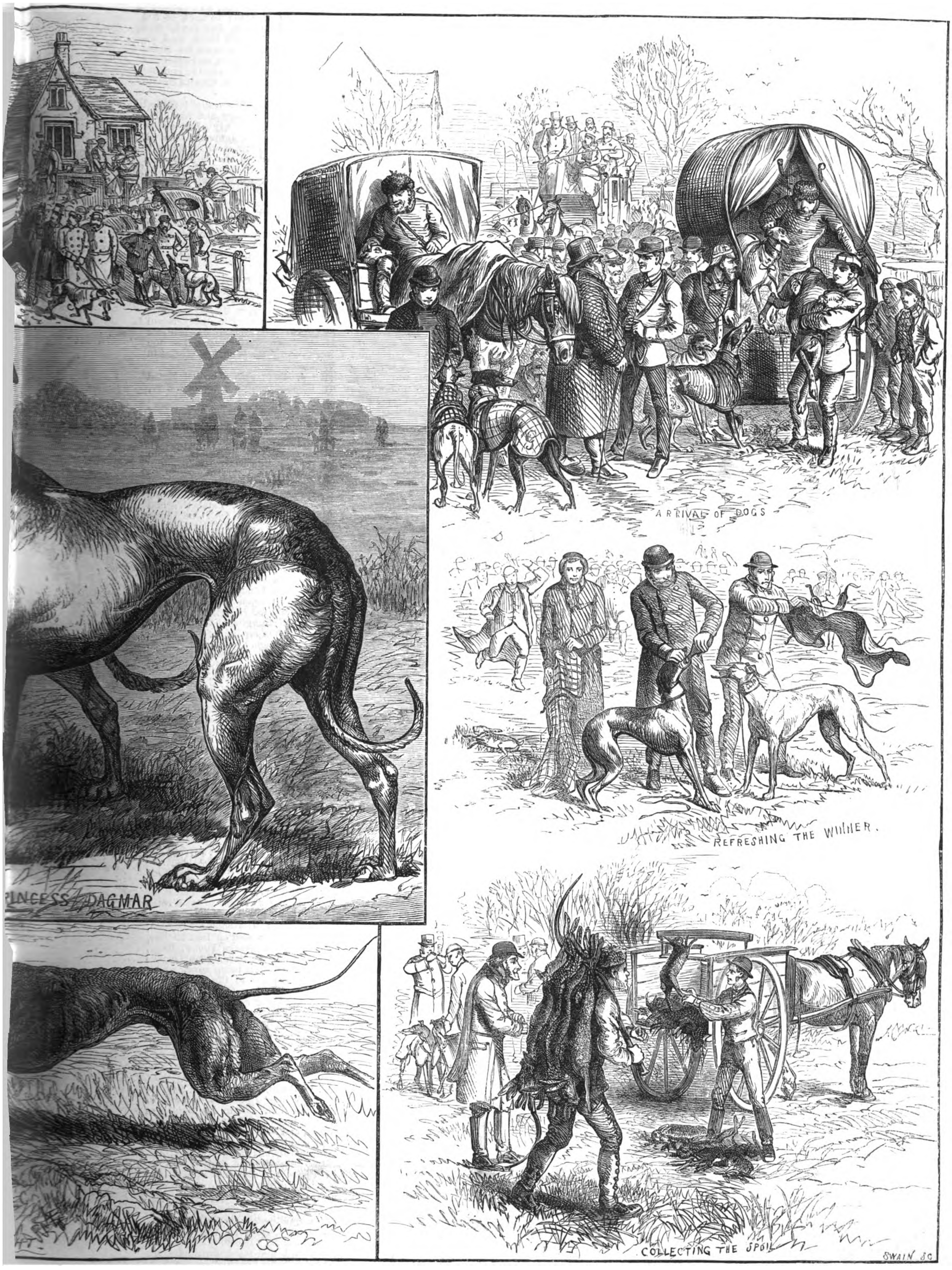
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THE COURSING MEETING AT

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ALTCAR, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

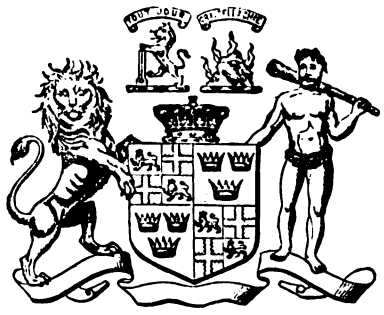
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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SEAFIELD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Grant-Ogilvie, K.T., Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, and Baron Ogilvy of Deskford and Cullen, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Strathspey, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, died on the 17th inst., at Cullen House, Banffshire. His Lordship was born Sept. 4, 1815, the second son of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield, by his first wife, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Charles Dunn, of Higham House, and succeeded to the Scotch Peerages at his father's decease in 1853, his elder brother having died unmarried in 1840. The Earl whose decease we record sat in the House of Lords as a Representative Peer for Scotland from 1853 till his creation as a Peer of Parliament, Aug. 14, 1858. He married, Aug. 12, 1850, the Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of Walter Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, and leaves an only son, Ian Charles, Viscount Reidhaven, now Earl of Seafield, born in 1851, formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.



LORD WILLIAM PITT LENNOX.

Lord William Pitt Lennox, who died on the 17th inst., at his residence, in Hans-place, Chelsea, in his eighty-second year, was the fourth son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was thus uncle of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. His Lordship was educated at Westminster, was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and served as A.D.C. to Wellington, and to Sir Peregrine Maitland. From 1832 to 1834 he sat in Parliament for King's Lynn. Lord William was thrice married: his first wife being Miss Paton, the celebrated vocalist; his second, Ellen, daughter of Mr. R. Smith; and his third, now his widow, Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the University of Dublin. Lord William Lennox contributed largely to periodical literature, and was author of numerous works of fiction on sporting topics, and biography. The principal were "Compton Audley," "The Tuft-Hunter," "The Story of My Life," "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life," "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," "The Victoria Cross," and "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences."

We have also to record the deaths of—

John Jeremiah Bigsby, M.D., F.R.S., on the 10th inst., at 89, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged eighty-eight.

The Rev. William Henry Cywric Lloydd, M.A., H.M. Colonial Chaplain and Archdeacon of Durban, formerly Rector of Norbury, Staffordshire, on the 3rd ult., at The Glebe, Port Natal, South Africa, in his seventy-ninth year.

Major-General Richard Herbert Gall, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a most distinguished soldier during the Indian Mutiny campaign, died at his quarters in the Hospital on the 21st inst., at the age of sixty-five.

The Rev. Charles Baring-Gould, Rector of Lew Trenchard, Devon, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-three. He was the third son of Mr. William Baring-Gould, of Lew Trenchard, by Diana Amelia, his wife, daughter of Colonel Joseph Sabine.

Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell, 60th Rifles, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart., of Lake View, Killarney, on the 9th inst., killed in action at Ingogo River, in the Transvaal, aged twenty-two. He was grandnephew of the famous Daniel O'Connell, M.P.

Vice-Admiral James Samuel Akid Dennis, at his residence, Rectory Cottage, Hanwell, aged seventy-two. He entered the Navy in 1822, served in the operations off the Coast of Syria, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. He married, in 1844, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. J. Parson, R.N.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Obert Hindley Wilkinson, 60th Rifles, one of Sir G. Pomeroy Colley's Staff, drowned in the river Ingogo, in an attempt to take aid to the wounded. He was born in 1853, and was the only surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hindley Wilkinson, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Vicomte Obert.

Mr. Gerard Wolfe Lyddekker, M.A., J.P., barrister-at-law, Deputy Chairman Herts Quarter Sessions, at Harpendale Lodge, St. Albans, on the 12th inst., in his seventieth year. He was only son of Richard Lyddekker, M.D., of St. Albans, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Wolfe, of Roxwell, Essex. He married, in 1848, Martha Margaret, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Thomas Peake, and leaves issue.

Colonel Charles Bagot, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies in Ordinary to her Majesty, at 49, Cadogan-place, aged seventy-two. He was eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by Mary Charlotte Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of William, fourth Earl of Mornington, and niece of Wellington. He served formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and retired in 1851, and was Hon. Colonel 3rd (King's Own) Staffordshire Rifle Militia.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Ernest Tilson Shaen Carter, on Dec. 20 last, at Pretoria, of wounds received in action with the Boers. He was the sixth son of the late Mr. Thomas Shaen Carter, J.P., of Watlington Park, Oxfordshire, and of Erris, in the county of Mayo, by Maria Susan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Henry Tilson, of Watlington Park; and was descended from the Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph Augustus Yorke, late Stipendary Magistrate for South Shields, on the 14th inst., in his fiftieth year. He was the only son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, by Marian Emily, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart. He practised for some time as a special pleader. Mr. Yorke married, in 1862, Florence Mary Eliza, second daughter of Mr. T. Chambré, and leaves an only daughter, Lilian Maude.

Mr. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, of Cothelstone House, Somerset, at his seat near Taunton, on the 14th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was eldest son of Mr. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, of Cothelstone, by Eliza, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Clement Drake, of Taunton, and grandson of Mr. William Esdaile, banker, of London, whose father, Sir James Esdaile, received the honour of knighthood. Mr. E. J. Esdaile married, Sept. 27, 1837, Eliza Ianthe, only daughter of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, and leaves issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H T (Yokohama).—The second is below, and the other shall appear in due course.

L N P (Newport).—Too simple, but not without promise. Try again.

J H S (Birkenhead).—We shall endeavour to give you the solution next week.

R P G (Buntingford).—The problem shall receive early attention. Correction is noted.

P J (Broadmoor).—The last one shall be examined; and, if found good and sound, we shall be glad to publish it.

J J R (Liverpool).—We can recommend Wormald's "Chess Openings," and Gossip's "Theory of the Openings." You will find a treatise on the odds of Pawn and two moves in the "Chessplayer's Companion." All these books can be obtained through W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London.

J P V.—As a player is entitled to promote every Pawn advanced to the eighth or royal rank to any piece he pleases, except a King, it follows that there may be three or more Knights on the board at the same time.

Z R (Lemberg).—We have not space for a full description of the English chess notation. Your best course is either to get some friend to explain it to you, or to purchase some elementary book on the subject of the game.

Any Amateur desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may address C. J., care of Mr. Birch, 19, Angel-street, Sheffield.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1924 received from T M Manickum, of Secunderabad; of Mr. Taylor's Problem from Pierce Jones; and of Mr. Kidson's Suimate from Va (U S).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1928 received from Orima, James Atkinson, D A Spoletti, S M Clough Taylor, Pierce Jones, E L W, De Schaakvereeniging te Almelo, and B C M S.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1929 received from Daniel See (Dublin), J Bumstead, W Davies, James Atkinson, J G S C, Penzance Drawing-Room Players, Trial, F J Wallis (Newcastle Chess Club), W Scott, Fred Littleboy, William Scott, Pierce Jones, Theodor Willink, A T, and B C M S.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1930 received from H B, Cant Hereward, Sidmouth, Œdipus, East Marden, Lulu, E Louden, Norman Rumbelow, J J Heston, Dr F St, R H Brooks, Shadforth, G L Mayne, H Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Nerina, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, C Darragh, E Elsbury, W Hillier, Aaron Harper, N S Harris, B R Wood, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, Elsie, A M Colborne, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, R Jessop, Ben Nevis, E Ingersoll, C S Coxe, A Kentish Man, F Ferris, H K Awdry, R Gray, Pierce Jones, L Falcon (Antwerp), An Old Hand, and Arthur E Hollond.

Note.—Correspondents who believe that they have solved this Problem by way of 1. Q takes Kt, or 1. Kt to Kt 8th (ch), or 1. Kt takes R, or 1. Q to Kt 8th, or 1. Q to Kt 5th, are invited to re-examine the position. There are good defences to all these moves.

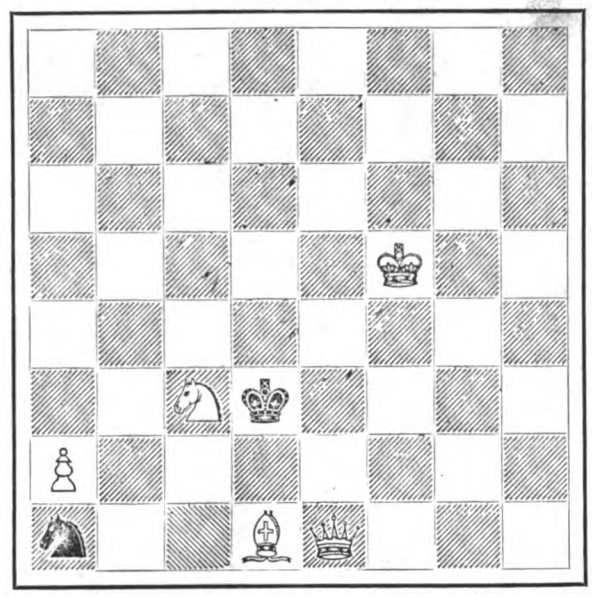
Solution of Problem No. 1929.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 6th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1932.

By W. H. Taylor (Yokohama.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An offhand Skirmish between Messrs. Wayte and Thorold.

(*Queen's Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd

3. P to Q 4th is more frequently adopted than the move in the text, which converts the opening into a phase of the King's Gambit declined.

4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. B to B 4th	B to Kt 5th
6. Castles	Kt to Q 5th
7. P to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes Kt	B to R 6th
9. R to K sq	Kt to R 4th
10. P to B 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P takes P	R P takes P
12. Q to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
13. Q to B 2nd	B to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to B 5th
15. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
16. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B
17. K to R sq	Castles (Q R)
18. Q takes Q R P	

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
A singular oversight to occur to such an accomplished player as Mr. Wayte.	
18.	B to Kt 7th (ch)

This skilful *coup* was overlooked by White when he sent his Queen in pursuit of the Rawn.

19. K takes B	

He has really no better resource. If, 19. K to Kt sq, then follows 19. Q to B 5th, &c.

19.	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
20. K to B sq	

If 20. K to R sq, Black mates in a few moves by 20. R takes R P (ch).

20.	R takes P
21. Q to Kt sq	Q to R 3rd
22. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
23. Q R to B sq	R to Q 7th
24. R to K 2nd	Q to R 8th (ch)
25. K to B 2nd	Q to R 7th (ch), and wins.

A smart Affair between MM. Clerc and Bezkrowny, two skilful Parisian amateurs. It appeared in a late number of *La Stratégie*.

(*Queen's Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
5. P to Q R 3rd	

A remarkably weak move. The correct continuation is 5. P takes K P, &c.

5.	B takes Kt (ch)
6. P takes B	P takes K P
7. B P takes P	Kt to Kt 5th

WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
8. P to Q 4th	P to K 6th
9. Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Q to B 3rd	Kt takes Q P
A well-timed and sound sacrifice.	
11. P takes Kt	Q takes P
12. R to Q Kt sq	Q to B 6th
13. K to Q sq	Kt takes K P
14. Q takes K P	B to Kt 5th (ch)
15. B to K 2nd	Castles Q R (ch), and White resigned.

In the game between Messrs. Monck and Stevens published in our issue of the 12th inst. the players were inadvertently assigned wrong colours, Mr. Monck played the Black pieces, and was, consequently, the winner of the game, instead of the loser. As Mr. Stevens observes, in correcting our mistake, *Palmam qui meruit ferat!*

We are indebted to Mr. George Adamson, the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club, for a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of that association held on the 18th inst. The report of the committee, showing the club to be in a flourishing condition, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed for circulation among the members, and the following office bearers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—President, J. F. Lovelock; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Gastineau and Howard; Hon Sec, George Adamson; Hon. Treasurer, R. Clarke; Committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Cutler, Down, Foster, Green, Heywood, Manning, Pizzi, and Stiebel; Hon. Librarian, H. Jackson; and Auditors, Messrs. Lord and Hawkins. Messrs. Blackburne, Boden, Collins, Duffy, Delannoy, Harwitz, Horwitz, Macdonnell, and Mason were elected honorary members, and votes of thanks were passed to the retiring president, Mr. Gastineau, and the retiring secretary, Mr. Down. A vote of thanks was also passed to the donors of the Murton cup, a beautiful trophy value fifteen guineas, presented to the club by Messrs. Cubison, Jones, and Manning. The annual dinner is to be held on March 15 next.

The postponed match between the "Excelsior" Club and the Knight Class of the City Club was played at the rooms of the latter on the 16th inst. The representatives of the City won with a score of six games to three. In the same week a match was played between the Oxford University and Birmingham Chess Clubs, the latter winning with the somewhat remarkable score of 11½ to ½. The match was played at Birmingham, and after the play the Oxford amateurs were entertained at dinner by the home team—Mr. T. Cumberland presiding. We are indebted to Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Birmingham, for the above report.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1875) with a codicil (dated Nov. 5, 1878) of the Rev. Robert William Bosanquet, late of Rock, near Alnwick, Northumberland, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Charles Bertie Pulleine Bosanquet, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Bosanquet, £500 and an annuity of £150; to each of his younger sons, Robert Holford Macdowall, Day Hort, and Bernard, £3000 Reduced Stock, £1000 Dock Stock, and an annuity of £150, in addition to the provision made for them by settlement; to his steward, James Aitchison, and after his death to his wife, Eliza, an annuity of £150; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his eldest son, Charles Bertie Pulleine Bosanquet.

The will (dated March 8, 1865) with four codicils (dated August, 1878; Jan. 15, 1879; and February and Nov. 11, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Edward Bigge, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 20th Middlesex Volunteers, late of No. 15, Wyndham-place, and of Lye Farm, near St. Albans, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Matthew Bill and the Rev. Arthur Frederick Pope, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Fanny Bigge, £1000, and his horses, carriages, wines, and liquors, and, for life, Lye Farm, with the furniture and effects, and £550 per annum, in addition to the jointure already secured to her; and legacies to his sister, nephews, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel George Scovell Bigge, and his children.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Mr. John Whitwell, late of Kendal, Westmorland, who died on Nov. 28 last, intestate, and a widower, were granted on the 25th ult., at the Carlisle district registry, to Mrs. Anna Maria Colville, the daughter, and only next of kin, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The deceased was M.P. for his native borough, Kendal, which he represented in the House of Commons for over twelve years, being first elected in November, 1868.

The will (dated March 4, 1880) with a codicil (dated Nov. 19 following) of Mr. Charles Hargrave, late of No. 27, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater, who died on Dec. 24 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by George Allen and Henry Millar Phillips, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to the National Life-Boat Institution;—£2500 each to the Middlesex Hospital, Charles-street, Oxford-street, and the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road;—£2000 to the Chichester training-ship for homeless boys;—£1500 each to the Warspite training-ship of the Marine Society for poor and destitute boys; the Arethusa training-ship for the training of boys to the sea service; St. Thomas's Hospital, Stangate, Lambeth; and Charing-cross Hospital;—£1000 each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park; and the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook;—£500 each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road; East London Hospital for Children, Ratcliff-cross; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Poplar Hospital, East India Dock-road; St. Matthew's Orphanage for Girls, Ossington-street, Bayswater; the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road; the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington; the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Railway Benevolent Institution, Drummond-street, Euston-square; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury; and the University College or North London Hospital;—£100 to the Home for Lost Dogs, Lower Wandsworth-road;—£50 each to the poor-boxes of six of the Metropolitan Police Courts to be selected by his executors;—and legacies to his servants and others, including nineteen guineas to each of the clerks in the office of his solicitor. The residue of the personalty is to be divided between such of the beforementioned charities as he has bequeathed £500 to.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1878) with three codicils (dated Sept. 19, 1879; and April 13 and Oct. 21, 1880) of Mr. Edward Richard Coles, formerly of the Royal Engineer department and late of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 24 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Coles, the widow, Robert Clement Pope and Charles Bayfield Miller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Edward Everest Coles, £5000; to his son Charles Herbert Coles, and his daughter Mary Miller Coles, £4000 each; and legacies to his stepchildren, sisters-in-law, and his executor Mr. Miller; the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life; then as to three fourths for his said three children, and as to one fourth for his two step-children.

The will (dated March 2, 1880) of Miss Sophia Atkinson, late of The Cottage, Maidenhead, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir George Young, Bart., the Rev. William Henry Stokes, and the Rev. Joseph Thomas Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 to the Patagonian, otherwise the South American Missionary Society; nineteen guineas each to the Church Missionary Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Poor Pious Clergy Society; and considerable legacies to relatives, friends, god-children, executors, and servants. Her residence, The Cottage, and all her real estate, and the residue of the personalty, she leaves to Mrs. Emily Sophia Stokes.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1857) with a codicil (dated Nov. 10, 1874) of Sir Robert Edward Wilmot-Horton, Bart., late of Osmaston Hall, and of Catton Hall, both in the county of Derby, who died on Sept. 22 last, has been proved at the Derby district registry by Dame Margaret Wilmot-Horton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator confirms his marriage settlement, and charges the settled family estates with the sum of £500 per annum by way of additional jointure for his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated April 29, 1871) of Dame Julia Baynes, late of No. 68, Portland-place, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., and Walter Francis Baynes, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix, after giving legacies to her cook and maid, distributes the remainder of her property between her five children.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1874) of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., late of No. 16, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Augusta Royer Campbell, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

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SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
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SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY for
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, and
LIVER DISEASES.

IF THERE IS A FAINT, DISTRESSED SENSATION IN THE STOMACH, TAKE
SEIGEL'S SYRUP,
A CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

"41, Warwick-street, Woolwich, Kent, April 9, 1880.

"To A. J. White, Esq.

"Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have been suffering for some time from general inward weakness, and an all-gone sinking feeling of the chest and stomach, with a great deal of pain after eating. I had consulted doctors and had taken several bottles of their medicine both in Ireland and England, but without any good result; and it seems to me that all they tried to do was to get my money. A friend of mine advised me to try a bottle of your truly valuable Curative Syrup, which I am happy to say I did, and after the first two or three doses I felt great relief, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I had quite lost all symptoms of my old ailment; and from the very great good I have derived from it, I have recommended it to many of my friends with all confidence, who have tried it with very satisfactory results—one in particular, who is suffering from a very bad leg, and he wishes me to ask you if you have any vegetable ointment for old sores that he could use while taking your Medicine. "I am, Sir,

"Yours ever gratefully,
"ANNIE MCCOMBE."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

IF THERE IS DIZZINESS, TAKE
SEIGEL'S SYRUP, A CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

"Mr. White. "July 1, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that the sale of your 'Seigel's Curative Syrup' has been very satisfactory. A commercial traveller informed me that he had been suffering some time from vertigo, or swimming in the head, which was very prejudicial to him in his business, but that the Syrup has quite cured him. He always carries a bottle with him now, and if he feels any symptoms of the disorder he takes a few drops, and it always wards off the attack. As this testimonial may be of use to others suffering in the same way, you are quite at liberty to make use of it. I can furnish the name and address of the gentleman if required.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

"JOSEPH MOULTON,
"Castle Donington. Chemist and Druggist."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

Oftentimes Rheumatism is the result of impaired digestion, such cases will be cured by "Seigel's Syrup," a Cure for Indigestion.

"Godney-hill, Wisbech, Aug. 19, 1880.

"Sir,—If you could let me have some handbills I could distribute several thousands for you, and I think with very good effect. A farmer in this neighbourhood some time since was taken very ill, and he seemed to be set fast with the rheumatics, so that he could not get up stairs to bed for three nights; in fact, he could not get out of his chair. They came for a bottle of 'Mother Seigel's Syrup,' and after two or three doses he could walk up to bed, and was soon able to get about his work again; they now always keep a bottle by them. I am continually round this district (registering), which is about thirteen or fourteen miles long, so that I have a very good chance of getting rid of a lot of bills, besides what we dispose of over the counter.—Yours,

"J. A. BELLAIRS."

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let any of my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking it for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly,

"Mr. A. J. White. CHARLES SLATE."

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

If there be COSTIVENESS and SLUGGISHNESS of the LIVER, take
SEIGEL'S SYRUP,
A CURE for DYSPEPSIA.

"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset,
"Dec. 22, 1879.

"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and, after taking the contents of one bottle, I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.—I am, Sir, yours very faithfully, RICHARD EBDON,
"A. J. White, Esq. Journalist."

Mr. J. Longbotham, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—

"We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase. In my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

For sale by Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout the World; and by the Proprietors, A. J. WHITE, Limited, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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"It is so pure and tasteless that when oil will agree at all this is sure to do so."—"On Loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease," by HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Consulting (late senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

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"It is a great boon to get such an oil."—Practitioner.

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COD-LIVER OIL.

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TONGA, A SPECIFIC FOR NEURALGIA.
See Papers in the "Lancet" by Dr. Murrell, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Lush, and C. Bader, Esq., Ophthalmic Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, for testimony as to the remarkable efficacy of TONGA, and for the record of numerous cases of severe neuralgic pain removed by its use. In Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., of all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, ALLEN and HANBURYS', London.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.
A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the 'Bridgewater Treatise,' "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."
The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.
Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
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SWEET SACHETS.
PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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White Rose, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

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The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.
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VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored
by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

A MASS OF CURLS.—COX'S CURLING
FLUID (protected by Proprietor's Signature) ensures Curly and Wavy Hair, also assists the Growth. Warranted harmless and certain. Will not stain or injure the finest hair. Beautifully scented. Has been in use by ladies of title for centuries. No curling tongs required. Regularly used two or three times a week will always keep the Hair Curly. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle, carriage paid, free from observation; or order of your local Chemist, or send direct to the Sole Agent for Great Britain, I. L. N. MARSHALL, Commission Agent, 35, St. Mary's-square, London, S.E.

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PEAU DE CHAMOIS BLACK SATIN.
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BLACK KASHGAR CASHMERE,
A mixture of camel's hair and the finest wool;
One of the lightest and warmest fabrics of the season;
Perfectly fast colour; will not shrink when wetted;
And hangs most gracefully when made up into costumes.
In various qualities, 46 in. wide from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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Do not be induced by persuasion to take any other.
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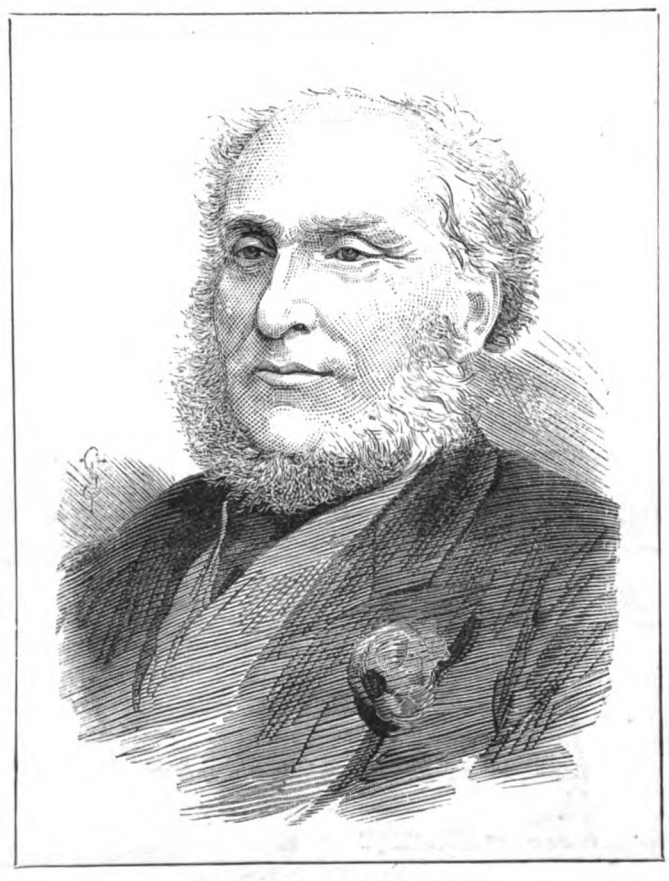
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TRANSVAAL BORDER.

A portion of the rugged highlands on the borders of Natal and the Transvaal country, where the British forces under Sir George Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood have to encounter the opposing Boers, under Commandant Franz Joubert, in the renewed advance this week, is delineated in our Map. The starting-point of their advance is the town of Newcastle, in Natal, the British head-quarters for this campaign; and the immediate object is to force a passage to the Hooge Veldt or high open plain of the Transvaal, a sort of table-land, which is indicated at the top of the Map. The situation of Newcastle, about thirty miles distant in a straight line, as the crow flies, is seen at the bottom of the Map. It will be observed that from Newcastle three different roads branch off in northerly directions. The first goes mostly to north, or to west of north, crossing the successive hill ranges that rise above the right bank of the Buffalo River on the Natal side. This is the direct and short road into the upland plain of the Transvaal, leading straight towards the positions of the beleaguered English garrisons, the nearest of them at Standerton, on the Vaal River, and Pretoria, about one hundred miles farther on. It was, therefore, in order to bring them speedy relief, with as little delay as possible, that Sir George Colley, a month ago, made his attempted advance by this more direct north road, but was stopped, on Friday, the 28th ult., by the repulse that he suffered from the Boers acting on the defensive at Laing's Nek. He then fell back on his entrenched camp, very close to Hatley's Hotel; but in a few days was compelled to move out and fight for his rear communications with Newcastle, as the road behind him, south of the Ingogo River, was closed by a junction of two parties of Dutchmen; the one crossing the Buffalo (probably near the spot marked "Dutch Laager" in our Map); the other coming from the west, having descended the Drakenberg mountain, passes out of the Orange Free State. On Tuesday, the 8th inst., Sir George Colley was attacked on both flanks, and in his front, by these combined parties of the Boers, while on his road to reopen the communications between his camp and Newcastle. This conflict took place on the elongated hill, clearly shown in the Map, one extremity of which is called Schain's Hooghte, and which extends between the Imbazane and Ingogo rivers. The Boers had taken up covered positions along three sides of the hill, and kept up such an incessant fire of their rifles across its bare summit, during six hours of that day, that the British troops were unable to get past. It will, of course, be perceived that, in this engagement, the attempted movement of Sir George Colley was in the reverse direction to that of his advance on the 28th ult. at Laing's Neck. He was now, at Schain's Hooghte, endeavouring to pass southward, and to clear the road to Newcastle from his camp near Hatley's Hotel; whereas, upon the former occasion, he had been seeking to force his way northward, over Laing's Nek to the Coldstream and Meek's Store, and thence across the final passes to the upland plain. The general result, however, of these unsuccessful operations was that last week he abandoned the direct road altogether, for a time, and returned to Newcastle, there to join Sir Evelyn Wood, who came up with large reinforcements from the coast. There was some apprehension that Sir Evelyn Wood's column might encounter opposition from the Boers then collected on the Biggarsberg, which is half-way between Ladysmith and Newcastle, far below the southern margin of our map. But the Dutch forces are probably too limited in numbers to be capable of acting at such a distance from their own base of operations. Sir Evelyn Wood reached Newcastle, without any fighting, early on Thursday of last week, and there he met Sir George Colley, with the remnant of his original force. On Saturday last, after conferring with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Evelyn Wood took a squadron of hussars with him, and rode out from Newcastle, crossing the Buffalo river and proceeding in a direction rather to the east of north, some thirty or forty miles over the hills to Wakkerstroom. This is the second or alternative route to get up to the Hooge Veldt or elevated open plain of the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn Wood's reconnaissance was perfectly successful; he found the country quite deserted of its inhabitants, and with no signs of an enemy in that direction. After approaching within ten or twelve miles of the frontier town of Wesselstroom, which will be found at the upper right-hand corner of our map, he returned with his party of cavalry to Newcastle. On Tuesday last Sir George Colley, with one column of the troops, again advanced to Schain's Hooghte, which he occupied in force, meeting with no opposition.



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL BORDER BETWEEN NEWCASTLE, LAING'S NEK AND WAKKERSTROOM.



THE LATE MR. JAMES ODAMS.

THE LATE MR. ODAMS.

This gentleman, who died lately, in his sixty-sixth year, at his residence near Bishop's Stortford, Herts, took an active interest in matters relating to agriculture. About 1866, when the cattle murrain or rinderpest had been brought to this country, he, at his sole cost and risk, provided, on ten acres of land on the river Thames near the Victoria Dock, a wharf and landing-stage, lairs for resting the cattle, a place for marketing, and slaughter-houses. He tendered these to the Privy Council, with the result that an order was issued, and all foreign animals were landed, marketed, and slaughtered at this spot. Mr. Odams was a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Smithfield Club, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Central Farmers' Club, and the Farmers' Alliance. He was also a member of the French Peasants' Seed Fund Committee, formed under the presidency of Lord Vernon at the termination of the Franco-German War, and undertook the chartering and forwarding of the steam-vessels employed in the conveyance of consignments to different French ports.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Lord Norton presided last week in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at the distribution of prizes and certificates to pupils of middle-class schools and to private students who had been successful at the December examinations of the College of Preceptors.

The London School Board on Thursday week discussed the estimated expenses for the coming year. The estimates of the Finance Committee met with much opposition, but they were ultimately agreed to. A proposition in reference to the Shaftesbury training-ship also gave rise to a good deal of opposition, and the further consideration of the question was adjourned till the following day, when Sir Charles Reed, M.P., again presided.—Subject to the consent of the Home Secretary, the Industrial Schools Committee were authorised to take the necessary steps to establish in the neighbourhood of the docks a "home" in connection with the Shaftesbury, in order to afford facilities for the disposal of boys to be sent to sea; and the Works Committee were empowered to take the necessary steps for the purchase of a site, and for the erection upon it of a suitable building for a truant school to accommodate one hundred boys. From the Skinners' Company came an offer of a scholarship of £30 per annum for four years, which was accepted.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2181.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE 92ND (GORDON) HIGHLANDERS SKIRMISHING.—SEE PAGE 226.

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BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., the Countess Annesley, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Putney, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Sudden, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult , at 73. Belgrave-road, the wife of Rear-Admiral Frederick Anstruther Herbert, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult.. at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. J. H. Scott, M.A., Vicar of All Saints' (through the absence by sudden illness of the Rev. Charles Brittain, M.A.), William Clement, second son of Charles Sandford Windover, Esq., Sandford House, Huntingdon, to Matilda (Mattie), only daughter of William Sharpe, Esq., Bristol-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

On the 24th ult., by special license, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. Joshua Greaves, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, assisted by the Rev W. Barns, Captain Simpson Carson, Royal Bucks King's Own Militia, of Albion, Jamaica, eldest son of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, Bucks, to Ann Hester, only daughter of James Wyld, Esq., of 25, Hogarth-road, South Kensington.

On the 1st inst., St. David's Day, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. F. Ll. Lloyd, B.D , Vicar of Aldworth, and the Rev. Sep. Hansard, Vicar of Bethnal-green, Edward Seymour Greaves, of Watchbury, Warwick, Esq., to Rosamund Angharad Lloyd, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., M D , of Ty'n y Rhyl, in the county of Flint.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 20, 1880, of his wounds, received in action with the Boers at Brunker Sprint, Transvaal, South Africa, James MacSwiney, Captain 94th Regiment, only surviving son of J. J. MacSwiney, Esq., of 22, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, aged 26. Deeply mourned.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, 8, Dorset-square, N.W., Bernard Dietz, Esq., in his 65th year.

On the 25th ult , at his residence, Crohana, near Stoneyford, County Kilkenny, in the 63rd year of his age, Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., "the White Knight," and "Mac-an-t'sen Riddery."

On the 26th ult., at 47, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, the residence of her father, Georgianna Elizabeth, widow of the late Arthur Henry Taylor, K.L.H., Assistant Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery, and beloved eldest surviving daughter of Commissary-General George Adams, C.B., aged 47.

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mary Fanny, aged 34, the dearly loved wife of Blackenbury C. Bakeley, Esq., of Collett Hall, Ware, Herts

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

First Sunday in Lent.
Ember Week.
Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, born, 1823.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xix. 12—30; Mark vii. 1—24. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxii. 1—20 or xxiii. Rom. xv. 8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Harry Jones; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Bishop of St. Albans (for National Society); 3 p.m. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Ely.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Ince, Regius Professor Divinity, Oxford.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. S. V. Hall, Precentor of Worcester Cathedral.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Moon's first quarter, 8.2 p.m.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. Professor A. Sayce on the Gods of Canaan).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. A. Barry on Wagner's Meistersinger von Nürnberg).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Brown on Language and the Theories of its Origin).
Medical Society, election of officers, &c., 7 p m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C Gandon on Gas Engines).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting).

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Medical Society, anniversary, 8.30.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Sir W. Thomson's Tide Gauge, &c.).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Reedham Orphan Asylum, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Literary Fund, anniversary, 3 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman on the March from Kabul to Kandahar and the Battle of Sept. 1).
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. D. Michael on a Species of Acarus).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Whymper on his Ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi).
Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.
Birmingham Shorthorn Show (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.
Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Picture Origin of Cuneiform Characters).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. Morris on the Prospects of Architecture on Modern Civilisation).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. S. Adams on Earth-currents—Electric Tides: papers by Lieutenant P. Cardew and Mr. E. B. Bright).
Philharmonic Society, second concert, 8 p.m.
Bromley Races.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Coupland on Anæmia).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral W. M. Dowell on Naval Tactics).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor J. S. Blackie on the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Brinsley Nicholson on "The Tempest" as founded on an Older Play).
Caledonian Society, annual ball, Willis's Rooms).

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).
Geologists' Association, at British Museum, 2.30 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p m.
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on the Relation of the Circulation of the Blood to Health).
Royal Academy Exhibition of Old Masters closed.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Feb. 20	30·159	35·5	34·0	·95	10	38·8	33·3	NE.	*	0·645†
21	30·233	32·2	28·3	·87	10	35·4	29·8	NE. NNE.	297	0·000
22	30·125	32·3	30·3	·93	10	35·2	28·5	NNW.	124	0·000
23	30·193	32·9	31·1	·93	10	35·6	32·4	N. NNE.	195	0·280‡
24	30·252	36·3	29·8	·79	10	39·4	33·2	NNE.	245	0·000
25	30·074	34·2	25·9	·74	10	37·4	31·0	NNE.	113	0·000
26	29·966	34·8	28·3	·79	8	42·2	27·4	NNE. S.	124	0·005§

* Instrument out of order.
† Rain and snow. ‡ Snow. § Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·184	30·238	30·159	30·188	30·274	30·155	29·844
Temperature of Air	37·0	34·8	31·5	33·0	35·7	35·6	33·5
Temperature of Evaporation	36·0	33·6	31·1	31·6	33·3	33·3	31·9
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NNW.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 55	7 22	7 53	8 .0	9 15	10 [illegible]	10 48	11 25	—	12 0

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

On Sunday last, a large detachment of the force under Sir George Colley, on the Transvaal Frontier, met with a terrible reverse. This is the third time that the Boers of that country have achieved a decisive victory over British Arms. It seems that Sir George conceived what may be well described as a brilliant idea, wanting only the complement of prudence, of seizing upon a somewhat precipitous ridge overlooking the position of the Boers at Laing's Nek. Starting from his camp at midnight with seven hundred men, they proceeded in silence and unopposed to scramble up the ascent, which they reached and occupied shortly before daybreak. This hazardous feat, as soon as it was observed by the enemy, threw them into momentary confusion, and caused them to make preparations for retreat in case of extremities. For three or four hours our soldiers held their ground with advantage. The Boers, in their determined efforts to retake the ridge, suffered severe losses, while the British scarcely suffered at all. But about midday the tide turned. The Boers were in overwhelming numbers. They gained the summit. Volley after volley was poured into our lines, which wavered and broke, then rallied again, and were again broken; and fled down the hill, in sadly diminished numbers, to reach the camp as best they could. Sir George Colley himself was killed; and the names of other officers appear in the list of the killed and wounded. On the whole, the expedition has proved to have been a most disastrous one.

The immediate effects of this defeat, in a military point of view, are said to be less important in their bearing upon the relative position of the contending forces than would probably be anticipated at first glance. The camp, we are told on trustworthy authority, is safe. The losses sustained on Majuba Hill do not endanger the general position. Things are left pretty much as they were before Sunday, save for the lamentable loss of life. The action was, in the main, an isolated one, a sort of "*aside*." It might have proved a crowning success, but it has not resulted in an irreversible disaster. It is evident that the Boers themselves, overwhelmingly preponderant as their numbers were, suspected that they had been outmanœuvred, and that their fastness was in danger. But a closer inspection soon revealed to them that the British force was unsupported; that it was too small of itself to accomplish the object which it had in view; and that, in point of fact, it had run into a trap. What will follow, time alone will show; but the appointment of Sir Frederick Roberts to the chief military command in the Transvaal, the number of battalions which he will have under him when he arrives at Natal, and the known determination of the English Government to demonstrate the superior power and resources of the Empire before prescribing such conditions of peace as the Boers may see fit to accept, conduce to the conclusion that within the next three months there will probably be a change in the complexion of the news which it will be our lot to receive from South-Eastern Africa.

The political consequences of this reverse can hardly be otherwise than extremely embarrassing. In the first place, it may be expected to excite the enthusiasm of the Orange Free State in favour of their Dutch kinsmen on the other side of the Vaal River. It may even lead to an outbreak of hostilities between them and ourselves. In the next place, it will stimulate into fresh activity the latent antipathy of Dutch settlers over the entire extent of our South African possessions, and serve to prevent the healing of those wounds inflicted by our original conquest of the Cape. Dutch settlers constitute a large majority over other European settlers in South Africa. Naturally enough, they have sympathy, more or less lively, with the Boers of the Transvaal. It is impossible to predict what may be the moral and political impression made upon their minds by this third victory of their kin. It is not likely, perhaps, to exhibit itself in actual rebellion. But it will foment disaffection, will place increasing difficulties in the way of Government, and may lead to issues stranger and more lamentable than any we have yet dared to anticipate.

Nor is it in South Africa alone that misfortune, coupled with confusion, has overtaken us. The accident to Mr. Gladstone, although happily less serious in its effects than might have been anticipated, has deranged the already sufficient complication of our Parliamentary business. The aspect of public affairs, taken in connection with the plans of Government—as explained by the Marquis of Hartington on Monday night—is, for the time being, really discouraging. The resolution of the Cabinet to introduce their Preservation of the Peace (Ireland) Bill, or, as it was at first more accurately described, their Arms Bill, and to proceed with it as a measure of "Urgency," to be taken up alternately with the Estimates (certain items of which must be voted before March 21 in order to lay a constitutional basis for the Army Discipline Bill), not only postpones the introduction of the Land Bill, but threatens a dislocation of House of Commons procedure which may culminate in a state of things equivalent to another break down. It will need all the wisdom, as well as the tact, of Mr. Gladstone's Government to ward off, or to evade, the dangers which threaten it. Whilst they are clearing the ground of repressive measures, they may find it impossible to secure the financial arrangements which they deem essential to the maintenance of the order and peace of the realm; and the enforced delay of the introduction of the Irish Land Bill and the certainty that when it is introduced it will be resisted by the whole force of the Conservative Opposition will tend to excite increasing dissatisfaction amongst advanced Liberals. Perhaps her Majesty's Ministers have chosen the least of the evils before them, in tracing out, as they have done, their programme for the next fortnight or three weeks. But the course upon which they have decided, and which, no doubt, they would have been glad to feel justified in leaving untried, is certainly one which does not commend itself to an ordinary judgment by its own merits. The actual inconveniences are not few. Its possible perils are not small. It may turn out to be practically successful—but then, on the other hand, it may not. We have learned of late, by varied experience, that usually "it is the unexpected that is most sure to happen." We earnestly hope that it will not be so in the instance before us; but that it may not be so, an exercise of extreme forbearance by those who constitute the representative majority will be quite indispensable.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered from the effects of his fall last week. As he was alighting from his carriage on Wednesday night at the Park entrance to his official residence, he slipped in the snow, and, falling, sustained a scalp wound. Rest was enjoined for several days. The Prime Minister was visited by Sir James Paget and Dr. A. Clark last Tuesday afternoon, and shortly afterwards the following bulletin was issued for the information of the right hon. gentlemen's friends who might call:—"Mr. Gladstone is now, in all respects, so well that no further bulletins will be issued."

A supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains lists of appointments and promotions to Military and Civil Divisions of the Order of the Bath, and to the Orders of the Star of India; also promotions conferred upon officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaign, and operations against the Naga Hill tribes (1879-80).

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The special correspondents of the newspapers complimented in Parliament!—and in the House of Lords, too! Such is literally and positively the amazing fact. In the Upper House, on Tuesday, in the course of a conversation on the dreadful events in South Africa, the Earl of Kimberley spoke of the "admirable accounts" of warlike operations which had appeared in the newspapers; and added that it was "impossible not to admire the enterprise and courage which have been shown by these gentlemen," and "that we must all feel indebted to them. *Pour comble d'honneur*," his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge said that "he concurred entirely in the remarks made by the noble Lord (Kimberley). Everybody would acknowledge the admirable way in which these gentlemen discharged their duties."

I hope that the special correspondent who, these many years past, has been systematically snubbed and pooh-poohed by the military authorities, and reviled and derided by the *Saturday Review*, will not feel unduly elated by all the fine things that have been said about him in the Peers. My Lords, and the Horse Guards, and officiality generally, do not dislike the special correspondent one whit the less because they are compelled, by the force of public opinion, to acknowledge his merits. But even while belauding him, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and the Colonial Minister could not refrain from administering a neat little "back-hander" of implied reproof to the "Special." The Duke remarked that "it was of the greatest possible consequence that while newspaper correspondents should give as full information as possible, they should use great caution, as otherwise the results would be most serious." Lord Kimberley said in effect "Ditto" to the illustrious and gallant Duke; adding that "in the present conditions of rapid communication everything can be known in South Africa in the course of two hours."

It strikes me that a Special War Correspondent who knows his duty and is worth his salt would as soon think of filling his telegrams with conundrums and *bouts rimés* as of giving publicity to any information which could possibly be of service to the enemy. It is quite true that the Emperor Napoleon III., just before the commencement of the fatal Franco-German war, in refusing to allow a correspondent of an English newspaper to follow the French army to the front, laughingly told the Hon. Francis Lawley (I think) that he had heard from the Emperor Alexander that the Russians during the Crimean war had been to a considerable extent indebted for knowledge as to what was going on in the English camp to the *Times* correspondence of William Howard Russell. Napoleon III. was, in this, only re-echoing the silly prejudices which then filled the official mind against the professors of what was in 1855-6 virtually a new art. Anybody who has read the wonderful letters of Dr. Russell from the camp before Sebastopol will see how utterly unfounded was the allegation that a single line of his writing could possibly be of service to "the Muscovites," as the Jingoes term their foes when they are fearful of being accused of tautology by abusing them too often as "Russians."

It is possible that among the readers of this page there may be some gentlemen who are candidates for membership of the new Falstaff Club, shortly to be opened in the historic mansion known as "Evans's," and which promises to be a brilliant social success. I may say for the information of intending Falstaffians that the committee are hard at work, and have met several times within the last fortnight for the purpose of establishing the constitution of the club on a durable basis, and of consolidating clearly defined relations between the committee, acting for the general body of future members, and the proprietor. So soon as ever the preliminaries and protocols have been settled and a formal treaty concluded (and that I hope will be in the course of a very few days), the committee will proceed to the arduous task of balloting for members. Already there are many hundreds of applications representative of every section of fashionable, political, lettered, artistic, scientific, and musical society. To the working committee itself (which has power to increase its number from twenty to thirty) have been recently added the influential names of Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

The last-named gentleman, with Mr. Fraser Rae, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Bagster, and a few more representatives of literature, formed a deputation on Monday last to the President of the Board of Trade for the purpose of enlightening the Right Honourable gentleman as to the views taken by the English branch of the International Literary Association touching the draught of a Copyright treaty recently communicated by the American Minister to our Foreign Office. So far as I can make out the clauses of this draught treaty, they seemed specially designed to benefit American booksellers and ruin English publishers by flooding our market with cheap American books admitted duty free.

Mr. Chamberlain listened very civilly to what the deputation, through its able spokesmen, Mr. Fraser Rae and Mr. Jerrold, had to say. Entertaining as I do the very faintest hopes of ever seeing a satisfactory Copyright treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States (I mean one that shall protect English authors against the impudent and systematic robbery of the product of their brains), I confess that I took scant interest in the talk between the delegates of the International Literary Association and the President of the Board of Trade. I was chiefly moved by the contemplation of a sumptuous eighteenth-century doorway in the otherwise grim and cheerless apartment in the old mansion occupied by the Board of Trade in Scotland-yard, where Mr. Chamberlain gave the deputation audience. Such a pediment! Such an architrave! Such a cornice! Such richly-carved festoons of flowers, flanked by fluted columns, with Corinthian columns, all of oak, heavily gilt. Queen Anne carving and gilding, probably. Certainly not later than George I., I should say. My means are very limited; but (we live in democratic and economical times) I should dearly like to make a bid for that old carved and gilt doorway.

Why not? The portico of the Grosvenor Gallery belonged, I believe, to some Palladian edifice at Venice. From the hall roof of the house of a great noble hard by Leighton Buzzard, hang the poop-lanterns of the Bucentaur; and the great chimney-piece of black and white marble in that same hall was part and parcel of Rubens' house at Antwerp. To a palatial mansion at Prince's-gate, the residence of one of our merchant princes, distinguished for his enthusiastic love and generous patronage of art, has been transported bodily the splendid grand staircase of old Northumberland House, Strand. The Lion is safe at Sion House. So are, I suppose, somewhere, the stones (duly numbered) of Temple Bar. But the timbers of old Traitors' Gate, from St. Thomas's Tower in the Tower of London, were sold some six years ago as Government stores. Both Traitors' Gate and the Keys of the Bastille are a present, I believe, in the United States.

A new evening paper, price one penny, with the attractive title of "The Cuckoo" is announced to make its appearance on the eleventh instant. "The Cuckoo," it is stated, will be a novelty in journalism, and will give the news and gossip of the day chiefly, I presume, in the now favourite paragraph form, without lengthened leading articles. I don't know who the ladies and gentlemen may be who read those lengthened "leaders;" but I know full well who are the unhappy scribes who are compelled two or three hundred times a year to construct a tale of bricks—or words—about a thousand in number in consecutive and more or less consecutive order.

The conductor of the new venture in journalism is Mr. Edmund Yates. He could not possibly take a better model in the mechanical arrangement of the contents of his journal than the *San Francisco News Letter*, which, in an astonishingly small space, contrives to give its readers a terse, airy, and racy conspectus of all that is going, not only in the United States but in England and on the Continent of Europe. For the rest, there are cuckoos and cuckoos. The Conductor may make his journal even as the Great Honey Guide, whose eager "cherr! cherr!" leads the Hottentot to where there is great store of wild honey. That would be an excellent form of Cuckoo. A Cuckoo of Sweetness and Light. The services of the Wryneck, or "Cuckoo's Footman"—the Welsh "gwas-y-gog" or "Cuckoo's Knave," are obviously not required in the new journal, of which a preliminary announcement seems to have been made by Bottom the Weaver in the "Midsummer Night's Dream":—

> The Finch, the sparrow, and the lark,
> *The plain-song cuckoo gray,*
> *Whose note full many a man doth mark,*
> *And dares not answer nay.*

The magnificent festivities in Paris, and indeed throughout France, in celebration of Victor Hugo's eightieth birthday are of a nature to make us rub our eyes and ask ourselves (not, perhaps, without some feeling of shame) whether there were any rejoicings in England at the period, some two years ago, when Alfred Tennyson attained his seventieth year? I have not yet gathered from the American cablegrams that any general notice was taken of the fact that last Sunday, the twenty-seventh ultimo, was the seventy-fourth birthday of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. I hope that both of these illustrious poets may attain fourscore; and that then all English-speaking people will not fail to congratulate the author of the "Idylls of the King" and the author of "Evangeline" as enthusiastically as all France, and it may be almost said all Europe, have congratulated the stupendous genius who wrote "Notre Dame de Paris" and "La Légende de Siècles."

To find a parallel for the extraordinary outburst of popular acclaim which the Victor Hugo fêtes have awakened we must go back to the year 1778, when Voltaire returned to Paris after many years of partly enforced and partly voluntary exile to witness the performance, at the Théâtre Français, of his tragedy of "Irene." Immense crowds used to assemble before his residence on the Quai des Théatins, now Quai Voltaire, and wait patiently, for hours, for his coming out. The French Academy, who had not admitted him to their midst until he was fifty-two, received him "with the honours due to the sovereign of the empire of letters." When "Irene" was played at the Français, and the bust of the author was crowned with laurels, the audience rose *en masse* with tremendous shouts of "*Vive Voltaire! Vive La Henriade! Vive La Pucelle!*" A mob of half frantic admirers invaded the poet's box, embraced him, and nearly tore the grand furred pelisse which the Czarina Catherine had given him off the poor old gentleman's back. "You suffocate me with flowers." "You will kill me with pleasure," he murmured, as the mob bore him in their arms down the grand staircase of the theatre. In effect, he died not many weeks afterwards.

Edifying to read that the clamorous rapture of the "Great Voltaire Boom" was watched by the simple-minded and unostentatious Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Philosopher, Patriot, and Ambassador. The Doctor, whom our Wedderburn had so maltreated with his forensic tongue at the Privy Council Board, took his little grandson to the triumphant Voltaire and craved a blessing. "*Dieu et la Liberté*," quoth the Patriarch of Fernoy, laying his hand on the head of the child, "*Voila la seule bénédiction qui convienne au petit fils de M. Franklin.*"

The little children also had their part in the "Great Victor Hugo Boom" last Sunday. The grandson and granddaughter celebrated in the delightful "Art d'être Grandpère" stood by the poet's side at the open window when he made his characteristic apostrophe to Paris as an immense, a "blessed," and a "sacred" city; and by a special decree of the Minister of Public Instruction all the naughty boys and girls in the public schools of France were, in honour of Victor Hugo's natal day, absolved from the punishments which they had incurred. Fortunately for the delinquent juveniles, there is no corporal punishment in French schools; and the penalties from which young France was relieved consisted only of tasks, and deprivation of leave. Otherwise it would be manifestly impracticable to "unwhip" a schoolboy even to do honour to a great poet.

At the same time, although we all glory in Victor Hugo, and recognise in him a greater poet than Chateaubriand, than Lamartine, than Alfred de Musset, and as almost as great a novelist as Honoré de Balzac (I hold the Vautrin epic of Balzac to be just a shade grander than Notre Dame de Paris). No serious student of Italian history can avoid being a little angry with Victor Hugo for the fantastic liberties which he has taken with the story of Lucrezia Borgia.

In M. Hugo's drama of "Lucrèce Borgia" the terrible heroine is represented as a kind of female Conrad the Corsair, leaving

> a name to other times
> Link'd with one virtue and a thousand crimes.

Her solitary virtue is her love for her son Gennaro, whom she manages twice to poison by mistake, and who ultimately murders his mamma. Did the Lucrezia Borgia of history ever assassinate anybody, by poison or otherwise? There is not the slightest evidence to show that she ever did anything of the kind. It is true that she had four husbands (but the Wife of Bath had five), and that one of her consorts, the Duke of Biseglia, was murdered; but 'twas Lucrezia's brother, Cesare Borgia, Duke of Valentinois, who made away with the Spanish grandee. Still poor Donna Lucrezia appears to have passed a very happy life with her fourth spouse, Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. She was (I have read) as charitable as she was beautiful. She made the Court of Ferrara brilliant by her taste in literature and the fine arts; and she was the protector of the early Italian Protestants. In the French "Dictionnaire Universel" (Paris, 1810), it is stated, under the head of "Pope Alexander VI.," that a remarkably curious history of the Borgia Family, was written in English by Alexander Gordon in 1729, and translated into French in 1732. It would be strange if the scandals so ruthlessly tacked on to the robe of Donna Lucrezia had been picked up by M. Hugo from the French translation of Gordon's book, which I have never seen.

A correspondent with the sympathetic signature of "Boz" sends me the following paragraph:—

> Messrs. Kemp and Co., of Albany-street, have just sold a large block of property in Leadenhall-street, which is to be forthwith cleared for building purposes. Readers of "Dombey and Son" will regret, says the *Citizen*, the consequent disappearance of the Little Wooden Midshipman, so inseparably associated with Sol Gills and Captain Cuttle.—*From "Globe," March* 1.

My correspondent exhorts me to do something to "save our little friend from the marine-store dealer." Alas! what can I do? I can only put the collectors of City archæology and "Things of London" on the scent, in the hope that one of their number will be able to run the Wooden Midshipman down, and buy him up, cocked-hat, quadrant, kerseymere smalls, shirt frill, shoe-buckles, and all, with a view of presenting him to a Dickens Museum of the future.

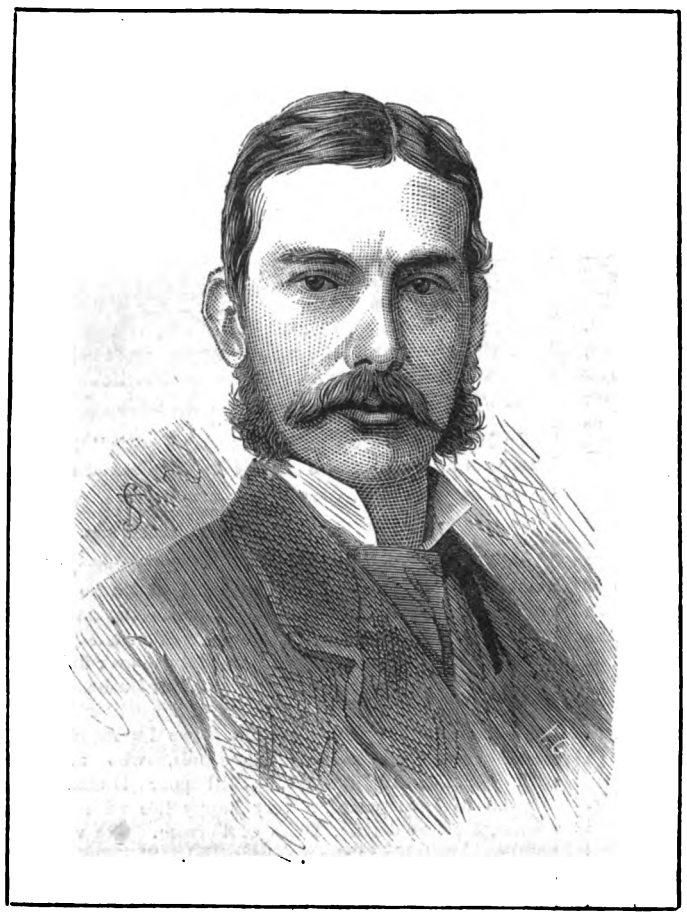
The original "Barnaby Rudge" raven (stuffed) was bought by Mr. Alderman Nottage, of the Stereoscopic Company, at the sale of the Dickens belongings at Christie's. There was a fierce competition for the raven between Mr. Nottage and poor Andrew Halliday, who bid as high, if I remember aright (but I am open to correction), as seventy-five pounds. The splendid series of Hogarth engravings which used to adorn the hall and staircase at Gad's Hill were not sold until some years after Charles Dickens's death; and they now belong to Mr. Edmund Yates. The pictures in distemper, by Clarkson Stanfield, painted for the Tavistock House private theatricals, which had also embellished Gad's Hill, I last saw at Mr. Attenborough's in Piccadilly, they having been purchased by that eminent collector of works of art and Lombard potentate. I fancy that the Stanfields found an American purchaser.

But the town antiquary need not be a Dickensian. There are multitudes of "Things of London" replete with the deepest interest to collectors of "curios," whether they be enthusiastic admirers of Dickens or the contrary. For example, there are the life-sized wooden effigies of Highlanders in full Gaelic garb, taking snuff from monstrous mulls, which used to be so frequently met with at tobacconists' shop doors. These effigies are comparatively few in number, now. I have been vainly in quest of a wooden Highlander for years. Once I was on the very verge of obtaining one at the modest price of seven pounds ten at a cigar-shop in a remote suburb; but the proprietor sold his business, fixtures, stock and all; and the incoming tenant, who had possibly heard of the enthusiasm of collectors, asked me a fantastic price—I think sixty pounds for the snuffing Scotchman.

When I was young, a rumour ran that the race of wooden Highlanders had been decimated in the midnight razzias of a then Marquis of Waterford. It is certain that a considerable number of Original Little Dust Pans, Golden Canisters, Silver Sugar Loaves, Royal Arms, and Magpies and Stumps, disappeared about that time (1837), but I have always held that it was not the Marquis and his fellow-Mohawks, but "Spring Heeled Jack" who made free with them. And who "Spring Heeled Jack" was no man has yet been able to discover.

Mem.: To Collectors. If you *are* fortunate enough to acquire a wooden Highlander, bear in mind that no effigy wearing a cap surmounted by simulated sable plumes, otherwise known as the "feather bonnet," can be older than the first year of the present century; for Lord Archibald Campbell has discovered that the "feather bonnet" was a device of the Highlanders who campaigned in Egypt with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and who adorned their headgear with plumes plucked from the ostrich and dyed black. G. A. S.

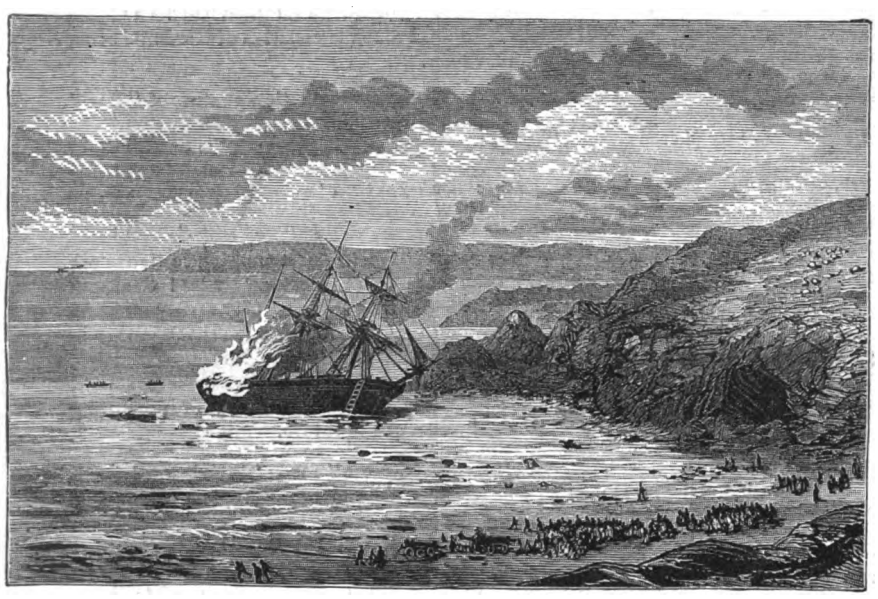
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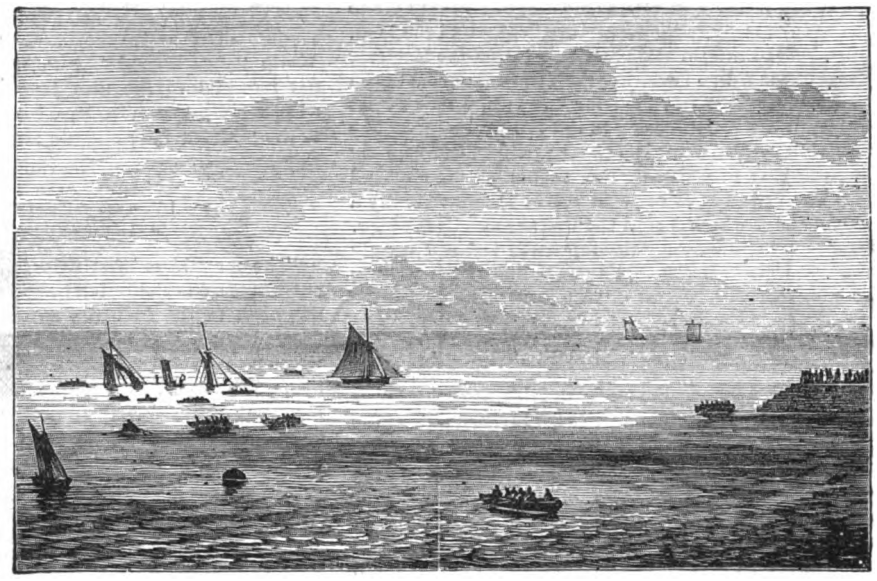
CAPTAIN J. M. ELLIOT, 94TH REGIMENT,
KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.



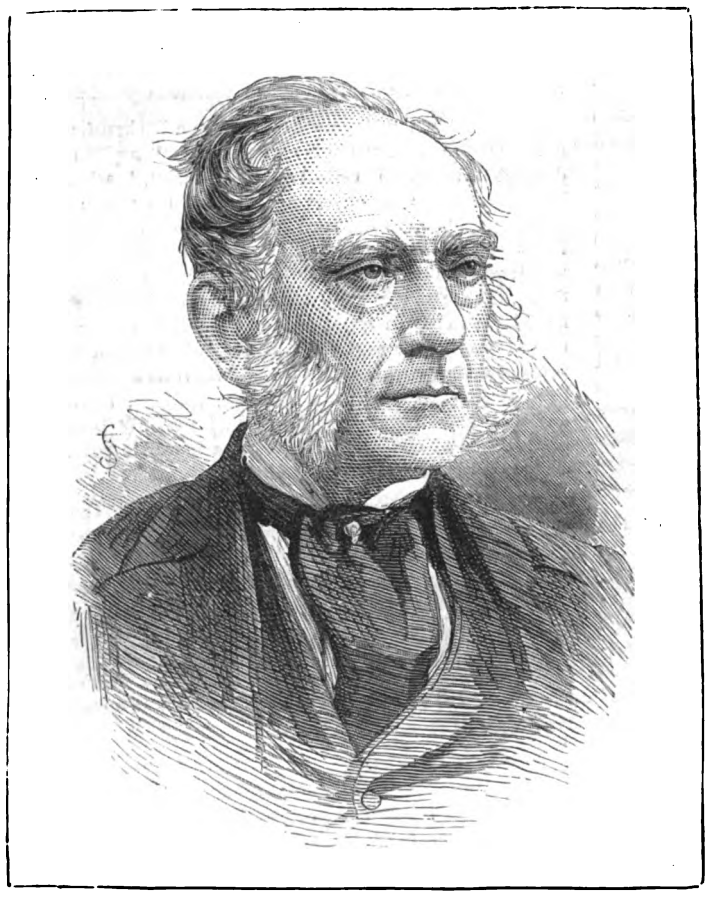
THE LATE SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B.
SEE PAGE 222.



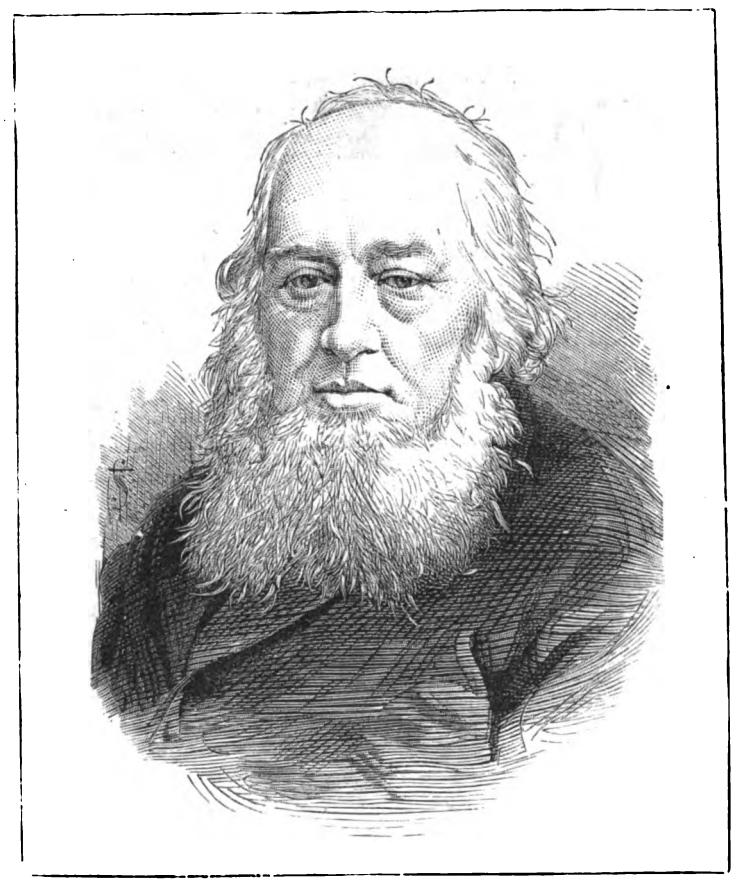
WRECK AND BURNING OF A BARQUE IN MOUNT'S BAY, CORNWALL.



WRECK OF THE MAIL-PACKET CALEDONIA AT ST. HELIER'S.—SEE PAGE 222.



SIR JAMES RISDON BENNETT, M.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



THE LATE MR. JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.
SEE PAGE 222

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FATAL DISASTER AT THE ART-STUDENTS' MASQUERADE IN MUNICH.—SEE PAGE 227.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 1.

To-day is *Mardi Gras*, the last day of the Carnival. While I am writing, the discordant "tootings" of horns of all sizes and descriptions reach my ears; here and there in the streets may be seen maskers in strange costumes, grotesque noses, and chariots full of extravagant living caricatures. In different quarters of the town children's *bals parés* and *masqués* are largely patronised by the young folk, and the papas and mammas do not disdain to look on. Every year you hear people say that the Carnival is dead, and every year King Carnival comes to life again, though sadly shorn of his glory. Not that the famous *Descente de la Courtille*, the vocabulary of Vadé, and other Saturnalian orgies of the past are to be regretted. Still, modern life is not so varied that it can afford to dispense readily with distractions, however extravagant they may be, and in the giddy pleasures of the Carnival, as depicted by Gavarni in those wonderful series of drawings *le Carnaval, les Débardeurs, la Foire aux Amours*, &c., there is a gaiety, a wit, a *diable au Corps* that no longer exists. Nowadays the maskers that you see in the street appear to be half ashamed of their disguise; being exceptional, they feel out of place. As for the procession of the *Bœuf Gras*, that has been relegated to the environs and provinces, and such processions as are still to be seen in Paris are generally advertising contrivances. Banished from the streets, the Carnival has taken refuge in the public balls; everywhere where there is dancing there King Carnival appears, but with his apparel sadly faded and his wit blunted. Last Saturday six thousand people went to the masked ball at the Opera, and seven thousand entries were recorded at other dancing establishments.

A discordant note has been thrown into the gaiety of the Carnival week. Last Wednesday the body of General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, was found in the cellar of an uninhabited house near Fontenay aux Roses. The inquiry that has been made into this affair shows that, in order to avoid disgrace, the only course left open to General Ney was to kill himself. The explanation of the empty house at Fontenay aux Roses is this. General Ney, as the reader will perhaps remember, was mixed up in the recent Jung-de-Woestyne affair, and in the witness-box the journalist de Woestyne insulted the General. With the purpose of challenging him to a duel, General Ney determined to perfect himself in pistol-shooting, being already a proficient with the sword. He had hired the house at Fontenay for a month, and fitted up a shooting gallery on the ground floor, so that he might practise unobserved. General Ney was himself an uninteresting person of coarse tastes, as the cause of his suicide, amongst other things, sufficiently shows; but he was immensely rich, and a prominent figure in "fast" Parisian life, and so his death has been a leading topic of conversation during the past few days. He obtained his fortune through his wife, who was the adopted child of Madame Heine, née Fould, the sister-in-law of Henri Heine, the poet.

But to return to the Carnival. The *cotillon* continues to be the order of the day. As Lent begins to-morrow, and as that fast is observed strictly in many families, there has been a perfect deluge of fêtes of late at the Ministries, at the Embassies, at the Elysée on Thursday, at Madame Adam's on Sunday, and at Mrs. Mackay's last night. Madame Adam's *bal villageois* appears to have been a success; and Mrs. Mackay's ball was colossal, like her fortune. In her mansion in the rue Tilsit there were lights, musicians, and refreshments in profusion. In the hall eighteen powdered "Jeames Plushes" were drawn up in line, and a majordomo in a magnificent uniform announced each guest as he arrived, after striking three times on the pavement with a baronial halberd. The guests were, perhaps, hardly worthy of such feudal magnificence. As many of the vaunted Parisian fêtes show, the great difficulty in houses where luxury is not hereditary, or at least of long standing, is to recruit a body of guests who will not be eclipsed by the battalion of lackeys.

Last night the *tout Paris* of art and literature trampled politely on each other's corns in the modest gallery of the Société des Aquarellistes Français in the Rue Laffitte. The two rooms of the gallery were far too small to contain the elegant company that had been invited, and consequently the pictures were seen, as far as they could be seen, at a disadvantage. You caught a glimpse of a Detaille between a Directoire hat and a Dundreary whisker, and you divined the presence of a water-colour by Heilbuth through the crowd of ladies gathered in ecstasy around it. This exhibition was opened to the public to-day. To my mind, it is the ideal of an exhibition: two rooms and about eighty pictures, of which some are exquisite and masterly, and all interesting. This is the third annual exhibition of the society, which was founded in 1879. It contains nineteen members only: MM. Baron de Beaumont, Detaille, Doré, Français, Heilbuth, Isabey, Jacquet, Jourdain, Lambert, Lami, Louis and Maurice Leloir, Madame Lemaire, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, MM. Vibert, Worms, Duez, and John Lewis Brown. The two last named have just been elected members in place of the late Jules Jacquemart, the celebrated engraver and aquarelliste. All the works exhibited are of such high order and signed by such names that one does not care to make invidious distinctions without giving reasons. Here I have only room to repeat that the exhibition is charming.

I need not dwell upon the Victor Hugo fête which took place on Sunday, as an account of it appears in another column of this Journal.

The death of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the age of seventy-five, is announced. He had a long official and diplomatic career, and for many years occupied the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1870 he retired to Jersey, on the outbreak of the Revolution and took no further share in politics.

The De Cissey Inquiry Committee held a long sitting yesterday, terminating in a unanimous negative vote on the two questions of the ex-Minister's treachery and peculation. The committee also exculpated General de Cissey from all responsibility in regard to the transactions of the 100,000 Chassepôts.

In the political world, nothing of very special interest has happened lately. For want of better themes, the Corbett despatches and M. Gambetta's speech in the Chamber continued to be discussed. In the Senate, on Thursday, the Duc de Broglie interpellated the Government on the insufficient information given by the Government relative to the affairs of Greece. The Senate, however, voted the order of the day pure and simple by a majority of fifty votes. The Senate is still occupied with "protectionising" the General Customs Tariff and the Chamber with army reform.

Yesterday we had a temporary return of winter. Snow fell thickly all day. Last night there was a sharp frost. To-day the weather is fresh and brilliantly fine. T. C.

According to intelligence received at San Francisco, anarchy continues to reign in the Samoa Islands.

Professor R. Lanciani has won the grand prize of 10,000f. awarded by the King of Italy for the best archæological work published in Italy during 1880.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. M. ELLIOT.

The lamented death of this officer, who was shot, possibly in consequence of some misapprehension, by the Boers at a ford of the Vaal River, on Dec. 29, is one incident of the present unhappy war that demands a strict explanation. An official inquiry has been promised, but the result is not yet made known to the British public; and the circumstances that appear from Captain Lambart's narrative would seem to admit of some difference in the way of accounting for this most deplorable act on the part of the Dutch military escort. Captain John Mitchell Elliot was the youngest surviving son of the late Mr. William Elliot, of the Madras Civil Service. He was nephew to Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who died in 1853, at the Cape of Good Hope, when on sick leave from India. Another uncle was Captain Charles Morgan Elliot, F.R.S., Madras Engineers. Captain J. M. Elliot was born in November, 1843. He obtained a commission without purchase, from Sandhurst, on Oct. 10, 1863, in the 100th Regiment, but was transferred to the 94th Regiment, at his own request, having two cousins serving in the latter corps. He served with the 94th Regiment in India from March, 1865, to February, 1868. He obtained a first-class certificate at Hythe, and was appointed, on Aug. 18, 1869, Instructor of Musketry to the 94th Regiment, which office he held with credit to himself and his regiment until promoted to the rank of Captain on Feb. 27, 1877. He was appointed Paymaster, 94th Regiment, on Oct. 29, 1878, and served with that regiment throughout the Zulu War. His untimely and cruel death is deplored by a large circle of friends and relatives, to whom he had endeared himself by the amiability of his disposition and by his upright and manly character. His eldest brother, William Elliot, of the Madras Cavalry, died in India, of illness contracted on service during the Mutiny; and his two surviving brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Riversdale Elliot, Madras Army, and Captain Mowbray Lettsom Elliot, are both now serving in India.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs Elliott and Fry, Baker-street.

THE LATE SIR R. GRAVES MAC-DONNELL.

Sir Richard Graves Mac-Donnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose death was lately announced, was born in Dublin on Sept. 3, 1814. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Mac-Donnell, who was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1852 to 1867. He was the ninth descendant from Colla, of Ternakille, Queen's county, cousin of Sorley, one of the Mac-Donnells of the Antrim family; his mother was a daughter of Dean Graves, Senior Fellow of Trinity College. Sir Richard was educated in the University of Dublin, and obtained a scholarship in 1833, and other distinctions, both in classics and science. In 1871 the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1838, and to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840. In 1843 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia settlements. In 1847 he was appointed Governor of the colony. Before setting out from England to fill the office he married Blanche, daughter of Mr. Francis Skurray, of Brighton. He was made a C.B. in 1852, and was promoted to the Governorship of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and in 1854 to the Governorship of South Australia. In 1855 he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. After seven years' service he returned to England, and in 1864 was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. When Nova Scotia was merged in the Dominion of Canada he resigned the office. In 1868 he became Governor of Hong-Kong, and discharged the duties with the same ability which he had shown in other parts. In 1870 he retired from official life.

THE LATE MR. JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

We had lately to record the death of this eminent scientific ornithologist. A native of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, he was born in 1804, and at an early age showed a strong taste for the study of nature. In boyhood he spent most of his time under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where he soon acquired a taste for botany and floriculture. He afterwards continued his studies in London. In 1830 Mr. Gould became possessed of a fine collection of birds from the hill countries of India, and in the following year he proceeded to illustrate the more important species in a work which he published under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This was followed by a work of more extensive character on the birds of Europe. In 1838 Mr. Gould paid a visit to Australia for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country, the result of of which was the publication of "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of 600 species. Besides the above, Mr. Gould published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a "Monograph of the Ramphastidæ," a "Monograph of the Trogonidæ," a "Monograph of the Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming Birds," and a supplementary volume to the "Birds of Australia."

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co., London.

SIR J. RISDON BENNETT, M.D.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. James Risdon Bennett, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. James Bennett, D.D., of Gibson-square, Islington, by his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Comley, of Romsey, Hampshire, and he was born in the year 1809. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he took the degrees of M.D. in 1833 and LL.D. in 1878. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1846, and was Censor in 1857-8. He was some time physician and lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, physician of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Vice-President of the Pathological Society, &c., and in 1876 was appointed President of the Royal College of Physicians. He is the author of a translation from the German of Dr. Kramer's "Treatise on the Ear," a "Treatise on Acute Hydrocephalus," which gained the Fothergill gold medal in 1842, &c. Dr. Bennett married, in 1841, Miss Ellen Selfe Page, daughter of the Rev. Henry Page, M.A., of Rose-hill, Worcester.

The portrait is from a photograph by Fradelle, Regent-street.

WRECK OF A CHANNEL ISLANDS STEAMER.

The fine screw-steamer Caledonia, of 355 tons register, one of those belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Company that ply between Southampton and the Channel Islands, was wrecked on Saturday, the 19th ult., just outside the harbour of St. Helier's, Jersey. She arrived from Guernsey about six o'clock in the morning, and had reached the point opposite the end of the breakwater at Elizabeth Castle, when she struck on the inside of what is known as the Oyster Rock, about a quarter of a mile from the end of the breakwater. The only hope of safety lay in the use of the boats. These were at once got out, the vessel meantime slipping off the rock, and in a few minutes going down in deep water. The passengers had barely time to get into the boats, and no efforts could be made to attempt the saving of the mail-bags, which were below at the time; everything went down with the steamer, except some loose luggage on deck, that floated. The mail-bags, however, were afterwards got out of the wreck by divers, the vessel's deck being left above water at low tide. Our Illustration, showing the position in which she lay, is from a Sketch by Mr. Ernest A. J. Scott, of St. Helier's.

WRECK AND BURNING OF A VESSEL IN MOUNT'S BAY.

An American vessel got ashore on the Praa Sands, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, on the 15th ult., and by some accident, presently afterwards, took fire and was so destroyed. This vessel was the T. R. Whiton, a fine barque of 547 tons register, of Searsport, Maine. She was bound from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to London, with a valuable mixed cargo of wool, oil, and tinned fish. She was commanded by Captain Nickels, with a crew of nine men. She left Vancouver Island on Sept. 22. Her loss was caused by the thick weather, making it impossible to ascertain her position, and land was not thought to be so near, until she was rapidly drifting to shore. The cable of one of the anchors became foul and parted. The captain then preferred to beach the ship on the sands. Very soon the Prussia Cove rocket apparatus was on the spot (under Mr. Murrow), which had only a few hours previously rescued a French crew of six at Perran. In a very short space of time communication was established, and the crew were all landed in safety. The captain went on to Penzance, but was speedily recalled by the news that his ship was on fire. This may have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the wool, but the binnacle lamp was left burning. The Coast Guard sent to Penzance for the assistance of the town fire brigade, and two engines were dispatched, with Mr. Small, borough surveyor, and Superintendent Olds in charge. They worked all night, until the in-coming tide compelled them to desist, and they returned to Penzance next morning. The fire had then got entire hold of the ship, but a large portion of the cargo was saved. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. F. Martyn, of Helston.

HOME NEWS.

It has been decided to arm the Yeomanry Cavalry at once with the Snider carbine.

Viscount Cranbrook has contributed £1000 towards founding an institute at Aldershott camp.

A new line of railway between Walsall and Wolverhampton has been opened for traffic.

Lord Sherbrooke distributed the prizes to the students of the Nottingham School of Art last week.

Mr. H. Wiggin, M.P., has been chosen president of the Midland Farmers' Club for the ensuing year.

Lord Sandwich has returned half a year's rent to his Huntingdonshire tenants who suffered losses through last year's floods.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, Senior Lecturer, has been appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in the place of the late Dr. Humphrey Lloyd.

The proposal to admit lady students to the Cambridge Tripos examinations has been put to the vote in the University Senate, and carried by 398 to 32 votes.

An illuminated address has been presented by the Newcastle Town Council to Sir William G. Armstrong, in acknowledgment of his gift of a park to the borough.

Last week the Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society at Willis's Rooms, when subscriptions amounting to £4366 were announced.

The Lord Mayor, presiding in the Justice Room of the Mansion House on Saturday last, received a pair of white kid gloves, as there was neither charge nor summons for hearing.

The prize given annually by the representatives of the University of Cambridge in Parliament for the best Latin essay has been adjudged to Mr. A. W. W. Dale, B.A., Trinity Hall, son of the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham.

Two wards at St. Thomas's Hospital were opened on Tuesday to the public who can afford to pay for surgical and medical advice. Dr. Walter Edmunds has been appointed medical officer of these wards, named St. Thomas's Home.

All the remaining creditors of the late West of England Bank on Tuesday received from the liquidators a dividend warrant for the balance of their claims. The entire liabilities have therefore been discharged.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Earl of Derby has consented to become the president of the South-West Lancashire Liberal Association, and that his Lordship has also sent £100 to the funds of the South-East Lancashire Liberal Association, the offices of which are in Manchester.

Mr. Richard, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies held last week at the Congregational Memorial Hall. The hon. member reviewed the legislation which had resulted in the passing of the Burials Act of last Session, and expressed a confident belief in the ultimate disestablishment of the Church of England.

The annual dinner of the Society of Ancient Britons was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Windsor presided. Subscriptions were announced to the schools to the amount of £800, including the Queen, £105; Lord Windsor, £105; the Earl of Powis, £52 10s.; and the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, £25.

The Rev. Benjamin Speke, Vicar of Dowlish Wake, Somerset, committed suicide on Thursday week by drowning. His wife died on the previous day. Mr. Speke was the clergyman whose mysterious disappearance some years ago caused so much anxiety. Some weeks after his disappearance he was discovered in Cornwall, employed as a cattle drover. He was the brother of the late Captain Speke, the African explorer.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the local committee in Glamorganshire £2079 being the amount collected at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the colliery explosion at Penygraid, in which 101 lives were lost. A further remittance, making in all £1199, has been made by the Lord Mayor to the Minister President of Hungary for the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram. Both funds are closed.

Yesterday week the Lady Mayoress (Mrs Alexander McArthur) held a reception at the Mansion House. In the Egyptian Hall there were tableaux-vivants by amateurs, depicting scenes from Shakspearean plays, and well-known passages from Tennyson and Longfellow. Afterwards there was a concert. During the evening the band of the Coldstream Guards played. The guests were about 600 in number.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

I dropped in at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Tuesday night to renew my acquaintance with "The Colonel," and was delighted to listen to the merry sparkling dialogue which Mr. Burnand has apportioned to his characters, and to witness the excellent acting "one and all" of Mr. Edgar Bruce's admirably well selected company. It is amusing to note how amusingly thin-skinned are often those whose business it is to criticise, to censure, and to laugh at other people. (I beg to state that I reside at Crystal Palace Lodge, Glasshouse-street, between a conservatory and a photographer's studio; but we have reglazed our windows with toughened glass from Mr. Mortlock's, and everybody is at liberty to throw as many stones at us as he likes.) There is my good friend "Atlas," for example. He expects other people to be pachydermatous; but launch but the lightest little pellet which hits his sensitive cuticle, and he forthwith utters a fearsome roar of rage and proceeds to accuse you of having (so to speak) begun life as a body-snatcher and knowing a great deal more about the Cato-street Conspiracy and the murder of Eliza Grimwood than you ought to do. And this is precisely the case with Mr. Burnand. This drollest of modern wags is, in the pages of that *Punch* which he edits so ably and so brilliantly, an artistic, a dramatic, a social, and a literary critic. He "pitches into" things and people right and left, and has no more mercy upon Mr. Burne Jones than he has on Mr. Whistler; but rub but one hair of Mr. Burnand's *chevelure* the wrong way and he roars. I hear that he is very vexed because some of his critics have called "The Colonel" a "glorious piece of absurdity," and others have qualified it as "farcical." Well, "London Assurance," in the heyday of its success, was dubbed a "five-act farce;" and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" has not only been called a farce, but it is one from beginning to end. The "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," the "Médecin Malgré Lui," and "Les Précieuses Ridicules" are not only screamingly farcical, but pantomimic in their fun; and is Mr. Burnand ashamed of being in the same boat with Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière? And there is, moreover, a curious family likeness between the "Précieuses" and "The Colonel." Both are deliberately intended to caricature and satirise a passing craze which the author deems to be a deliberate imposture. The enraged father Gorgibus threatens to beat his daughters because, in their mania for affectation and aristocratic airs, they have been duped into mistaking a brace of noblemen's valets for the noblemen themselves. In "The Colonel" a mother and daughter are held up to ridicule because they have been hoodwinked by a crafty old adventurer who pretends to be a professor of Fine Art and Intellectual Culture, and a chemist's shop-boy who pretends to be a painter. The catastrophe in the two farce-comedies is nearly identical. In the "Précieuses," the sham Marquis and the sham Vicomte are stripped of their fine feathers, drubbed by their masters, and kicked off the stage. In "The Colonel," the knavish old adventurer and his "cad" of a nephew are unmasked, laughed at, and turned out of doors.

The acting throughout on the first night of "Colonel" was excellent, still (as on most first nights) it was slightly susceptible of improvement; and I was glad to find on the occasion of my second visit that such an improvement, in a very marked degree, had taken place. Mr. James Fernandez' conception of the detestable old humbug, Lambert Streyke, is wonderfully thorough, earnest, and effective. He has weighed and given proper light, shade, and emphasis to his every word and every gesture; but, somehow, I cannot altogether approve of his physical "make-up." The attire of "the Mouldy Master," as the Colonel calls the Professor, is a little too shabby. He looks more like an elderly schoolmaster in difficulties than an art professor. The modern "Æsthete" is rather a gorgeous creature; and as a well-known, amiable, and very long-haired Æsthete observed on the first night, had he been called in he could have given the management some valuable hints as to how æstheticism might be corporeally burlesqued. Assuredly the Professor should have had longer hair, a barer throat, a much larger turn-down corner, and a generally Byronic appearance. Then as regards the ladies. Sprightly Miss C. Grahame as Forrester's sister, was as an actress all that could be desired; and in the way of costume her blue dress and blue stockings were as ungainly as anyone could wish; but it was scarcely with propriety that Mr. Burnand has made the young lady compare herself to "one of Marcus Ward's Christmas Cards." The designs of the figures on our Christmas Cards do not profess to be "æsthetic" in the mediæval sense. The drawings executed for the Delarues and the Wards, and other decorative publishers, by such artists as Mr. Coleman, Mr. Caldecott, Miss Kate Greenaway, Miss Thompson, *e tutti quanti*, satisfy certain canons of grace, symmetry, and beauty which are universally accepted; and these cards are eagerly purchased by unæsthetic as well as by æsthetic people all the world over. If Miss Grahame had remarked that "she looked like a figure from one of Mr. Walter Crane's Picture-Books" the simile would have been both happy and justifiable; because Mr. Walter Crane is a professedly "intense" and mediæval painter, who can good-humouredly parody his own style in the quaint cartoons which he draws for the publishers. Again, Miss Amy Roselle, whose impersonation of the coquettish widow, Mrs. Blyth, is delightful, arch, *piquante*, and ladylike, looks charming in her riding-habit; but the subsequent short dress in which she appears is an altogether commonplace and garish transcript from the French fashion-books; while Miss Marion Holms, as Mrs. Forrester, standing by her side, with her large hat and plume and robe of pale amber silk, looks handsome and graceful enough to have stepped bodily from the pages of the famous book of costumes of Cesare Vecellio. I conceive that Mr. Burnand will not maintain that Titian and his kinsman who drew these costumes were humbugs and impostors. But there is a line in "The Colonel" which should console all sincere lovers of art for the attacks which Mr. Burnand has made on æstheticism. "*You talk very glibly*," quietly obesrves Mrs. Forrester to the Colonel, "*of what you do not understand.*" There it is. If Mr. Burnand were only ten years older—if he had only been born in the Age of Ugliness, before John Ruskin and John Everett Millais, William Holman Hunt, Gabriel Dante Rossetti, and the rest of the Præ-Raphaelite brethren rose in their might sternly to declare, with pen and pencil, that the Birmingham tea-tray style of painting should die the death—he might have some faint glimmering of understanding what æstheticism and mediævalism have done and what (D.V.) they mean to do in this still terribly benighted and Philistine-ridden country.

The acting of Mr. Coghlan as the Colonel is worthy of the very highest praise. He is the best personator of an educated American, quiet, reserved, drily humorous, and not by any means devoid of polish, that I have as yet seen on our stage. The words which have been given him to speak are singularly free from exaggeration, and might have been written by a dramatist who had lived for years in the United States, and who was intimately conversant (as Mr. Dion Boucicault is) with the diction and the idiosyncrasies of the people. Mr. Coghlan renders Mr. Burnand's language with complete artistic appreciation and insight. He really looks and speaks like an American gentleman, and his impersonation would, I venture to surmise, be at once accepted as of true ring and mintage by an American audience.

I have reverted at this length to "The Colonel," because in all probability this capital comedy will be "the Play of the Season." On Tuesday night I believe that I took possession of the only stall in the house remaining vacant. If another spectator had entered he would have had to stand on somebody else's head. The stalls and private boxes at the Prince of Wales's are, I learned, being booked for many nights in advance; but I should advise everybody to "have a try" to see one of the wittiest and funniest plays that have been produced these many years since.

Next week I shall say something about Madame Modjeska in "Heartsease" at the Court, and Mr. Hermann Vezin as Hamlet at Sadler's Wells. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

As briefly recorded last week, this society opened its sixty-ninth season on the Thursday evening, Mr. Cusins being still the conductor. There have been some changes in the management and direction of the society, a new arrangement being the establishment of two rehearsals for each concert, and the admission of subscribers to the second of each occasion—the number of concerts being now limited to six instead of eight. Last week's programme comprised the following orchestral pieces—Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, that by Berlioz entitled "Waverley," and Rossini's to his "Guillaume Tell," and Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat). The performances of the band displayed some improvement on those of recent seasons; but there is still room for more, and this will probably come at future concerts.

The occasion now referred to brought forward a new pianoforte concerto, composed and performed by Herr Scharwenka, whose forcible playing was perhaps the object of the applause which followed, rather than admiration of the work, which is tediously long, and, for the most part, dry and laboured in subject and treatment. The pianist was also applauded in his execution of two unaccompanied solos by Liszt. Bach's air "Aus Liebe" (with recitative), from the "Passion-Music," was expressively sung by Mdlle. Friedländer, as was the aria "Cangio d'aspetto" (from Handel's "Admeto") by Madame Enriquez—Mdlle. Orgeni having rendered, with much success, the recitative and air "Non mi dir," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

At the next concert—on March 10—Berlioz's symphony (with chorus and vocal solos) "Romeo et Juliette," will be given, for the first time entire, in London, for many years.

BERLIOZ'S "L'ENFANCE DU CHRIST."

The third of the series of four concerts given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday evening, when an English version of Berlioz's Sacred Trilogy was performed for the first time in London—having been previously given at one of Mr. Hallé's Manchester concerts. It is one of its composer's latest productions, the original text being—as in other instances—by himself; the late Mr. Chorley being accountable for the English imitation thereof which was used in Saturday night's performance. The music presents a strong contrast to most of that by Berlioz in its comparative simplicity of style and the general absence of those excessive orchestral elaborations in which his skill is frequently displayed with redundant effect. The work consists of three portions; "King Herod's Dream"—"The Flight into Egypt"—and "The Coming to Saïs." In the first part, the most noticeable features are: a characteristic "Night March," a rather gloomy air for Herod, the orchestral "Incantation Music" (with its eccentric alternations of three-four and common time); an effective chorus of magicians, and a graceful duet for Mary and Joseph, supplemented by some choral passages for voices of unseen angels.

The second part opens with a dry piece of fugal writing—a form in which Berlioz was by no means an adept. This is followed by one of the best numbers in the work, "The Farewell of the Shepherds," a smooth and melodious chorus that pleased so greatly as to be encored. The following "Repose of the Holy Family" is illustrated by some pleasing orchestral writing; the second part of the Trilogy closing with a few passages for the unseen choir of angels.

Part three includes a dull trio for Mary and Joseph; followed by a chorus of Ismaelites (an attempt at the ecclesiastical style); a very pretty instrumental "Serenade," with piquant use of flutes and harp; a flowing and placid chorus of Ismaelites (interspersed with phrases for the Narrator); and a brief choral close (pianissimo) for the unseen angels.

By comparison with most other important works of the composer, the Trilogy is weak, possessing but little and intermittent interest, and very slight impress of the sacred character. It was generally well rendered, the orchestra having been especially satisfactory and the chorus fairly so. The soprano solo music, for Mary, was sung with much grace and refinement by Miss Santley, daughter of the eminent baritone, he having given the music of Joseph in his usual artistic style. The declamatory passages, for the Narrator, were finely rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli's resonant bass voice having told well in those assigned to Herod and the Father of the Family. Subordinate solos were rendered by Messrs. F. Leigh and F. A. Bridge.

The fourth and last of this series of Mr. Hallé's concerts takes place this (Saturday) evening, when Berlioz's "Faust" will be again repeated.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert the serial performance of Schubert's eight symphonies was continued, No. 4 (the "Tragic" symphony) having been the work given. The beauties of this were commented on in reference to its first hearing and repetitions at the Crystal Palace. A somewhat dry concerto for the violoncello, by Herr Eckert, was skilfully played by Herr Hausman, who was also applauded in his rendering of a short solo by Herr Bruch and another by Herr Davidoff. Mendelssohn's overture "Die Hebriden," and that by Berlioz entitled "Les Francs Juges," and vocal solos contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd made up the rest of the programme. At this week's Saturday concert Herr Joachim is to play Beethoven's violin concerto, and Schumann's Fantasia.

Madame Schumann's reappearance at this week's Monday Popular Concert drew an overflowing audience. The great pianist was received with an enthusiastic welcome, which was renewed with increased demonstrativeness after her admirable performance of her late husband's "Etudes Symphoniques," in which her playing was characterised by all its former rare excellence. Brahms's Sonata for Piano and Violin, in G (op. 78), derived its utmost effect from the combined performance of Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim. Mr. Oswald confirmed the favourable impression he had previously made by his refined singing, at Monday's concert, of the late Mr. H. Smart's song, "Estelle," and an aria by Buononcini. The remaining items of the concert were Mendelssohn's string quartette in E minor (from op. 44), and Haydn's in D minor (from op. 76), finely led by Herr Joachim.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his tenth annual Pianoforte Recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when his programme comprised pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Von Bülow, and Weber, all which were very successfully rendered by the pianist. Some lieder by Schumann were expressively sung by Miss Orridge.

St. David's Day was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a Welsh Festival Concert at the Royal Albert Hall, and another at St. James's Hall, the latter having been given in aid of the Pen-y-Graig explosion fund.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society announced its annual performance of "The Messiah" for last Wednesday evening (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby, and with Miss A. Marriott, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. J. Maas, and Signor Ghilberti as solo singers.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts were intermitted this week on account of Ash Wednesday, but will be resumed on Wednesday next, when the last concert but four of the present season will be given.

The Bach Choir was to give the first concert of the new season on Thursday evening, with an interesting selection, comprising that composer's fine cantata, "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss;" part of an unfinished anthem (for eight-part chorus) by the late Sterndale Bennett; Motets by Palestrina and Vittoria; the "Gloria" from Cherubini's mass in D; Schumann's "Requiem for Mignon;" a madrigal by Pearsall; and the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley." Mr. Otto Goldsmidt continues to be the conductor of the society. Of Thursday night's performances we must speak next week.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by the composer, and with Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Kenningham, and Mr. Santley as solo vocalists.

Mr. J. T. Hutchinson gave his annual concert in the Holborn Townhall on Monday evening, when was performed Dr. Macfarren's "Lady of the Lake."

M. Lamoureux, the promoter of Handel's music in Paris (and late conductor at the Grand Opera), is in London, preparing for his two orchestral concerts in St. James's Hall, at which it is his intention to produce some of the most noticeable productions of living French composers. The dates of the performances are March 15 and 22.

As previously announced, the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival have arranged with M. Gounod for the production, at the next triennial celebration (in 1882) of an original oratorio, entitled "The Redemption." In a letter just received from the composer, he states that the whole of the first part is finished and scored for orchestra. The other two parts are in hand, and will be ready by Jan. 1 next, the time specified for the delivery of the work.

ART NOTES.

The Spring Exhibition of the Institute of Art, Conduit-street, opened on Monday last. If the paintings and drawings are not better than before, there is a marked improvement in the embroidery and other art-work of ladies, especially as regards the character of design. There are several meritorious performances in these branches, and the "Institute" is evidently doing good service in this direction.

The Report of the last Autumn Exhibition of Pictures at Liverpool states that the sales amounted to £11,735, being very far beyond the average, with the exception of the sales of 1875. Three hundred fewer pictures were exhibited than in the preceding year, owing partly to the increased number of unusually large pictures. The committee will, in future, as a general rule, give the preference to pictures of a moderate size.

The French Academy of Fine Arts has elected Mr. Alma Tadema its London correspondent in the section of painting.

Mr. F. D. Ward, of the firm of Marcus Ward and Co., printers, Belfast, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in recognition of his efforts and those of his firm for the advancement of art.

Mary Ann Atkins, nursemaid, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday with kidnapping a baby, the child of Dr. Downes, Kentish Town-road. The evidence was of an extraordinary character, the accused claiming the child as her own. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

A new departure in the musical drama will be made in "The Stores," a "Co-opera" to be produced at Drury Lane next Monday—a combination of opera, cantata, and farce, written by Messrs. Edward Rose and Augustus Harris to expose the weaknesses of co-operative stores, and set to music by Mr. Bucalossi.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Lieutenant Roper was brought to a close at Chatham on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased officer was murdered by some person or persons unknown, and added a recommendation that the Home Secretary be asked to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer.

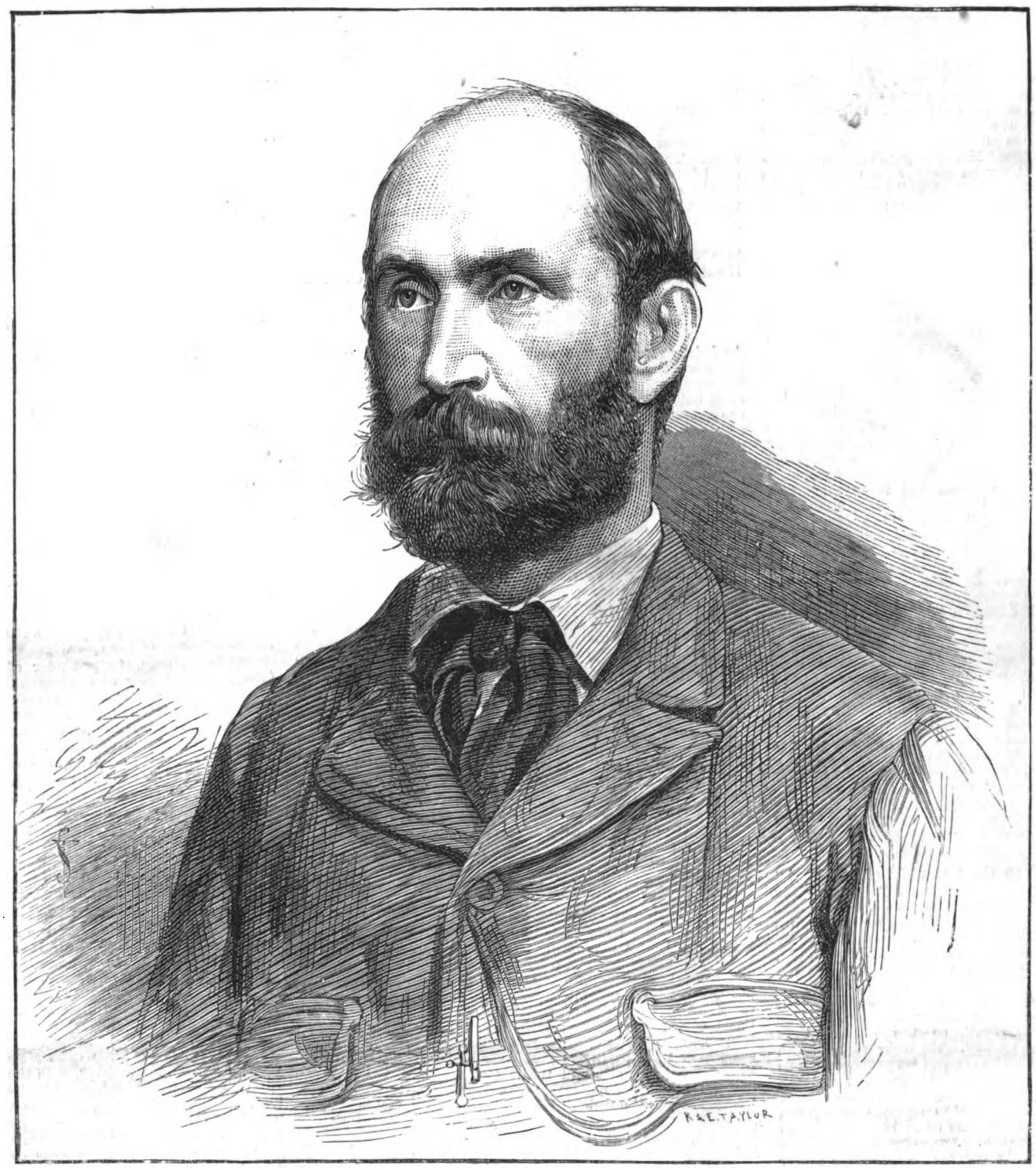
The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday returned true bills for felony and misdemeanour against Mrs. Fletcher, her husband, James Fletcher, and James Merton, for defrauding Mrs. Hart-Davis of jewellery of the value of £10,000 by false pretences. The trial is postponed to the April Sessions.

Mr. John Hearne, land agent to a brother of the late Lord Mountmorres and clerk to the Petty Sessions at Ballinrobe, was on Monday night shot near his residence. Two members of the Tralee branch of the Land League have been arrested on suspicion of being among a party of men in disguise, who made a raid for arms and money in that neighbourhood on Sunday night. Mr. Hearne is not dead.

At a meeting of the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University on Monday a deed was read, executed by the late Thomas Carlyle, bequeathing to the University his estate at Craigenputtock for the foundation and endowment of ten bursarships, to be called the "John Welsh Bursaries"—the property bequeathed having come to him through his marriage with the last heiress of a family named Welsh, of whom it had been the patrimony for many generations.

The annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, of which the Royal Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, is patron and president, was held last week, at Freemasons' Hall. Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, the Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, presided, and there were 350 stewards. It was stated that the expenditure was £13,000 a year, while the permanent income was only £2610 a year, thus leaving a large deficiency to be made up by the benevolence of the brethren. Brother James Terry, the secretary, read out the lists, showing a total of £14,160, the largest amount yet gathered for any one of the three charities.

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GENERAL SIR GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I.,
KILLED AT MAJUBA HILL, LAING'S NEK, ON SUNDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 226.



THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL: A BOER OUTPOST.

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THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.



ATTACK ON ENGLISH VEDETTES BY THE BOERS.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

It is with deep regret that we have this week again to record a sad loss of life in the disastrous conflict that took place on Sunday morning between the British troops led by Sir George Colley, who has himself fallen amongst the slain, and the Boers of the Transvaal defending the mountain passes into their country on the Natal border.

This is the third hard-fought action, since the unhappy and inglorious war began in January, which has brought a mortifying repulse, and the loss of many brave and good soldiers, upon the British military force in South Africa. Such experiences might, perhaps, be a salutary warning, if rightly accepted, against the arrogant spirit that hastens to cut with the sword every knot of political complication, too often regardless both of equity and expediency in dealing with foreign communities supposed to be weaker than the British administration. At the same time, our earnest desire for the speedy restoration of peace by the negotiations which have already been opened, as we are told, upon terms securing complete local independence to the Dutch citizens of the Transvaal, equally with their neighbours in the adjacent territory, must be increased by these deplorable fruits of a needless strife between the two European nationalities dividing the occupation of that extensive region. And while the sorrow and sympathy of all in England will ever be fully bestowed upon the men whose lives are sacrificed, in any of these distant wars, to their duty of military service under the orders of our Queen's Government, it would be ungenerous and unworthy of Englishmen not to respect the patriotism and the valour of those with whom they contend. The example of courageous determination and active zeal for the cause of their national freedom which has been set by these simple Dutch farmers, untrained in the modern arts of warfare, unprovided with artillery and military stores, and without any regularly drilled troops or professionally skilled officers, will not soon be forgotten. It is now quite evident that their ranks include almost the entire number of adult men capable of bearing arms in the Dutch population of that country, many of whom, no doubt, are husbands and fathers, men of quiet agricultural and pastoral industry, who have left their homes and families, and willingly risk their lives, to preserve the independence for which their ancestors thrice wandered into the perilous wilderness, nearly half a century ago.

This consideration alone should far outweigh that of merely official and administrative perplexities which seem to beset the Colonial Department of her Majesty's Government in finding some method of reversing the fatally mistaken course pursued since 1877, which our Prime Minister has most vehemently and indignantly condemned. "You have," said Mr. Gladstone, "the invasion of a free people in the Transvaal—to compel them to accept a citizenship which they decline and refuse." This policy, adopted most unwisely, or as he was tempted to say, "insanely," is now put to the test of being enforced by the ordeal of unsparing mutual bloodshed, against the hereditary republicans of whom he spoke. "Protestant in religion, Hollanders in race, vigorous, obstinate, and tenacious in character, even as we are ourselves." It is vain to expect that the forcing of the Drakensberg passes, or the defeat of the Boers in two or three sanguinary battles, will put an end to their resistance or finally establish British rule over a vast inland territory, wholly taken up by their widespread farms and dwellings. The permanent military occupation of the Transvaal with a sufficient force will be more than the resources of the British Empire can well afford, and England will not care long to pay its yearly cost. On the other hand, there is no chance left, after the events of the last six weeks, that the Dutch inhabitants will in future years be content to submit to British rule with such loyalty and goodwill as to dispense with an armed occupation of their country. They will assuredly not forget, in the simple annals of their secluded little nation, the local defeats which they have been able to inflict, three times running, upon some of the best of our soldiers under a commander of high reputation. The effect of these Dutch victories will remain in the mind of the Boers, notwithstanding the successes which Sir F. Roberts may be expected soon to gain in the approaching campaign, with a force prospectively estimated at 13,000 picked British troops, very far outnumbering all the Boers of fighting age, and with all the costly machinery and equipment of scientific warfare. They may shortly be conquered for a time, but their national spirit will not be effectually subdued.

The news of last Sunday's disaster was published, by telegraph, in the London papers of Monday morning. The best account, however, appeared in the *Standard* of Tuesday, from the Special Correspondent of that journal, who was present at the fight, and was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards released. It seems that Major-General Sir George Colley, with a force of seven hundred men, consisting of some of the 58th Regiment, 60th Rifles, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, and Naval Brigade, started from the camp at Mount Prospect, near Hatley's Hotel, late on Saturday night. Their destination was kept a profound secret until they were on the point of starting. Each man carried with him three days' provisions and eighty rounds of ammunition. The official expectation seems to have been that, after taking the Majuba Hill, they would have been capable of holding it for two or three days, when the reinforcements under General Evelyn Wood were expected to arrive, and the assault would have been delivered on Laing's Nek; that is, if the Boers had waited for it. But the official expectation was not realised. Majuba Hill is some three or four miles from the British camp at Mount Prospect. The troops made their way cautiously in the darkness to the back of the mountain to avoid observation by the Boers. The ascent was terribly difficult. It is very steep in many parts, and studded with huge boulder-stones. The men, burdened with rifles and havresacks, had often to crawl on hands and feet, pulling themselves up steep declivities by the help of such brushwood or stumps or branches as were found rooted in the crevices of the rock. They successfully gained the first height, but a second, connected with the first by a ridge, had then to be encountered, and the ascent of it was as difficult as that of the first. But they reached the top successfully long before daybreak. The top of the mountain, at a height of over two thousand feet above the encampment at Mount Prospect, was found to consist of a large basin or plateau on which the force could easily be disposed. There was very good cover; and the bulk of the force could lie out of sight on the ground, thoroughly protected, firing occasional shots as opportunity offered. Two companys of Highlanders had been left at the foot of the hill, and another small force on the ridge, to keep open communication with the camp. The Naval Brigade were endeavouring to hoist a Gatling gun to the mountain top; but it was an impossible task—at least, on the side of the hill which they were compelled to ascend.

"The enemy's principal laager," says this correspondent, "was about two thousand yards distant. At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines; but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out towards the hill. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them. The sound of our guns was heard at the Dutch laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic. In place of a few scattered figures, there appeared on the scene swarms of men rushing hither and thither; some ran to their horses, others to the waggons, and the work of inspanning the oxen and preparing for an instant retreat began at once. But when the first panic abated it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command. The greater portion of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us, but the work of preparing for a retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued until all the waggons were inspanned and ready to move away; some, indeed, at once began to withdraw.

"About seven o'clock the Boers opened fire, and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident, and I do not think that the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to anyone. From seven to eleven the Boers lying all round the hill maintained a constant fire. Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this, there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed to take an occasional shot; and, accurate as was the enemy's shooting, up to eleven o'clock we had but five casualties. Four of the 92nd were slightly wounded. Twenty men of this regiment, under Lieutenant Hamilton, held the point which was the most threatened by the Boers. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of these Highlanders. They kept well under cover, and, although they fired but seldom, they killed eight or ten of the Boers who showed themselves from behind cover.

"So far, our position appeared perfectly safe. The Boers had, indeed, got between us and the camp; but we had three days' provisions, and could hold out until the reinforcements came up. Our casualties were few and unimportant, and all were perfectly confident of the result. From eleven to twelve the enemy's fire continued as hot but as harmless as before; between twelve and one it slackened, and it seemed as if the Boers were drawing off.

"This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as we afterwards learned, very strongly reinforcing his fighting line, in preparation for an assault; and shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin, and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants. The Boers with shouts of triumph swarmed up the sides of the hill and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the *mêlée*, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and, trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers. At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and where the numbers of the defenders were comparatively small. They burst through the defenders, poured in over the edge of the basin, and our position was lost. The main line of our defenders, their flank turned, and taken in reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavour to form and rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush with the Boers close behind; the roar of fire, the whistling of the bullets, the yells of the enemy, made up a din which seemed infernal. All round, men were falling; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

"Upon trying to rise I was taken prisoner, and led away. On the hill I found the body of General Colley shot through the head. I also saw Captain Singleton, of the 92nd, severely wounded; Lieutenant Hamilton, 92nd, slightly; Dr. Lanton, severely; Captain Morris, severely; and Millar, also severely. Captain Maude was killed; Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 92nd, was also a prisoner. What others were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners I cannot as yet say, but fear that our loss both in officers and men is very severe. Many are still missing, having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hills till the darkness fell.

"After a conversation with the Boer General I induced him to grant me a pass to come into the camp and bring out succour for the wounded. They were lying thickly both on the plateau and everywhere on the descent of the hill. The Boers were very civil. They took, it was true, a few articles I had about me; but no troops in the world could, on the whole, have behaved better as victors. Talking with me, they ascribed their victories not to their arms or bravery, but to the righteousness of their cause. As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried by sheer fighting a position which the General himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done—so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when they made this rush they had effected no progress whatever; a few only of our men had been engaged; the casualties were trifling in the extreme. A few minutes later they held the crest of the hill, and our men were defending the natural basin in which they had been lying in apparent security. It cannot be denied that the capture of Majuba Hill is an exploit of which any troops in the world might be proud."

The telegrams published in London on Wednesday morning proved that there had been some exaggeration in the rumours at first current with regard to the amount of our losses in the action on Sunday. Those who escaped from the hill expressed their fears that not more than 100 men had got away unhurt. The official return shows, however, that out of 35 officers and 693 men, 20 officers and 266 men are killed, wounded, prisoners, or missing, thus leaving 15 officers and 427 men untouched. But this includes the two companies of the 60th which were left to guard the line of communication with the camp, and did not take part in the action on the hill. The numbers actually killed are officially stated as three officers—namely, Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy Colley; Lieutenant the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, 58th Regiment; and Lieutenant Trower, R.N., of H.M.S. Boadicea; and eighty-two soldiers, including non-commissioned officers. Surgeon-Major Henry Cornish is also reported to have died of his wounds. Commander Romilly, R.N., of H.M.S. Boadicea, was dangerously wounded early in the action. Six officers were taken prisoners. The body of Sir George Colley was given up by the Boers on Tuesday, and was buried, with military honours, in the British camp at Mount Prospect, but will probably be removed to Pietermaritzburg, where Lady Colley is staying, at a more convenient time. A burying party of our soldiers was allowed on Tuesday to go up to Majuba Hill, and to inter the British dead, about eighty in number, on the ground where they fell. Other parties have brought in the wounded, of whom there are 122. The Dutch loss is said to be very small: few of their dead have been seen. The *Standard* correspondent, as a prisoner who had been released on parole, had to return to the Boers' camp on Monday, after getting assistance from our camp for the British wounded. He says there are about fifty British prisoners, who are well treated. He had a conversation with the Dutch Commandant, Franz Joubert, who complained that Sir George Colley had brought on the battle, unexpectedly, by a hostile movement, while peace negotiations were going on. Joubert said that the Dutch of the Transvaal were desirous of peace, and were prepared to accept a South African Confederation, but they must have entire freedom and self-government, for which they were fighting and willing to die. "He was sure that the people of England, and their Ministers, meant to do what was right and just, but the English officials and army commanders worked for their own ends, and wilfully misrepresented facts: hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by feeling that it was hopeless to ask for justice." He desired the *Standard* correspondent to make this known in England.

Major-General Sir F. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., who is appointed to succeed Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, left England yesterday, embarking with his staff in the Balmoral Castle, at Dartmouth. Lieutenant-Colonel Pretyman goes as his Assistant Military Secretary. Major-General Newdigate, Colonel T. D. Baker, and Colonel Hughes, R.A., will have commands under Sir F. Roberts. Among the additional reinforcements sent to the Transvaal are the 99th Regiment, from Bermuda, the 85th, from Bombay, the 102nd, from Ceylon, the 14th Hussars, from Bombay, the 7th Hussars, from Ireland, and a fresh draft of the 60th Rifles, from Portsmouth. The number of British troops will be far larger than that employed in the Zulu War, and the cost of that was five millions sterling.

LATE SIR G. POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I.

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, who was killed last Sunday in the fight on Majuba hill, at Laing's Nek, has had a distinguished military career. He entered the 2nd Foot as Ensign in May, 1852; was made Lieutenant, August, 1854; Captain, June, 1860; Brevet-Major, March, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, May, 1873; Colonel, April, 1874; and received local rank as Brigadier-General, June, 1879. He was employed on special service on the Cape frontier in 1858, 1859, and 1861, and was concerned in the occupation of Kreli's territory and the defeat and death of Tola, for which services he was twice thanked by the Government, and in recognition of which he received his brevet majority. He next served with distinction throughout the China War of 1860, participating in the capture of the Taku Forts and the several actions during the advance on Pekin. For this he received a medal with two clasps. From 1871 to 1873 he fulfilled the duties of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College, Sandhurst; but at the close of 1873 he was again in Africa, doing good service in the Ashantee War, during which he was in command of the transport and line of communications. Throughout the campaign he played a prominent part, being present at the Battle of Amoaful, the defence of the posts of Quarman and Foumanah, the Battle of Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and was rewarded with the brevet of Colonel and the dignity of C.B. In 1878 he was made a C.M.G. for his services in South Africa; and for his services during the Afghan campaign, when he obtained leave from Lord Lytton, for whom he was acting as military secretary, to proceed to the front, he was made a K.C.S.I. It will be remembered that when Sir Garnet Wolseley succeeded Lord Chelmsford during the Zulu War as Chief of the British force, Sir Garnet made a special point of having Sir George Colley as chief of his staff. When Sir Garnet left South Africa, after the Secocoeni campaign, Sir George Colley was appointed Governor of Natal, Commander-in-Chief for Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner for the affairs of South-east Africa. It thus devolved upon him, last Christmas, to take steps for the military repression of the Dutch revolt in the Transvaal. But his first act was to issue an address to the British troops, in which he says that he "trusts the officers and men will not allow the soldierly spirit which prompts them to gallant action to degenerate into a feeling of revenge. The task now forced upon us by the unprovoked action of the Boers is a painful one in any circumstances, and the General calls on all ranks to assist him in his endeavours to mitigate the sufferings it must entail. We must be careful to avoid punishing the innocent for the guilty, and must remember that, though misled and deluded, the Boers are in the main a brave and high-spirited people, and are actuated by feelings that are entitled to our respect." Sir George Colley also took occasion, after the conflicts of Jan. 28 and Feb. 8, to bear his willing testimony to the honourable conduct of the enemy, and especially to their humane treatment of British wounded soldiers. He has further exerted himself, with the best of good will, to promote the negotiations for peace, but unhappily, so far, without any satisfactory result. We may add that Sir George was an occasional writer upon topics of military administration; he contributed the article "Army" to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh.

Our Portrait of Sir George Colley is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly.

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, who has, by the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley last Sunday, succeeded to the chief command, until Sir F. Roberts shall arrive, of the British forces in South-East Africa, and to the office, provisionally, of Governor of Natal, enjoys a high military reputation. He is a son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., and nephew to Lord Hatherley; he was born in 1838, and was educated at Marlborough School. In 1852 he entered the Royal Navy, and served under Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., in the Naval Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, acting as Aide-de-Camp, from October, 1854, to June, 1855. At the unsuccessful assault on the Redan, on June 18, while carrying one of the scaling ladders, he was severely wounded, for which he was mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatches. He obtained the Crimean medal, with two clasps, the fifth-class Order of the Medjidieh, and a Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honour. He next entered the Army, as Ensign in the 73rd Regiment; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1856, Captain in 1861, and Major in 1862. He served in the Indian campaign of 1858 as a Brigade Major, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Baroda, for which he gained a medal, and was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the first regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse, and received the thanks of the Indian Government

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for his pursuit of the rebels in the Seronge jungle; he also won the Victoria Cross for valour. He raised the second regiment of Central India Horse. In September, 1873, being a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 90th infantry, he accompanied Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, and organised a native force, which he commanded, with other troops, in the affairs of Essaman, and on the road from Mansu to the river Prah, following the retreat of the Ashantee army from the coast. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood afterwards commanded the right wing of the army in the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. For these services, he was several times mentioned with approbation in the despatches, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath, promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel, and received the medal with clasp. In the Zulu War of 1879, under Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Evelyn Wood commanded a brigade and the "flying column" on the Utrecht border, with which he defended the fortified camp at Kambula Hill, on March 29, and performed other services, much noticed at the time. On his return to England, he was received by the Queen in person, and was invested with a knighthood; he has since held a staff appointment in this country. General Wood married, in 1867, the Hon. Mary Paulina, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Southwell, and sister of the late Viscount Southwell; this lady has the rank of a peer's daughter.

Our Portrait of Sir Evelyn Wood is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

BURNING TO DEATH AT A MASQUERADE BALL.

The frightful disaster at Munich, on the night of Friday, the 18th ult., when many of the dancers at an artists' masquerade ball were burnt to death, by their inflammable fancy dresses accidentally taking fire, has been mentioned in all the newspapers. Among those present were two young Englishmen, Mr. Darcy Morell, and his brother, Mr. Francis Morell, who distinguished themselves by their brave efforts to rescue some of the unfortunate sufferers, and in attempting to extinguish the flames. The *Fremdenblatt* of Munich, on the 20th and 21st, gave the particulars of this terrible affair; and the conduct of these gentlemen has been much noticed and praised in that city. We have been favoured by one of their friends with the following extracts from private letters, written immediately after the event:—

"You know that Francis procured tickets for the art-students' masquerade of the Künstler-Kneipe, held in Kil's Coliseum. I managed to rig myself out as a Jack Tar, and went there with him. It was a brilliant, varied, and most interesting sight; the Royal Princes were there, and everybody of note in Munich. There were about eighteen hundred men present; fortunately, there were no ladies. I was just passing through the Chinese Pagoda, to look for Francis, whom I had lost sight of, when the terrible cry of 'Fire, fire!' arose on all sides. Immediately, sheets of flame shot up to the roof of the large hall. In a moment, a vast crowd overlapped me, and I was carried along, by an irresistible force, towards the narrow space which led into the corridor. A burning fir-tree fell close upon me; I felt the scorch, but nothing more. Once in the corridor, I was comparatively safe. A man rushed past me in a sheet of flame, waving his arms in agony; and again I felt the scorch in my face. I thought of Francis, hopelessly shut in, with hundreds rushing outward between him and me, and with the place behind me full of flame and smoke. I turned, to force my way into the hall, but could not stem the crowd. I then kicked through a wooden partition, and passing on, through the blazing palisades, saw two poor fellows writhing on the ground, and found myself in the midst of the fire. I was determined, at any risk, to find my brother and share his danger. The scene was such as none of those present will forget so long as they live. Some were quietly standing, with their heads bared, seemingly in prayer; others, with arms folded, leaning against a buttress, were apparently resigned to their fate. At last, I saw the old fellow, Francis, in his Tyrolese dress, working the hand-pump, with another man. I went up to him, and we shook hands; we were glad to meet, as yet unhurt, but we thought it was the last time we should be together in this world. We were quite calm and prepared; but, when the flames were at their height, we fully expected the worst. When Francis had pumped out all the water supply, and there was nothing more to do, the fire had cut off our exit; and he leant back against the wall, with his arms folded. One poor young fellow was lying at my feet, so burnt that it was impossible to recognise him. Francis had done all he could, before I came up, to save this young man, but it was too late. Suddenly, they began to call out, 'We are saved! the fire is mastered!' The flames stopped as suddenly as they had sprung up. Another minute or so, and the whole building, with all the inflammable stuff in it, would have taken fire. Munich would have lost many eminent men and nearly the whole body of artists and students. Some had perished miserably; seven are already dead, and it is feared that others will follow. Thirty or forty are more or less seriously injured. We have reason to be thankful that we are spared. I have only taken a few hours' rest, and am writing this to calm your anxiety, should you have seen the papers."

The younger brother, Mr. Francis Morell, who is an art-student of the Munich Academy, gives this account of it:—"All went on well till midnight. I had just come down from the gallery, to look for Darcy, and had got upon a stage overlooking the scene. I saw a bright flame at the opposite end of the Coliseum, near the exit. The whole Chinese Department presently seemed to be on fire. A man said to me, 'Are we lost?' I replied, 'It may be so.' The music kept playing a waltz, in order to prevent a panic. But this was horrible, like Nero's fiddling at Rome; for the poor victims were dancing in flames. I then began to pump, but nobody held the hose, and the water ran along the ground. I saw a tremendous panic, and a crush at the door to get out. It was against this that Darcy had to struggle, and almost in the flames. He knew that I must be still left in the hall. In the next minute, fifteen hundred men, pressing towards the exit, left the burning men in the middle, and I could see them well. It was a flame, twenty feet high, from a group of burning human beings. Presently, in their agony, they dispersed; and this saved the building, and all in it, from taking fire. Four of them rushed towards the door; others dropped down there to die. The others came dashing on, in a column of flames, to where I stood. They fell, one by one, writhing dreadfully. One of them still ran on: he threw off something from his head, which looked like Darcy's sailor's cap; and then followed the scene which you read of in the *Fremdenblatt*; but it was all too late. I ran in, and stamped out the fire; he fell into my arms, and lay at my feet to die; it was too late to save him. He was a young fellow of twenty-one, well made, about 5 ft. 11 in. high, and as promising a student as we have in the Academy, by name Otto Emmerling. I had been with him the day before, laughing at his Esquimaux dress, and talking of the fun we were to have. Darcy is also in the papers, for having helped a burning man at the door, though he said nothing of it in his letter. His help, like mine, came too late; that is all we regret. We have made a sad notoriety. People call at Darcy's studio, bringing newspapers, asking all about it, and wanting to see us; and when we are in the cafés, they say, 'There are the Englishmen!' Yet we really did nothing beyond our duty. Darcy is a little scorched, and his nice sailor's costume spoilt, as mine is, which I shall have to pay for, as it was borrowed. My hands were more blackened than scorched. I had two flashes of flame in the face and eyes. There were ninety-nine chances to one against our getting away unscathed. There will be thousands of people going to the funeral of the poor fellows to-morrow. The churches are hung with black, and the priests in black vestments; the newspapers are in black borders. The Academy is shut for a week."

Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Mr. Darcy Morell, who is not unknown in London as an Artist, represents the scene at the death of one of the sufferers upon this dreadful occasion. This Sketch has reached us quite independently of the above extracts from the two brothers' letters, which were, of course, not written for publication. The number of deaths from burning is now stated to be twelve, and twenty or thirty more persons were severely injured. The fire was caused by the fancy dresses of a party of young men, sculptors of the Bildhauer-Schule, disguised as Esquimaux, and covered with imitation skins, made to look shaggy with flax and tow, which were even oiled to have a greasy appearance. They were together in a little hut of light wood, and had a candle with them, which one of them let fall as he was lighting his pipe or cigar; in stooping to pick it up, he set fire to the flax hanging about his arm. The reader of ancient French historical memoirs will perhaps recollect a very similar misfortune, in the festivities at the Court of Charles VI., in 1393, which deprived that prince of his reason by the effect of fright.

THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

The capture of the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, by the Chilian army, on Jan. 17, has been recorded as the crowning event of the late obstinate and costly war between the two rival South American Republics; and a view of Lima was recently published in this Journal. It will be recollected that a decisive battle was fought on the 15th, at Miraflores, six or seven miles from that city, where the Peruvians suffered a second disastrous defeat, having fought an unsuccessful battle, two days before, at Chorillos, four miles to the south of Miraflores. They are stated to have lost about ten thousand men killed and wounded, in the two battles, while the Chilian army lost about five thousand. The President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Pierola, immediately fled from Lima, and went up the country; followed by several thousand of the townspeople, with their families, who dreaded the license and outrages of the disbanded Peruvian soldiery, as well as of the victorious foe. At Ancon, a small place on the seacoast, twenty-five miles from Lima by railway, there were on Sunday night, the 16th, nearly four thousand women and children in a state of destitution, who were protected and relieved by the English Minister, and other foreign residents at Lima, with the assistance of parties of officers and seamen landed from the British and other neutral squadrons, bringing all kinds of needful provisions and stores for these distressed people. The English merchants and people at Lima had to give shelter in their houses to many of the unhappy fugitives from violence and rapine, and in some instances were obliged to turn out and fight the lawless banditti, a hundred of whom were killed. The Peruvian fleet, or naval squadron, then lying in the harbour of Callao, a few miles from Lima, was destroyed by the Peruvians themselves, to prevent its falling into their enemy's possession. At daybreak on Monday, the 17th, the ironclad corvette Union was taken out of the harbour and set on fire; she was afterwards abandoned, and drifted on shore after burning a few hours. The other ships were burnt inside the mole or pier of Callao, and the magazines of the batteries and forts were blown up. This scene is represented in our Illustration, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Ernest J. Fleet, R.N., of H.M.S. Gannet, on the Pacific Station. The Chilian army entered Lima at a later hour of the same day.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster before coming to London last week; and the Royal dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Lord Methuen, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir H. and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Captain Edwards, and Mrs. Arthur Birch (wife of Mr. Arthur Birch, late Governor of Ceylon).

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived in town on Thursday week, being escorted from Paddington by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards to Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with her Majesty. In the afternoon the Queen of Sweden and Norway visited her Majesty, being received by the Queen at the grand entrance. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice were present, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Gaiety Theatre.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with her Majesty yesterday week; and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Victoria and Alexandra of Edinburgh visited the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and also held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre.

The Midgetts were taken to the palace on Saturday for her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to see. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Queen, and subsequently the Hon. Lady Wood (wife of Brigadier-General Wood) was received by her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor in the afternoon, being escorted from Buckingham Palace to Paddington by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, in the presence of her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen.

The marriage of her Majesty's eldest grandson and great-niece, which took place at Berlin on Sunday, was celebrated by the Queen at Windsor on Monday by a state banquet, at which the guests were the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the German Ambassador; Count Gleichen, uncle to Princess William of Prussia, the Count and Countess Feodore Gleichen; the Mistress of the Robes; Lady Churchill; Lady Emily Kingscote; the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Methuen, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Mrs. Gladstone, Baron Von den Brincken, Major Von Vietinghoff, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household. In the drawing-room, after dinner, the ladies and gentlemen of the household, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lady Cowell, and Mrs. Edwards, joined the Royal circle. The wedding festivities at Balmoral included a ball given by her Majesty to the tenantry and dependants on the Royal Highland estates, presided over by the Queen's commissioner.

Her Majesty, with her daughters, walked out the next morning, the Royal and other visitors leaving the castle in the afternoon, except the Princess of Wales, who remained with the Queen.

Princess Beatrice visited Prince Leopold at Claremont.

A Council was held by her Majesty on Wednesday.

The Queen has presented a gift of £10 to John Duncan, the Alford weaver and botanist.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had a large dinner party on the eve of the Prince's departure for Berlin; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the principal members of the diplomatic corps being of the guests. The band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom, and Mr. Raimo's band were in attendance. Princess Louise of Lorne had lunched with the Prince and Princess the same day; and their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, had visited the exhibition of cart-horses at the Agricultural Hall. The Queen of Sweden and Norway visited the Prince and Princess the next day and remained to luncheon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being of the party. The Prince and Princess returned the Queen's visit at Claridge's Hotel in the afternoon.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban states that the sons of the Prince of Wales, who are at Cape Town with Lord Clanwilliam's squadron, have paid a visit to Cetewayo. The Princes were to rejoin their ship on Wednesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the latest meeting of the South Kensington Training School for Music, when the resignation of Mr. Arthur Sullivan was accepted, and Dr. Stainer was appointed principal.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to the Haymarket Theatre yesterday week. The Duke was unable to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society through indisposition, the Lord Mayor officiating for him. His Royal Highness sent a donation of £25, and the Queen has forwarded thirty guineas, in the name of Princess Beatrice, to the funds of the society. The Duke presided on Tuesday at the festival dinner of the British Orphan Asylum, at Willis's Rooms. The subscription amounted to £3428, including a donation of £25 from his Royal Highness.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the annual dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, which is to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 23rd inst.

The Empress of Austria was present at the Ash Steeplechases; and during the past week her Majesty has hunted with Sir Watkin Wynn's, the North Shropshire, and the Cheshire Hounds, the Empress having been in the saddle nearly every day.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway during her three days' stay in town inspected Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and the Albert Memorial. Her Majesty visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and visits were interchanged with the several members of the Royal family in London. The Minister of Sweden and Norway, with various members of the Legation, were entertained by the Queen at Claridge's Hotel, and numerous diplomatic and aristocratic visitors called on her Majesty. The Queen returned to Bournemouth on Saturday.

OUR ARTIST AT BERLIN.

Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who has been some days at Berlin employed in furnishing this Journal with Sketches of the Royal Wedding there, was honoured last Monday with an invitation to see the Empress of Germany, who had heard from the Crown Princess (our Princess Royal) of his attendance upon the occasion of the marriage and the accompanying festivities. Mr. Simpson, indeed, has long been personally known to the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess, having accompanied the Prince's staff through the campaign of 1870 and 1871 in the war between France and Germany. He was very kindly received by the Empress, who inquired of him whether the Court officials had given him all the facilities he needed for performing his task upon this occasion. Her Imperial Majesty further expressed a high appreciation of the *Illustrated London News*, and remarked that "it was one of the characteristic features of this age that such a journal should send its Artists to all parts of the world to supply illustrations of all the events of interest which are taking place; and she considered that these illustrations of passing history would be most valuable in future times." While Mr. Simpson was there the Emperor came in, and our Artist was introduced to his Imperial Majesty. The only Sketch that Mr. Simpson was able then to show to the Empress and to the Emperor, having already sent off his others to London, was one of the Fackel-Tanz or torch-dance, after the wedding ceremony, at the Palace on Sunday evening; an engraving from which Sketch will appear in our next week's publication. He had to apologise to her Majesty, who asked him to show her the Sketches of the wedding ceremonies and entertainments, for not being able to show her any more of them; but he promised, with her permission, that copies of the engravings in this Journal should be sent when they were ready.

The Earl of Fife has received from the Queen the Order of the Thistle vacant by the death of the Earl of Seafield.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Tufton to the Lord Lieutenancy of Westmorland, vacant by the death of Sir Richard Musgrave.

Mr. James Charles Mathew, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to fill one of the two vacancies in the Queen's Bench Division.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of baronetcies on Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., in consideration of their distinguished military services in Afghanistan.

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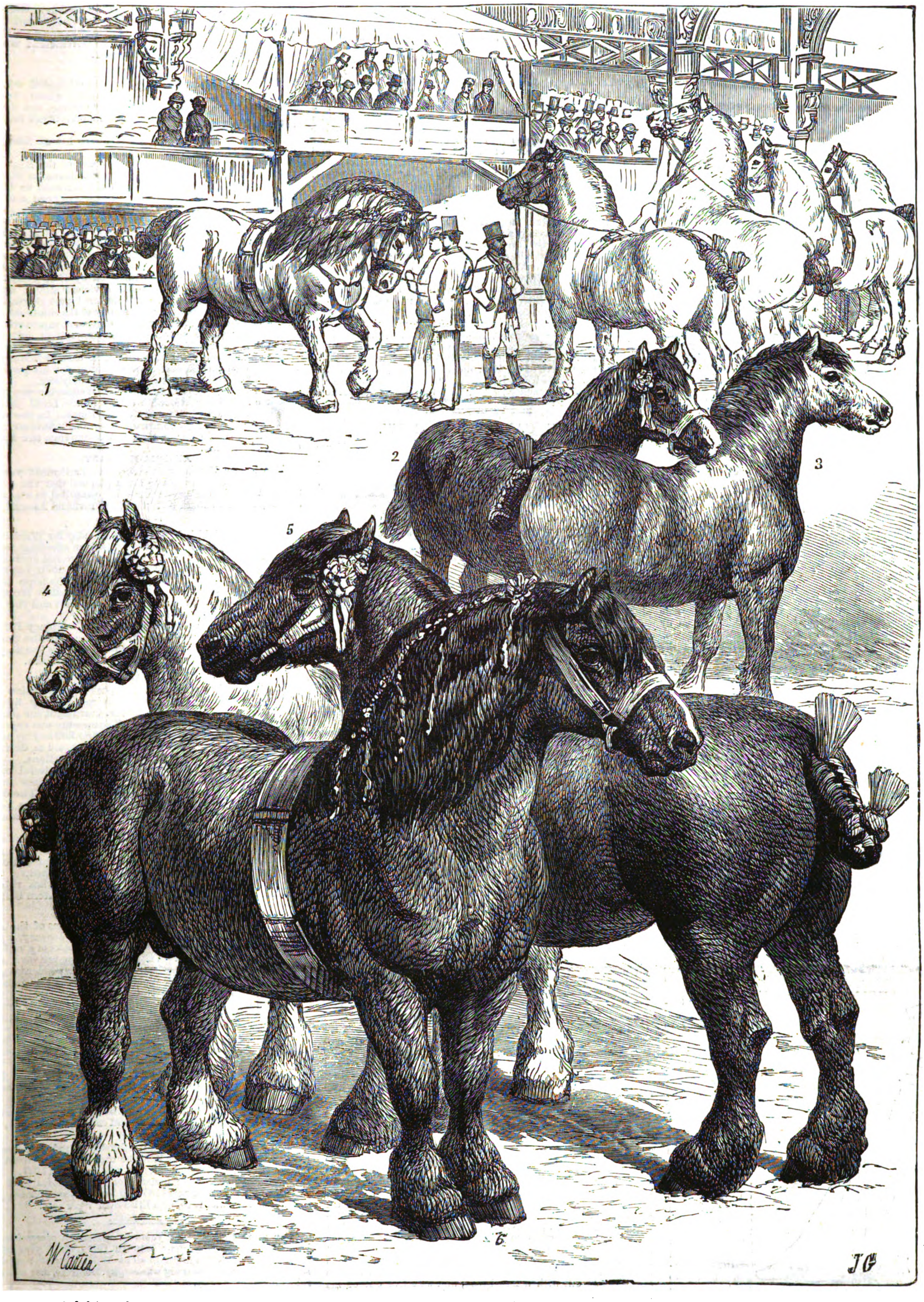


GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, K.C.B., COMMANDING IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.
SEE PAGE 225.



DESTRUCTION OF THE PERUVIAN FLEET BY THE PERUVIANS BEFORE EVACUATING CALLAO.—SEE PAGE 227.

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1. Judging and Parade of Horses before the Royal Visitors.
2. Black Filly (First Prize), one year old, Hon. E. Coke, Longford Hall, Derby.
3. Horse (First Prize), ten months old, Mr. W. H. Potter, Lockington, Leicestershire.
4. Horse, two years old (Third Prize), Mr. A. Hamond, Swaffham, Norfolk.
5. Mare, seven years old (First Prize and Cup), Earl of Ellesmere, Worsley.
6. Horse, ten years old, Beauchief (First Prize), Mr. F. Street, St. Ives, Huntingdon.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—SEE PAGE 230.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

At a time when military reverses appear to happen to us, unfortunately, with the frequency of the snowfalls of the season, it is refreshing to observe the determination with which a gallant General, who has served the country well in the field, rises and faces the Government in the House of Lords, and in various ways insists upon the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of our Army system. The latest occasion on which Lord Strathnairn fulfilled this public duty was in urging the Ministry, on the 24th ult., to place on the table the report of Lord Airey's Committee on Army Organisation—a report which a noble Lord significantly said was of more importance than the opinion of one or two officers who passed their time "in easy-chairs at the War Office." The plea of the Government was that the report had better be published simultaneously with Mr. Childers's military budget; and the Duke of Cambridge prayed that it might not be made a party question; but the Duke of Richmond, Lord Airey, and Lord Cranbrook were not to be deterred from supporting Lord Strathnairn's appeal. The application of this question to the recent reverses to our arms in South Africa is self-evident. Naturally, the references of Lord Kimberley and the Duke of Cambridge on Monday and Tuesday to the death of Sir George Colley were couched in the best of good taste. But the feeling of Parliament in favour of some drastic measure of Army reform is palpable.

The Marquis of Salisbury, hurried back from Nice a fortnight earlier than was necessary, has not looked quite himself as he has lounged in, and thrown himself carelessly on the front Opposition bench next to Lord Cranbrook. Languor from his recent illness has not yet left the noble Lord the late Foreign Secretary, who has, nevertheless, been quietly girding up his loins for the struggle with the Government on behalf of Lord Lytton's motion for the retention of Candahar. Meanwhile, the much-debated Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland has been disposed of with dispatch by their Lordships. It was read the first time on Monday; on Tuesday the second reading afforded Lord Beaconsfield an opportunity, in a speech conceived in the fanciful style of "Endymion," of attributing the unsatisfactory state of Ireland to the past reform measures of Liberal Ministries—a highly coloured bubble, which Earl Granville dextrously pricked and burst; and on Wednesday the measure was passed at an early sitting, Royal assent being signified by the Royal Commissioners in the afternoon—an example of business-like promptitude that may be commended to the attention of the Lower House.



Mr. Gladstone's misadventure in the snow—his fall at the garden entrance to his official residence on returning home from the Prince of Wales's party—was sufficiently serious to have called for more than the casual allusions made to the accident by the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Stafford Northcote on Thursday, Feb. 24. The warmly sympathetic cheers that came, however, from both sides of the House when the cause of the Prime Minister's absence was referred to, made amends for any remissness on the part of Lord Hartington and the Leaders of the Opposition—remissness due more to native awkwardness than to anything else. It was quite in keeping with the self-importance which characterises Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Parliamentary demeanour that he should take upon himself to question Lord Hartington's qualification to act as leader of the House whilst Mr. Gladstone was away. But Home-Rule self-sufficiency was powerless to stay his Lordship, whose motion to put to the vote at seven o'clock such amendments to the "Coercion" Bill as remained was sanctioned by 371 to 53, and was, therefore, decisive, the majority being considerably more than the stipulated proportion of three to one. The Speaker, bearing up bravely against a severe cold, had the familiar tale to tell of undiminished majorities in support of the Government at each division. Not to be daunted by these odds, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, acting as leader of the Home Rulers in place of Mr. Parnell, moved that the "Coercion" bill should be read the third time at that "saner" period—six months hence. In the renewed discussion that ensued, Sir William Harcourt made the most remarkable speech.



The "Coercion" bill was destined to occupy the Commons yet another night. Some of the speeches in the debate on Feb. 25 were among the ablest that have been made. Notably that of Lord George Hamilton (sketched as he sits in ambush on the front Opposition bench, ready to propound some question regarding foreign affairs, or listening, say, to Lord Hartington's drily neat condolence with him on his defeat in a public discussion with "Ignotus," an anonymous correspondent of the *Daily News*). Lord George may be said to have justified the confidence reposed in him as one of the rising hopes of the Conservative Party by this effective address, in which the Government were vigorously and adroitly assailed for having fostered by means of conciliatory speech and administrative lethargy Irish disaffection. The half-cynical, half-earnest eloquence of Mr. Henry Labouchere, and the brusque oratory of Mr. Joseph Cowen, were once again hurled against the measure, which Mr. Forster finally defended and Mr. T. P. O'Connor skilfully condemned. At last, in the small hours, a wearied House had the satisfaction to hear the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland Bill passed by a majority of 245—281 to 36.

Mr. Childers, in accordance with the Marquis of Hartington's statement as to the sequence of business, had on Monday prepared himself to introduce the Army Estimates in a speech, which had to be postponed till Thursday in consequence of the continued talkativeness of Home Rule members with Irish grievances. The Secretary for War, however, did manage to interpose a statement on Monday relating to the death of Sir George Colley. On Tuesday he supplemented it with an announcement as to the reinforcements to be sent to Sir Evelyn Wood, and informed the House of Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts's appointment to the supreme command of the British forces in Natal and the Transvaal. Mr. Childers had also the satisfaction of reading telegrams proving that the loss of life in Sunday's reverse was far less on our side than was thought at first, the number of killed being eighty-five, and wounded, 143.

Sir William Harcourt, deeming the elocution of the Ministerial Bench lacked variety, infused something of the robust oratory of a popular tragedian into the lively address in which he introduced the Irish Arms Bill, on Tuesday. The measure was previously voted "urgent" by 395 to 37 votes. The gist of the Home Secretary's argument for the restriction of the right of carrying and importing arms in Ireland was that the blunderbuss outrages of the past winter were distinctly traceable to Mr. Dillon's inflammatory call to arms in the autumn. Sir William Harcourt even quoted Shakspeare against the "criminal poltroons" who had rendered the bill necessary. The utility of the "urgency" rule was illustrated afresh on Tuesday night, when, in the teeth of Home-Rule opposition, the measure was read the first time by a majority of 162—188 to 26—a majority, however, which did not prevent Mr. Justin M'Carthy from moving the rejection of the bill on Wednesday. Perhaps, Sir William Harcourt was not altogether undeserving of the hon. member's suggestion as to his being animated with a desire "to attitudinize in the character of a modern Cicero saving society." The Debate was adjourned.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW.

The second year's exhibition of the English Cart-Horse Society, of which Earl Spencer is president and the Hon. Edward Coke is vice-president, was held on Wednesday and two following days of last week, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It was a very good show; the number of horses altogether was 148, but many of them were some of the finest of their kind. Among the contributors were the Dukes of Beaufort and Westminster, the Earls of Ellesmere, Macclesfield, and Spencer, Lord Hastings, Lord Foley, the Hon. E. Coke, Captain Machell, Mr. Walter Gilbey, and other possessors of good specimens of the most useful breeds. The horse which probably attracted most notice was Beauchief, a fine brown stallion, with white hind feet, and ten years old, which was bred by Mr. J. Sampson, at Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield, from Devonshire Lad and a daughter of Comet. This horse, which belongs to Mr. F. Street, of Somersham Park, St. Ives, is shown in our page of Illustrations, as well as a younger stallion, Westacre Wonder, bred and owned by Mr. Anthony Hamond, of Swaffham; also the Earl of Ellesmere's seven-year-old mare Black Diamond; Mr. W. H. Potter's colt stallion Coming King; and the Hon. E. Coke's black filly Chance; each of which gained prizes in his or her class, according to the limitations of age and sex. The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the English Cart-Horse Society, visited the show on the first day, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and several of their children, when the horses were paraded for their Royal Highnesses' inspection, as well as for that of the judges.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

On Saturday last the Sandown Grand Prize, which had been postponed from the previous Wednesday, was at last brought off, and the addition of a couple of races, which closed on Friday night, made up a fair afternoon's sport. There has been a good deal of grumbling over the fact that those who paid for admission to the park, rings, or paddock on the Wednesday, when the heavy snow brought racing to an abrupt conclusion, were charged again on Saturday. Doubtless there is something to be said on the other side, but we cannot help thinking that the authorities would have been wise to have adopted a rather more liberal policy in the matter. Harbinger, Torpedo, and one or two of the other probable starters did not put in an appearance for the big race; but though the field only numbered five they were all good class horses, and were all backed for more or less money. Stockmar (10 st.), whose first appearance it was over hurdles, unfortunately ran out of the course when he had gone about a mile and a half, and this contretemps left Northflect (10 st. 13 lb.) with the lead. This he retained to the finish, and won cleverly by a length, though Scot Guard (10 st. 12 lb.) struggled very hard to repeat his Kempton Park success. Bacchus (12 st. 5 lb.) scarcely ran so well as usual, and Advance (10 st. 13 lb.) never looked really dangerous. Olio managed to take two races during the day; and the highly-bred Austin Friar, who is own brother to Holy Friar, beat Xavier and a fair field for the Wolsey Handicap Steeplechase.

The Billiard Handicap at the Aquarium has resulted in the victory of W. J. Peall, 175 points start, who has made the very fine score of eight games out of nine. He has made a decided advance on any of his previous form, and played the spot stroke with great confidence, though he was a little too anxious to reach the top of the table, and—notably in his contest with the champion—played the wrong game on several occasions. Joseph Bennett, owed 50 points, and F. Shorter, 70 points start, made a dead heat for second place with six games each. The former compiled the best break of the week—a finely played 314, and Shorter, who was out of practice when the tournament began, won his last six games off the reel, and is rapidly recovering all his old deadly accuracy on the "spot." Mitchell was unfortunately quite out of form from start to finish, but Kilkenny and Evans did very well, and at times Collins came out with a fine break, and won five out of his nine games.

A bootmaker, named Charles Williams, was brought up at Hammersmith Police Court last Saturday charged with breaking into the residence of Viscount Harberton, and stealing a quantity of jewellery, and with firing at the parlour-maid and the police, who seized and pursued him. Five shots were fired from a revolver by the thief, and a postman and one policeman were struck, the former being seriously injured. The witnesses spoke positively to the prisoner, who, however, stated that he was not in London at the time. He was remanded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

HOLLAND.

Dr. Dullert, President of the Second Chamber of the State General, died on Thursday week at Arnham.

In the First Chamber on Tuesday the Minister for Foreign Affairs said, in reply to a question, that it was necessary for the Government, in the interests of the Netherlands, to observe neutrality in the Transvaal, and that no mediation was possible without the consent of the belligerents. Holland had not ceased to use her influence with England in order to bring the war to a termination, and the British Government was aware she was willing to act with that object.

GERMANY.

The Royal Marriage in Berlin was celebrated with much splendour and enthusiasm. The festivities, which closed with a ball in the Royal castle on Tuesday evening, are duly dealt with and illustrated in the present Number. Other engravings will appear next week.

The resignation of Count Eulenburg has at length been accepted by the Emperor.

The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

Congratulation has been universally tendered to Lord Odo Russell on his being raised to the Peerage as Lord Ampthill.

Herr Scholz, Secretary to the Treasury, in the sitting of the German Parliament on Thursday week, explained the Budget, and reviewed the results of the financial year 1879-80, which had closed with a surplus of 23,000,000 marks. Compared with last year, the permanent expenditure showed an increase of 22,000,000 marks, of which 17,000,000 were for army purposes. He was followed by Herr Richter, the leader of the Liberals, who made a violent attack upon the policy of Prince Bismarck. He declared that Germany was under a Dictatorship. As soon as any of the chiefs of departments showed any independence they were superseded, and the vacillating character of this personal system caused confusion in Parliament and among Parliamentary parties. The Chancellor did not reply to the specific charges made against him, but confined himself to a declaration of his patriotism, and that the weal of his country was his only aim.

The Prussian Upper Chamber on Wednesday week again struck out the objectionable clause in the Local Administration Bill adhered to by the Lower House. In the evening the Chambers held a joint sitting, when Count Stolberg, Vice-President of the Ministry, read a Message from the Emperor closing the Session.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Parliament yesterday week adopted by 165 votes to 152 a proposal that the question for what period children should be compelled to attend elementary schools should be left to the Provincial Assemblies.

AMERICA.

General Garfield left Mentor on Monday for Washington. Before starting, the President elect took an affecting farewell of his neighbours. He also addressed large and enthusiastic crowds on his journey, thanking them for their confidence and greetings. General Garfield expressed the hope that he should always merit their support, adding that he recognised their anxiety for good and honest government and the maintenance of the principles of public liberty.

All the Appropriation Bills except the Deficiency Bill have passed the House, some await the concurrence of the Senate.

The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no power to fine or imprison anybody except its own members.

CANADA.

The Senate has passed the European and Canadian Cable Bill. The House of Commons has rejected, by 91 votes against 31, the bill brought in by Mr. Cartwright for securing the independence of Parliament. The measure was especially intended to prevent members of the Pacific Railway Syndicate from subscribing to the fund established to aid in defraying the expenses connected with Parliamentary elections.

On Tuesday the House considered the Ministerial motion in favour of granting a monopoly for twenty years for the proposed cable from British Columbia to Japan. The debate which ensued showed that members on both sides of the House were opposed to a monopoly being granted, and the motion was eventually withdrawn.

Contracts have been made for making the Canada and Atlantic Railway. The line, which will be 122 miles in length, must be completed by May 1, 1883. Direct communication between Ottawa and Boston will then be established.

The Ontario Legislature, by 66 votes to 19, has rejected a bill for incorporating an Orange Society of Western Ontario.

AUSTRALIA.

At a conference of Ministerial representatives of the Australian colonies, which was held at Sydney in January, a joint commission was appointed to arrange the bases of a uniform tariff for all the colonies. Victoria insists on her own tariff being adopted as the basis, while the other colonies have adopted that of New South Wales. No agreement is therefore, it is thought, likely to be arrived at.

A bushman, named Skulthorpe, has telegraphed to Sydney from Blackall asserting that he has found the explorer Leichhardt's grave, and has recovered the diary of the whole of his last expedition, together with other relics. Skulthorpe refuses to show any of the articles until his arrival in Sydney.

Five surveying camps, according to intelligence from Panama, have been established by M. de Lesseps' engineers, and the entire party are now at work.

Thirty-six earthquake shocks have been experienced at St. Michael's, Azores. The church and 200 houses fell in, and several people were killed.

The official account of the publishing trade in Germany shows that during the year 1880 the number of new works or new editions published within the empire was 14,941. This includes 300 maps. The increase on the previous year was 762; and for the three years 1878-80 the increase over the production of 1877 was 1016, or a little over 7 per cent.

For more than twenty years in unbroken succession the French Benevolent Society, now in the fortieth year of its existence, has held its annual ball at Willis's Rooms; and on Monday night the gathering was as gay, brilliant, and successful as it has ever been.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday night at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which Sir Richard Temple read a paper descriptive of the lake region of Sikkim, on the frontier of Thibet. He expressed a hope that ultimately a road would traverse this district from India to China.

A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday night to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank, gave some details illustrative of the working of that institution. There was a large company, including many ladies and members of Parliament.

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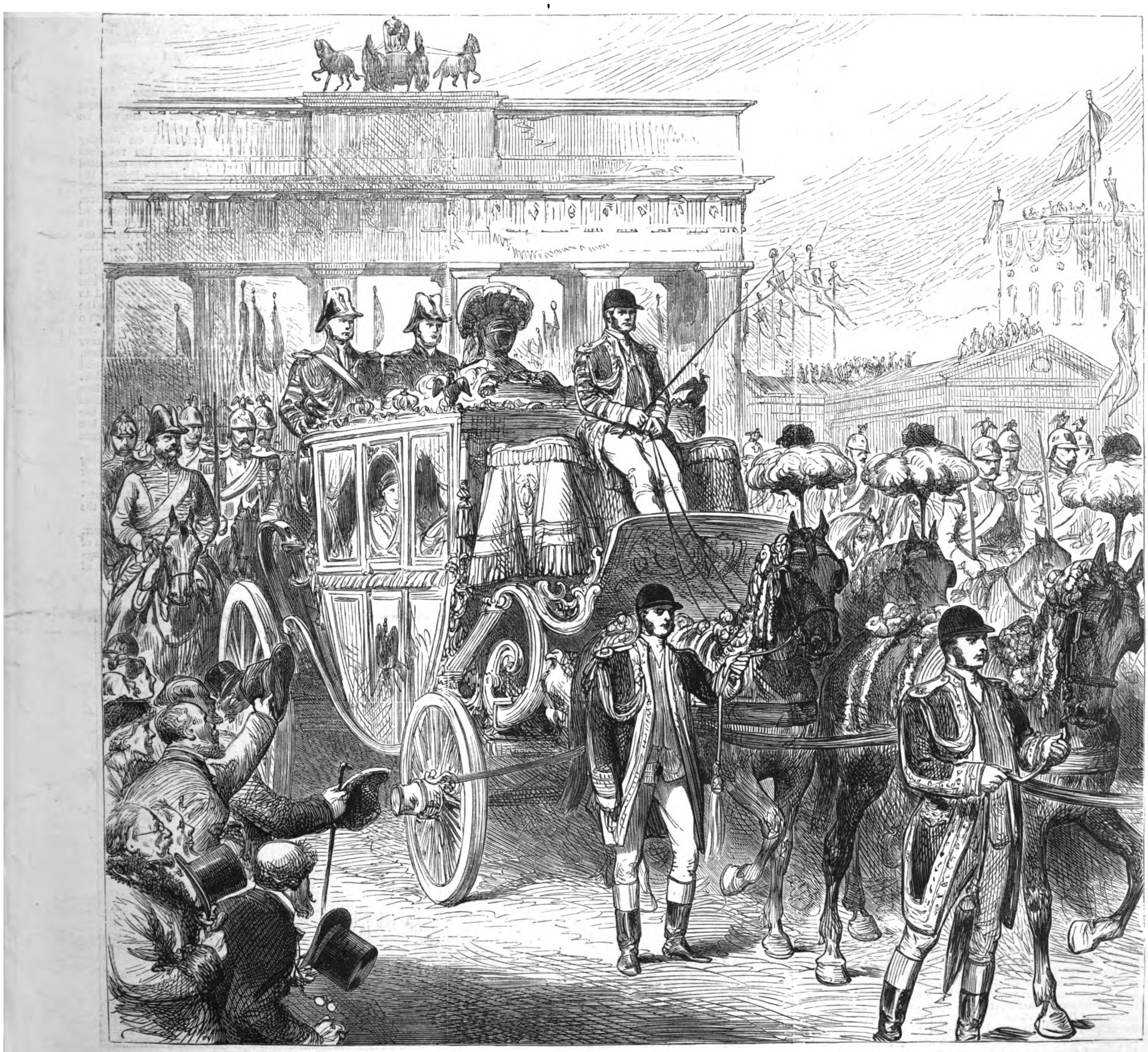
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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



STATE ENTRY OF THE BRIDE INTO BERLIN: THE PROCESSION PASSING THE BRANDENBURG GATE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The young Prince married last Sunday at Berlin is Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia and of Germany, grandson of the German Emperor and of Queen Victoria. He was born on Jan. 27, 1859, a year after the marriage of his parents in London. On Jan. 27, 1869, having reached his tenth year, he was, in accordance with old Prussian custom, invested with the Order of the Black Eagle (the Garter of the monarchy) and formally enrolled as an officer in the 1st Foot Guards. A little later, on May 2, he was formally presented to his comrades in the garrison church at Potsdam by his Royal grandfather. On Sept. 1, 1874 (the anniversary of Sedan), the Prince was ceremoniously confirmed in the garrison church. From the autumn of 1874 till January, 1877, his Highness attended the Gymnasium, or high preparatory school, of Cassel, going through the same routine of study as his fellow-pupils and sharing their various pastimes. On reaching his eighteenth year, when Princes attain their majority, he went up, like others, for the final examination qualifying for the University, and passed this, according to the school records, "in an honourable way," being tenth on the list of candidates. Wilhelmshöhe, where Napoleon III. lived in captivity as the Count Pierrefonds, was the Prince's residence. On his eighteenth birthday, having returned home from school, Prince William was invested by Lord Odo Russell, on behalf of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, with the Order of the Garter. He then began to prepare for his military duties. In February, 1877, the Prince was presented by the Emperor to all his military superiors in the Corps of Guards. He devoted himself to his military duties at Potsdam as First or Senior Lieutenant in the Guards, claiming no exemption on account of his rank, and devoting the hours not demanded by active service to a course of study under special military tutors. Interrupting this course of life for a time, the Prince repaired to Bonn (where his father had studied before him) to complete his general education by attending lectures on natural science, political economy, public and criminal law. Here he worked from the winter of 1877 to the summer of 1879, leaving behind him a good reputation among his comrades, and equally among the professors, for industry and power of attention. It only remains to be added that on March 22 last, being the Emperor's birthday, Prince William received the command of a company; but previous to his marriage he was promoted to the rank of Major. His Royal Highness marched at the head of his company of the Guards on Saturday last, doing duty in the ordinary course, when they went to mount guard at the Schloss, an hour before the state entry of his bride into Berlin. These Guards wore the old-fashioned high-peaked shakos of Frederick the Great's time.

PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The newly-married wife of Prince William is Augusta Victoria Amelia Louise Marie Constance, who was born, the eldest of five children, on Oct. 22, 1858, at Dolzig, a Silesian estate of her parents, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. She is thus about three months older than her husband. Her mother, the Grand Duchess Adelaide, still living, is sister of Count Gleichen, being daughter of Ernst, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who married Queen Victoria's half-sister, Feodora, and who, dying in 1860, was pronounced by the Prince Consort to be "a thoroughly good, noble, spotless, and honourable man." But this Prince's virtues did not prevent serious losses accruing to him from the social convulsions of 1848 in Germany. The young bride's father, too, the Duke of Augustenburg, had to suffer severely at the hands of Prussia in 1864, at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein complication. This unsuccessful claimant of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein died in January, 1880. His last moments were probably soothed by the reflection that his race was likely to continue the line of Prussian Kings and German Emperors. Princess Victoria can boast of most distinguished connections; being the granddaughter of Queen Victoria's half-sister and the niece of one of her Majesty's sons-in-law (Prince Christian), as well as related to the Royal House of Denmark—the younger branch of her family, and a nursery of monarchs. But she is not without much humbler though equally honourable relations, one of her aunts, the Princess Henriette, being the wife of Dr. Esmarch, the celebrated professor of surgery at Kiel. The little parish and mansion of Dolzig, where the Princess Victoria was born, is near Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Her Highness was there brought up in strict retirement and simplicity.

[We have been favoured by the Imperial and Royal Court of Berlin with special permission to copy, for our Engravings of this week, the Portraits of Prince William and his bride painted for the Imperial Family by an eminent artist, Professor Von Angeli, of the Imperial Academy at Vienna.]

Countess Cowper, who was attended by the Ladies Down and De Vesci, distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Royal Irish Academy of Music in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, last Saturday evening.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday. It was stated that grants amounting to £1200 had been made during the year, the receipts leaving a balance of £364 in the Treasurer's hands. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., will preside at the next annual festival, fixed to take place on June 18.

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution will be held to-day, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War, when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay on "Military Operations in the United Kingdom Considered, particularly as Influenced by the Inclosed Nature of the Country."

The arrivals of fresh meat and live stock at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week were greatly below those of the preceding but quite up to the average of recent weeks; making a total of 309 cattle, 437 sheep, 7428 quarters of beef, 968 carcases of mutton, and 1043 dead pigs; against a total of 1070 cattle, 377 sheep, 11,245 quarters of beef, 1802 carcases of mutton, and 551 pigs.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week. From the report of the committee of management it appears that since the last court the contractors had continued to make good progress with the new extension building, though the work had been to some extent affected by the hard frost. Instalments amounting to £48,428 had up to this time been paid on account of the contracts. This consequent diminution, month by month, of the invested funds of the hospital, and the approaching completion of the new building, led the committee to remind the public and the governors of the urgent need that would arise ere long for largely increased contributions, in order to maintain the new extension.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

The marriage of Prince William of Prussia, Queen Victoria's grandson, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, niece to Prince Christian, the husband of our Queen's daughter Princess Helena, was celebrated at Berlin on Sunday last. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, furnishes the Illustrations presented in this Number of our Journal.

On Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the Princess was conducted into the city from the Bellevue Schloss, which is situated in the principal park of Berlin. The Royal bride was seated in an old-fashioned gilt state carriage, in which Queen Louisa, Queen Elizabeth, and Crown Princess Victoria (who accompanied her daughter-in-law on this occasion) had made their entry when they were married to Prussian Princes. Besides the two Royal ladies, the carriage contained the Countess Brockdorff, the bride's Mistress of the Robes, and several pages and attendants. After the dragoons and outriders, leading the procession, came three carriages, bearing the cavaliers and ladies of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Baron Lilienkron, who represented the bride's mother, the Duchess Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein. A squadron of the Royal Body Guard ushered in the vehicle. On the right-hand side of the carriage, but a little behind, rode Count Pückler, Chief Equerry of the Court, the left side being taken by the Commander of the Royal Body Guard. Three more carriages with Ladies in Waiting, with Equerries and a squadron of Uhlans, in mediæval uniform, brought up the rear.

Except a pyramid of firs on a pedestal displaying a pictorial representation from Schleswig-Holstein life, the road through the Park was not decorated up to where it joins the Charlottenburg highway. At this point a triumphal arch of oak and fir, imitating a military guard-house at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, was passed by the procession. The band struck up, the soldiers in mediæval armour cheered, and the multitude were loud in their applause. Fifty postillions and a hundred members of the Guild of Butchers, in black dress coats, were here permitted to take the head of the train.

A few minutes later, the open space in front of the Brandenburg Gate was reached. Between a semicircular array of flagstaffs ornamented with the standards and



WEDDING MEDAL FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.

escutcheons of the various Prussian Provinces, the military Commanders and Governors of the town, with the Chief of the Police, received the bride. After an exchange of silent salutes, the cavalcade entered the city through the Brandenburg Gate. Twenty-four rounds of artillery and the shouts of the people on the tribunes in the square marked the moment.

As the Princess stopped to listen to the welcome of the chief Burgomaster and civic authorities, the scene was very impressive. The large square, filled with scarlet tribunes rising to a considerable height, resounded with loud acclamations. An immense painting, adorning the front of the tribunes, and portraying a bridal procession of the Middle Ages, addressed itself to the personal feelings of the Royal beholder, while the four political virtues, Wisdom, Justice, Strength, and Moderation, represented by colossal female figures, looked down from the canvas above, and the Imperial standard of Germany was displayed over all.

The procession drove down the central avenue of the Linden, and through a forest of flagstaffs alternated by triumphal arches, and reached the old square extending from the palace to the old historical Schloss of the Dynasty. Past the monuments of Frederick the Great, Blücher, Gneisenau, and York, past the University and Guard House, the two opposite symbols of Prussia's greatness, the Princess continued her journey between 40,000 representatives of the Metropolitan Guilds, carrying the emblems of their various crafts.

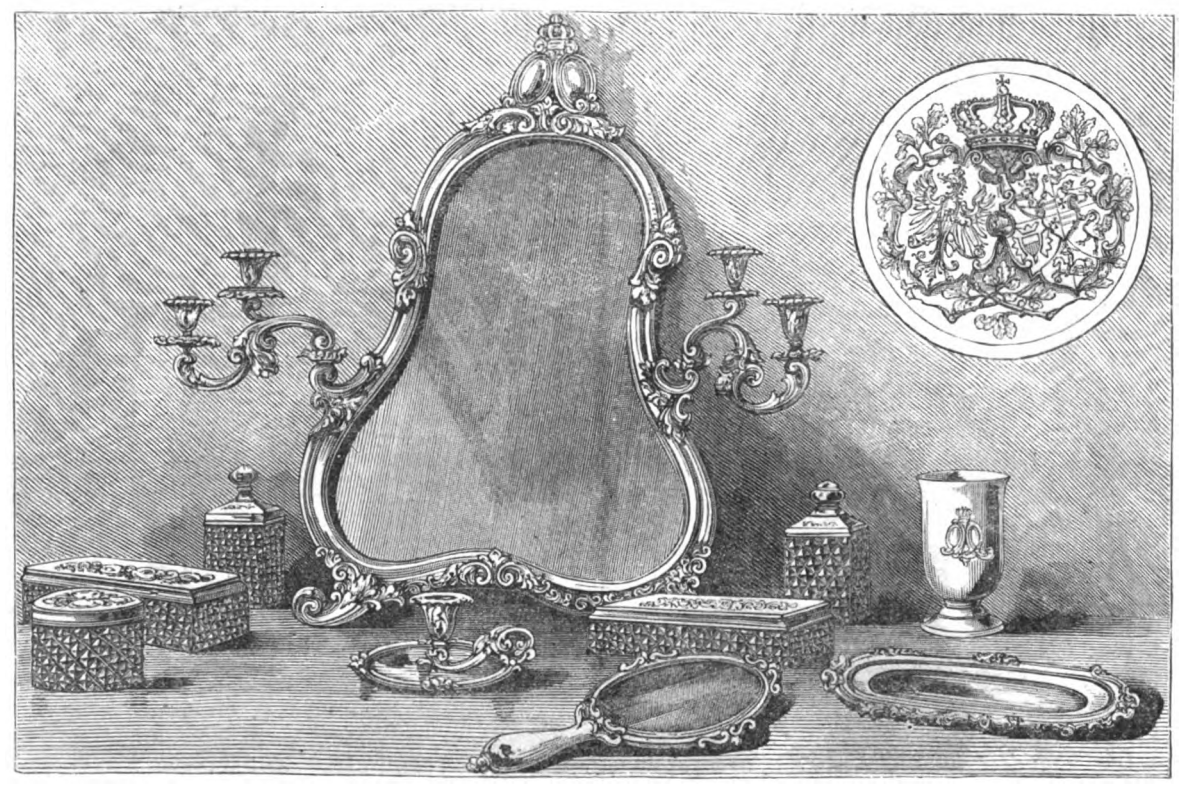
The stately cortége was awaited and greeted from the balcony of the Schloss by the Emperor and his family. As the carriage stopped in the inner courtyard, the Crown Prince and his son hastened to help the ladies to alight, and to conduct them to the state apartments, filled with all the native and foreign Princes assembled for their reception. In the adjoining rooms the leading dignitaries and diplomatists, with their ladies, were likewise present. Prince Bismarck did not attend; at the last moment he had begged to be excused.

The Crown Princess and Princess Augusta Victoria, attended by the Crown Prince and Prince William, and followed by their ladies and cavaliers, having passed through these rooms and received the homage of those assembled there, were admitted to the Emperor and Empress. Both saluted their new grandchild in the most affectionate manner. At five o'clock the Royal Family assembled again for a family dinner in the Garde du Corps Hall of the Schloss. There was an illumination in the main streets and squares of the city.

The marriage ceremonies were performed on Sunday evening; first the civil contract, afterwards the religious service, which was at seven o'clock. The former was executed in comparative privacy. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, the bridal couple, the Duchess Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Lilienkron, and Baron Schleinitz, respectively the representatives of the Prussian and Schleswig-Holstein families, together with some lawyers, councillors, and scribes, repaired to the Kurfürsten Hall to sign the marriage contract. Shortly after this, a bevy of Court Chamberlains in gold-braided uniform, headed by Heralds and Silver Sticks, marched from the Electors' Chamber in the Schloss to the Royal Chapel. The cavaliers of the bride followed; and then the bride was led to the communion-table by the bridegroom, conformably to the custom of the land. She was dressed in white damask, with a veil covering her from head to foot. Over the myrtle in her hair she wore the crown under which Prussian Princesses have been married on former occasions. Prince Frederick William, in the uniform of a Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, grave and unassuming, walked with her to the communion-table. Behind them appeared the four bridesmaids, Countess Pauline Kalckreuth, Countess Mathilde Keller, Countess Mathilde Pückler, and Countess Victoria Bernstorff, carrying the train of the bride, accompanied by Countess Brockdorff, her Mistress of the Robes. The Adjutants of Prince William attended upon his Royal Highness.

As the procession, having traversed the suite of intervening rooms, approached the Palace Chapel, the cathedral choir inside intoned a psalm. The chapel is a spacious and lofty octagon, in the Byzantine polychromatic style. It had, previous to the arrival of the Royal family, been filled with the diplomatists and chief dignitaries of the realm.

Preceded by the functionaries of his Court, the aged Emperor, wearing the uniform of a General, with the orange Ribbon of the Black Eagle across his breast, passed through the folding-doors, between the Queen of Saxony and the Duchess of



SILVER DRESSING-TABLE ARTICLES PRESENTED BY PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

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Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the bride. The Emperor's civil and military Staff, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Queen and the Duchess followed. Then came the German Empress, between the King of Saxony and the Prince of Wales; the German Crown Princess, between the Crown Prince of Sweden and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; and the German Crown Prince, between the Grand Duchess of Baden, his sister, and Princess Christian; each Royal trio being attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The bridal couple placed themselves in front of the communion-table before their numerous relatives. The Rev. Herr Kögel, his Majesty's first chaplain in ordinary, delivered a brief address and exchanged the rings. Thirty-six salvoes of artillery announced the marriage. Embraces interrupted the decorous formalities of the Court. The Emperor and Empress were visibly delighted. They displayed the warmest feelings for their son and daughter, and for the newly married couple.

The Royal procession returned to the White Hall. The Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Saxony, and the newly married couple ranged themselves on the throne with the Royal guests beside them. The whole company defiled past, and bowed to the Royal family. Next ensued the dinner in a suite of adjoining rooms. In the Knights' Hall, where the Imperial family and their Royal guests sat down, the Princess, by virtue of customs handed down from the Middle Ages, waited upon the Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Saxony, and the Prince and Princess William of Prussia. Between the first and second courses the Emperor proposed the health of his newly married grandchildren.

Before ten o'clock the whole party once more assembled in the White Hall for the final ceremony of the evening. This was the famous Fackeltanz. The Royal persons again disposed themselves on and around the throne. Twelve Cabinet Ministers, carrying lighted torches, preceded by Gold and Silver Stick, stepped up to the bridal pair to the notes of a polonaise. Bowing deferentially, and being bowed to, they moved on with the bridal pair behind them. Thus they walked round the hall solemnly and silently, with stately gait. On their return to the throne, the bride, approaching the Emperor, bowed to him, by way of invitation to dance. Again the procession made the circuit of the hall, this time accompanied by his Majesty. Next, the bridegroom made the tour of the hall with the Queen of Saxony, and the bride with the King of Saxony. In the remaining stages of the elaborate dance the Princess performed her circuit between two of the Princes present, the young husband following her with two of the Princesses. All the while the Silver Sticks and Cabinet Ministers had to march in front, torch in hand, while the polonaise resounded from the orchestral gallery. The dance over, the twelve Ministers were at length relieved of their torches by twelve pages, who lighted the newly married couple to their suite of rooms. One of our Artist's sketches represents the dancing of a quadrille, in fancy dresses of the eighteenth-century style, at the State Ball which was part of the festive entertainments upon this happy occasion. We shall give further Illustrations next week.

The gifts presented to the bride and bridegroom are very costly. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the bride's uncle and her aunt by marriage, have provided for the purpose a set of articles for the dressing-table, in silver, manufactured by the Court jeweller and silversmith, Mr. H. J. Wilm, of Jerusalemer-Strasse, Berlin, which are shown in our Illustration. The mirror, it will be observed, is surmounted by two small shields, displaying respectively the arms of the bride and bridegroom's families, with a Royal Crown above. Each separate article is decorated with the same heraldic devices; that of the Prince being simply the Prussian eagle, but that of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with five quarterings, has a crowned lion, or, with halbert; two lions azure, a nettle-leaf, a mounted knight, and an argent swan with golden necklet, besides other particulars. A large medal, designed to commemorate this Royal marriage, is to be struck in gold, silver, and bronze. One side of the medal shows the portraits of the Prince and Princess, surmounted by the Prussian Royal Crown. The reverse side presents a shield bearing the arms of each, surmounted by crowns, with their monograms at the side, and with an inscription giving the date, Berlin, Feb. 27, 1881. This medal was designed by Count Seckendorff, after one of the time of Queen Mary Stuart and Francis II., King of France.

A court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday—Earl Powis, the vice-president, in the chair. Mr. W. Paget Bowman, the registrar, having submitted several applications from clergymen in want of pecuniary help for themselves or towards the education of their children, and from the widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, substantial grants were ordered to be made, amounting in the whole to £602. Prince Leopold has consented to head the list of stewards at the May festival.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Haworth, erected upon the site of the old church so closely associated with the Brontë family, was consecrated on Tuesday week by Bishop Ryan, of Bournemouth, who officiated on behalf of the Bishop of Ripon. The style of the new church is the Perpendicular, and the masonry is of local sandstone. The cost will be about £7000. In the erection of the new church it was found necessary to remove a number of graves, but the remains of the Brontë family have not been disturbed. They lie near the altar. The only part of the old church which has been utilised is the tower. In the interior of the church, at the west end, are five marble tablets, one of which contains the names of deceased members of the Brontë family. The *Leeds Mercury* understands that the Rev. A. B. Nichols, B.A., purposes erecting a memorial in the new church in memory of his late wife, formerly Charlotte Brontë.

At the last monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches and Chapels grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Battersea, All Saints', Surrey, £400; Brighton, St. Matthew, £300; Ffynon Groyw, in the parish of Llanasa, near Holywell, Flintshire, £150; and Shepherd's-bush, St. Thomas, in the parish of St. Stephen, Hammersmith, Middlesex, £300. Rebuilding on a new site the church at Preston-on-Wye, St. Lawrence, near Hereford, £80. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Chesham, Bois St. Leonard, near Chesham, Bucks, £40; East Harptree St. Lawrence, near Bristol, £35; Salcombe, Holy Trinity, near Kingsbridge, Devon, £20; and Weston-Beggard St. John, near Hereford, £40. Grants were also made from the special mission building funds towards providing school or mission churches at Chicks Grove, in the parish of Tisbury, near Salisbury, £20; Ellistown, in the parish of Ibstock, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £50; Pitlake Bridge, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Croydon, Kent, £40; Southsea, St. Paul, Hants, £50; Southwark, St. Alphege, Surrey, £150; and the Quarries, in the parish of Boughton Monchelsea, near Maidstone, £40. The society has accepted the trust of some money as a repair fund for St. Peter's Church, Dulwich-common.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

The Hon. George Charles Grantley FitzHardinge Berkeley, a well-known littérateur, died at Longfleet, Poole, on the 23rd ult. He was born Feb. 10, 1800, the son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, and was next younger brother of the present Earl of Berkeley, who does not, however, assume the title. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, whose decease we record, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, served in the Coldstream Guards from 1816 to 1823, and from 1832 to 1851 sat in Parliament for West Gloucestershire. He was an ardent sportsman, and gained popularity by his contributions to periodical literature, chiefly on sporting matters, as well as his numerous works of fiction. In connection with the latter, an interesting episode was his action against Mr. Fraser, of *Fraser's Magazine*, and the duel, in which he was wounded, with Dr. Maginn, the critic, who had passed disparaging comments on his novel, "Berkeley Castle." Mr. Grantley Berkeley married, Aug. 16, 1824, Caroline Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Paul Benfield, and had two sons, both of whom are deceased. By Mr. Berkeley's death, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, only surviving son of the late General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., becomes heir-presumptive to the ancient title of Earl of Berkeley. He was born Feb. 25, 1827, and married, Feb. 22, 1860, Cecile, daughter of Edouard, Comte de Melfort.

SIR G. W CRAUFURD, BART.



The Rev. Sir George William Craufurd, M.A., third Baronet, of Burgh Hall, Lincolnshire, for many years Rector of Scremby, died on the 24th ult., at Pau. He was born April 10, 1797, the youngest son of Sir James Gregan Craufurd, second Baronet, by Maria-Theresa, his wife, sister of Henry, third Viscount Gage, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1823. Having for some time been a Chaplain in the service of the Hon. East India Company, he was from 1838 to 1845 Vicar of Burgh, and since 1862 Rector of Scremby, Lincolnshire. Sir George married, first, in 1843, the Hon. Hester King (who died in 1848), sister of the present Earl of Lovelace, by whom he leaves an only son and successor, now Sir Charles William Frederick Craufurd, fourth Baronet, Lieutenant R.N., who was born in 1847, and married, in 1870, the Hon. Isolda Caroline Vereker, eldest daughter of Viscount Gort. The late Baronet married, secondly, in 1849, Martha, widow of Mr. William Cooke, and daughter of Mr. John Holland, of Carrington House, Lincolnshire, which lady died 1865.

SIR G. W. DENYS, BART.



Sir George William Denys, second Baronet, of Easton Neston, county Northampton, J.P. and D.L., died on the 23rd ult., at his seat, Draycott Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He was born Dec. 11, 1811, the eldest son of Sir George William Denys, M.P. (created a Baronet in 1813), by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward George Lind, of Burton, Westmorland. He served formerly in the 68th Regiment, and succeeded his father in 1857. Sir George married, May 20, 1835, Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Henry Perceval, and had two sons and three daughters. His elder son died in 1858, and the title devolves on the younger, now Sir Francis Charles Edward Denys, third Baronet, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, who was born March 15, 1849.

SIR G. P. POMEROY-COLLEY.

Sir George Pomeroy Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal, and High Commissioner for South-East Africa, with the rank of Major-General, fell in command of a British force in a night attack on the Boers, on the 26th ult. This gallant soldier, whose services, both military and civil, gained him the highest reputation, was born Nov. 1, 1835, the third son of Captain the Hon. George Francis Colley, R.N., by Frances, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, and was, consequently, grandson of John, fourth Viscount Harberton. He entered the Army in 1852, served for several years on the Cape frontier, and also throughout the China war in 1860, and in Ashantee, 1873 and 1874. From 1876 to 1879 Sir George was Private Secretary to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, and in the latter year acted at Natal as chief of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff. Last May he assumed the additional prefix surname of Pomeroy. He married, March 14, 1878, Edith Althea, eldest daughter of Major-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B., and granddaughter of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart. A portrait of Sir G. Colley is given in this Number.

MR. FITZ-GIBBON.

Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, "Mac-an-t'sen Riddery," died at his residence, Crohana, near Stoneyford, County Kilkenny, on the 25th ult. He was born on April 16, 1818, the eldest son of Philip Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., Lieut. R.N. (d. 1826), who was the son of Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., of Castle-Grace, near Clogheen, County Tipperary, who died in 1794, and was buried at Ardfinnan, in the same county. The late Maurice Fitz-Gibbon was (like his grandfather, Gerald) the lineal descendant and representative of the Mac-an-t'sen Riddery Sept, of the Fitz-Gibbon family of the Desmond Geraldines, a branch of the White Knight Sept of the same family, whose pedigree is given by Sir George Carew (Earl of Totness) at fol. 166 b., vol. 635, Carew M.S., Lambeth Library. The Septs of "The White Knight," "The Knight of Glyn," and the "The Knight of Kerry," had a common origin, viz.—John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, called "of Callan," near Kenmare, County Kerry, where, in 1261, he was, with his son and heir Maurice, killed in a battle against "The Mac Carthy More." John of Callan was Lord of Decies and Desmond, and was descended from Maurice Fitz-Gerald (ancestor of the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster), companion in arms of Strongbow, during his invasion of Ireland A.D. 1172, and was ancestor of the celebrated and powerful Geraldines Earls of Desmond, who became extinct A.D. 1601. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon is succeeded by his eldest son, Philip John Fitz-Gibbon, C.E., of the Indian Civil Service.

MR. CALEB POWELL.

Mr. Caleb Powell, of Clonshavoy, in the county of Limerick, J.P., formerly M.P. for that county, died on the 24th ult. at Clonshavoy. He was born in 1793, the eldest son of Mr. Eyre Burton Powell, of Clonshavoy, by Henrietta, his wife, second daughter of Mr. John Magill, of Tullycarne. Mr. Powell was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar in 1817, and was High Sheriff for the county of Limerick in 1858. From 1841 to 1847 he sat in Parliament for that county, and he was an intimate social and political friend of Daniel O'Connell. He married, in 1838, Georgina Frances, third daughter of Mr. George Waller, of Prior Park, in the county of Tipperary, and leaves one son and four daughters.

MR. SMOLLETT.

Mr. Alexander Smollett, of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, formerly M.P. for that county, died on the 25th ult., at Cameron House. He was born in 1801, the elder son of Rear-Admiral John Rouett Smollett, by his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. Patrick Boyle (son of John, second Earl of Glasgow), and succeeded his father in 1842. He was educated at Edinburgh High School and University, called to the Bar in Scotland, 1825, and sat in Parliament from 1841 to 1859 for Dumbartonshire, of which county he was also Convener. Tobias Smollett, the author of "Peregrine Pickle," was a younger son of Archibald Smollett, great-great-grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Professor James Tennant, F.G.S. He was for some time Professor at King's College, London, of Geology, on which subject he wrote several works.

The Rev. Samuel Benson, of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, on the 22nd ult., aged eighty-two. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and had been connected with the parish of St. Saviour's since 1824. He wrote several works on religious and biographical subjects.

General James Arthur Butler, of Holt Lodge, Kintbury, Berks, on the 26th ult., aged about eighty-five, from the effects of burns, his bedclothes having caught fire. He entered the Army in 1813, and served in the Grenadier Guards at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He attained the rank of General in 1871.

Major-General Roderick Bannatyne MacLeod, formerly Colonel 21st Hussars, on the 24th ult., at Golden Manor Court, Hanwell, Middlesex. He served throughout the Gwalior and Sutlej campaigns, including the Battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

Colonel George Latham Thomson, formerly of the 4th Regiment. He was engaged in the Cape Mounted Rifles from 1835 to 1838, and in 1853 served in the Kaffir War. With the 4th Regiment he was in the Crimea, being present at Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He had the medal and three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Orders of the Medjidie and the Legion of Honour.

Commander Edwin Toby Caulfeild, R.N., of Raheenduffe, Queen's County, on the 24th ult., at Beckford House, Bath, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Captain Wade Toby Caulfeild, 3rd Dragoon Guards, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Cope, of Orton Longueville, county Huntingdon, and was descended from the first Viscount Charlemont. He entered the Navy in 1806, and saw active service in the expedition to the Scheldt, and in the Walcheren expedition, taking part in numerous engagements. Commander Caulfeild married, first, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Eyles Irwin; and secondly, 1846, Alicia Almeria, youngest daughter of General Sir David L. T. Widdrington, K.C.H., and widow of Captain Henry Pooley, R.E., and leaves issue.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, Arthur, Curate of Camborne; to be Vicar of St. Colan, Cornwall.
Arnott, Arthur P.; British Chaplain at Havre.
Barnes, H. B.; Vicar of Great Ilford.
Barnett, Barzillai; Vicar of Preston Patrick, Westmorland.
Barry, Dr., Canon of Worcester; Canon of Westminster.
Bashford, Robert, Home Missionary; Rector of Wickhampton, Norfolk.
Braithwaite, Philip Richard Pipon; Vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey.
Clark, James George; Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire.
Cleave, William Oke; Rector of Gravesley.
Crotty, E., late of Madagascar; Curate of Bleasby with Morton and Halloughton, Notts.
Day, Russell, Vicar of Lychett Minster; Rector of Horstead, Norfolk.
Dodd, Edward Sutton, Vicar of Elmore; Vicar of Milton Ernest.
Evans, Arthur Roberton, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely; Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Garratt, Samuel, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
Hamilton-Gell, Fielding Arthur Wolfe, Vicar of Staunton-in-Peak; Rector of Dry Drayton.
Hart, Henry C., Curate; Rector of Langford with Ickburgh, Norfolk.
Hitchcock, H. W., Curate-in-Charge of St. George's, Truro; Vicar of St. John's, Torquay.
Hodge, John Francis Dalton, Vicar of Christ Church, Pendlebury; Vicar of All Saints', Hamer.
Hodgson, John, Vicar of Kinver; Rural Dean of Trysull.
Hughes, H. E. M.; Incumbent of St. Columba's Church, Nairn, N.B.
Kimm, William Frederick, Curate of St. Mary's, Kirkdale; Perpetual Curate of St. Alban, Kirkdale.
McGonigle, William Alexander, Curate of Monkwearmouth; Incumbent of the District Chapelry of St. Cuthbert, Monkwearmouth.
Parry, William, Rector of Johnstone; Rector of Fitz.
Pywell, William Albert, Curate of Iden; Rector of Wixoe.
Ruxton, A. F. D., Curate; Vicar of Well.
Selwyn, Sydney Augustus, Curate of North Walsham; Rector of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich.
Shield, W.; Vicar of Wittingham.
Smith, E. B., Rector of Llandrinio; Vicar of Gresford.
Sunderland, J., Curate; Vicar of Eggington.
Thompson, G. C., Curate of Harby; Rector of Offord Cluny.
Wilder, J. T., Rector of Carlton; Rector of Great Bradley.
Winter, S. W., Vicar of St. Barnabas', Birmingham; Perpetual Curate of Roade.
Wood, W. S., Curate of Chippenham; Rector of Ufford-cum-Bainton.
Woodruff, T., Rector of Wistow; Canon in Ely Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, to the canonry of Westminster, vacant by the death of Lord John Thynne.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, to a canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

The Duke of Westminster has arranged to rebuild Pulford church, near Chester, at his own expense. When complete, the church will cost several thousand pounds.

The parish church at Northaw, Herts, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week; and that of Newnham, Gloucestershire, last Sunday.

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new parish church, by the name of St. Katharine, for Halstead, near Sevenoaks. His Grace gave a short address from the chancel steps instead of preaching a sermon.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Staveley Hill, the whole of the west windows of St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, have been filled with Munich stained glass, from the studios of Messrs. Mayer and Co., in memory of her mother, Mrs. Baird.

We are informed by the authorities of the Oxford and Cambridge University presses that the publication of the revised version of the New Testament will take place about the middle of May.

The Primate, speaking at the meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation on Thursday week, cited instances of clergymen having applied to charitable societies for relief, owing to the depression in agriculture having deprived them of their main source of support.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Under-Sheriffs, attended in state on Thursday week to witness the reopening of the ancient Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, in Walbrook, which had been closed for some months to allow of extensive alterations and repairs in the interior of the building.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN: THE WEDDI

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G CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL OF THE SCHLOSS.

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THE VICTOR HUGO FÊTE.

The fête which the Parisians celebrated last Sunday finds a parallel, to a certain extent, in the triumph of Voltaire on March 30, 1778, on that day when Marie-Antoinette, disguised and hidden amongst the crowd, craned her head curiously to see the author of "Candide," and, herself a Queen, to salute *le roi Voltaire*. But the ovations of the crowd, the veneration of the Academy, the crowning of Voltaire at the Théâtre de la Nation, all the pomp and enthusiasm of which Grimm has left a moving description in his correspondence, could not be compared with the homage offered last Sunday by the French to their greatest living poet. The triumph of Victor Hugo was the triumph of Voltaire centupled by the press, by the telegraph, by all the forces of the nineteenth century.

The idea of this fête was at the beginning received with but small favour, especially by Hugo's friends; in the conception of its primary organisers, there was not a little *cabotinisme*. But when once the idea of the fête was started, Victor Hugo's admirers comprehended that the triumph must be a glorious one, and while regretting that the manifestation had ever been thought of, they determined to see that it was made as grand as possible. The organising committee very wisely kept itself in the background, and, while suggesting certain points, it left the initiative largely to the spontaneity of the Parisians and of the nation at large, and both the Parisians and the nation did not disappoint the hopes that were founded on their enthusiasm and admiration.

The programme as it was actually carried out on Sunday consisted of three main features—a manifestation in the street; a literary manifestation in the vast hall of the Trocadéro; a manifestation at the theatres in the evening.

At the poet's house the fête really began on Saturday evening, when wreaths, bouquets, and congratulatory messages began to arrive. Early on Sunday morning the Prefect of the Seine came to wish the poet long years of life and glory in the name of the City of Paris. Then followed a deputation of little girls led by a maiden of eight, who recited a compliment in verse:—

Nous sommes les petits enfants
Qui viennent, gais, vifs, heureux d'être,
Fêter de rires triomphants
L'Ancêtre.

At noon the procession started. The rendezvous had been fixed at the Arc de Triomphe and in the Champs-Elysées. As early as ten o'clock deputations began to arrive and take up their stations, while the general public gathered along the Avenue d'Eylau from the Place de l'Etoile down to No. 130, where the poet's modest villa is situated. The Municipality had caused the whole avenue to be strewn with yellow sand. At the entrance stood two trophies adorned with flags and foliage, and escutcheons bearing the titles of the poet's works. The trophies were united by a broad band of rose-coloured drapery, on which was inscribed in gold letters: "Victor Hugo, Né le 27 Février, 1802.—1881." In front of the villa of Victor Hugo the Municipality had placed pyramids of flowers, palm-trees, and plants; while in front of the door was a gilded bust of the Republic with the Phrygian cap, and a gigantic gilded laurel-tree, on the leaves of which were inscribed the names of the poet's works. This laurel-tree was presented by the committee in the name of the Parisians. This floral barricade was protected from the crowd only by a broad tricolour ribbon stretched from end to end. Here let it be stated that there were no policemen visible, and that no disorder or accident occurred during the whole day. The crowd was directed, so far as it was directed, by *commissaires* chosen amongst the youngest members of the Parisian press, who were distinguished by an artificial bouquet of rose-buds and cornflowers, attached by blue and rose favours, with the inscription from Fantine's song in *Les Misérables*: "Les bluets sont bleus et les roses sont roses."

At noon 104 choral and orpheonic societies, assembled with flying banners around the Arc de Triomphe, executed Victor Hugo's *Patria* and the *Marseillaise*. There were 5000 performers. Meanwhile, the procession had started, headed by the Municipal Council, who deposited a wreath of flowers, and were thanked by Victor Hugo in a little speech. It would be difficult indeed to describe this procession, or to say how many people passed before Victor Hugo's house and saluted the poet on his entering his eightieth year. The march past continued from twelve o'clock until six. It is true that the enthusiasm of the crowd retarded the progress of the cortége; still, for six hours there was a continual *défilé* down the Avenue. The number of persons who took part in the manifestation has been variously estimated at from three to five hundred thousand. And what a manifestation it was! What a crowd! The procession lost nothing for not being strictly organised; on the contrary, the spontaneity of the homage was shown all the clearer on that account. Senators and workmen, old men and maidens, poets and counter-jumpers, artists and merchants, soldiers and *invalides*, men, women, and children of all ages and of all classes, walked side by side in serried ranks, ten abreast, grave and dignified, to express their admiration of the poet. Group followed group, band followed band, the students, the schoolboys, the literary societies, the poets, the printers, the Freemasons, the syndical chambers, the working men's mutual aid societies, and the gymnastic societies. The banners waved gaily in spite of the dull and chilly day. The bands played the *Marseillaise*, and many an eye was moist as it looked upon the venerable poet, with his two grandchildren at his side, as he stood there at the open window, waving his hand and smiling through tears of emotion at the moving tide of unknown friends who cried as they laid wreaths and bouquets at his door: "Vive Victor Hugo! Vive notre grand poëte!"

Need I go into further detail? Need I attempt to describe the profound enthusiasm of the crowd? The emotion of Victor Hugo, who remained for six hours standing at his open window? No; words would never give an idea of the reality, for rarely has the prestige of glory impressed men's minds in so direct and profound a manner as it did at the Victor Hugo fête last Sunday. The homage was truly that of Paris, of France—nay, of all the Latin nations, not so much to the patriot as to the great poet and the great man.

The literary and dramatic matinée at the Trocadéro, presided over by M. Louis Blanc, was worthy of the occasion. Some of the first dramatic and lyric artists exerted their talent to do honour to the Master. At night, in all the theatres and concerts, great and small, the event was celebrated in verse and song. In short, Feb. 27, 1881, was a glorious day for Paris and for France. It was a day that will be marked in history. T. C.

The polling in East Cumberland last Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. Howard, Liberal, by a majority of thirty over the number polled by Mr. Lowther, Conservative.

Between the Dalston and Mildmay Park Stations on the North London Railway on Saturday morning, a Kensington train ran into a Watford train, which was standing on the line owing to the signals being against it. About thirty persons were injured, some severely.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J A S (Stockton).—The solution of the problem is, 1. R to R 4th (ch), P takes R; 2. B to K 3rd, P to R 6th; 3. P to Kt 4th (ch), K to R 5th; 4. B to B 2nd, Mate.

W McA (Chichester).—You shall not be disappointed. It is good.

J H S (Liverpool).—We cannot spare space for such a trivial affair.

E L G (Blackwater).—A second solution explains the superfluous Pawn.

Va, U.S.—Solutions acknowledged below. Your letters are always interesting.

W M W (Wesley College).—There being no other pieces on the board, King and Queen win against King and Rook. You will find examples in every handbook.

R B (Forest-hill).—(1) Solutions are acknowledged if received within three weeks of the publication of the problem; (2) See answer to "J J R" in our last issue.

W F R (Swansea).—You can obtain the monthly through any bookseller, who will undertake to order it from Brentano's, New York.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from W Pocock, of Cape Town; of No. 1925, from W R B, of Toronto; of Nos. 1926 and 1927 (also the Hermit's), from Va, U.S.; of J P Taylor's Problem, from A C (Staines) and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. CARPENTER'S PROBLEM received from R H Brooks, J J Heaton, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, H H Noyes, R Ingersoll, C Darragh, G W Law, I. Sharswood, E Sharswood, N S Harris, Kitten, Otto Fulder (Ghent), B L Dyke, R Jessop, Elsie, Ben Nevis, C S Coxe, S Lowndes, F Ferris, and J G Anstee.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1929 received from Stuart Berkeley, John Tucker, "Law and Medicine," Thomas Letchford, G A (Bonchurch), Thomas Chaloner, De Schaakvereeniging Almelo, John Perkins, S G C (Humberstone), and J Alois Schmucke.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1930 received from G A (Bonchurch), J W W, H R (Brussels), M H Moorhouse, J Bumstead, W T R, John Tucker, Sudbury (Suffolk), and D A (Dublin).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from H S, J H Symington, W Wodehouse, John Berry, W J Eggleston, Penzance Drawing-room Players, Smutch, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, Cant, C C M (Dundee), James Dobson, Lalu, Shadforth, East Marden, M H Moorhouse, W Hillier, H F (Spartan Chess Club), Scmaj, Jupiter Junior, Portobello, H H Noyes, R Ingersoll, Sidmouth, J Peres Ventoso, Z Ingold, J W W, C Darragh, C Z Macaulay, R Faber, I. Sharswood, E Sharswood, E Louden, Frank Littleboy, G A (Bonchurch), Frederick Carrol, N S Harris, Thomas Chaloner, Theodor Willink, B L Dyke, W F R (Swansea), Sudbury (Suffolk), D A (Dublin), C Edmundson, John Perkins, E L G, S G C (Humberstone), H Stebbing, J H Selkirk, Otto Fulder, E Elsbury, B L Dyke, M O'Halloran, R T Kemp, Ben Nevis, R Gray, An Old Hand, and J J Heaton.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1930.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 6th	B takes Q*
2. B to B 6th (ch)	R to Q 4th
3. R takes R. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. K to Q 4th, or 1. R takes Kt, or 1. Kt takes R, or 1. R to Kt 5th, White continues as above, mating on the third move with Kt, R, or Q, according to the defence adopted. If Black play 1. K takes Kt, then follow 2. Q to Kt 2nd (ch), and 3. P to K B 3rd, discovering checkmate; if 1. R takes P, then 2. R to K 6th (ch); and if 1. R to K 3rd, then 2. R takes R (ch), and 3. B or Q mates.]

SOLUTION OF MR. CARPENTER'S PROBLEM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 4th	K takes B*
2. Q to R 5th	K moves
3. Q to K 2nd. Mate.	

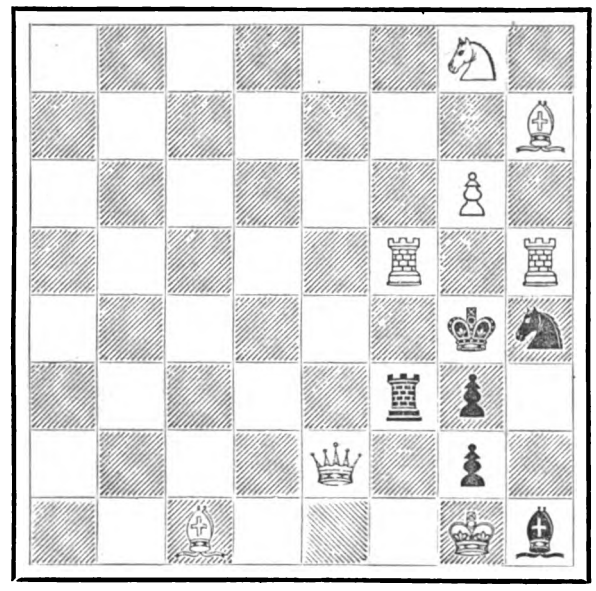
* If Black play 1. K takes P, White continues with 2. Kt to K B 4th; if 1. K to Q 3rd, then 2. Kt to Q 4th; and if 1. P moves, then 2. Kt from B 4th to B 5th, mating in each case on the third move.

SOLUTION OF MR. TAYLOR'S PROBLEM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K takes P	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1933.
BY D. ALLINGHAM (Dublin).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played by correspondence between Messrs. ARTHUR SMITH and F. FESSER.
(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to B 5th	R to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	24. Kt to B 4th	R tks Kt P (ch)
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)		
7. B to Q 2nd	B takes B		
8. Q Kt takes B	Kt takes K P		
9. Kt takes Kt	P to Q 4th		
10. B to Q Kt 5th			

The soundness of this sacrifice is, in our judgment, doubtful; although Mr. Fesser still thinks that it is so. We are, however, grateful for it as an indication of enterprise usually found wanting in games played by correspondence.

25. K takes R	P to K B 5th
26. P to K R 4th	P to K 6th
27. P to K B 3rd	B to K 5th

Very ingenious. If White now take the Bishop he must soon succumb to the advanced Pawns supported by the Queen and Rook.

28. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
29. R to K R sq	R to B 4th
30. Q to B 4th	

Again, if 30. P takes B, then 30. R takes Kt; 31. Q takes R; 31. Q to Kt 5th (ch), &c.

30.	B to Q 4th
31. Q to K 2nd	R takes Kt

All this is very finely played by Black.

32. P takes R	Q to Kt 5th (ch)
33. K to B sq	B takes P
34. Q to R 2nd	B takes R
35. Q takes B	P to B 6th
36. R to B sq	Q to Kt 6th
37. R to B 2nd	P to K 7th (ch)
38. R takes P	P takes R (ch)
39. K takes P	Q takes K P (ch)
40. K to Q 3rd	Q to B 5th

His best course was to continue checking.

41. Q takes P	Q takes K R P
42. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
43. Q to K 4th (ch), and wins.	

In a match played on Saturday last between the Kentish Town and the North London Chess Club the former won by 7½ to 2½; and on the same day a match at chess and draughts was played between the Isleworth Reading-Room Club and the Kingston Institute. Isleworth won the chess match with a score of 5½ to 4½, and the match at draughts was won by Kingston with a score of 6 to 5.

The Hermit of Tyrnau's problems have proved so attractive to our readers that we have pleasure in publishing the following composition. It shows the Hermit in his lightest mood, and has been forwarded to us by Mr. Lewy, of Berlin:—

White: K at K square; Q at K 6th; R's at Q R 5th and Q Kt 7th; B's at K B 5th and K Kt 7th; Kt at Q 2nd and Pawn at K B 2nd. (Eight pieces.)

Black: K at Q Kt 7th; R's at K square and K Kt 8th; B's at Q Kt 6th and Q B 8th; Kt at K B 8th; Pawns at Q B 6th and Q 4th. (Eight pieces.)

White is to retract his last move and force self mate in one move.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1875) with a codicil (dated Dec. 12, 1878) of the Right Hon. John Benn, Baron Ormathwaite, late of Ormathwaite, Cumberland, and of Warfield Park, near Bracknell, Berks, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Arthur, Lord Ormathwaite, the son, and Horace Dormer Trelawny, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves £100 each to his daughters, Mrs. Maria Katherine Trelawny and Mrs. Augusta Rosa Barnett, they having been adequately provided for on their respective marriages; to his nephew, John Almerus Digby, £100; to Mrs. Fanny Matilda Walsh, the widow of his late son, the Rev. Digby Walsh, an annuity of £300 until her second marriage; upon trust for his grandson, Arthur George Digby Walsh, the son of his said late son, £1000 and an annuity of £300; to his granddaughter, Margaret Blanche, the daughter of his eldest son, an annuity of £200; to his servant, Sarah Stevens, an annuity of £100; to his valet, Charles Gibbs, £500 and an annuity of £50; and the Warfield Park estate, certain parts of his property in Radnorshire, and the residue of the personalty, to his eldest son, the present peer. All his manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments (other than the real estate already devised) in Great Britain and Ireland the testator devises to the use of his eldest son, Arthur, for life, with remainder to Arthur Henry John (the son of his said son), for life, with remainder to his sons severally and successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male.

The will (dated March 28, 1879) of Mrs. Julia Ripley, of Springfield Hall, Lancaster, who died on Feb. 2, was proved in the Lancaster district registry on Feb. 25 by George William Maxsted, George Scholfield, William George Killick, and John Tyrer Preston, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testatrix, after gifts to servants and friends and executors, bequeaths the whole residue of her personal estate to the trustees of the "Ripley Hospital," in Lancaster, established by her in memory of her late husband, Thomas Ripley, of Liverpool, merchant, as an endowment for that institution. The charity is for the maintenance and education in the principles of the Church of England of poor orphan children resident in Lancaster and Liverpool. Mrs. Ripley in her lifetime built the Hospital and endowed it with land at a cost of upwards of £70,000.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1880) of Mr. James Finlay, formerly of Orgreave Hall, near Lichfield, but late of Theydon Grove, near Epping, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Nicholas Duckworth, Mrs. Caroline Finlay, the widow, and Alexander Finlay, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and his horses, carriages, wines, and consumable stores, and for life £4000 per annum and his furniture, pictures, plate, and effects; at her death such effects (except the lion's head plate, which is given to his other children) are to go to his son or the person who succeeds to the settled estates; and to Nicholas Duckworth and John Stamp Burrell, £100 each. His mansion house, Theydon Grove, and all his real estate in Theydon Garnon and Epping he devises to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to the use of said son Alexander for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, successively, in tail male. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children, but each of his sons are take double the share of each of his daughters.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 16, 1880) of Mr. Gilbert James Blane, late of Foliejon Park, Windsor, and of Princes-gardens, Kensington, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 19th inst. by Mrs. Harriet Ann Stewart Blane, the widow, and Gilbert Gordon Blane and Charles Forbes Blane, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his brother, Thomas Law Blane, the farming stock, crops, furniture, and effects (except plate) at Foliejon Park; to his wife £1000 and his jewellery, linen, horses and carriages; she is to have the use of his plate for life, and it is then to go to his said two sons; she is also to have the use of his residence in Princes-gardens, with the furniture and effects, for life, and it is then given to his son Gilbert Gordon; to his daughters, Harriet Anne and Edith Honoria, £5000 each, and to his said two sons £10,000, the latter payable at his wife's death. Upwards of £50,000 of various stock are placed upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life; and the provision made for his wife is declared to be in addition to that made for her by their marriage settlement, which he confirms. The residue of his property he leaves to all his children.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1880) of Mr. John Lucas Allen, late of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, who died Nov. 23 last, at Brighton, has been proved by Miss Mary Jane Runder, George Brinsley, and John Ryle, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his adopted niece, Miss Runder, his household furniture and effects; to his executors, Mr. Brinsley and Mr. Ryle, Mrs. Jane Fraser, and Frederick Thomas Veley, £100 each; and to each of his servants at Buckhurst Hill who have been two years in his service, £50 and mourning. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for Miss Runder, for life; then a legacy of £1000 is to be paid to his god-daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth Veley, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between Mrs. Jane Fraser and the three children of his late brother William.

The will (dated March 26, 1868) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27, 1877, and April 2, 1880) of Mr. John Chalfont Blackden, late of Aspley Guise, Woburn, Beds, who died on Nov. 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frederick Chalfont Blackden, Marcus Seton Blackden, and Walter Henry Blackden, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator makes provision for his three daughters, Miss Ada Blackden, Mrs. Mary Isabella Dalton, and Mrs. Fanny Browne, and gives some special legacies to his sons. The residue of his property is to go to his three sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1880) of Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, late of No. 52, Alderney-street, Eccleston-square, who died on Dec. 24 last, at sea, on board the steamship Rainbow, was proved on the 16th ult. by Lord Lovat, as the attorney of the Countess Sobieska de Platt, the daughter and residuary legatee, the personal estate being sworn under a nominal sum. The testator bequeaths to the Marquis of Bute, the Highland Claidh-mor (Andrea Ferrara) worn by his (testator's) grandfather, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at the battles of Falkirk, Preston-Pans, and Culloden, a pair of steel pistols, inlaid with silver, and the dirk worn by his said grandfather at the ball given at Holyrood, on the eve of the battle of Preston-Pans, and which he opened with the Countess of Wemyss; and to Lord Lovat, the large two-handled sword made by Cosmo Ferrara, firstly belonging to the Italian General, Patrici Colonna, and afterwards to his said grandfather, and two pistols formerly belonging to Rob Roy, 1715.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2182.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



CASAMICCIOLA AND MOUNT EPOMEO, IN THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA, BAY OF NAPLES.



CASAMICCIOLA (ISLE OF ISCHIA), THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE 4TH INST.—SEE PAGE 246.

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BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 8, Whitehall, Lady Carrington, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Ochtertyre, Crieff, Perthshire, Lady Keith Murray, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at 5, Great Stanhope-street, Emily Harriet, Dowager Lady Raglan, widow of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, in the 89th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., at Ochtertyre, Crieff, Perthshire, Ione, wife of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, aged 35.

On the 22nd ult., at Florence, the Countess Julia Matilda Moretti, daughter of the late Sir John Burke, of Glinsk.

On the 5th inst., at 21, Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. R. Meade, aged 27.

At Summerville, South Carolina, Feb. 18, Edward Brenton Archibald, only son of E. M. Archibald, C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York, aged 38 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

Second Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxvii. 1–41; Mark xi. 1–27. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; 1 Cor. 6.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Ascetism; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Dean of Llandaff.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Peterborough.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. J. G. Talkington, Vicar of St. Mark's, Dalston.
Whitefield, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Lake, Dean of Durham; 3 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville.
Savoy, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Ely; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Danes.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Humbert I., King of Italy, born, 1844.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. G. Phillips Bevan on the Gold and Silver Mines of the World).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Election of gold medallist, &c.).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting).
Horological Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. Standfield on Cheap Patents).
Royal Academy of Music, evening, Henry Smart Memorial Concert.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Full moon, 10.37 p.m.
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schafer on the Blood).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
London Institution, at 8 (Professor De Chaumont, F.R.S., on Sanitary Assurance).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Tide Gauges, &c.; Mr. D. Phillips on the Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Henslow on Movements of Plants).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Murray on the Diamond-Fields of South Africa).
Kensington House, Concert for Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, 1861.
College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Coupland on Anæmia; and on Friday).
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, noon.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel F. Beaumont on the Compound Air Engine).
British Archæological Association, 8.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, annual festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Curzon on the Lever Escapement).
Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick.
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1849.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
Archæan Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Brooke Lambert on Educational Reformers).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. E. Middleton on House Drainage).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on the Combination of Voices with Instruments).
Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Romanes on Jelly-fish).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. D. Brown on the Volumes of Mixed Liquors; papers by Mr. R. Warington, Professor Hartley, and others).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall, Irish Festival, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, born, 1848.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 7 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Pitch, 9 p.m.).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Phené Spiers on Holland).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain C. W. B. Bell on the Cavalry Division, &c.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Postgate on Latin and Greek Derivations; Mr. W. Browne on English Surnames).
Woodbridge Annual Horse Show.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on Some American Humorists—Washington Irving).
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Occupation—Mental and Physical).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Feb. 27	29·863	32·5	26·0	·79	8	38·0	29·0	NE. ENE.	179	0·025*
28	29·750	29·9	21·5	·82	7	35·0	26·5	NE. N.	212	0·000
March 1	30·088	32·4	21·9	·69	2	41·6	25·1	W. NNW.	168	0·000
2	30·271	36·6	26·8	·71	5	43·5	28·1	WSW. SE.	142	0·000
3	29·947	37·2	28·3	·73	10	39·2	34·1	ESE. SE.	546	0·225
4	29·650	41·6	41·2	·98	10	48·4	36·9	ESE. E.	343	0·535
5	29·365	51·6	46·1	·93	10	56·6	45·5	S. SE. SW.	286	0·500

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·881	29·724	30·066	30·263	30·095	29·505	29·363
Temperature of Air	34·0	31·3	31·2	31·0	37·7	39·9	50·1
Temperature of Evaporation ..	31·8	29·9	29·0	30·8	35·9	39·4	49·2
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	WNW.	WSW.	SE.	E.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 25	0 50	1 10	1 30	1 47	2 5	2 20	2 33	2 50	3 5	3 20	3 35	3 52	4 10

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY SWISS ARTISTS, instituted by the CERCLE DES BEAUX ARTS of GENEVA, 168, NEW BOND-STREET. WILL OPEN MARCH 14. Admission, One Shilling.

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THE MARTYR OF ANTIOCH (Arthur Sullivan).—On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 18, a performance of this work will be given in ST. JAMES'S HALL, with the original cast, as performed at the Leeds Festival. Conducted by the Composer. Vocalists: Madame Albani, Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. J. Blower, and Mr. Frederick King. Full Orchestra and Mr. Faulkner Leigh's Choir. Organist, Dr. Stainer. The first part of the programme will include Spohr's Cantata, GOD, THOU ART GREAT. Vocalists: Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Josephine Cravins; Mr. Faulkner Leigh and Mr. J. Blower. Conductor, Mr. T. Wingham. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Back of Area, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Chappell's, New Bond-street; and the usual Agents'.

LAMOUREUX CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists—Madame Brunet-Lafleur and Madame Patey. Orchestra of 100 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Lamoureux (late Conductor of the Grand Opera, Paris). Leader, Mr. Sainton. FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Austin's, St. James's Hall, and the usual Agents'.

LAMOUREUX CONCERTS.—Programme of the First Concert, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.—Overture, "Du Carnaval Romain" (Berlioz); "Symphonie in F" (op. 12) (Th. Gouvy); allegro, scherzo, andante con moto, finale, M. Sainton; "Air d'Alceste" (Divinités du Styx) (Glück), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; "Symphonie Espagnole" (op. 21), for violin and orchestra (E. Lalo), M. Sainton; "Aurora," morceau for contralto and orchestra (B. Godard), Madame Patey; "Rêverie du soir," for orchestra (Extraite de la Suite Algérienne) (Saint-Saens); duo, "Beatrice et Benedict" (Berlioz), (Madame Brunet-Lafleur and Madame Patey; Divertissement des "Erinnyes" (J. Massenet); Danse Grecque, La Troyenne regrettant sa patrie; Finale (a). Introduction et Romance; (b). Air, "La Statue" (E. Reyer), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; "Marche Hongroise" (Damnation de Faust) (Berlioz).

LYCEUM. — PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS. — Mr. IRVING has much pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with a generally expressed wish of the public, he has made arrangements for varying the Lyceum programme, and has decided to withdraw, in the full tide of its success, "The Corsican Brothers," the last performance of which will take place on Saturday Evening, April 9, its 158th representation.
On SATURDAY, APRIL 16, the Summer Season will commence, when will be produced THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry. Preceded by Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP.
Mr. Irving is gratified in being able to inform the Public that on MONDAY, MAY 2, a series of SPECIAL PERFORMANCES will commence, when Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear, in conjunction with Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY, in Shakespeare's Tragedy OTHELLO. These Special Representations will be on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On these Evenings of the first week, May 2, 4, and 6, Mr Booth will appear as Othello, and Mr. Irving as Iago. The following week—viz., May 9, 11, and 13—Mr. Irving will appear as Othello, and Mr. Booth as Iago. Othello and Iago will continue to be thus alternated, week by week, during this special engagement. For these performances the prices for the Stalls, Dress Circle, and Private Boxes will be raised—Stalls, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s.; Private Boxes, £2 2s. to £5 5s. The prices for the rest of the house—viz., Upper Circle, Amphitheatre, Pit, and Gallery—will remain as usual. On each of the intervening evenings—viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during this special engagement, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM will be played.
The Summer Season will terminate at the end of July, and before its close Mr. IRVING, in conjunction with Miss ELLEN TERRY, will appear in the following Plays from the Lyceum répertoire:—
HAMLET, MERCHANT OF VENICE, CHARLES I., and EUGENE ARAM.
On Sept. 5, the entire Lyceum Company will commence a Tour of Great Britain and Ireland, and will be absent from London until the end of December.—LYCEUM.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. Last Two Morning Performances of THE CUP Saturdays, March 12 and 19.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Candahar, the War in the Transvaal, the dilatory negotiations at Constantinople in regard to the Turco-Greek Frontier, the attitude of Albania, the menace of the Ashantees, and, coming nearer home, the progress of the Peace Preservation Bill, the backward state of Parliamentary business in the House of Commons and the best way of meeting it,—are questions, each and all, pressing for serious consideration. If we choose the first named it is not because the others are less urgent, but because we can treat of it as a seemingly settled matter, and because upon certain points of it something has to be said which well deserves public notice and reflection.

Two policies, as our readers are well aware, are in conflict on the question of the proximate retirement of the British Troops from South Afghanistan or the retention of Candahar under the authority of the Empress of India. The two nights' debate in the House of Lords last week on this subject, pretty nearly exhausts all that can be said upon it, as what we may describe as a local question affecting the relation of Afghanistan to India. Regarding it simply in this light, that is, which of the two policies will confer greater advantage upon India, the authorities, military and civil, both in India and at home, are divided. Former Viceroys of India, from the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, uniformly acted upon the belief that any extension of British authority into Afghanistan proper was rather to be avoided than sought for. Such was evidently the opinion of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration when the Treaty of Gundamuk was concluded. There may be reasons that have since been discovered which have induced those who sanctioned the aforesaid Treaty to yield to different conclusions upon the matter; but those conclusions can only have been based upon the concern they felt for the welfare of her Majesty's Indian subjects. They have a right to be credited with patriotic motives, whatever their judgment may have been. Circumstances may, in their view, have rendered expedient, for the future, what, in accordance with traditional practice, they repudiated at first blush. The motive may well have been the same in either case, or in both; and that motive, as we have said, was, in the main, a regard for the interests of India.

Now, we have no intention whatever, much less a wish, to under estimate the importance of India. It came into our hands piecemeal, and, on the lowest scale of political morality, it has to be confessed that the manner in which the transition was effected cannot find an enlightened justification. But we are there. The possession has been handed down to us. We are bound by multitudinous obligations to stand firm at the post which has been assigned to us by events. We could not leave India without leaving behind us a possibility—we may almost say a certainty—of anarchical violence from Cape Comorin to the Indus, from Bombay to Calcutta. The chief benefit we have derived from it is to be found in its aptitude to develop the higher qualities of statesmanship of the men to whom the administration of its affairs, military and civil, has been intrusted. India opens to our young men at home a fine field for the exercise and, consequently, the discipline of those traits of character which go to make successful rulers. In other and ordinary respects it is, perhaps, a question whether our Eastern Dependency gives, or receives, the larger share of benefit. Our interest in India is chiefly based upon the duties we feel bound to discharge towards its various populations. We cannot give it up, for the sufficient reason that we have incurred responsibilities to it which duty compels us to recognise.

But—and it is to this that we wish to call attention—India is not the world. The care of India does not set aside all other rules of political expedience or morality. It does not constitute a sufficiently broad base to construct upon it a new code of international right and obligation. When we speak of the relations between India and Afghanistan as merely local and limited, we take it for granted that the convenience of Indian Administration cannot be held to govern those larger laws of Empire to which civilised mankind have agreed to do homage. Now the real conflict between the two policies, which have been respectively advocated in the House of Lords, may have local consideration for their present day, but really belong to a much higher class of international questions. There is a tendency in the present day—perhaps inseparable from certain conditions of civilisation—to manage the political affairs of men by the instrumentality of large Empires—England, America, Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey—may be referred to as instances of this. There is much to be said in favour of this order of crystallisation of men's affairs, while there is no doubt that it largely detracts from the freedom and happiness of the populations included in it. This, however, is a matter upon which we have no intention to enter at present. We have noticed this modern tendency with a view merely to point out that what is called the "forward" policy, in its application to the relations of Afghanistan to India, is not likely to be, nor indeed can be, fixed at any one stage of it by the will of our Rulers. If British authority is to be extended to Candahar, it must move onward to Herat. When, again, it reaches Herat it will be propelled by what may seem to be local necessities to the banks of the Oxus. We cannot take a forward step beyond the natural boundary of India without encountering what may seem to be an obligation to take a second and a third. The safety of India may be our pretext, in each case, and to individual judgment may appear to be a justifying reason; but in over-stepping the boundaries of international obligation we break away from the only force which can restrain us within the limits prescribed by the higher reason. We might, if space would allow, explain why this must be, and why, when rules of national morality, right, and obligation are set aside by the deliberate choice of great governing Powers, the latter expose themselves to a force of gravitation similar to that which acts upon men who rush over the brink of a steep incline, and who find themselves utterly unable to stop until they are brought up by some intervening object which may most likely prove their ruin. The real question respecting Candahar is whether India—that is, England—is justified in incurring this obvious risk with a view to any duty or profit which may ultimately arise from it. The majority of the Peers urge the experiment. What the majority in the Commons will say to it may be easily conjectured, but cannot be presently ascertained. It is, however, a much larger question than it seems to be. We might almost say, in the political phraseology of the time, it involves a "new departure" into unknown space—"a leap in the dark," which may involve consequences far more serious to the government of the world than any domestic Reform Bill we have had to do with.

Judgment has been given by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords in the Dysart Peerage case in favour of the claim of William John Manners, their Lordships throwing aside the claim of Elizabeth Ackford's son.

The *Dublin Gazette* of yesterday week contains the proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, placing counties Clare, Galway, Leitrim, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and ten baronies in the West Riding of Cork, under the operations of the Coercion Act. Several arrests have been made under the Act.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On or about the Seventeenth of May next, so the public are authoritatively informed, the revised version of the New Testament is to be published; and simultaneously with the revised English version there will be published by the University presses the Greek text of the revisers' readings, in three sizes. The revised version, it is also stated, is the joint "property" of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This I do not quite understand; and I daresay that vast numbers of people will share with me the inability to comprehend what "property" there can be in a corrected translation of the text of the Scriptures. I have not the slightest doubt that such "property" can be legally asserted, and, for a time, allowed; but (owing to ignorance) I am anxious to learn how far University copyright in the New Testament can extend.

Meanwhile that exemplary race of beings the American publishers are taking steps equally energetic and edifying to show that the academical proprietors of the new Revised Version have no rights which they, the American booksellers, feel bound to respect. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have done excellent service by pointing out, in a communication addressed to a contemporary, that the first English "manufactured" copies of the Revised Version will (owing to grievously burdensome import duties) be sold at a very high price, say ten dollars a copy, in the United States; and that, to meet the demands of the hundreds of thousands of Americans who are burning to learn in what the alterations effected in the Authorised Version will consist, arrangements have been made "on the other side" to pirate the British product on an unprecedentedly colossal scale.

The entire work is to be put into type "inside of twenty-four hours" from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured; and within three days at least ten thousand copies will be bound, ready for delivery to intending purchasers. "It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about five hundred pages, and sold at the nominal price of thirty cents."

I note in Evelyn's "Diary," under date of Oct. 22, 1658, the following reference to the interment of Cromwell:—"Saw the superb funeral of the Protector. He was carried from Somerset House in a velvet bed of state, drawn by six horses houssed with the same: the pall held up by his new Lords; Oliver lying in effigy in Royal robes, and crown'd with a crown, sceptre, and globe, like a King; the pendants and guidons were carried by the officers of the Army; and the Imperial banner, achievements, &c., by the heraulds in their coates. . . . In this equipage they proceeded to Westminster: but it was the joyfullest funerall I ever saw; *for there were none that cried but dogs*, which the soldiers hooted away with a barbarous noise, drinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went."

I refer to this note of the statement of a manifestly honest and trustworthy eye-witness of a particular event; but who yet might be (as there can be no doubt that eye-witnesses often have been) mistaken. Take another instance: in the account of the funeral of the Great Duke in Mr. Carlyle's *Reminiscences*. One reads in that fascinating book "From Bath House we saw his funeral a while after; and, to our disgust, in one of the mourning coaches some official or dignitary reading a newspaper."

Now, a correspondent of the *Times* who, on the day in question in 1852, enjoyed exceptional facilities for viewing the funeral procession at the distance of a few paces, and from several points of view throughout its entire length, has pointed out that all the "officials and dignitaries" in the mourning coaches were furnished with large black-bordered printed programmes of the ceremonial, which programmes, by the spectators at the windows, might with the greatest ease have been mistaken for newspapers, and to which they frequently referred. On the whole, it would seem to be probable that no newspaper was read by any "official or dignitary" at the funeral; but that a large number of mourners did peruse and reperuse with much interest the official schedules which they held in their hands. Perhaps there were others besides dogs who cried at Cromwell's funeral. A famous sculptor, who was conversing with me on the subject, told me that he was in Australia when the Duke was buried; and that his niece, who had occupied a seat in the Cathedral during the service, made mention of the weirdly impressive sound in the vast edifice in the simultaneous rustle of thousands of sheets of paper when the leaves were turned.

Mem.: There has been a strange sameness these two hundred years past in the ordering of the pomp and circumstance of state funerals. The military and civil costumes have varied, of course, with the period; but the components of the pageant, and its marshalling, have been rarely altered. Thus the funeral of Protector Oliver served as a model for that of Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Of this the funeral of Marlborough was a faithful transcript; and the funeral of Nelson differed little from its three predecessors, save in the particular that a large number of sailors took part in the *cortége*. The only divergence from established usage in the case of the Duke was that the coffin was surmounted only by the cocked hat and sword and chivalric decorations of the deceased, and not by his waxen effigy. The waxen figure of Nelson, in full Admiral's uniform, is still preserved in Westminster Abbey.

The chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company has written to the *Times*, mildly remonstrating against what he deems some scarcely deserved comments on the grand naval monument of the genius of Brunel, and the skill and energy of Scott Russell. The chairman stoutly denies that the floating castle, to which it was originally proposed to give the name of "the Leviathan," has not been a successful ship; and that all attempts to utilise her for commercial purposes have ended in failure. In truth, the Great Eastern has done noble service over and over again, in successfully laying the Atlantic and other submarine telegraph cables. Owing to the severe depression which has so long prevailed in the shipping interest, the Great Eastern has been for a considerable time "out of collar," but she is now ready to resume her position as a commercial enterprise, and overtures for chartering her are not wanting. I wish the noble argosy good luck, with all my heart.

I have, I confess, a sentimental fondness for the Great Eastern. I was on board her on her trial-trip from Deptford to Portland Roads in September, 1859. You will remember that when the Great Ship was off Beachy Head the "steam jacket" round one of the masts, through the incapacity of the generated steam to find a vent, burst. Ten firemen were scalded to death in the stokehole, and several others miserably hurt. The sufferings of the wounded were very dreadful during the night; but I well remember (we had no ladies on board) how tenderly the scalded men were nursed and watched, not only by the medical officers, but by a number of volunteers, among whom I remember the then Marquis of Stafford, now Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Alfred Paget.

By the former nobleman was made the happy discovery that the inner linings of the curtains were composed of cotton wool. Straightway Lord Stafford set to work ripping up the curtains; and the wool, soaked in oil, was laid in sheets on the limbs of the poor sufferers. It was very wretched, when we slowly steamed the next day into Portland Roads, to find banners waving, brass bands playing, bells ringing, and tenders with municipal dignitaries and gaily-dressed ladies coming out to welcome us, when our own flag was at half mast, and we had ten corpses on board.

The ship was full of celebrities. Among them was the late Herbert Ingram, the founder of this Journal, with which, in 1859, I had not any connection. Curiously enough, it is to a circumstance connected with this gentleman that there was due (under Providence) my own escape from death when the explosion occurred. I had intended as soon as luncheon was concluded to repair to my cabin in order to post up my diary; but when the meal was over sundry of my colleagues in journalism remaining behind in the saloon proposed drinking Herbert Ingram's health. It was Mr. Murphy, of the *Daily News*, I think, who was on his legs, expatiating on Mr. Ingram's good qualities, when we suddenly heard a tremendous report. Then there was a sharp pattering sound, as of hail falling on the table. *That* was a shower of broken glass from the skylights. Then the vast saloon was completely filled by a cloud of dusty steam clinging to you and covering you with minute *débris* of wood; and then, somehow or another, we all rushed on deck. I found that the state-room which, in conjunction with a friend, I had occupied, had been blown to pieces. Nothing was left but one shattered bulkhead, with the brass plate bearing the number of the berth. All the rest, furniture, bed-clothes, washing apparatus, with our portmanteaus and my unfortunate diary, had "gone up."

Archibald Forbes writes me from Cobourg, Ontario, to tell me the pleasant news that he has been doing splendidly in the East and Western States of the Union and in Canada. I knew full well that in every section of the States and of the Dominion this brilliant writer, brave soldier, and good fellow, would meet with an enthusiastic welcome. At Cincinnati he lectured to an audience of two thousand persons in a house designed to seat only about eighteen hundred; so that as the ladies were sitting *à la Turque* all about the platform the lecturer could not "tramp about" while he was lecturing. "Tramping about" is a great relief under these circumstances. The best platform "tramper" whom I remember to have seen and heard was Father Ignatius (not Brother Ignatius of Llanthony Abbey, but the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, who became a Roman Catholic monk), and who had the further advantage of a tall staff, surmounted by a Cross, which was of great help to him, now for resting purposes and now for emphasising his periods.

Lecturing in summer time in the States is an unprofitable pursuit; so, on the Seventh of May, Melbourne Forbes purposes to embark from San Francisco for Australia, with the view of lecturing in our Australasian dependencies until the beginning of October, when he will return by sea to 'Frisco for a second winter's campaign in the States. "The career of a lecturer here," characteristically concludes Mr. Forbes, "is this. The first year he is making his reputation; the second year he is making his 'pile;' the third year he is 'fizzling out.'" This advice may be useful to intending lecturers in the States. But, if Dr. Benjamin Richardson would go to America, I will venture to predict that the first or probationary year might be dispensed with. The Doctor's reputation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is already made. With respect to Mr. Forbes, I hope that he will make his "pile," and a big pile too, of dollars; and come home ere the slightest sounds of "fizzling out" become audible.

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to announce the death of one of my oldest, kindest, and most valued schoolmasters. I learned more from him than I did from any other of my preceptors; although I was full five-and-twenty years of age ere I became his pupil. The deceased was born in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, on the third of January, 1808, and his sponsors were Messrs. Robert and Leigh Hunt. The latter you may have heard of as the author of "Rimini" and "The Legend of Florence." My defunct and beloved pedagogue (whose motto throughout his long life was that "Party is the Madness of Many for the Gain of a Few") was christened "Examiner."

Yes; the *Examiner* newspaper, after a chequered existence of seventy-two years, is dead. The causes of dissolution were long deficient circulation, consequent disorder in the "chest," and ultimate atrophy. For the first twenty years of its career it was one of the very brightest ornaments of British journalism. In its earlier volumes will be found much of the finest writing of Leigh Hunt himself, Hazlitt, and Benjamin R. Haydon. Something, too, of Barry Cornwall, and a little, I think, of Shelley and of Charles Lamb. But it would be well worth the while of the accomplished bibliographer of Dickens and Thackeray to endeavour to lift that veil of the anonymous which yet shrouds some of the noblest of the articles in the early *Examiners*. There were plenty of reasons, then, for preserving the anonymous. Sir Vicary Gibbs was one of the Law officers of the Crown; and *ex officio* informations against Liberal newspapers were as plentiful as blackberries.

It is curious to note in the first number a long leading article of Leigh Hunt (the little indexing hand in the left bottom corner denotes the article to be of his writing) "On the Separation of Russia from the British Interest." The Liberals, or "Reformists," as they termed themselves, were then strong anti-Russians. It is more curious to find in the prospectus a grave announcement that no advertisements would be admitted into the *Examiner*. Puffs, likewise, are sternly repudiated. "The public," writes Leigh Hunt, loftily, "shall neither be tempted to listen to somebody in the shape of a wit who turns out to be a lottery-office keeper, nor seduced to hear a magnificent oration which finishes by retreating into a peruke or rolling off into a blacking ball."

Setting puffs altogether on one side, I find that the Brothers Hunt adhered for more than ten years to their high-minded but essentially unbusiness-like determination not to admit advertisements into their paper. The price of a copy was eightpence; out of this the Government took fourpence for stamp duty. In later years, when Albany Fonblanque, John Forster, and (occasionally) Thomas Noon Talfourd, were the pillars of the *Examiner*, as many advertisements were inserted as the proprietors were able to procure. Irony of Fate! If the Brothers Hunt had consented, in the first instance, to receive advertisements, the paper might have become a splendid property, and John and Leigh might have left large fortunes to their children.

Why I call the defunct paper one of my schoolmasters can be very briefly explained. A set of the *Examiner*, from 1808 to 1841; of the *Spectator*, from 1836 to 1851; of the *John Bull*, from 1820 to 1840; of the *Monthly Magazine*, from 1800 to 1820; and the complete works of Cobbett, formed my stock in trade when I set up in business as a journalist. The volumes look at me, as it were, pleasantly from the shelves which line my work-room, now; and there are few days on which I do not get through a little indexing work on one or other of the sets. The bindings are very ragged; the leaves are very dogs'-eared; the type is getting faded; and my people tell me that some of the volumes are mouldy and do not smell nice; but they are very old friends and schoolmasters of mine; and I love them very dearly.

The time-honoured *Morning Post*, again, not at all in a moribund condition, is about to take a fresh lease of life and come down to the all-conquering price of one penny. The Penny is King. The cheapened *Post* will have the mission of inculcating the masses with the doctrines of Conservatism. It strikes me that the masses (Mr. Henry Mayhew in "London Labour and the London Poor" arrived years ago at a similar conclusion) are, whenever their own immediate and industrial interests are concerned, as Conservative as the Truest of True Blue Tories. For the rest, *nous verrons*. The *Morning Post's* record in English journalism is a singularly pure and honourable one; and I should rejoice to see it succeed, at whatever price it is offered to the public.

The proprietors of the *Post* obviously know their own business best; still, looking at the aristocratic and fashionable antecedents of the paper, and that fashionable and aristocratic society is numerous and powerful enough to support a virtually official organ of their caste, I would (were I a speculator in newspapers), instead of lowering the price of the *Post*, raise it to a shilling, and publish it three times a week in the *format* of the *London Gazette*. Large type, stout paper fit for binding. Graphic reports of fashionable entertainments; general patrician intelligence; the Paris fashions, "hot and hot;" operatic and dramatic criticisms; the cream of sporting news, and so forth. But the political news—the foreign telegrams? Well, Rank and Fashion would read all that kind of thing in the penny papers; and the general foreign intelligence might be learned by heart by the butler, and recited *viva voce* to the family at the breakfast-table.

I am very punctual, when in England, in periodically repairing to Madame Tussaud's to renew my acquaintance with Mr. William Cobbett, some time M.P. for Oldham, and the contents of the Napoleon Museum; and in particular to ascertain whether any addition has been made to the *personnel* of the Chamber of Horrors. I shall be due again ere long in Baker-street; and the pleasure of the next visit will be enhanced by the announcement which I read, that portrait-models of General Garfield, President of the United States, of the gallant and unfortunate Sir George Colley, and of Mr. Michael Davitt, have been lately introduced. The ex-Fenian who recently got into trouble (and will get out of it again, I hope, when quieter times come) stands, I see, "adjacent to the steps leading to the Hall of Kings." He is the *vis-à-vis* of Mr. Parnell, M.P.; and the face and likeness of the effigy are described as excellent. Mr. Davitt is represented in ordinary dress, with his armless sleeve dropped at his side, while in his left hand is an umbrella. I am open, of course, to correction in assuming that, with the exception of the historic gingham carried by the late Mr. Liston in "Paul Pry," Mr. Davitt's umbrella is the only *parapluie* (the popular name for one in France is a "Robinson Crusoe") at Madame Tussaud's.

It must be almost as fine a thing as to be father-in-law to a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw, to find yourself (if I may be permitted to coin a word) "Tussauded" in your lifetime. The proverbial dog with two tails (Kaulbach in his pictures to "Reinecke Fuchs" has drawn triumphant Reynard with a dual brush) could scarcely be prouder than the Celebrity when his counterfeit presentment in wax first adorns the Hall in Baker-street. But, my proud Sir, suppose that you are young, and that your celebrity proves fleeting, and that ere you have reached middle age society has forgotten all about you? How would you like to be "un-Tussauded?"—to be stripped of your fine feathers, unwigged, broken up, melted down, and recast, perhaps, in the likeness of some new Celebrity of the hour, who may be your most inveterate enemy? That is a contingency to shudder at.

G. A. S.

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DRAWING LOTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STRANGERS' GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A VISIT TO PARLIAMENT.

Let the stranger whose imagination has been excited by the imposing exterior of the Palace of Westminster follow in fancy the Artist who has cleverly delineated the process of filtering, as it were, visitors through the purgatorial corridor they have frequently to linger in ere they can gain admission to what they appear to regard as the seventh heaven of the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. Armed with a members' order, the stranger may peradventure be excused for bestowing a glance of patriotic pride at the grandeur of the Houses of Parliament as viewed from outside; may even be justified, as he enters the nobly spacious Hall of Westminster, in congratulating himself upon the probability of his speedily obtaining a seat in the gallery of the House itself; but, if any important business is to come on, he will be promptly disillusionised.

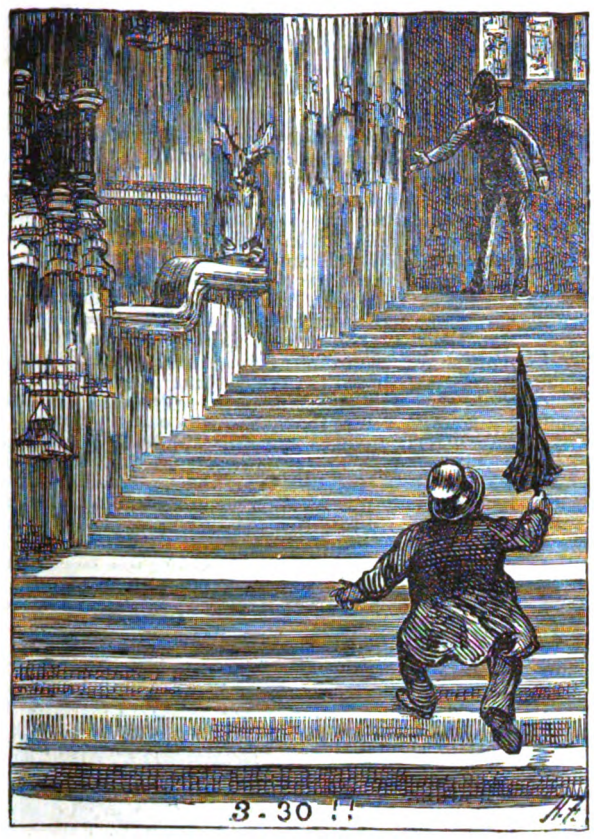
Presumably too well aware that Parliament means a maximum of talk and a minimum of business—in that respect resembling many exalted and noted individuals in the realm—the eminent architect who designed the Palace of Westminster seemingly deemed it appropriate to raise a showy edifice affording the maximum of promise but yielding the minimum of comfort and accommodation within its walls. In a word, the shell is admirable; the kernel, most disappointing.

Figures are eloquent on this point. There is only room for sixty strangers in the ordinary gallery (the Speaker's Gallery and the benches devoted to peers and "distinguished visitors" being left out of the question for the nonce). But when an "Irish scene," or a Ministerial statement of import is expected, more than twice sixty visitors will present their orders for admission. Let it be supposed that our typical stranger has shown his pass to the policeman at the door, and been admitted to the corridor lined with statues of famous Parliamentary orators. Here are assembled far more than the stipulated sixty claimants for seats, seated on each side the corridor. At 3.30 sharp the door is closed—as the tardy visitor shown in one of the small sketches has found to his cost. A ballot has to take place, trusty Inspector Denning presiding over the operation. He collects the orders, folds them, and drops them one by one into a glass bowl. Returning to the head of the corridor, Inspector Denning then stirs the papers in the bowl, and calls out the name of each visitor, whose order is duly inspected by Colonel Forester, another official of the House.

"Smith!" It may not be surprising that as many as four or five embryo statesmen of this name owned to the soft impeachment of a patronymic similar to that of the late First Lord of the Admiralty when our Artist was an eyewitness of the "half-past three" ordeal. Be that as it may, the requisite sixty having secured precedence by drawing lots, and having been marched like so many prisoners into the Inner Lobby, whence they climb to their coveted eyrie in the sanctum sanctorum, it is on the cards that our representative visitor will have to wait and patiently sit with other disappointed wights in the corridor till another ballot takes place at six o'clock. He may consider himself lucky if he gets in then, as

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ADMISSION TO THE STRANGERS' GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.













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it sometimes happens that nine, ten, eleven o'clock passes, and still finds some unfortunate waiter on providence—as was the pitiful case of "No. 30 and Last"—shut out.

It will thus be seen that the possession of a member's order does not procure instant admission to what some apparently deem paradise—before they reach there—and it is to be feared that the singularly small accommodation for the public desirous to hear the debates must continue until the present ridiculously inadequate and comfortless House of Commons is rebuilt.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

The beautiful island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, has been visited by a terrible earthquake, causing great loss of life at the small town of Casamicciola, which is a favourite seaside resort, in the summer, for Neapolitans and foreign sojourners. This island, the largest in the Bay, is twenty miles from the city of Naples, and seven or eight miles from the promontory of Misenum, at the north-west extremity of the Bay; the smaller isle of Procida lies between Ischia and that point of the mainland. The island is seven miles long, and four or five miles broad, with Mount Epomeo rising in its centre, and with lofty cliffs on the south and east sides. The whole population is from 25,000 to 30,000; the two chief towns are Ischia, on the east coast, and Forio, on the west coast; the others are Moropano and Pansa, on the southern slopes of the mountain, and Casamicciola, on the northern shore. We present two views of the last-named place, with Mount Epomeo in the background of one of them. It had three or four thousand inhabitants before the recent disaster, by which nearly three hundred lives, according to the latest estimate, have been destroyed. The mineral springs of Casamicciola have been celebrated, from the ancient Roman times, for the cure of gout and rheumatism, and of scrofulous diseases and other maladies; they are minutely described in Murray's "Handbook to South Italy and Naples."

The earthquake began on Friday (yesterday week) at one o'clock in the afternoon, the shock that time, which only lasted a few seconds, demolishing about three hundred houses in the little town, at Old Casamicciola and Menella, but not the larger buildings, the principal hotels, or the bathing establishments. Hundreds of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their dwellings, and a hundred and forty dead bodies have been dug out, besides many detached limbs and other fragments of human corpses. The visitors who had been staying in the place immediately left it, and many of the townspeople also fled into the interior of the island. Some of the homeless families found shelter at the institute of the Monte di Pieta, while others were accommodated with tents and blankets sent from Naples. The Italian Government, and the King of Italy personally, have contributed largely to the relief of the sufferers by this disaster.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The great work of cutting a ship canal for the passage of maritime commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, now fairly undertaken by a French Company, under the auspices of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who projected and brought to a successful accomplishment the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, is about to begin its actual execution. On Jan. 29, 1881, the French steamer Lafayette arrived at Colon (Aspinwall) with MM. Armand Reclus, G. Blanchet, and about forty other gentlemen, who are to be employed upon the Panama Canal. In accordance with a prearranged plan, the head-quarters will be in Panama, though Colon will be the main point for distribution of supplies for the work. The expedition is divided into two distinct sections or departments. M. Reclus is the general agent, with full powers from the Canal Company over all matters which may require his attention and decision on the isthmus. M. Blanchet is director of the canal works. It is understood that the work of the various sections and commissions is to be begun at once and pushed on with energy. It will relate principally to tracing the exact location of the line for the proposed canal, clearing away the timber and brush, thus opening up the country through which the excavation will be made; arranging matters of titles for right of way and buildings, and the general land grants of the company, and other matters of a preliminary character which must necessarily precede the commencement of the actual work of rending the continent asunder. Not less important in these preliminary operations is the organisation of the company itself, which will not be fully completed for several months yet, and the construction on the immense scale necessary of the colossal machinery which will be required to carry on the various operations of dredging, drilling, and blasting rocks, removing earth and stone, as machinery will be largely employed instead of older and slower methods and the use of mere manual labour. A year or more must necessarily elapse before the employment of machinery will be necessary or possible, and in the meantime the number of labourers which will be needed will be comparatively small. The demand can be easily supplied at present or for some time to come on the isthmus or in the near neighbourhood.

We have received a portfolio of photographs belonging to M. Couvreux, the contractor for the works of the Panama Canal, giving views of many places along its projected route; and six of these are engraved for this week's publication. Two of them represent the town and port of Colon, or Aspinwall, on the Atlantic coast; three are of Panama, with its townhall (Casa Cabildo) and its railway station, on the Pacific shore, which is but forty-eight miles distant from the Atlantic; and Pueblo Nuevo is shown in the remaining Illustration. These places are situated in the Spanish American Federal Republic of Colombia, but in that part of it formerly styled New Grenada, which occupies the narrowest portion of the Central American Isthmus. By the reconstitution of these States, in 1863, after a civil war of three years, Colombia, in South America, with Bogotà, Bolivar, Magdalena, Panama, and several others, were united in an important Federation, having a population of three millions, a most fertile soil, and much trade and material wealth. The railway from Aspinwall to Panama, constructed by a company formed in the United States, was opened in 1855, and has often been described. We have also, upon different occasions, given some account of the rival schemes for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal, which has been a favourite project for many years past. Its practicability, as an engineering work, has scarcely ever been doubted, whatever must be thought of its probable cost and of its remunerative prospect.

A snowstorm, lasting for seventy hours, has prevailed in Scotland. The gale somewhat subsided on Sunday morning, and less snow fell during the day; but the storm proved most serious in its consequences both to railways and shipping, nearly two hundred lives being lost on the north-east coast of Scotland. The Liverpool ship Ben Rhydding, bound from Calcutta to Dundee, was among the vessels wrecked, thirty of the crew being drowned.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, March 8.

I remember once hearing in the drawing-room of one of the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli a worthy British matron asking her Parisian *cicerone* if it were really true that the abominable practice of duelling still existed in France. Alas! yes, Madame, duelling is still one of the customs of France; in the army it is obligatory; amongst civilians, and especially amongst journalists, it is common. Last week we narrowly escaped having two duels to record—one between two venerable Senators, one of whom is a pillar of M. Hyacinthe Loyson's Gallican church, the other between M. Aurelien Scholl and the Comte de Dion. Last September the young nobleman brutally assaulted M. Scholl in a restaurant, for which offence he was condemned to three months' imprisonment. No sooner had he left prison than M. Scholl challenged him, but no arrangement could be arrived at as to the place of meeting, and so the affair has fallen through, after having occupied the attention of the press for several days.

Why mention such matters, it may be asked? Two duels that did not take place are of no importance, and even if they did take place it were better to say nothing about them. Perhaps so; still there is something in a title. The "Parisian Sayings and Doings" that form the subject of this letter are not controlled by the writer of it, and if they are often frivolous, or worse than frivolous, it is not his fault. What has happened during the past week? Very little that is worth recording: an interpellation in the Chamber on the irrepressible Greek Question; the opening of the Patti Concerts at the Théâtre des Nations; the return of spring; the Lenten lectures at the churches.

The interpellation was put to the Government on Saturday by M. Clémenceau. The French Government, it must be remembered, has the monopoly of the manufacture of gunpowder both for exportation and for home consumption; the price of the powder is regulated by a special Parliamentary decree. Last year the Government signed a contract with the firm of Roth, of Vienna, to furnish 100,000 kilogrammes of prime powder. M. Clémenceau has discovered that this powder is being manufactured into cartridges for Greece. He did not question the legality of the sale; the only object of his interpellation was to convict the Government of inconsistency in prohibiting, as it did last week, the sale of old guns to Greece, while it was all the time furnishing gunpowder through the intermediary of a Viennese house. The Cabinet had no difficulty in replying to M. Clémenceau's captious and undignified arguments, and the House showed its appreciation of this opposition *à outrance* by passing to the order of the day by a large majority.

A decree signed by President Grévy has been issued to-day fixing the 17th inst. for the issue of the new redeemable loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Patti began her Italian season at the Théâtre des Nations on Saturday in "La Sonnambula." The *diva* is still in full possession of her marvellous powers both vocal and histrionic, but it is impossible to imagine a more wretched company than that by which she is supported. The Patti performances are of no interest from the point of view of art. It is almost inexplicable how the Parisians tolerate such flagrant speculation on their good nature. The same evening, Mdlle. Tholer, who has been one of the shining lights of the St. Petersburg stage during the past four years, made her rentrée at the Comédie Française in the "Fausses Confidences," Marivaux's masterpiece. Mdlle. Tholer obtained a brilliant success both as an artist and as a *jolie femme*.

In Lent, and particularly towards Easter, sceptical Paris becomes religious. During the forty days' fast prescribed by the Church the majority of family tables abjure meat in favour of salt cod, and in the fashionable salons of the Faubourg Saint-Germain the visitor will be offered no stronger refreshment than a glass of sugar and water. Last Sunday some curiosity was felt as to what attitude the Government would take towards the members of the dissolved religious congregations who were announced as Lent lecturers in the different churches. The cathedral of Notre Dame was crowded to excess, and the eloquent Dominican Father Monsabré preached unmolested in the peculiar costume of his order. In the other churches Carmelites, Benedictines, Jesuits, and monks of all orders, preached, clad in their distinctive garbs, and no incident occurred anywhere.

New journals of all shades are constantly springing into existence. The latest are the *Express*, a Republican organ; *La Citoyenne*, a woman's rights journal, directed by Mdlle. Hubertine Auclerc; and *Le Clairon*. The latter journal is written by the Royalist staff of the *Gaulois*, who have lost their occupation through the sudden conversion of the *Gaulois* from a Royalist into a Gambettist organ. Half-a-dozen new organs are announced, although there are more newspapers published daily in Paris than one could read comfortably in a week. The mystery is, whence does the money come?

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Lorenzo Marques Treaty with England was adopted by 74 votes to 19. By this treaty Lorenzo Marques is ceded to the British Crown, thus giving us access by Delagoa Bay to our South African Colonies.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has ratified without reservation the Extradition Treaty concluded with Great Britain.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council the draught of an ordinance for the creation of a German Economic Council, similar to the already existing Prussian Economic Council, to be composed of 125 members, including seventy-five from Prussia. Representatives from each of the Federal Governments will be entitled to take part in the sittings. The measure, being introduced in the form of an ordinance, and not as a bill, will not require the sanction of the Reichstag.

In spite of the Chancellor's indisposition he gave a grand Parliamentary dinner on Tuesday afternoon.

During yesterday week's sitting of the Parliament the debate on the bill relative to the rating of houses was marked by the occurrence of a "scene" between Prince Bismarck and Herr Struve, a Secessionist. Finally, against the wish of the Chancellor, the bill was referred to a Committee.

The Parliament was occupied all Tuesday with a discussion on the lengthening of the so-called Budget period, in which it is proposed by the Government to place the Budget only once in every two years before the House instead of yearly, as is the case now.

According to the Census lately taken, the population of the Empire is now 45,194,172.

RUSSIA.

The 3rd inst. being the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, and of the emancipation of the serfs, the event was celebrated at the Court and amongst the general public.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill authorising the admission into the Greek army of naturalised foreigners; an amendment to include natives of Epirus, Thessaly, and Albania having been adopted.

AMERICA.

The ceremonies at the inauguration of President Garfield on the 4th inst. were marred by disagreeable weather. A hundred thousand people, however, witnessed the procession along the Pennsylvania-avenue, one division of which escorted the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol, where General Garfield took the oath, and delivered his address from a platform on the east front of the building. Vice-President Arthur took the oath previously in the Senate Chamber. Generals Hancock and Sheridan were among the visitors, and were warmly received. The entire procession of five divisions, consisting of military and civic bodies, to the number of 2000 men, then escorted the presidential party from the Capitol back to the White House.

President Garfield in his address spoke of the growth of the United States since the first written constitution was adopted, exactly one hundred years ago. The jurisdiction of the Union now covered an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and it had a population twenty times larger than it was in 1780. The nation was now resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. The President dwelt upon the importance of raising the negroes to the full rights of citizenship; and upon the Ministry of a free and pure ballot; and of education, in preparing all classes for the discharge of the responsibilities resting upon them. The other domestic topics alluded to in the address were the Panama Canal, the Monetary Standard, Polygamy, and the tenure of office in the Civil Service.

The following gentlemen form President Garfield's Cabinet:—Secretary of State, Senator Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of the Interior, Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William S. Hunt, of Louisiana, now Judge of the United States Court of Claims; Postmaster-General, William L. James, now Postmaster of New York City; Attorney-General, Wayne M'Veagh, of Pennsylvania.

President Hayes vetoed the Funding Bill on the 3rd inst.; and the Apportionment Bill, fixing the number of Representatives at 319, passed the House on the same day.

CANADA.

According to official returns, the expenditure of the Dominion during the eight months ending February last amounted to 15,704,550 dols. The revenue during the same period was 18,584,890 dols.

In the Railway Committee of the Dominion House of Commons last Saturday the Premier made a statement concerning the policy of the Government in reference to railway projects in the North-West. The Premier said that great care should be taken in granting charters, in order to prevent bonds of schemes not of a bonâ fide character being placed on the English market.

The Dominion Parliament is to be prorogued on the 17th inst.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on the 4th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Robinson.

The Land League partisans have not got it all their own way. In response to a telegram from the Dublin Orange Emergency Committee, the Orange Grand Master of British North America has issued an appeal to the lodges throughout Canada for contributions to aid the brethren in Ireland in resisting the tyranny of the Land League.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, opened the Nova Scotian House of Assembly on the 3rd inst., and, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the Legislature on the prosperity of the Province.

According to an official report, the active militia in Canada consists of 38,000 men.

During the past year Canada exported 50,905 head of cattle, 81,843 sheep, and 700 swine.

INDIA.

The court-martial on Major Currie was concluded on Monday morning, after lasting five days. The Major was charged with misbehaving before the enemy, showing cowardice, and disobeying orders. The Court declined to hear some witnesses who would have come forward for the defence, and acquitted the accused.

Eight of the persons tried in the Kolapore conspiracy case have been sentenced to transportation for life, and ten for shorter periods. The rest have been acquitted.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has become engaged to the Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the German Emperor by his only daughter, Louise Marie Elisabeth.

The gig belonging to the Cerberus, the vessel stationed at Melbourne, Australia, for the defence of the colony, has been blown up by a torpedo, five of the crew being killed.

Preparations are being made at the Palais du Midi, Brussels, for an International Exhibition of the Industrial and Fine Arts, which is to be opened on June 1 next. The exhibition is a private enterprise.

The third anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated with great pomp in the Sixtine Chapel on the 3rd inst. The Russian Grand Dukes, the Princes Carlo and Oscar of Sweden, and a number of diplomatic and Papal officials were among those present.

The excavations in the ninth region of Pompeii are being prosecuted with alacrity, and yield unexpected results. The *Daily News* correspondent at Naples says:—"Besides a second mosaic fountain and valuable frescoes recently found, there were excavated the other day some vases of Egyptian manufacture, which will greatly interest archæologists. They are made of a particular kind of paste, composed of white clay and glass, and are extremely brittle. All round they have high relief representations of the animals worshipped by the ancient Egyptians."

The Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby has been declared by the Court of Appeal the owner of the famous signboard on which David Cox painted an oak-tree, and which formerly hung in front of the inn of that name at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales. The inn has been held by several tenants, and on an assignment by the last tenant Lady D'Eresby, as the freeholder, claimed the painted panel. The Judge of the local County Court awarded it to her; the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy reversed the decision; and now the Lords Justices have decided that as the picture had not been removed by the original tenant, on a new lease being granted it became the property of the landlord.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

There is a lull, just now, in the production of dramatic novelties; and at least two Saturdays have passed by without a "first night" production of a new piece at one or more of the playhouses. Have you not observed lately that there is a lull in most things just now, save in politics and the weather? The book-market is languid; the picture exhibitions are languid; and the illustrated Fashion Serials for March are tame, even from "Myra" to the "Follet." I must make one exception to this stricture in the case of the "Journal des Modes," edited by Madame Marie Schild, which has adopted a startling and at the same time graceful innovation in the shape of large full-length figure cartoons, printed in monochrome, called "Fashions for Art Folk." For art-folk read "Æsthetes"—not Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Burnand's "Æsthetes," but the ladies who choose to wear rich and tasteful costumes of mediæval suggestiveness. The cartoon in the March number of the "Journal des Modes" is adapted from a painting by Marco Marziale; and, considering that at most dinner parties of twelve nowadays you meet at least two ladies who are more or less "æsthetic" in their sympathies and their way of dress, the new feature in Madame Schild's journal may be hailed as not only very quaint but very useful. It is excruciatingly droll at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, nightly crammed as it is with admirers of Mr. Burnand's "The Colonel," to watch the æsthetically dressed ladies in the stalls gazing intently—perhaps I should have said "intensely"—at Miss Marion Holms and Miss C. Grahame on the stage, and inwardly and wonderingly inquiring, "*Are we like that?*" I think that I know why there is a lull in the production of new books, new pictures, new plays, new dresses, and new bonnets. The spring fashions are not yet fully "out;" and society is battening on the fading remnants of the winter modes in most things. I am informed on the very best—not professional—authority, that nobody can as yet tell what kind of ladies' jacket will be worn on the Grand Stand on Brighton Downs on the occasion of the Easter Volunteer Review, to say nothing of the feminine costume which will grace the occurrence of the Oaks day at Epsom.

Meanwhile, the Playhouses are all doing an excellent business, and many of that number are continuously crowded. At the Lyceum the programme of intended arrangements for the spring is in the highest degree interesting. In the full tide of its success there is to be a surcease in the career of the "Corsican Brothers;" and on Saturday, April 16, the "Belle's Stratagem" will be produced at the house in Wellington-street, Mr. Henry Irving playing Doricourt (one of Macready's finest comedy parts) and Miss Ellen Terry Letitia Hardy. On Monday, May 2, "Othello" will be reproduced at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving, Mr. Edwin Booth, and Miss Terry in the principal parts, and will be repeated on alternate days each week. The first week Mr. Booth will play Othello, and Mr. Irving Iago. The ensuing week Mr. Irving will enact the noble Moor, and Mr. Booth the "demi-devil." It is very generous and courteous (*noblesse oblige*) on the part of the actor-manager of the Lyceum to extend the hospitalities of his theatre to the distinguished American tragedian; but I confess that I do not at all like this "chopping and changing" system, and that I fail to see what good can come out of it to the cause of dramatic art. It is eminently a "sensational" way of doing things, and is provocative not only of those comparisons which are proverbially odious, but also of a direct spirit of partisanship, which had best be avoided. Mr. Irving has his enthusiastic adherents on one side, and Mr. Booth his on the other. There is room enough for them both on different platforms, but scarcely on the same stage. Their styles, idiosyncrasies and mannerisms are distinctly different and antagonistic. To the dramatic critics the task of deciding on the relative merits of the two tragedians as presented under the "chopping and changing system" will be peculiarly invidious and ungrateful. But the critics are not persons whose feelings should be considered by anybody. On the intervening evenings Mr. Tennyson's grandly impressive "Cup," with "The Belle's Stratagem," will make up the bill.

This present Saturday Mrs. Kendal, suddenly snatched from the performance of her professional duties by an accident most painful in its nature, and which was within a hair's breadth of being fatal, is announced to make her reappearance in "The Money-Spinner." The admirable actress may count on an enthusiastic reception from her admirers—and their name is legion—at the St. James's. Sedulous medical care has made Mrs. Kendal "fit" again in (considering the really terrible circumstances of her mishap) a surprisingly short space of time; and I read in one of the daily papers that, "paradoxical as it may sound, the best rest for artists of a sanguine and nervous temperament is work." In degree I accept the paradox. I was once desperately ill for seven months. My doctors would not allow me to do any work, and I very nearly went mad. A year or two afterwards I was very nearly as desperately ill for six months; but I did my work throughout the half year nearly every day; although dictation had very often to be alternated by screams of agony. It is a very different thing, however, to have to stand on a public stage, blazing with gas, when your limbs are only just healed from being transfixed by the *débris* of a shattered cab. Mrs. Kendal must be as courageous as she is clever. During her enforced and lamented retention on the sick-list her part in "The Money-Spinner" was most intelligently sustained by that pretty and interesting young *ingénue* Miss Kate Pattison, who undertook the *rôle* literally at a moment's notice; for she was summoned from the dinner-table to appear on the stage of the St. James's, and played in her dinner dress to save time, so urgent was the emergency.

Miss Helen Barry is to appear at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, in a series of dramas, commencing on the morning and evening of Monday next, March 14, with "Led Astray" and "A Lesson in Love." G. A. S.

A notice of the new attractions at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment was crowded out last week; and even now we must content ourselves with barely glancing at the elegant performances in St. George's Hall. Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "Our Institute," is a most amusing buffo-extravaganza; and in his rendering of the pompous inanities of Sir Peter Piper and local celebrities at the opening of the great Poodleborough Institution, and especially of the comic-heroic cantata composed for the occasion, he was never seen or heard to greater advantage. In the new second part, "All at Sea," Mr. Arthur Law has supplied a pleasant libretto, which Mr. Corney Grain has set to tuneful and appropriate music. The fun of the piece chiefly arises from a case of mistaken identity. Miss Leonora Braham (whom we are glad to welcome back) is to be congratulated on her clever delineation of the character of Miss Pikestaff, a spinster of an uncertain age; Mr. Alfred Bishop enacts an elderly magistrate capitally; Mr. Alfred Reed does his part well as a timorous lover; Miss Edith Brandon, as youthful May Hawker, is of course charming and graceful; and Mr. Corney Grain, as Lieutenant Shrapnel Snorter, of her Majesty's Navy, is as bluff and jolly a jack tar as ever led a boarding party. Of the agreeable musical and dramatic sketch "The Turquoise," which occupies the first place in the programme, it is needless to speak, as its merits have been often recognised. Throughout the night's performances the audience is kept in a continuous babble of laughter, which every now and then swells into hearty guffaws.

There is, we learn, in rehearsal, and shortly to be produced (first time in England), "Jeanne, Jeannette, and Jeanneton," a new opéra comique, by P. Lacome. The libretto by Robert Reece. An exceptionally strong company has been engaged, and the opera will be produced at the Alhambra Theatre, on a scale of great splendour.

MUSIC.

One specialty of last week—the successful reappearance of that admirable pianist, Madame Schumann, at the Monday Popular Concerts—has already been recorded. Another important musical event, the first of the new series of concerts of the Bach choir, occurred too late for comment until now. The occasion last indicated was one of great interest, having included performances of several works of classical importance. Bach's fine church cantata, "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss" (especially grand in the choral portions), the "Gloria" from Cherubini's Mass in D major, Schumann's short "Requiem for Mignon," and the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," were the principal features. The incidental solos were efficiently sung by Mdlle. Breidenstein, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, subordinate passages having been assigned to Mdlle. Lallemant and Mrs. Tuer. The first movement of the late Sir W. S. Bennett's anthem "In Thee, O Lord," unaccompanied motets by Palestrina and Vittoria, and a madrigal by Pearsall were the other items of the programme. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, as usual. The second concert takes place on April 6.

"The Messiah" was very effectively given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Ash Wednesday, the solo portions by Miss A. Marriott, Madame Sterling, Mr. Maas, and Signor Ghilberti—Mr. Barnby having conducted, as usual. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch" is to be performed by the society on April 7, when the Princess of Wales is expected to be present.

Sir Michael Costa's second and grandest oratorio, "Naaman," was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, conducted by the composer; the principal solo vocalists having been (as before) Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, with the addition of Mr. Kenningham in some subordinate passages. The work was finely rendered in every respect, and produced a marked impression, several pieces having been encored. Sir M. Costa was enthusiastically applauded.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert—the sixteenth of the series—continued the weekly performance of Schubert's eight symphonies, No. 5 (in B flat) having then been given. Of this charming work we have already spoken when noticing its first performance here in 1873, and again when it was repeated in 1875. An important feature at Saturday's concert was the appearance of Herr Joachim, who played with his well-known excellence Beethoven's violin concerto and Schumann's fantasia op. 131; the splendour of the former work, which came first, having rendered additionally evident the dulness of the latter, finely as this also was executed. A characteristic orchestral "Symphonic Poem," entitled "Vltava"—the composition of Herr Smetana—was introduced for the first time here. Each of its seven divisions contains some effective writing and some skilful instrumentation. The rest of the programme calls for no specific mention, beyond stating that Mdlle. Orgényi rendered some vocal pieces with much success.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Herr Barth was the pianist, his solo piece having been Beethoven's Sonata in G. (op. 29), which he rendered with much brilliancy, having replied to the continued applause which followed his performance by playing a piece by Scarlatti. Herr Barth was associated with Herr Joachim in some of Brahms's Hungarian Dances for piano and violin, these artists having co-operated with Signor Piatti in Schumann's Trio in F. Vocal pieces were very effectively sung by Madame Isabel Fassett.

The last of Mr. Sims Reeves's four Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Tuesday evening, when the great tenor was heard in several familiar and popular vocal pieces. His son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Madame Trebelli, and other eminent singers, and the members of the London Vocal Union, contributed to a varied programme, which also included brilliant violin performances by Herr Joachim, and pianoforte solos by Herr Coenen. Mr. Sims Reeves is to appear in oratorio at the Royal Albert Hall on eight farewell occasions, the dates being April 27, May 4, 18, and 25; and June 15, 22, and 29.

The Finsbury Choral Association announced its first concert at the Holborn Townhall on Thursday evening.

Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts"—intermitted on account of Ash Wednesday—were resumed this week, with a programme of the usual varied and attractive nature.

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society was announced for Thursday evening, when the programme included the performance of Berlioz's dramatic symphony "Romeo et Juliette," for the first time in its entirety (in London), for many years.

The success of Mr. Carrodus's violin concert, at St. James's Hall, in January, was so great that a repetition was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

On Monday evening next, a "Henry Smart Memorial Concert" is to be given at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme consisting of selections from the deceased composer's works—organ pieces, part-songs, vocal trios, duets, and solos.——On the following evening, at St. James's Hall, the first of two concerts is to be given by M. C. Lamoureux (late conductor of the Paris Grand Opera).

At the Lower Norwood Institute, on Monday evening, the comic opera, H.M.S. Pinafore, was performed under the management of Miss Blanche Grey, in aid of the Royal Normal College for the Blind. The principal characters were sustained by children, the First Lord of the Admiralty being well personated by Miss Rose Clinton, aged seven. It was evident that great pains had been taken in the preparation of the entertainment, as it was entirely free from those little blemishes which so often mar amateur performances of a similar character.

The two first prizes for Upright and Grand Pianos at the Melbourne International Exhibition have been awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of London, who, at the recent Sydney Exhibition, gained the two first and only special prizes, and also the first prize at the one held at Brisbane a few months ago.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, H.; Vicar of Griston, Norfolk.
Bamford, R.; Vicar of Poulton.
Bingley Barraclough, J.; Chaplain of the Jews' Episcopal Chapel.
Bryans, J. L., Curate of St. John's, Bedwardine, Worcester; Rector of New Radnor.
Carroll, G.; Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Chadwick, E. T.; Rector of Great Wacton-with-Little Wacton, Norfolk.
Clement, G., Rector of St. Owen's, Jersey; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Copithorne, J. G.; Curate of Deane.
Dowdeswell, Edmund Richard, M.A.; Perpetual Curate of Bushley.
Eliot, P. F., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Elton, W. H., late Assistant-Master at Highgate School; Minor Canon and Precentor of Christchurch Cathedral, New Zealand.
Fullagar, Hugh Scales, M.A.; Rector of Stody-with-Hunworth, Norfolk.
Godber, W.; Perpetual Curate of Langley, Essex.
Goss, W.; Curate (sole charge) of St. Peter, Newbold.
Grant, C. R. A.; Curate of Dodderhill with Elmbridge.
Gray, Ven. Archdeacon, late of Canton; Rector of Hunsdon, Herts.
Hillier, Jenner Gide; Assistant-Chaplain of the St. Pancras Parochial Cemetery at Finchley.
Hutchison, Robert; Rector of Woodeaton, Oxon.
Jervis, W. H. E. R.; Rector of Cranford.
Legh, Henry Edmund; Chaplain to Dover Union Workhouse.
Lewis, David Phillips, M.A.; Rector of Llandrinio.
MacKenzie Hughes, H. E.; Incumbent of St. Columba's, Nairn. Also Acting Chaplain to the 55th Brigade Depot, Fort George, N.B.
Mayne, J., Vicar of St. Catharine, Gloucester; Secretary of the Gloucester Diocesan Conference.
Maughan, J. S.; Senior Curate and Precentor of the Parish Church of St. Giles's, Camberwell.
Miles, Henry Broadway; Rector of Owermoigne, Dorset.
Nash, A. J. Glendinning, Minister of the New District of St. Thomas's, Finsbury Park, and Assistant Thursday Lecturer at St. Peter-upon-Cornhill; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Powley, Matthew; Rector of Purley, Berks.
Price, Herbert; Vicar of Normanton, near Derby.
Savage, H. E.; Vicar of Pelton, Chester-le-Street.
Sewell, Henry, Vicar of Aldsworth, Northleach, Gloucestershire; Vicar of St Paul's, Colchester.
Smith, Charles Blomfield; Rector of Shelton-with-Hardwick, Norfolk.
Taylor, George, Curate of Pulborough; Vicar of Kirdford, near Petworth.
Tilley, Henry Timothy; Curate of Moseley.
Waller, Percy; Vicar of St. Barnabas', Birmingham.
Williams, C., Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Morpeth; Chaplain of the Northumberland County Asylum.
Woodward, H. H.; Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Woodward, G. J.; Curate of Leytonstone, E.
Yeatman, H., Vicar of Sydenham; Honorary Secretary of the Rochester Diocesan Conference.
Young, H. Lindsay; Assistant-Master of Brunswick Chapel; Vicar of St. John's, Portsea.—*Guardian.*

The Queen has sent a donation of £40 towards the fund for restoring the National School buildings, Newport, Isle of Wight, partly destroyed by fire a short time since.

Two handsome stained-glass windows, designed and executed by Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, have been placed in the chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Rev. R. W. Enraght has been served with notice of motion, to be made before Lord Penzance on the 26th inst., for his recommittal to prison.

A supplementary estimate of £367,290 for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments includes an item of £4200, almost entirely made up of costs in the case of Mr. Pelham Dale, Mr. Enraght, and others.

HOME NEWS.

The biennial ball on behalf of the Jews' Home for Deaf and Dumb was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday.

During the gale and snowstorm of Jan. 18 and 19, 139 lives were saved by the rocket-apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

Sir Frederick Roberts, who is an old Etonian, was on the 3rd inst. presented with a sword of honour by the students of Eton College.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., on Tuesday laid the memorial-stone of a new Congregational chapel, which is in course of erection at Bromley, Kent.

The election of a member of Parliament for Coventry takes place to-day, in the place of Sir H. Jackson, Bart., Q.C., who last week was raised to the Bench, and who died on Tuesday last.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster-General, will take the chair at the tenth annual meeting of the Post Office Orphan Home next Wednesday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Aldersgate-street.

The Duke of Westminster has accepted the office of president of the newly formed Chester Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Nearly 3000 certificates were issued to pupils during the three months ending Feb. 28, making a total of 20,000 now awarded.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening, when Mr. R. Brown, F.S.A., reviewed the various theories as to the origin of language, indicating that which rested on the most complete evidence, and was in accordance with the general purpose of creation.

The Great International Hurdle-Race at Croydon on Tuesday produced a splendid finish between Lord Clive (11st. 5lb.) and Charles I. (12st. 3lb.), the former gaining a head victory. Thornfield (12st. 3lb.), the favourite for the Grand National, was one of the fifteen competitors, but did not obtain a place.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone took part in a free concert given to the poor of East London on Tuesday night at St. Mary's school-rooms, Whitechapel. Several artists of eminence in the musical world sang and played, to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

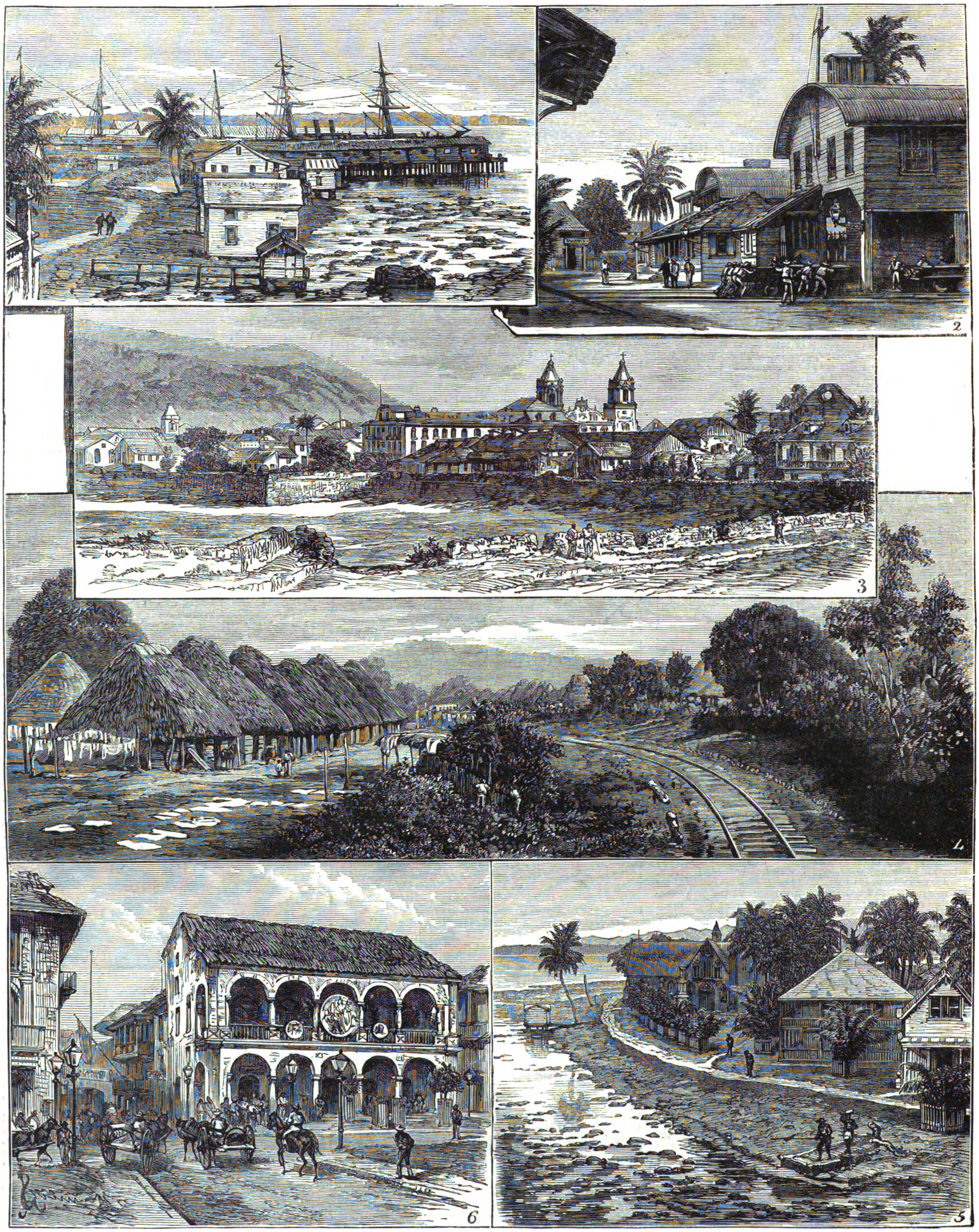
During the fourth week of February 100,283 paupers were relieved in the metropolis, against 98,017 in the corresponding week last year, and 89,778 in 1879. There is an increase in all the districts, except the west, as compared with last year. The number of vagrants relieved during the same period was 770.

A woman named Elizabeth Hutchins has been discovered to be the heir to an estate worth nearly £20,000, which has been in Chancery for many years. Hutchins has spent a great part of her life either in the workhouse, gaol, or lunatic asylum. Lately she has been living in a wretched house in Roath, Cardiff.

The arrival of live stock at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week was a slight increase on that of the preceding week; of fresh meat there was a decrease; and, as regards mutton and hogs, there was a much larger quantity landed: making a total of 494 cattle, 226 sheep, 4571 quarters of beef, 1157 carcases of mutton, and 1413 hogs.

Mr. Edmund Yates presided at the annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which took place yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. In proposing "Prosperity to the Institution," the chairman said that it had made great progress, but though the funds had increased so had the needs of the institution. After giving a humorous description of the miscellany of news and papers daily distributed by the newsvender, who, like St. Simeon Stylites, was "wet with drenching dews, or stiff with crackling frosts," the chairman concluded by referring to the good effected by the institution. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £800 were announced.

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1. Port of Colon (Atlantic Coast). 2. Station at Panama (Pacific Coast). 3. Panama. 4. Pueblo Nuevo. 5. Colon. 6. Casa Cabildo, Townhall of Panama.

VIEWS ON THE ROUTE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.—SEE PAGE 246.

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"GREAT EXPECTATIONS." BY W. D. SADLER.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Candahar debate in the House of Lords was worthy the Imperial importance of Lord Lytton's motion. Never in the days of Lord Beaconsfield's supremely "high policy" did the chamber present a more brilliant appearance than it did on the Thursday and Friday of last week. Peers themselves assembled in battalions. The steps of the Throne and the galleries were thronged. Noblewomen filled the side balconies; and from her favourite coign of 'vantage H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, seated near the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary, and the Duke of Teck, on the first night seemed to rain influence and award the prize of her bright glances to the leading combatants in this political tournament. In one sentence may the pith of the debate be conveyed. Whereas, Lord Lytton (who has founded his animated oratorical style upon that of the ex-Premier), the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and the Earl of Beaconsfield justified the Afghan War and the retention of Candahar on the score of Russian intrigues at Cabul and Russian designs on India viâ Afghanistan; Lord Enfield, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Northbrook, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville defended the Ministerial intention of retiring from Candahar on the pleas that the step would be in accordance with the essential interests of India, that the Russian scare existed only in the vivid imaginations of the Russophobists of the late Ministry, that the abandonment was just and expedient in itself, and that the occupation of the Afghan stronghold would entail a charge of something like a million and a half or two millions. Few, indeed, were the pearls of debate. It was reserved for Lord Beaconsfield to drop them. Ready laughter was forthcoming when he surmised Lord Northbrook was "a graduate for the higher honours of that refined school which would wage war, and at the same time negotiate peace, and negotiate with the more readiness if our arms had been defeated." Similarly appreciated was the noble Earl's shaft against Lord Derby, whose remarkable, clear, and emphatic condemnation of Lord Lytton's motion elicited the remark that, "I do not know that there is anything which could excite enthusiasm in him except when he contemplates the surrender of some national policy." Lord Beaconsfield kept quite a Disraelian phrase for the last:—"The key of India is not Herat or Candahar. The key of India is London!" Serene in the knowledge that he had coined and uttered another catchword, it was hardly to be wondered at that after the division—165 contents to 76 non-contents affirmed Lord Lytton's motion—the Earl of Beaconsfield should from force of habit have momentarily dropped into Earl Granville's place on the Treasury Bench—a mistake which his Lordship quickly corrected, laughing the while.

In the Upper as in the Lower House, the Armistice with the Boers has since been the engrossing theme, albeit other matters have been discussed. In asking Lord Kimberley for information regarding the Armistice, Earl Cadogan on Monday took upon himself to speak of the news as "almost incredible," incredible as such a remark may seem from so immature a politician. The Secretary for the Colonies confirmed the intelligence, however. The conversation that ensued between the Spiritual Lords was only notable for the spirit with which the Bishop of Peterborough fell upon Lord Oranmore and Browne. The Government had no opposition to offer to the Primate's motion for a Royal Commission (costly as it may be) to inquire into the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts concerned in the recent clerical prosecutions. Tuesday's business was confined to passing through Committee the Alkali Works Regulation Bill and to confirming the claim of William John Manners to the titles of Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday week made his first appearance in the House of Commons since his fall in the snow, a black silk skull-cap being the only reminder visible of his accident. The Prime Minister, indeed, looked remarkably well in face; and, upon taking his seat on the Treasury bench, smilingly bowed his acknowledgments of the genuinely hearty and prolonged cheering which came from both sides of the House. The cordial friendliness in the ring of the cheers was unmistakable. It is to be regretted that the resumed debate on the second reading of the Irish Disarmament Bill was marred by another discreditable and disorderly occurrence on the part of one or two Home-Rule members. The most determined of Mr. Parnell's associates is Mr. John Dillon. Black as night, his untamable hair, obstinate as himself, falls perversely awry over his forehead. Rouse him, and he is the type of resolute resistance to authority. Mr. Dillon (sketched in a characteristic attitude) was in this mood on the night in question. He stoutly defended his friend John Devoy from the accusations the Home Secretary had hurled against him. He went on to urge objections to the Arms Bill. Farmers should have the right to keep firearms. Mr. Dillon went further. Were he an Irish farmer himself, and a body of men came to turn him out of house and land, he "should decidedly shoot as many of them as he could;" but, not being a farmer, he had not given that advice. This "don't-nail-his-ear-to-a-pump" line of argument (ironically cheered by the Home Secretary) was followed by the wish that the Irish people had the means of waging civil war—an expression which Mr. Dillon withdrew upon hearing the Speaker's remonstrance. Then uprose Sir William Harcourt in his most tragic style. The Home Secretary is limned as he gave the member for Tipperary the plain English of his dangerous language; and, looking towards the Home Rule benches, solemnly called upon Mr. Dillon's fellow Land Leaguers not to countenance the doctrine of Assassination enunciated by Mr. Dillon. His phrases now construed for him in Sir William Harcourt's most pungent style, Mr. Dillon earnestly disavowed his intention of sanctioning assassination. But the repudiation of his speech by one after another of his colleagues possibly proved to the hon. member that he had overstepped the bounds of prudence and legitimate argument. In spite of this repudiation, Mr. Healy had the effrontery to accuse the Home Secretary of "deliberate untruth," an accusation which he repeated in another form, and for which he was expelled the House for the remainder of the sitting. The following night saw Mr. Mitchell Henry vigorously denounce Mr. Parnell's ruinous policy after a speech from the Home Rule leader, and saw the bill read the second time by 145 to 34 votes. On Monday, in Committee, several clauses were carried; but on Tuesday some valuable time was lost in expelling the irrepressible Mr. O'Donnell, whose unrelenting garrulity and imperturbable self-sufficiency make him a bore of the first order. It is the constant obtrusion and incessant tongue-wagging of a handful of members of this class which hinder useful legislation. As a matter of self-protection, the House must extinguish them sooner or later, and the sooner the better.



A group or two of keenly intelligent-looking non-commissioned officers and privates in uniform were conspicuous in the gallery on the night of the Dillon episode. The attraction to them was evidently Mr. Childers's explanation of his new plan of Army Reform. But, thanks to Mr. Chaplin's joust on behalf of the rights of private members, these estimable red-coats and not a few military men in mufti had to wait till after ten o'clock before they saw the Secretary for War portentously rise to expound the scheme of reorganisation. Succinctly stated, the changes proposed are few. Nineteen, instead of eighteen, is to be the lowest age at which a recruit can be received. Twelve years will continue to be the term of service; eight with the colours abroad, seven with the colours at home, and five with the Reserve; Sergeants and Corporals to have the option of re-enlisting, with the inducement of a pension at the end of twenty-one years' service. To strengthen the Reserve, men serving at home would be encouraged to join it after three or four years' service. To meet the case of our "little wars," Mr. Childers purposes rearranging the regulations so as to dispatch a *corps d'armée*, comprising eighteen battalions of the Line, three of the Guards, six regiments of cavalry, and seventeen batteries of artillery, without trenching on the four regiments of infantry needed for our ordinary reliefs. The Secretary for War had, furthermore, encouraging reforms to offer officers of all ranks, not forgetting the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, which latter auxiliary force is promised a review by her Majesty at Windsor in May or June, and a number of C.B.'s and K.C.B.'s for the most zealous and distinguished officers. Finally, flogging in the Army is to be abolished. If the reforms outlined by Mr. Childers do not come up to the expectations formed from Sir F. Roberts's sweeping speech at the Mansion House, they have the negative merit of opening the door to more drastic measures, if they be necessary.



It was noticeable at the beginning of the week that the tidings from Sir Evelyn Wood that he had on Sunday arranged a week's Armistice with the Boer leader, Commandant Joubert, were received with earnest cheers from the Radical benches, but with little if any sympathy from the Opposition. Lord Randolph Churchill, making himself the spokesman of this militant spirit, gave notice of a question directly challenging the expediency of negotiating with the Boers before the defeats at Laing's Nek, the Ingogo River, and at Majuba Hill had been wiped out. But there is reason to believe President Brand, of the Orange Free State, has been an active agent in bringing about the Armistice.

On Wednesday, it was incumbent on the Prime Minister to move that the remaining amendments to the Irish Disarmament Bill should be put without further debate at three o'clock. Carried "by a large majority." Dr. Lyon Playfair put each to the vote with business-like promptitude. Vainly did Mr. Parnell and Mr. Callan seek to browbeat the canny Chairman, who put the report, with the result that it was carried by 267 to 31 votes. Thursday night was fixed for the third reading of the Arms Bill.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

Mr. W. D. Sadler, the rising young painter of this picture (which was shown to the public in the late exhibition of the Society of British Artists) must surely be a devotee of the "gentle" art, a disciple of Isaac Walton. Several times, now, has he presented to us the watchful and wary, the patient and imperturbable old angler waiting for his bite under all sorts of unfavourable and discouraging conditions; while, in one memorable picture, in last year's Academy exhibition, he showed us a whole fraternity of monks, all of a row, fishing for their Friday's *maigre* dinner. Or, rather, is not the artist a renegade from the *cultus* of the rod and a traitor to its mysteries? So ludicrous does he make its votaries appear sometimes that one cannot help recalling the well-known definition—by whom was it?—of angling—"a rod with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." Be this as it may, we confess that we rather sympathise on this occasion with the fisher. He is displaying qualities which, otherwise directed, constitute heroism and achieve victory. His "great expectations" may end in little here, his patience may have as futile an end as often have the "law's delays;" but, as a rule, the man who has the "staying power" to bide his time is he who finally wins in the race of life.

THE COURT.

At the Council held last week by the Queen at Windsor Castle the Marquis of Huntly and Sir Arthur Hobhouse were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. Her Majesty pricked the Sheriffs at the Council, and subsequently gave audiences to Earl Spencer and the Right Hon. J. Bright. Señor Holgoin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia, presented his credentials, and Dr. Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians, was knighted. Princess Beatrice was present at the ceremonies. Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. Hardinge dined with and had an interview with the Queen the following morning, on his departure for India to assume the command of the troops at Bombay. Major-General Sir F. Sleigh Roberts also had an interview with and took leave of her Majesty on his departure for the Cape of Good Hope to succeed the late Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy Colley as commander of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Count Nöer (Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein) and Countess Nöer visited the Queen on Thursday week, and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Maude, and Colonel Maude.

Princess Louise of Lorne left the next day; and Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Lady Frances Baillie and Miss Baillie, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles L. and Lady Caroline Courtenay dined with her Majesty.

Last Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Claremont to visit Prince Leopold, who had been slightly indisposed. Her Majesty remained to luncheon.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, officiating. Her Majesty and the Princesses drove out in the afternoon, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to St. George's Chapel on Monday and inspected the monuments lately erected there. Countess Karolyi had an audience of her Majesty. Major C. J. Bromhead, elder brother of Major Bromhead arrived at the castle, and presented to the Queen from Lieutenant-Colonel Degacher and the officers of the second battalion 24th Regiment the staff and crown of the colours of the battalion, which were recovered after the battle of Isandhlana.

The Queen's granddaughters, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, have been on a visit to her Majesty during the absence of their parents from Windsor.

In a telegram to Maritzburg from the Queen, expressing her deep sympathy for the widow of General Sir George Colley, her Majesty desired that special provision should be made for Lady Colley, who has additional claims, she being the daughter of a distinguished general officer.

A Drawingroom will be held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace next Friday; and a Levée will be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on the 21st inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after paying farewell visits to the Emperor and Empress of Germany and other Imperial relatives, to the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, the Duke and Duchess d'Ossuna, Prince Bismarck, and other friends, left Berlin yesterday week on his return, viâ Darmstadt and Paris, to London. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince and Princess William of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. The Prince arrived at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Tuesday. The Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House after her visit to the Queen at Windsor.

In accordance with an ancient custom, as announced in this paper, the Princess has presented a horseshoe to Oakham Castle in commemoration of her visit. The shoe, which was manufactured at the works of Lord Aveland, and is gilt, has been fastened to one of the walls of the castle, the inscription being—"Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1881."

The Prince will preside at the forthcoming Festival in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday evening from Berlin. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Lobanoff met the Princes on their arrival at Charing-cross station.

Princess Louise of Lorne left town last Saturday en route for Italy. Her Royal Highness travelled from Charing-cross, viâ Boulogne and Paris, to Ventimiglia, where she was received with due honours on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were in the House of Lords yesterday week during the discussion on the Earl of Lytton's motion respecting Candahar. The Duke of Connaught has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, which will take place at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday; and he will on the 30th preside at a dinner, also at Willis's Rooms, for the benefit of Princess Mary's Village Home for Girls.

The Duchess of Cambridge received by telegraph last Saturday the news of the death of her brother, Prince George Charles of Hesse, which occurred at Frankfort the previous

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night, he having only survived his sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ten weeks. Prince George was upwards of eighty-eight years old, and unmarried.

Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness Von Pawel Rammingen) was safely delivered of a daughter at 2.35 p.m. on Monday at Hampton Court Palace. Dr. W. S. Playfair and Mr. W. H. Roots were in attendance. Both mother and child are doing well.

Prince and Princess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Mansion House on Tuesday with the young Princesses and lunched with the Lord Mayor. Having been shown over the Mansion House, Prince Frederick entered the justice-room and remained for a short time. The Royal party afterwards inspected Guildhall, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange.

The weather in Cheshire the past week has prevented the Empress of Austria availing herself of some of the meets arranged for her pleasure; but her Majesty has had runs with the Cheshire, the South Cheshire, the North Cheshire (Captain Park Yates's), and Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds; Lord Combermere, with Lord and Lady Alexander Paget and other members of the family frequently accompanying the Empress in the chase. Her Majesty has also visited her niece, Countess Larisch, who, with her husband, Count George Larisch, is staying at the Victoria Hotel, Whitchurch, for a fortnight's hunting.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

We are happy to announce that a pause in the needless and profitless hostilities with the Dutch people of the Transvaal has been secured for this week, and that negotiations are going on, which it is earnestly hoped may speedily procure an amicable settlement. It has, from the first, been pointed out, in the comments we have made upon this question, what are the kind of conditions to be laid down for a safe and satisfactory arrangement, providing ample and efficient securities both for the moderate amount of British interests concerned in the Transvaal and for the welfare and good treatment of the Kaffir and other native populations. These conditions should not involve any British interference with the domestic independence and self-government of the Transvaal Commonwealth within its own proper territorial limits; but its boundary will have to be strictly defined on the north, west, and east sides, confining it henceforth to the upland plain, the Hooge Veldt, which was actually held and occupied by this community of Dutch farmers in 1852, at the date of the Convention that guaranteed the existence of their Republic. The districts of Utrecht and Lydenburg, on the eastern frontier, bordering upon Natal and Zululand, and adjacent to the Swazis' and Sekokuni's country, did not form part of the original Transvaal territory; and it is in these eastern districts that some few British and German settlements have been introduced. And here also the result of the late British military operations against Cetewayo and Sekokuni may be considered to have begotten certain obligations of her Majesty's Government towards the native tribes. We should not, therefore, regard it as an unreasonable demand, on the part of our Government, that these districts, Utrecht and Lydenburg, should be retained under British dominion. And if it be a fact, as we are now informed, that the Portuguese Government has consented to cede the fine harbour of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain, a short railway from that harbour to the upland in the Lydenburg or the New Scotland district, the line projected by Mr. G. P. Moodie five years ago, would be a feasible and most beneficial work. On the northern frontier, likewise, beyond the Luluberg and Waterberg mountains, the extensive region of Zoutpansberg and Waterberg should be reserved from Boer encroachments for the future, and should be protected, by a British guarantee, and by very explicit stipulations with the Transvaal, for the unmolested abode of the native population. It will further be requisite, on the west side, to prohibit the Boers from encroaching upon several tribes in the territory contemplated by the "Keate Award" ten or twelve years ago. With these reservations, which are of the nature of a territorial limitation, there is no reason why the amplest political independence, as a separate and distinct Republic, should not be conceded to the Transvaal. Its position would then be equal to that of the Orange Free State; and the British Imperial Government, with the neighbouring British Colonies, might remain upon friendly terms both with the one and the other Dutch Commonwealth, and might soon obtain their concurrence in a general system of policy with regard to the native races of South Africa. We are perfectly convinced that all this is quite practicable; and now is the time for its consideration, while there is a brief respite from the rash and violent procedure of military coercion, which has already cost so much bloodshed, and has won us so little advantage or honour.

The armistice concluded on Sunday last between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. P. J. Joubert, one of the three members of the Transvaal Provisional Government, is designed to allow time for a reply to be given by the Dutch to Sir George Colley's last communications, and for any further negotiations with a view to peace. The meeting took place half-way between the lines, the English being represented by General Sir E. Wood, Major Fraser, Captain Maude, and two other officers; and the Boers by P. J. Joubert, D. C. Uys, C. J. Joubert, and C. S. Fouchee; A. J. Forster acting as interpreter. The terms are as follow:—

"We mutually agreed to a cessation of all hostilities from noon on the 6th to midnight on the 14th. The conditions are these:—1. Both parties promise not to make any forward movements from their present positions, but each party retains his liberty of movement within his own lines. 2. General Wood is free to send in eight days' provisions, but no ammunition, to the Transvaal garrisons; and the Boer officers undertake to pass the provisions to such garrisons. 3. Mr. Joubert undertakes to send notice of the armistice conditions to the British representatives of the garrisons and the Boer commanders at once, and will use his influence to induce the Boer commanders to allow the withdrawal of the British wounded from all the Transvaal garrisons into Natal."

On Sunday night waggons with supplies were dispatched to Potchefstroom, Standerton, and Wakkerstroom. We are told that Mr. Brand, the Orange Free State President, has been doing his utmost to procure a peaceable settlement of the questions at issue between the English and the Boers. He is now reported to be in the Boer camp at Laing's Nek with that object. There is good hope of a satisfactory result.

The *Lady's Pictorial*, a new weekly illustrated journal for ladies, vies with the established papers and monthlies of the same class in presenting plates of the latest Paris fashions. But this attractive newcomer, so far from confining itself to dress, extends its sphere, and offers carefully executed engravings of current events likely to interest ladies, interspersed with a variety of essays and articles.

FINE ARTS.

DUDLEY GALLERY.

In this present General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the familiar gallery in Piccadilly there is a manifest falling off, which may not be difficult to explain. For many years the Dudley enjoyed a monopoly, as it were, of the best water-colour work produced outside the societies in Pall-mall: it had a numerous committee—too numerous, probably—each with vested interests, and some with a following or belonging to a clique. The consequence is that no sooner are other galleries available than many of the best productions of the "general" body of water-colour painters are sent elsewhere.

Amongst the mass of small and generally premature and laboured or careless and pretentious drawings here, there are still, it is true, a considerable number possessing fair merit or promise; but there are scarcely any of unquestionable or commanding ability. The committee must have been in some straits to have given the usual post of honour to J. White's picture of an ill-favoured child seated before a money-box, called "The Way the Money Goes" (224), which, beyond breadth, boldness, and freedom of handling, has little to recommend it. One of the most ambitious figure-compositions is by J. W. Waterhouse (103)—representing the body of St. Eulalia lying in the Forum during the fall of snow that shrouded it, a drawing evincing thought, and containing good passages, but failing to convey the effect of snow. P. Macquoid's figure of a graceful girl "Bringing in the Peacock at Christmas" (38) is effective and good in colour. "Happy be thy Dreams" (14), by F. Dadd—an old angler fallen asleep while a litter of young pigs devour the spoils of his art and his provisions—is distinguished by sound draughtsmanship. We have also to mention with commendation J. H. Henshall's "An Argument" (403); "Evening" (298), by A. Stocks—an old woman trimming her lamp; two idyllic subjects by Walter Crane, which have, of course, to be judged from the decorative point of view; Miss Constance Phillott's pretty classical decorative figure of a girl (462); and drawings, large in manner, and showing more training than many here, by the foreign artists Roussouff, Carlandi, Franz, and Cabianca. The "Rocca di Papa" (261), by the last, has impressiveness that inclines, however, to the melodramatic. With these may fairly be associated Miss Bertha Newcombe's three studies of "Mère-Morot" (563), W. Langley's "In a Cornish Village" (282), and R. Dawson's weird little drawing, "The Feast of the Dead" (172)—Japanese placing coloured lanterns in an avenue of tombs at twilight. Foreign influence is plainly discernible in D. Woodlock's head of an old woman laughing in a white coif, called "Dame Quickly" (637), and "Under the Willows" (270), by W. Stott, with a little French tricoteuse in a chequer of sunlight. These painters (both of whose names are new to us) aim, like the French *impressionistes* and a section of the Dutch school, at rendering the masses of colour-tones and light and shade in just relations with little heed to detail, as such, and it is impossible to deny that the result is artistic so far as it goes. G. M'Culloch has a brawny semi-nude Puddler, dimly seen between two furnace-fires (479), which attains something of grandiose Michael-Angelesque character, despite the disproportionate largeness of the head.

Among the landscapes is a small drawing, "In the Pass of Killiecrankie" (603), bearing the name of John Ruskin. It is a study, and a most careful and loving study of rocks; but it has not, nor indeed does it pretend to have, the requisites for a picture. The colour is artificial in parts, as in the dense ultramarine sky reflexes in the water, and in the foliage of the background, which is picked out in body-colour, with something of the effect of old *gouache*. At the head of the room hang appropriately as pendants a landscape by A. Parsons, depicting a sombre effect of the rainy "June of 1879," and a flooded river view under a rainy sky by W. G. Addison. The treatment in the former is more solid, in the latter more transparent, but both are good in their way; and Mr. Addison has made a decided advance in this and other small works. It is pleasant to have to say as much of A. W. Weedon, whose "Storm-Cloud—Pevensey" (75) is broader and finer, particularly in the sky, than any previous work of his that we remember. H. Moore repeats himself less than usual in No. 345, a "seascape," looking from sands left wet by the receding tide, with a cloud casting its shadow over the middle-distance—a piece of close observation and vigorous record. "The Approach to Westminster" (395)—from the Embankment—by H. M. Marshall, is one of the most admirable drawings here, though we have seen other works by this artist still truer in the atmospheric gradations. H. Macallum has found a favourable opportunity for displaying his relish for rich colour in a bit of the emerald and azure sea off "Sorrento" (103). A word of warm commendation is due to the delicacy and truth of Miss Mary Forster's view at "Ringwood, Hants" (64). A very faithful piece of landscape draughtsmanship is "The Valley of Ecclesburne" (325), by T. Clark. We have on former occasions praised the unity of impression in J. Knight's drawing (recalling somewhat the works of the early masters of water colour), but the examples here strike us as routine reproductions, mannered and monotonous. A small drawing by J. M. Donne, low down on one of the screens (555), showing a last gleam of sunset on an Alpine peak, is strikingly truthful, and not less masterly in execution; assuredly it should have been on "the line." There are contributions also by artists whose merits are more or less well known, such as Frank Walton, J. E. Grace, Arthur and Walter Severn, C. R. Aston, &c. Other drawings which will repay the visitor's notice are "Evicted" (23), a head of a pretty Irish girl, by Mary Eley; No. 73, by Rosa Koberwein; "Awaiting Sentence" (122), by F. G. Cotman; "Leonisa" (105), by J. H. Henshall; "Nuneaton Market-place" (152), by Patty Townsend; "Loch Pityoulish, Inverness-shire" (197), by Gertrude Martineau; "A Mussulman" (223), by W. C. Wontner; "An Arab Sheikh" (340), by H. R. Rose; "A Sussex Shepherd and Sheep" (357), by J. Richardson; portraits of children by the late J. Moore; and contributions by Messrs. Pedder, Glennie, R. W. Allen, and S. Paget.

An exhibition of paintings on canvas in imitation of tapestry by lady amateurs and artists has been opened in a new gallery on the premises of Messrs. Howell and James, Regent-street. This new, or rather revived art—for it was formerly practised in Holland and France—has lately been cultivated with considerable success. A set of stains or dyes have been prepared by chemists, and classes in connection with this exhibition have been formed under the direction of Mr. Doulevy and Miss Florence Judd. Although these paintings do not, of course, equal in character of colour the productions of the loom with woven self-coloured threads, and although they do not convey the charming broken playful effect of real tapestry, they yet form a very acceptable substitute where costly tapestries are unattainable, and open a new field of employment for amateurs and artists. Some of the paintings shown are original designs; others are copies of fine ancient works; and several have much merit.

In our notice last week of Mr. Millais' works at the Fine Art Society we inadvertently stated that the picture of the "Princess Elizabeth Prisoner at St. James's" had been engraved by Mr. Cousins; we should have said that the engraver was Mr. T. L. Atkinson.

A very fine collection of engravings in mezzotinto, illustrating the history of the art down to the time of David Lucas, is on view at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

A new Government School of Art was opened at Penzance on Monday by the Mayor (Mr. F. Boase), the Corporation, and school committee. The new buildings are in the Morral fields, and are well adapted for the required purposes. The school was opened with a fine-art exhibition, comprising 450 works of art. South Kensington supplies twenty-two paintings in oils, one hundred water-colours, historical series from 1710, illuminations, coloured photographs, and four cases of metal-work, wood and ivory carving, &c., besides valuable china and a porcelain vase lent by H.M. the Queen. The exhibition remains open twelve days.

The authorities of the National Gallery of Berlin have decided to hold very shortly an exhibition of the works of English etchers.

The Crown Prince of Germany has bought Rubens' magnificent picture of "Neptune and Amphitrite," which has hitherto been one of the principal ornaments of the celebrated picture-gallery of Count Schönborn, in Vienna. The price paid for the work is £10,000.

BISHOP PATTESON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The lamented death, in 1871, of John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of Melanesia, is a striking incident of the history of religious and philanthropic enterprise. He was cruelly slain, probably under a mistaken impression of the object of his visit, by the savage natives of Santa Cruz, one of the small islands in the Western Pacific Ocean, belonging to what is called the Melanesian group, a name derived from the blackish colour of its population, who are of the Papuan negroid race. He had been appointed first Bishop of Melanesia, a diocese created by the efforts of the late Bishop of New Zealand, the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. A son of that eminent prelate is John Richardson Selwyn, who now holds the Melanesian Bishopric. This Episcopal See, with the head-quarters of the mission, is fixed at Norfolk Island, where a church has lately been erected, and dedicated to St. Barnabas, which will serve both as a memorial of Bishop Patteson and as a collegiate chapel. It is externally not a very imposing edifice; the walls are chiefly built of coarse native sandstone, but the upper part of these walls, on two sides, has been constructed of wood, and they are only 17 ft. high; while the west front and porch have no pretensions to beauty. The interior, however, is described as having a considerable degree of elegance and dignity; the inner walls are of white hewn stone, laid in alternate courses, which has a very good effect; while the high-pitched open roof, of Norfolk Island pine with Kauri planking, rises to a fair elevation. The nave is 54 ft. long by 27 ft. 6 in. wide; there are two small transepts, used as a vestry and organ-chamber; and an apsidal chancel, 24 ft. wide, which is beautifully decorated. The steps to the chancel are of black Devonshire marble, and it is paved with marble of two colours in an ornamental pattern. The reredos, of black walnut, with mosaic panels, the five pointed windows of stained glass, representing Christ and the four Evangelists, the fine organ, the font, and other furniture of this church, are handsome accessories to the building.

We present a page of Sketches, by the Rev. Philip Walsh, showing the church, outside and inside, with the clergy and congregation assembled on Dec. 7, for the consecration service. Amongst these were Bishop J. R. Selwyn, of Melanesia; Bishop Stuart, of Waiapu, New Zealand; Archdeacon Maunsell, of Waitemata; the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, Colonial chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Kinder, and some other clergymen; Mr. Mills, M.P. for Exeter; Lieutenant Mills, R.E., and many other visitors, besides the members and native scholars of the Melanesian Mission. The Bishop of Melanesia having taken his seat, Mr. J. H. Upton, trustee of the Mission property, advanced to the chancel steps, and read a request that the church might be consecrated. The Bishop having read his consent, the clergy marched round the interior of the building, repeating the 115th Psalm, "Not unto us, O Lord, but to Thy Name give the praise." The consecration service, which was in the Mota language, was then proceeded with by Bishop Selwyn taking the principal part; after which, came the morning prayer and the communion service. The sermon, from the text, Isaiah liii. 2, was preached by the Rev. B. T. Dudley, Incumbent of St. Sepulchre's, Auckland, formerly some years with the Mission. At the end of the service a hymn was sung, which had been composed for the occasion.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

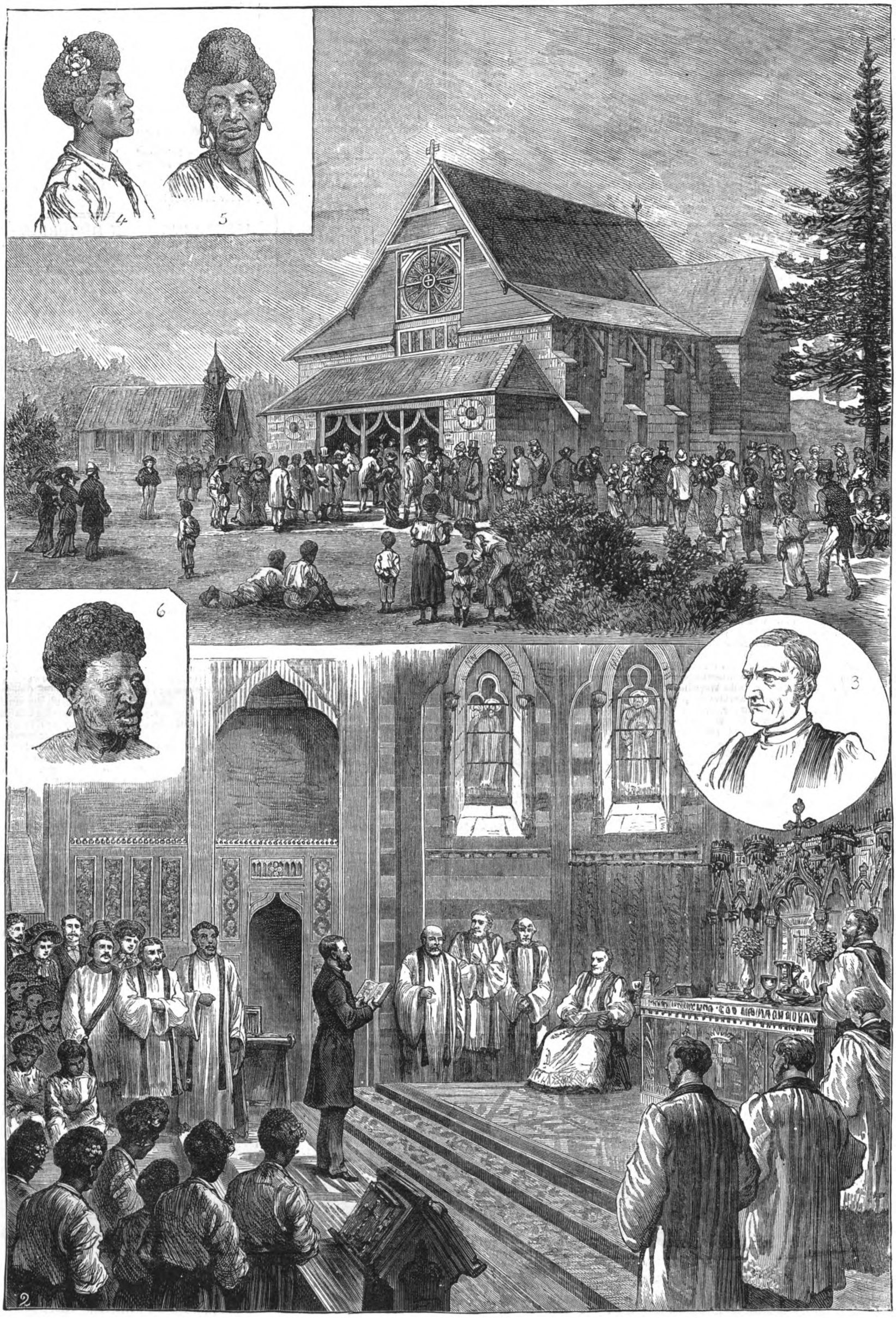
The usual weekly entertainment took place on Tuesday evening, when a great treat was provided, by the kindness of Messrs. Carpenter and Westley, who gave their interesting exhibition of dissolving views with the oxy-hydrogen lime-light. On the preceding Tuesday a concert was given by Miss Matilda Roby, who has several times contributed by her charming talent to the amusement of the patients. On this occasion she was assisted by Miss Annie Matthews, Miss Maude Longhurst, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. James Budd, and Mr. Michael Watson.

The Bishop of Derry is announced to preach a special sermon at Brompton church on Sunday morning next (to-morrow) in behalf of the maintenance and extension of the Consumption Hospital, Bromptom. A sermon for the same object will also be preached in the evening by the Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The Rev. W. Covington, the Vicar, says that, as this is the first occasion on which the cause of the hospital has been pleaded in the parish church, he earnestly commends it to the kind consideration of the congregation. The Vicar also states that a gentleman has promised a donation of £52 10s. (life governorship) upon condition that three other members of the congregation will do the same, and that a lady has promised £5 5s. annually upon similar terms.

A penny bank, established by the National Thrift Society, was opened last Monday evening at the Board Schools, Portobello-road. There were a large number of depositors, and more than 500 accounts were begun, the deposits ranging from one penny to £2. It is intended to establish similar banks in many of the Board schools.

At the Agricultural Hall, Islington, there is an excellent exhibition of domestic labour-saving appliances and articles for the promotion of household thrift. A deeply interesting spectacle is to be witnessed. Blind men and women from the Institution of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind, in Berners-street, are there chopping fire-wood, making brushes, brooms, baskets, sash-lines, &c. This institution was founded by Miss Gilbert, the blind daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester.

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1. Exterior of the Church, with Congregation Assembling.
2. Reading the Request of the Trustees for Consecration.
3. The Bishop of Melanesia (the Right Rev. J. R. Selwyn).
4, 5, and 6. Native Students of Melanesian Church Mission.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP PATTESON MEMORIAL CHURCH (ST. BARNABAS), NORFOLK ISLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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CAPTAIN C. GREER, R.A., KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.



MR. LAMONT YOUNG, GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST,
DISAPPEARED IN AUSTRALIA.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

We give the portraits of two more of the officers who have lately fallen in the disastrous conflicts with the Boers on the Natal border of the Transvaal country.

Captain Carlile Greer, of the Royal Artillery, was an officer of much experience, and in the prime of life. He was born on May-day, 1841, and entered the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant June 25, 1862, serving in the New Zealand War of 1863-4, and being present at the attack on the Gate Pah and in the action at Maketu. He was advanced to the rank of Captain in July, 1875, and went out to the Cape with his battery during the course of the Zulu War, being appointed an Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in March, 1880. Latterly he had been serving as temporary Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

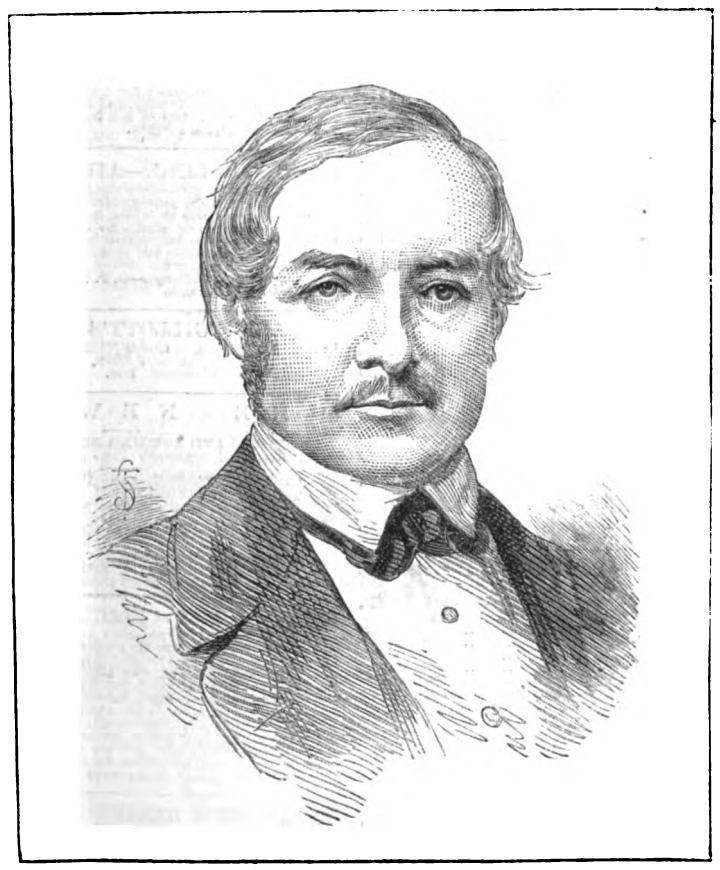
Lieutenant Edward Inman, 60th Rifles, was born in 1852. He entered the Army as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment, but was discharged as being under age. He again enlisted, and worked his way up to the position of Troop Sergeant-Major. After six years' service in the ranks he received an officer's commission in the 10th Hussars. Having remained in his regiment for some time, he effected an exchange with Lord Alwyn Compton, of the Grenadier Guards. Last year he exchanged again with Lieutenant Archer Crawley, of the 60th Rifles, and it was while serving with his new regiment in the capacity, it is said, of Acting Adjutant, that he lost his life.



LIEUTENANT INMAN, 60TH RIFLES, KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. LAMONT YOUNG, OF SYDNEY.

Much anxiety and regret has been caused in New South Wales by the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young, the Government Geological Surveyor, who was sent from Sydney to report on the Bermagui gold-field, and of the party by whom he was accompanied. The others are Mr. Max Schneider, of the Government Mines Department at Sydney, and three boatmen, named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd. Bermagui is on the coast, 180 miles south of Sydney. Mr. Young went on the day of his arrival at Bermagui to cross the bay in a centre-board boat. Two days afterwards the boat was found jammed among rocks on the coast, about ten miles to the northward, and no trace could be discovered of its occupants. Among the explanations devised for their disappearance was that they had been drowned and the boat had drifted ashore. Later and closer examination of the spot, however, appears to prove that the boat was carefully navigated to the shore between the rocks, and that the party had a meal on shore after landing. The discovery of some bullet-holes in the boat and of a copper cartridge-case on the sand suggested the thought that the party had been attacked and murdered. This, again, seems to be refuted by careful examination, which fails to discover any



THE LATE HON. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY.



THE LATE PROFESSOR TENNANT.

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traces that might be looked for if such a crime had been committed. There remains the fact that since that time, Oct. 9, 1880, all the members of the party, five in number, and all traces of them, have utterly disappeared. The coast has been searched, the country inland has been searched, but nothing can be learnt of the missing men after that landing at Corunna Point. The country inland is inhabited by settlers, and is fenced for some miles back from the shore, so that the loss of men in the bush seems to be a most improbable supposition. At present it is an unsolved mystery. The New South Wales Government has offered a reward of £200 for information to clear it up. We give a portrait of Mr. Young, who was an Associate of the Royal School of Mines in London. He was a son of Major-General C. B. Young, of the Royal Engineers, Bengal Army.

THE LATE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

This gentleman, the Hon. George Chas. Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who was born on Feb. 10, 1800, and died on the 23rd ult., at the age of eighty, was very well known to the public some forty years ago. He was the sixth of seven sons of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, all by the same mother, who had been Miss Mary Cole; but the Earl's first alleged marriage to this lady, in 1785, was held by the House of Lords not to be regular, so that the four elder sons, born previously to her second marriage to the Earl in 1796, were pronounced illegitimate. The first-born of these, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, was created Baron Segrave in 1831, and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841, but died unmarried in 1857. The second became Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Government, and M.P. for Gloucester, but in 1861 was created Baron Fitzhardinge, and upon his death, in 1867, was succeeded by his son, the present Lord Fitzhardinge, owner of Berkeley Castle. The third son, Augustus, and the fourth, Francis (who was Mr. F. H. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, the well-known advocate of the Ballot), have also died, the latter in 1870. The fifth son, but first of those reckoned legitimate, is the present Earl of Berkeley, the Right Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who was born Oct. 19, 1796; but this venerable nobleman, probably from regard to the unfortunate circumstances attending the birth of his elder brothers, has never thought fit to exercise his privilege by sitting as a peer in the House of Lords. His Lordship has never married, so that his next brother, the late Hon. Grantley Berkeley, was heir presumptive to the earldom. The seventh son was the late Hon. Craven Berkeley, who was born in 1805, and died in 1855. The mother of all these, the late Dowager Countess of Berkeley, originally Mary Cole, survived the Earl, her husband, thirty-four years, and died in 1844. This extraordinary family history was at one period much discussed and talked of, as the late Mr. Grantley Berkeley had a standing quarrel with his elder brothers about it, and the affair became a social scandal when he wrote a novel called "Berkeley Castle," to express his personal feelings. He held, for some time, a commission in the Guards, but retired from the service in 1832, and was elected M.P. for West Gloucestershire, which seat he kept till 1847. Besides many contributions to periodical literature upon sporting subjects, he wrote "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad," "My Life and Recollections," "Landon Hall," "Reminiscences of a Huntsman," "A Month in the Forests of France," "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies," and "Fact against Fiction: the Habits and Treatment of Animals practically considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some remarks on Darwin." He had been a master of stag and fox hounds, and was an ardent votary of all kinds of field sports until he became quite an old man. He married, in 1824, Caroline Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Paul Benfield, and had by this marriage a son, now living—Captain Edward Stratton Fitzhardinge, born in 1827.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. Webster, of Bayswater, but taken from an old drawing, which must have been made at least thirty years ago, as it represents Mr. Grantley Berkeley in the vigour of his manhood.

THE LATE PROFESSOR TENNANT.

We have recorded the death of Professor Tennant, F.G.S., of 149, Strand, mineralogist to her Majesty, which took place on the 23rd ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. His personal career was a remarkable one. At an early age he came to London and entered the service of Mr. Mawe in the humble capacity of boy in the shop. Mr. Mawe was a great traveller, bringing home with him on his periodical returns to England, after two or three years' absence, shells and minerals, for which he found buyers in his shop, the chief staple of which was fancy marble and alabaster work, the products of Derbyshire and Italy. Here young James Tennant gained his first acquaintance with minerals. The classes of the Mechanics' Institution gave him opportunities of improving his education, and his attendance on Faraday's lectures on chemistry at the Royal Institution opened his mind to a higher estimate of the articles in which he dealt than as mere matters of commerce. His attention and loyalty to his master secured his promotion in the business, and at Mr. Mawe's death the management devolved on him, to be followed subsequently by his succeeding to the proprietorship under easy conditions. There was a retired physician to the then King—Sir Everard Home—who had made a study of the crystalline structure of minerals, and pursued the subject on his retirement as an agreeable occupation. He formed a valuable collection of the crystalline forms of diamonds, had their characters engraved in correct observance of their angles, and published a handsome volume, with explanations. The collection was bequeathed to the Museum of the Cambridge University, where it now is. Sir Everard found a pleasure in frequent visits to Mr. Mawe's shop, where he had the opportunity of handling and examining the fresh arrivals of minerals of various sorts, which were constantly being bought and sold. He was always ready to inform Tennant of the character of any mineral where Tennant's knowledge was deficient, and freely communicated to the willing pupil all the information he possessed, not only on the objects in the shop, but at his residence, where he had a good collection. When King's College opened in the Strand, the Council desired a teacher in mineralogy, and applied to Faraday for his nomination of a fit person; his recommendation was in favour of Mr. Tennant, who shortly after his appointment received the title of "Professor of Mineralogy." The new position opened a wider field of usefulness and of interesting study. His after life was devoted to the diffusion of knowledge relating to mineralogy; his class at the college was the largest in the kingdom: and by his private collection, on which he freely bestowed his fortune, he was able to send forth pupils every year familiar with examples of minerals, and qualified, therefore, to judge of natural materials in foreign countries. In the course of his lectures he had frequently spoken of the probability of finding diamonds in South Africa, based on some similarity of its gravels with the gravels of Brazil. An accidental leaflet published for the use of his class, containing diagrams of the various crystalline forms of diamonds, which a pupil sent to his father, Dr. Atherton, of the Cape Colony, enabled that gentleman to verify as a diamond the first pebble picked up by a traveller in the Transvaal and which was suspected to be a diamond. The result of the verification was that the locality was explored, and twenty-three millions' value of diamonds have already reached Europe from those diamond-fields. The largest cut diamond from that source belonged to the Professor. When a friend suggested to the Professor the opportunity the Turners' Company offered for the advancement of turning, he saw at once the relation between the ornamental stone in which he dealt and the lathe. He further extended the encouragement of rewards to the lathe, in its use of cutting and polishing precious stones, and by his influence and application gave the Turners' Company a governing authority over those branches of the turner's art. His colleagues in the Court of the Company attended at his funeral in the Camberwell Cemetery.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. N. King, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush.

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ALL the DUTCH PAPERS are full of the particulars of a most interesting ovation that was offered on March 3 to Mr. Paul Lhérie at the Royal Theatre of the Hague. This distinguished artist, who is one of the greatest lyric tragedians of our times, is going to leave Holland, after a stay of three years, during which time he received so many proofs of sympathy and admiration from the public that his career at the Opera is without parallel in the annals of the Dutch theatre. On Tuesday, March 1, he gave a representation for the benefit of the poor. He had chosen "Carmen" for this occasion, the part of Don José being his masterpiece. It was written by Bizet (the composer of "Carmen") purposely for him; and the performance of this part has ever been his triumph since he gave it for the first time in Paris. The theatre was more than full, and never such an ovation has taken place. Paul Lhérie was literally buried under flowers, garlands, wreaths, and laurels; the enthusiasm of the public cannot be described. After the third act, in which, as usual, the whole public were trembling at the masterly interpretation by Lhérie of Don José's fury and despair, this distinguished artist received a silver album, with the signatures of the first families in the Hague, a magnificent solid silver wreath, tied with a massive golden ribbon, on which is this inscription:
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Messe Solennelle..	Ch. Gounod.	Requiem Mass (Latin and English).....	,,
Dettingen Te Deum ..	Handel.	Stabat Mater (Female Voices)	Pergolesi.
Utrecht Jubilate.....	,,	Stabat Mater.....	Rossini.
O praise the Lord (Sixth Chandos Anthem)	,,	Mass in G	Schubert.
First Mass (B flat)	Haydn.	Advent Hymn..	R. Schumann.
Second Mass (C)	,,	Mass.....	E. Silas.
Third Mass (Imperial)	,,	Mass (G)....	C. M. Von Weber.
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42nd Psalm	Mendelssohn.	O Lord, Thou art my God.	S. S. Wesley.
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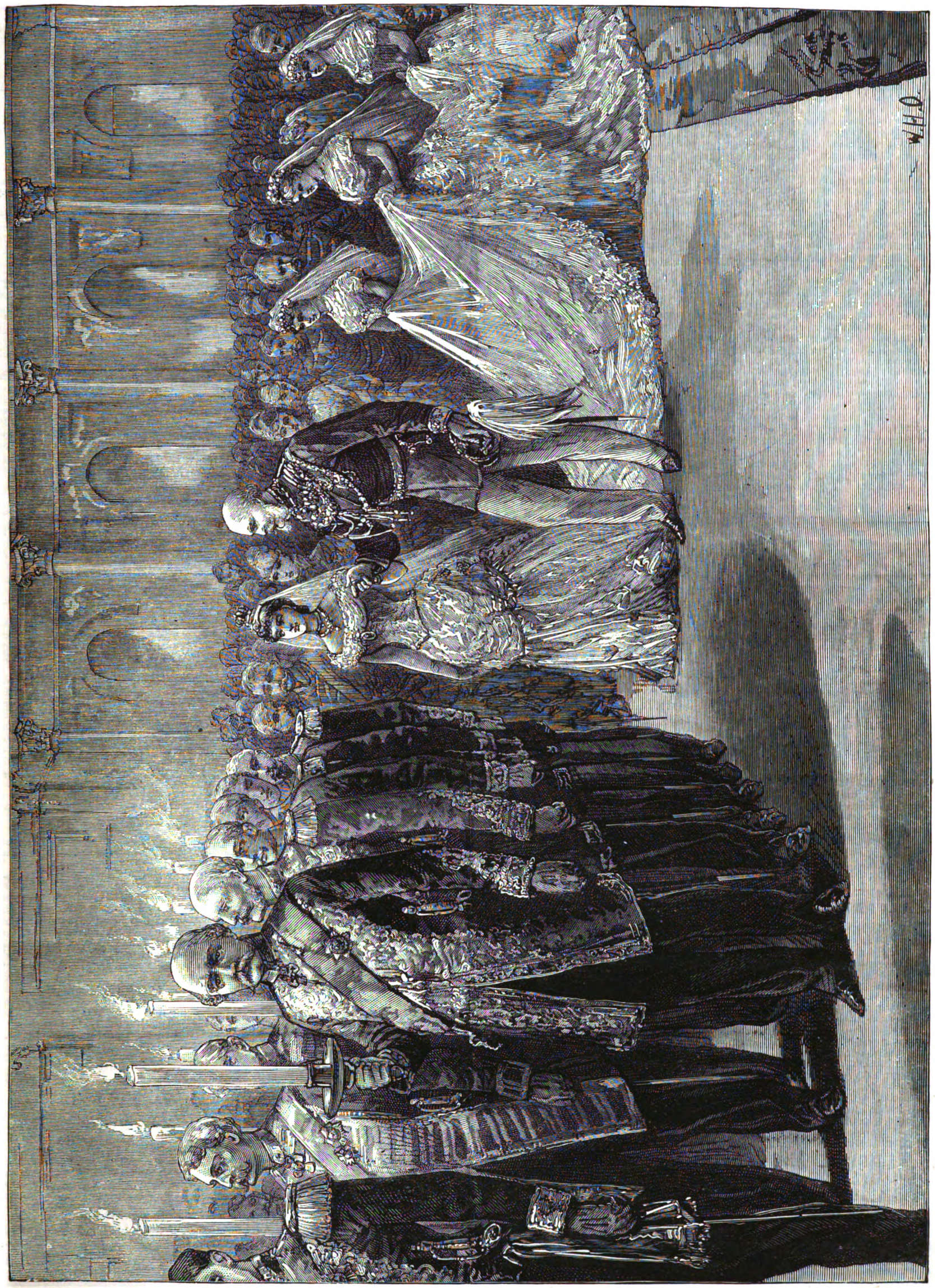
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MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN: FACKEL-TANZ, OR TORCH DANCE, AT THE ROYAL WEDDING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 264.

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The Extra Supplement.

"CROSSING THE LINE."

The traditional custom of ships crossing the Equator receiving a merry visit from Neptune, King of Ocean, with Amphitrite and Triton and the other members of his Royal Court, is still kept up in the British Navy, making a special holiday festival among the seamen and non-commissioned officers belonging to each ship. The Detached or Flying Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, including H.M.S. Bacchante, the corvette on board of which Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales are serving as midshipmen, crossed "the Line" on Nov. 29, on the voyage to Monte Video; and some account was then published of the share that the two young Princes took, like any other novices in the life of members of the Royal Navy when at sea, in the rough jokes commonly prescribed, and to be endured upon this occasion. We have been favoured by Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of H.M.S. Inconstant, the Admiral's flag-ship of that squadron, with the Sketch furnishing our Illustration of this quaint and droll performance, which would be pretty much the same on board the Bacchante, and each of the ships in turn. It consisted of a certain ordeal for the initiation of persons who had never crossed the Line before; and there were many young hands among the officers and crews who had not previously been introduced to Neptune.

At the hour when the ship crossed the Line the ancient monarch of ocean appeared in full state, and met with a solemn and ceremonious reception. A platform had been raised amidships, on the port side, upon which a throne was erected for Neptune; and a doubled sail, capable of holding water, was stretched from this platform to the topgallant forecastle, forming a basin for the immersion of the novices to be initiated in these rites of maritime experience. When Neptune arrived, he was conducted round the ship, with his consort and son, in a triumphal car, formed of a gun-carriage, and drawn by thirteen bears. The representative of Neptune was a stalwart seaman, attired in a big wig of oakum, with a tin crown, and wearing no trousers, but wielding a trident of tin. Amphitrite was a lovely figure, with masses of flowing hair made of tow, and with a long coloured robe or gown; she plied her fan with a languishing feminine grace, which was, however, belied by her chin with a natural manly beard. Four body-guards attended the royal equipage, which was followed by the Secretary and Chief of Police, the Chief Fireman and Assistant, the Barber and his mate, with shaving implements, the Doctor and Assistant, with pills, draughts, and smelling-bottles, and an escort of police sergeants and constables. When Neptune, after going round in procession; was seated on his throne, with his Court and official staff about him, the uninitiated were sent below; and each of them was summoned in turn, to pass the prescribed ordeal. The first to undergo it was his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lieutenant R.N., who figures as a victim in our Illustration.

The candidate for initiation is first taken by the police to the upper deck, where he is blindfolded. He is thence led, through a continuous drenching shower of water from the firemen's hose, to appear before Neptune. Having been placed on a stool, he is addressed by Neptune with certain questions; but, if he rashly opens his mouth to reply, the barber thrusts into it a brush charged with lather of soft soap, mixed with oatmeal, soap, and other ingredients, which may also find entrance into his nose and ears. The "doctor," immediately afterwards, crams him with horrible pills and doses him with nauseous draughts. He is next shaved by the barber, with a razor made of iron hoop, sometimes frightfully jagged, and more or less harsh and scraping, the degree of severity being greater if the patient is at all refractory under such treatment. A smelling-bottle, of the size of an ordinary wine-bottle, is then presented to his nose; but its cork is armed with needle-points, which may, by a sudden jerk, or an enforced bob of the head, act with a very pungent effect. Lastly, the stool is plucked from beneath the blindfold sitter, who tumbles backward into the spacious bath of sea-water. He is there instantly seized by the bears, and is ducked, rolled over and over, and dragged through the basin; and flogged by the "flunkeys" with their wet "swabs," till Neptune gives the sign for his release.

Such is the ceremony of initiation, which is, of course, never repeated during the man's life, and by which he is qualified to take part in the same treatment of others. It was performed and suffered on board the Inconstant, as well as on board the Bacchante, with perfect good-humour in all concerned. The two young Princes were shaved and ducked in their turn, and Neptune said he felt it a great honour to admit them into his dominion, and to the navigation of the Southern Hemisphere.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

Mr. James Payn's "Grape from a Thorn" will rank among the best of his characteristically bright and lively stories, and is a very distinct acquisition to the *Cornhill*. The relation between father and daughter which forms the backbone of the tale, presents a curious resemblance, and at the same time a curious contrast, to the similar situation which constitutes the pivot of Mr. James's recent fiction in the same periodical. The number is equally strong in the miscellaneous articles, especially in the partly idyllic, partly prosaically truthful, but everywhere vivid and Crabbe-like picture of Indian peasant life, entitled "Bhagoo." Mr. Gosse contributes an entertaining literary and personal sketch of Sir George Etherege, hitherto one of the least-known of the poets of the Restoration; but henceforth, thanks to the discovery of a volume of correspondence in the British Museum, likely to be among the most individual figures of the period. Mr. Grant Allen does well in pointing out the numerous traits of resemblance between the legends of fairies and the vestiges of the primitive inhabitants of Europe, but is too much enamoured of an attractive hypothesis when he goes the length of identifying them in every point. Mr. Symonds's descriptions of Italian scenery, especially of the neighbourhood of Lerici and Spezzia, have the charm of poems; and Miss Robinson's "Helen in the Wood" is an actual poem of exquisite grace and pathos.

Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady" is exceedingly ill-adapted to serial publication. *Macmillan*, however, is strong in miscellaneous papers. Mr. Evans's account of Montenegrin customs and superstitions is most interesting, as is Mr. Martin's sketch of the Connemara peasant, which incidentally and unintentionally brings out the peculiar mischievousness of agrarian agitation in driving away the class of landed proprietors which offers the only hope of redemption for a poverty-stricken country. Mr. Hitchman, in a very entertaining paper, introduces his readers to an extensive class of journals potent with the masses, but of which eyes and ears polite seldom take cognisance. There is excellent sense in Mr. Arnold's essay on Byron; but little novelty, except in the application made of some pregnant dicta of Goethe. Mr. Alfred Austin resents the disparaging part of the recent criticism on Tennyson by Mr. Swinburne, who, like Mr. Simcox Rummins, in "Little Pedlington," would apparently be an excellent critic if he only knew where to stop.

Blackwood makes up a fair number with the continuation of "The Private Secretary," the conclusion of "Mr. Cox's Protégé," and Lady Martin's remarks on the character of Desdemona. There is also an excellent review of Sir C. Ducane's recent version of the Odyssey in ballad metre; but the gem of the number is an analysis of that precious legacy of an age of romance, the autobiography of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Fraser is not particularly brilliant this month, although there are some very good points in its new serial fiction, "In Trust," which presents affinities to Mr. Trollope's work with more delicacy of handling. Mr. Allingham's "News from Pannonia," too, is a fine versification of some of the best thoughts of Marcus Aurelius. "John Gilpin as a Solar Hero" is a somewhat over elaborate burlesque of the theories of comparative mythologists. The identification of the postboy with the morning and evening star, however, is a capital hit. The most important contributions of serious interest are Mr. Baden-Powell's endeavour to reassure the British farmer against American competition; and Mr. Longman's horrified protest against the proposal to admit American reprints of English books into the United Kingdom.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are for the most part of a very solid description, the principal exceptions being Mr. Chirol's "Notes of Travel in Thessaly and Epirus" and Mr. Symonds's essay on a poet contemporary with Dante, Folgore da San Gemignano. Mr. Chirol draws attention to a factor in the Turco-Greek question hitherto overlooked, the existence in the disputed provinces of a large Wallachian population, whose sympathies may be with neither party. Mr. Symonds's renderings display his usual felicity and mastery of form. The most remarkable of the other contributions are Mr. Schuster's account of the anti-Jewish agitation in Germany, which he considers to have been deliberately got up for political reasons; and Mr. Statham's advice, which many will almost wish could be followed, to get out of South African difficulties and South Africa together.

The *Nineteenth Century* is rich in discussions of the most pressing questions of the day. Miss Charlotte O'Brien gives for the first time, so far as we know, expression to what has long been the inarticulate conviction of a good many, that the application of the Parliamentary system to Ireland is a mistake altogether, and that the true régime for the country would be the absolute government of some generally popular individual like Lord Dufferin. Sir Garnet Wolseley pleads the cause of short military service in an article evidently elicited by General Roberts's speech at the Mansion House. Sir Garnet makes no reference to one of the principal objections to short service, the unfair weight which it throws upon the Indian exchequer; but his paper contains an instructive exposition of some of the personal reasons which bias military men against the system. Emigration, the Basuto question, Dutch feeling in the Transvaal business, are the subjects of contributions of considerable value, and Mr. Kebbel assigns his reasons for considering a juncture between Conservatives and moderate Liberals essential for the preservation of the balance of party government. Mr. Mallock's "Colloquy on Radicalism" contains many pungent remarks, but the machinery is faulty. It is a dialogue within a dialogue; no human memory could have faithfully retailed so long a conversation, nor any human patience have endured it all at second-hand. Plato, no doubt, set the example, but it is an example that can only be followed with safety by a second Plato.

The *Contemporary Review* makes another addition to the literature of the Jewish question in Germany in an essay by Mr. Charles Grant, pointing out many reasons why the Jew should be made the scapegoat of the general discontent and perplexity incidental to a period of transition. Professor Jevons writes an extremely vigorous statement of the case of free public libraries, versus the apathy of metropolitan ratepayers. Mr. Farrer's account of the Grand Duke Leopold's reforms in Tuscan land tenure is full of interest; but, unfortunately, Leopold dealt only with Crown and Church lands, so that his example contributes little to the problem of reconciling the general interest with the rights of private property. Professor Williamson's "Pyrrhonism in Science" enforces modesty and caution upon the adherents of popular hypotheses; and Professor Hillebrand's character of Guizot, though an unsympathetic, is not an unjust estimate of the "austere intriguer's" immaculate but unattractive private life.

The contributions to this month's *Temple Bar* are full of character. Besides "Kith and Kin" and "The Freres," we have the first part of a very clever story, "The Beautiful Miss Roche," and an essay on "Genius and Method," abounding in curious particulars of the methods of composition adopted by literary men. "A Peep at the Moghrebins" and "Quakerism in Ireland" are very agreeable papers; but the most interesting of any are accounts of the strange amours of two men of great genius, Hazlitt and Ferdinand Lassalle. It is difficult to determine which of the two was the more thoroughly infatuated by the more unworthy object; but, on the whole, we should assign the palm of infatuation to Hazlitt, and of unworthiness to Madame von Racowitza.

"Sophy" is, as usual, the chief feature of *Time*, which this month, however, has other attractive matter to depend upon in "A Little Pill," "Boswell's Love Affairs," and "An Adventure with an Adventuress."

The American illustrated magazines are, as usual, excellent, marvellously copious in artistic design, and miracles of cheapness. *Harper* and *Scribner's Monthly* follow their usual plan of giving articles adapted to serve as nuclei for groups of engravings. A description of the new Queen Anne suburb of Bedford Park, in *Harper*, is an excellent specimen of this method of treatment, and will make many Londoners acquainted for the first time with one of the most remarkable modern features of their own city. "The University of Leyden," "An Old Dutch Town," and "A Nation in a Nutshell," likewise bring together a number of most interesting portraits and topographical sketches; while Mr. T. Hardy's "Laodicean" would of itself uphold the literary character of the periodical. "In London with Dickens" and "Striped Bass" are among *Scribner's* most successful media for piquant illustration. The same magazine has very pleasing papers on Charles and Mary Lamb with Cary's portraits; and the artist Copley, father of Lord Lyndhurst; besides a valuable account of the prospects of Protestantism in Italy. The most remarkable article in a good average number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is an exposure of "the greatest, wisest, and meanest monopoly known to history" that of the Standard Oil Company, which "produces only one fiftieth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine tenths."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of Mr. McCarthy's "Comet of a Season," an abstract of Mr. Thomson's successful expedition to Central Africa, and Mr. Ewald's historical sketch of Cardinal Pole's legation to England under Queen Mary. Mr. D. C. Murray's "Joseph's Coat" is a real acquisition to *Belgravia*; and in this age of sensational novels it may be expected that many of its readers will find an attraction in Mr. Mallock's singular mixture of unwholesome religion with frivolous worldliness. "Rambles about Eton" is particularly interesting for containing a view of Hughenden Manor.

Good Words contains Mr. Froude's long-anticipated sketch of Cardinal Newman; while *London Society* relies principally upon Mrs. Riddell's excellent novel. *Tinsley*, the *Argosy*, *Home*, the *St. James's*, and the *Burlington* provide a good store of light reading; and the *Antiquary* and the *Theatre* are as successful as usual in catering for the particular classes upon whose patronage they depend.

The *Art Journal* is very greatly improved in its new series, and the *Magazine of Art* affords an excellent pattern of the cheaper type of artistic periodical. The *New Monthly* has photographic portraits of Madame Modjeska and Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE COLOURING MATTER OF THE BLOOD—HÆMOGLOBIN.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, after referring to the discovery of the blood crystals by Leydig and Reichert, described the methods of crystallising the colouring matter, which is always preceded by separation from the corpuscles. How these crystals are readily formed, by mixing the blood of the rat with water, was shown by means of the electric light and microscope; and the differences in the form of blood crystals were illustrated by specimens from the blood of the guinea-pig and squirrel. Large crystals may be obtained by warming blood for several days in an incubator. The composition of these crystals was explained, and iron stated to be present in them. The spectroscopic examination of the blood corpuscles was strikingly shown. Hoppe-Seyler, by this means, demonstrated the presence of oxygen in very small quantities of hæmoglobin, and Stokes's discoveries illustrate what takes place in the blood, when the tissues act as reducing agents, and subtract oxygen from the hæmoglobin, which again takes up a fresh supply of oxygen in passing through the capillaries of the lungs. Hæmoglobin combines with other gases, notably with carbonic oxide; and hence suffocation by inhaling this gas is generally fatal, because it expels the respiratory oxygen from the blood, and firmly retains its place when artificial respiration is attempted. The Professor then noticed some of the chemical elements of hæmoglobin, especially hæmatin, long considered to be the true colouring matter of blood. Hæmatin contains all the iron of hæmoglobin; and, when this is extracted, a purple-coloured substance, termed "iron-free hæmatin" remains. These, and other interesting facts, were well illustrated by the aid of prisms of glass, and carbon sulphide with the electric light.

THE WHITE CORPUSCLES OF THE BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer in his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 1st inst., after speaking of the discovery of the white corpuscles by Hewson, and of their being easily seen in circulating blood, through their property of adhering to the wall of the blood-vessel, distinguished them as coarsely or finely granular, and large or small. He described their structure as protoplasm with a nucleus; and as containing fat particles as well as animal starch, which latter he demonstrated by the iodine reaction (a violet tinge). He also illustrated the action of other reagents, especially that of water and acetic acid. He next commented on the discovery of the amœboid movements of the white corpuscles by Wharton Jones in 1846. These movements, said to be due to contractility, are accelerated by heat, retarded by cold, and stopped by chloroform. Professor Schäfer then referred to the alleged feeding of the white corpuscles, to their taking in vermilion granules; and especially to their digesting organic particles, such as milk globules or starch. He stated that his own observations seem to show that they cannot do so; since both the milk globules and starch granules, after remaining in them for many hours, were perfectly unchanged. Finally, he noticed the wandering of the white corpuscles out of the blood vessels, first observed by Waller; and Cohnheim's discovery that the corpuscles of pus, the matter of an abscess, are white corpuscles which have emigrated from the blood-vessels.

HISTORY OF DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his second and concluding lecture, on Thursday, Feb. 24, commented on the great advances in the character of home-music made in the present century, much promoted by the introduction of the "cottage" pianos. Among the finest lyrical pieces are Liszt's transcription of the beautiful songs of Schubert and Schumann, and his arrangements of national songs and dances—such as his "Hungarian Rhapsodies," in which the pianoforte is made to imitate other instruments. Chopin idealised the simple rhythm of the mazurka and ennobled the krakoviak and polonaise, and his drawing-room music has never been excelled for grace, refinement, sweetness, and versatility. Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" were also a highly valuable addition to the musical home library. They have been characterised as perfect gems of art, imbued with the composer's innermost ideas, inclosing, in brief compass, sweet melody, delicious harmonies, elegant accompaniments, and refined basses. In like manner, the production of Schumann's shorter pieces forms an epoch in musical history, and their great influence is justly due to their remarkable intellectual richness and romantic spirit. They are most especially adapted for home audiences, being well adapted for discussion. In his "Album Leaves" and similar works, Schumann touches a chord not sounded by any preceding composer. He appears to have lived in a world of his own, apart from all mankind; and his deep feeling and tenderness appear much more in his drawing-room music than in his greater works. Finally, Professor Pauer commented on the improved character and great brilliancy of modern dance music; and, in conclusion, asserted that drawing-room music has now not only attained a distinct legitimate existence, but has absolutely become an actual necessity. His illustrations, given upon a grand pianoforte of Broadwood's, comprised several charmingly characteristic pieces by Liszt, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Hiller, Litolff, Brahms, and Taubert.

EXCITABILITY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 25, opened its subject by referring to his discourse on June 5, 1874, when he announced, what was at that time a new discovery, that in those parts of plants which respond, as animals do, when touched or otherwise irritated by some kind of motion, the electrical change which always precedes the response also shows itself as the antecedent of motion in the leaf of the fly-trap (Dionæa), and in the swelling at the base of the leaf-stalk of the sensitive plant. From this fundamental

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observation, Dr. Sanderson stated that he had been led to a more complete study of the elementary endowments on which the power of a living structure to respond by visible motion to a stimulus is dependent, and he then proceeded to describe the results of investigations carried on for several years, in conjunction with Mr. Page, F.C.S. Since 1874, the results of Dr. Sanderson's first experiments have been severely criticised by distinguished physiologists in Germany, who, while admitting his facts, repudiated the inferences that the excitable parts of plants possess endowments analogous to those of animal contractile tissues. To support this inference, it was necessary to compare the two processes in a series of experiments. Those illustrating the endowments of animal protoplasm were exhibited to the audience. The counterparts of these experiments on the leaf could not be shown, for vigorous Dionæa plants are not to be had in winter. They were, however, fully illustrated by diagrams. The chief question was, is it possible that, in the plant as in the animal, one part can influence another at a distance from it, independently of the transmission of sensible motion—that is, by the propagation of the molecular change produced in its living substance by excitation. If it is possible, then, although they possess no nerves and nothing analogous to brains, yet the fundamental endowment of a nerve (that of communicating the effect of an excitation to a distance without sensible motion on its own part) is not entirely wanting to plants. And, this being so, we must admit that the close relation which all naturalists recognise between the two kingdoms as regards structure and development, is based on a much deeper and more fundamental agreement as regards the vital endowments of their protoplasm.

ANCIENT EGYPT—RELIGION

Mr. R. Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, Feb. 26, began by stating that the belief of the Egyptians in human responsibility rested on the immortality of the soul, the after life of which depended on the life led on earth. After briefly noticing their idea of death, and the practice of mummification, he proceeded to comment on the funeral procession, the tomb, and the other world, referring to large graphic illustrations. The funeral procession was described on the route from the house to the river, the passage of the river, and the route from the other bank to the tomb, followed by the laments, and the funeral feast and dirges. The principal parts of the tomb were next described; details being given of the chapel, the pit, and the sepulchral chamber; and the external inscription of the oldest tombs, and the state of the chapel were explained. It was argued that the care for the mummy did not depend on a doctrine of the resurrection of the body, which had not been traced with any certainty to Egyptian sources. It might rather be due to the importance of a central place for the funereal offerings in perpetuity assured by the contributions from the estates of the deceased as a kind of quit-rent to the priests from his heirs. In regard the other world, Mr. Poole stated what the Egyptians held as to the double, the soul and the intelligence, suggesting that the confusion of terms was due to sources of their belief. He gave some account of the "Book of the Dead," the story of the fate of the soul in the other world; and, comparing it with other Egyptian works of the same nature, expressed his belief that their discordant topography was as yet unexplained, as the theory that it was allegorical has yet to be proved, and seemed inconsistent with Egyptian practice. It would not avail to learn how to avoid dangers in Hades, if they were purely allegorical. As a convenient term only, Hades was spoken of as purgatorial. The central idea of "the Book of the Dead" was judgment before Osiris. The condemned were dismissed to misery, apparently ending in the second death, probably annihilation; while the acquitted passed through further trials, until, ultimately, the soul, animated by the intelligence, was absorbed into the light from which it had issued. The lecture was closed with a comparative view. The strong contrast of the idea of law was shown. The time has not yet come for comparison with Assyrian beliefs; but the points of similarity in Homeric and post Homeric notions of the future state, and in Indian ideas, were briefly noticed.

ANCIENT EGYPT—SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE

Mr. Poole, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 5th inst., after stating that no early Egyptian speculative philosophy apart from religion had been traced, as the only known tract on the subject was of a date at which we might infer the influence of Greek thought, treated the subject under the heads of moral philosophy, marriage, and manners and customs. The moral philosophy is chiefly to be found in "The Book of the Dead," which presents the religious teaching in morals, and partly in the works of the Egyptian moralists. He compared the Negative Confession with the Decalogue, and pointed out, in the Egyptian code, the importance of duties to one's self, as well as its consequent want of comprehensiveness. The teaching of the moralists, from the earliest age to the last, dealt with duty to man and self, and regarded God as the source of all moral law. The similarity of Hebrew proverbial philosophy was next indicated. Our knowledge of the marriage law of Egypt is due to the recent researches of M. Revillout on the contracts and similar documents of the time of the Greek and Roman rule. The earlier monuments prove the high position of the wife, but only inferentially. Under the Ptolemies, we find her first protected by elaborate provisions guaranteeing her dowry on the whole property of her husband in case of divorce, which was in his power. Greek law was introduced by Ptolemy IV., and the husband's right over her property increased. Divorce was next permitted on both sides, and finally it became lawful to the wife alone. Until the decree of Philopator, the wife remained absolutely free in all matters of business, and could buy and sell of her own will. Property was held in common, with provision for creditors, if the husband was engaged in business. The only marriage law which approaches the Egyptian, Mr. Poole stated, is the "Code Napoléon." In conclusion, he gave a brief survey of the different classes of the population, and described the Egyptian character as resting on an ideal far higher than the Assyrian; and, in its social side, above that of the Greeks.

ELASTICITY POSSIBLY A MODE OF MOTION.

Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst. In his opening remarks he referred to Dr. Tyndall's beautiful book, "Heat a Mode of Motion," as a lesson of truth which has manifested far and wide one of the greatest discoveries of modern philosophy. About a century ago Daniel Bernoulli shadowed forth the kinetic theory of the elasticity of gases, which has been accepted as truth by Joule and splendidly developed by Clausius, Manwoode, Tait, and Dewar, less than two hundred years after the discovery of Robert Boyle. This elasticity, Sir William thought, may be viewed as a mode of motion. Reference was then made to the spinning-top, rolling hoop, and bicycle in rapid motion, as cases of stiff, elastic-like firmness produced by motion, and showed experimentally by the gyrostat, in which upright position, utterly impossible without rotation, was maintained with a firmness, and strength, and elasticity as might be obtained by bands of steel. A flexible endless chain seemed rigid when caused to run rapidly round a pulley; a limp disc of indiarubber, made to rotate, seemed to acquire the stiffness of a Rubens' hat-brim; and a little wooden ball in still water which could not be kept down, remained as if embedded in jelly when the water was rotated rapidly. Lastly, large smoke rings discharged from a circular or elliptic aperture in a box, and illuminated by electric light, progressed through the air when undisturbed; but when one ring was sent obliquely after another, the collision sent the two away in greatly changed directions. Here then, said Sir William, in water and air is an elasticity like that of an elastic solid, developed by mere motion. May not the elasticity of every atom of matter be thus explained? But the kinetic theory of matter is a dream, and will be nothing else, until it can explain chemical affinity, electricity, magnetism, gravitation, and the inertia of masses. The belief that no other theory of matter is possible is the only ground for anticipating that there is in store for the world another beautiful book, to be called "Elasticity a Mode of Motion."

OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. M. MACLEOD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod, P.C., K.C.S.I., of Duirnish, died on the 1st inst., at Stanhope-street, Hyde Park, in his ninetieth year. He was the son of Colonel Donald Macleod, of St. Kilda; received his education at Edinburgh University and at Haileybury, and entered the Madras Civil Service. He held various appointments in India from 1812 to 1838, amongst others that of Secretary to the Government of Madras, Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, and member of the Indian Law Commission at Calcutta. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire. In 1866 he received the decoration of K.C.S.I., and in 1871 was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, in 1822, Catharine, daughter of Mr. William Greig, of Thornhill, Stirlingshire.

HON. CORNWALLIS MAUDE.

The Hon. Cornwallis Maude, Captain, attached to the 58th Regiment, fell in the disastrous action with the Boers on the Majuba Mountain in South Africa. He was born Oct. 22, 1852, the only son of Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden, by Clementina, his wife (who died in 1865), eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone-Fleeming. This gallant young officer received his education at Eton, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1871, from which he retired with the rank of Captain in 1876. He also served in the 2nd Life Guards. He assumed the surname of Fleeming under entail of his ancestor, John Fleeming, sixth Earl of Wigton, but subsequently resumed his patronymic. He married, Feb. 28, 1878, Eva Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Brooke, of Summerton, in the county of Dublin, and leaves two infant daughters.

MR. ST. GEORGE BURKE.

Mr. James St. George Burke, Q.C., of The Auberies, Essex, J.P., died suddenly on the 25th ult. He was youngest son of the late Mr. John French Burke, author of "The Domestic Manners and Institutions of the Romans," and grandson of Mr. Joseph Burke, of London, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Simon Arthur Hyacinth French, of Frenchbrook, in the county of Roscommon. Mr. Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. for that county, younger brother of the last-named Joseph Burke, was grandfather of Mr. Serjeant Burke, and of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Mr. St. George Burke was born in 1804, and called to the Bar in 1846. He attained considerable practice before Parliamentary Committees, and purchased the estate of The Auberies in the county of Essex. He married, in 1835, Anne Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Grubb, of Horsenden House, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., by whom he leaves a large family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Henry Cox Goodlake, J.P., on the 27th ult., aged sixty-two.

Mr. James Falconer Gillanders, of Highfield, in the county of Ross, J.P. and D.L., at his seat near Tarradale, on the 20th ult., aged seventy. He was eldest son of Mr. John Gillanders, of Highfield, J.P. and D.L., by Jane Falconer, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Mackenzie, of Allan Grange.

Sir Henry Jackson, Bart., Q.C., who last week was elevated to the Judicial Bench, causing the present vacancy in the representation of Coventry, on the 8th inst., at his residence, 61, Portland-place. Sir Henry had been out of health for some time, and for a fortnight had been seriously ill.

Commander Francis Romilly, R.N., H.M.S. Boadicea, of wounds received in the action on the Majuba Mountain, South Africa. He was son of Mr. Charles Romilly, Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, by the Lady Georgina, his wife, daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and was consequently nephew of the first Lord Romilly and grandson of the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly.

Mr. Theodore Howard Galton, of Hadzor, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., barrister-at-law, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 28th ult., at Biarritz, in his sixty-first year. He was eldest son of Mr. John Howard Galton, of Hadzor, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1834, by Isabella, his wife, only child of Mr. Joseph Strutt, of Derby. He married, 1853, Frances Amelia, fourth daughter of General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.

An agrarian murder has been perpetrated at Multyfarnham, about eight miles from Mullingar, in Westmeath. Patrick Farrelly, of Moyvore, was returning home across the fields, when he was met by two men, who fired several shots at him, from the effects of which he died. For several years he had held a farm from which a tenant was evicted.

A silver medal, money rewards, and letters of thanks given by the Board of Trade were presented at Yarmouth last Saturday to the coastguardsmen, beachmen, and gentlemen who rendered assistance in rescuing lives from the several wrecks on that part of the coast during the great gale of last January; the Mayor, naval and military authorities, and most of the gentry of the town being present. Mrs. Parker, the wife of the inspecting commander of the coastguard, distributed the testimonials.

Last week 2620 births and 1633 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 116 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, and 13 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 364 and 367 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 419 last week: 283 were attributed to bronchitis, and 75 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths.

"BEFORE THE SWALLOW DARES."

Of the four seasons, it is only Winter that in leaving us goes away grumbling and discontented. He has a sneaking habit of again and again returning, weeks after his lawful sway has ended, to wreak his spite upon gentle-hearted Spring; now blanching her fresh young face with his cold, slimy sleet, now drawing the blood into her cheeks with a rude blast from the north, and now hurling upon her a snowstorm that frightens her right away. No wonder that the birds which left us in October wait until Spring's second month ere they venture back again to the land of their birth. Nor is it at all surprising that Flora keeps back her choicest blossoms until May, nor even that the leaves, which in March seem all but bursting from their buds, dare not unfold until April, May, or even June has come!

Spite, however, of Winter's churlish behaviour to his gentle successor, Nature has in store some of her sweetest offspring to welcome the blushing Spring on her earliest approach. Bravest of all the brave-hearted things that shrink not from Winter's spitefulness, is the little snowdrop, "first-born of the year's delight"—the morning star of flowers." How often have we seen the sweet pale thing, in its anxiety to be quite in time to greet her, burst through the snow itself—alas, long before Spring has come! How prettily it hangs its snow-white head, and how patiently it seems to wait during those few short days before it droops and dies—shall we say broken-hearted? The celandine, with its smooth heart-shaped leaves and yellow star-like blossoms, is another charming little wilding that ventures forth early in the year.

> Ere a leaf is on a bush,
> In the time before the thrush
> Has a thought about her nest,

comes this modest little flower, that Wordsworth tried so hard to make beloved as one of the earliest heralds of the spring. Violets and primroses are perhaps spring flowers rather than harbingers of the most delightful of the seasons; yet long before Spring has come really to stay with us, many an adventurous sweet violet may be found in sheltered places wafting through the cold woodland its delicious incense, and in secluded lane-banks we come across many a pale primrose scenting the air with its daintier, but not less charming, perfume. Closely following the brave little snowdrop and the celandine, are the daffodils,

> That come before the swallow dares, and take
> The winds of March with beauty.

But daffodils, like the narcissus and the gay crocuses which now deck our gardens, are only occasionally found wild: and it is of Nature's wildings we would speak. In the woods of our midland and southern counties may now be found the pretty pink flowers of the mezereon, or spurge-laurel, and in the fields the bright yellow blossoms of the common coltsfoot, and the spikelike heads of the butterbur, and under shelter of the hedges the little blue flowers of the ground ivy and the veronica. The pretty whin-bush of our commons, like Burns's "wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flow'r," may be seen blooming at all seasons of the year; but it is in the opening months of the year that we love best to see it.

What few there are we dearly love, yet it must be confessed that the flowers which venture to unbosom themselves to the rain and sleet of February and to the winds of March are very scanty. But it is not to Flora that the fresh young Spring looks for her brightest welcome. When Winter's frosts and snows encompassed all the land, some birds there were that disdained to seek shelter in foreign climes: it is from these the new-comer gets her heartiest greeting; the larks, thrushes, and blackbirds, that in the inclement season nestled together under the lifeless hedges and in the ditch-banks; the sparrows, yellowhammers, and chaffinches, which then crowded the farmyards and the warm manured fields near towns; the birds which not frost nor snow nor naked trees could drive from their woodland haunts; the stormcock that sang loud and clear all through the wildest wintry weather; the darling robin, who in those cold dreary months made himself, or tried to make himself, at home everywhere.

Amid the louder lays of April and May, when the migratory birds have come to swell the spring harmony, robin's soft strain is almost lost, like the warm hue on his breast; but now, before the spring time has quite begun, his sweet love-notes—for he has already wooed and won his love—are readily distinguished. Another little bird, whose sweet strains are heard all through February and March, from wood, and field, and garden-hedge, is the merry, bright-eyed chaffinch, that, like the redbreast, finds a mate early in the year, though he does not begin to build so soon as our winter favourite. In February and March may also be heard the low plaintive song of the hedge accentor, and the flutelike notes of the woodlark.

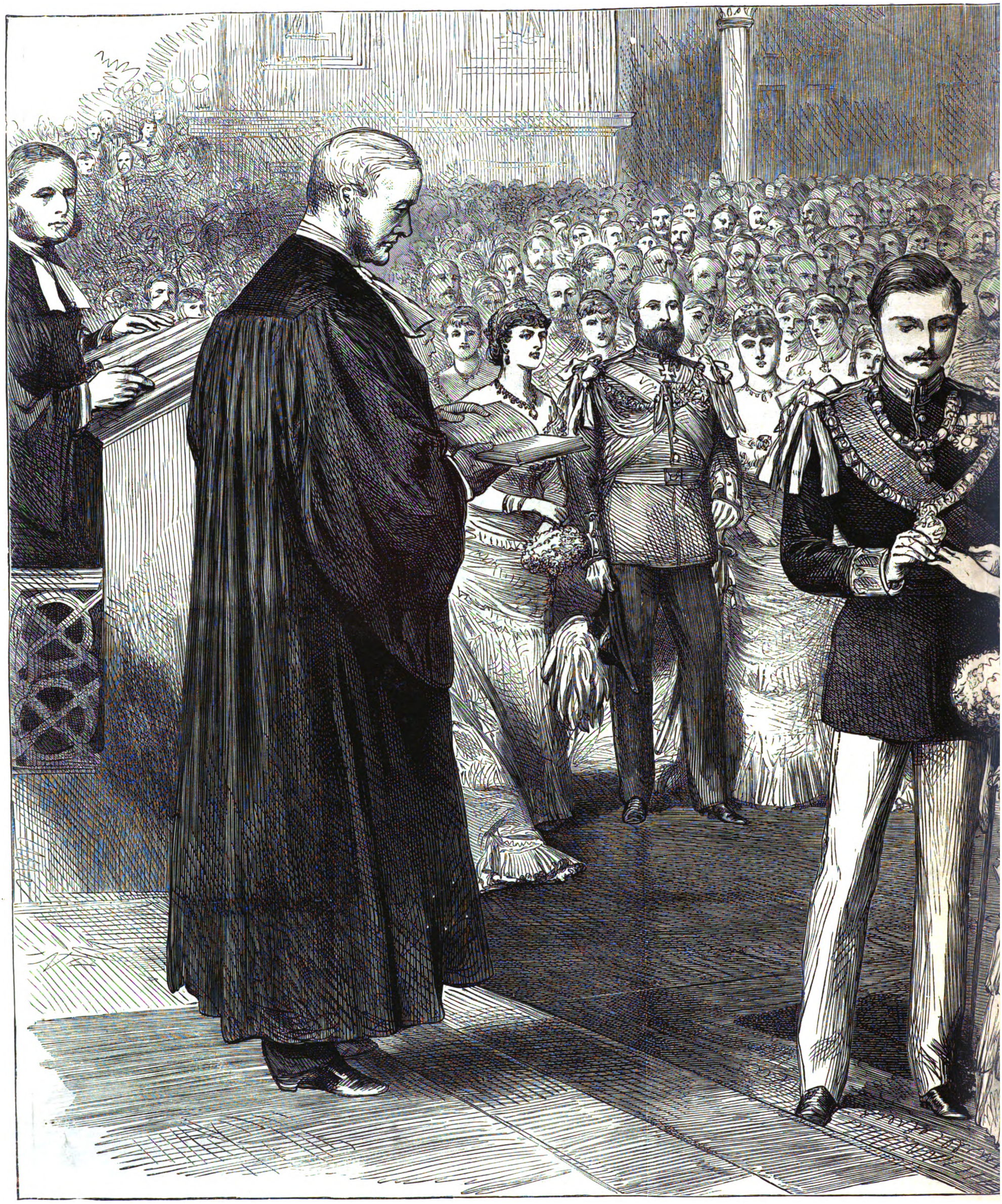
But of the early singers, three birds stand out more prominently than all the rest, as the harbingers of Spring: these are the thrush, the blackbird, and the skylark. Although each of these three charming choristers has marked individuality in his song, it were hard to say which holds first place in our affections. Perhaps each one, as we hear it, seems in turn the dearest. Now it is the throstle's full purity of intonation that charms us, and his wonderful variety of notes; now the less varied but rich and mellow strain of the blackbird, or, perchance, his beautiful, indescribably plaintive call note; and now it is the skylark's matin hymn. We may hear the blackbird and the thrush in most of our pastoral lands; but to hear them at their best we must go to the evergreen shrubberies of laurels, yews, bays, and hollies, and where the ivy clings in wild confusion. The dark, perennial branches of the shrubberies afford them the seclusion that they love, though the thrush is not nearly so shy and retiring as the blackbird. Our solitary jet-black chorister is rarely seen except at feeding time, which is in the early morning and at sunset, on the grass land nearest his haunts. The skylark, too, is a solitary bird. But how different is his loneliness to the blackbird's! His haunts are far away from the sheltered shrubberies of the merle and thrush, away from trees altogether, on the wild pastures bordering the moorland, and on all high-lying fields where the expanse of sky is wide and unconfined. In February the skylark chooses his mate, and thence all through the months of Spring we hear his wild, rich love-song. Not the nightingale himself, in his leafy bower, sings to his little sweetheart more unwearyingly, scarce more tenderly, than our "bird of the wilderness." Let there be but the faintest touch of mildness in the air, and, bounding from the dripping grass, on fluttering wing, he mounts the air, and "singing ever soars, and soaring ever sings." Who has not stopped, sweet bird, to listen to that loud wild lay of thine?—and how often we strain our eyes to get a glimpse of thee, when thou art far away above the clouds—

> Where, on thy dewy wing,
> Where art thou journeying?
> Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

"Herald of the morn," Romeo tells his Juliet; and truly—but all day long thou singest, descending ever and again, perchance, from a fear that thy loved one cannot hear thee?—

> Then, when the gloaming comes,
> Low in the heather blooms,
> Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!

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MARRIAGE OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND PRINCE

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL

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S VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, AT BERLIN.

RTIST.—SEE PAGE 264.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 21, 1877) with three codicils (two dated March 9, 1878, and the other Nov. 25, 1879) of the Hon. Charlotte Lyon Bowes, Lady Glamis, late of Redbourne, Herts, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Right Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, the son, the Hon. Francis Bowes Lyon, the grandson, and Sampson John Rumball, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves the St. Paul's Walden property, Herts, to her son, the Earl of Strathmore, for life, with remainder to her grandson, Claude George Lord Glamis, in tail male; all her other real estate in the counties of Hertford and Bedford she devises to the use of her grandson, Francis Bowes Lyon, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male. The Shadwell estate is charged with the payment of annuities and portions to most of her grandsons (the children of her said son), and with annuities to servants and others; an annual sum is also to be set aside thereout, to accumulate if need be until the death of all the annuitants and twenty-one years afterwards, for the purpose of paying certain charges existing thereon, and subject thereto the said estate is to be held upon trust for her said son until he shall succeed to the life interest in the Bowes estate, Durham, on the death of Mr. John Bowes, then as to one moiety of the income to Lord Glamis during the lifetime of his father, and as to the other moiety during such period for her grandson, Patrick Bowes Lyon; and eventually this estate is to be settled upon her said grandson Patrick in strict settlement. All her furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects she bequeaths to her said grandson Francis; and there are some other legacies. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her said son.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1865) with five codicils (dated Nov. 11, 1865; Nov. 20, 1869; Dec. 23, 1878; and Jan. 11, 1881) of the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron Camoys, late of Stonor, Oxford, who died on Jan. 18 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Francis Robert, Lord Camoys, the grandson, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to his friend, Mr. Fleming, Q.C.; £3000 between his grand-children, Henry Julian, Edward Alexander, and Julia Stonor; £50 to the resident priest or chaplain at Stonor, £30 to his steward, and legacies to servants. All his unsettled real estate (including the Burslem estate), and the residue of the personalty, he leaves to his said grandson, the present peer.

The will (dated June 5, 1872) with three codicils (dated July 2, 1877; June 3, 1878; and Dec. 2, 1879) of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, late of Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Hon. John Ashburnham, the nephew, and Hubert Martineau, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator devises his mansion-house, park, lands, and real estate in the parishes of Frant, Ticehurst, and Wadhurst upon trust for his brother Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham (since deceased), for life, then to Charlotte Katherine, Countess of Ashburnham, for life, and then to his said nephew, the Hon. John Ashburnham, absolutely; his plate and plated articles are left in a similar manner; to his nephew Bertram, the present Earl of Ashburnham, he bequeaths £1000; to his nephew the Hon. William Ashburnham, £3000; to his said nephew John his leasehold house in Aldersgate-street and £30,000 Consols; to the children of his said brother, other than his nephews Bertram and John, all his bank stock; to his land steward, Edward Hodgson, £100; to his butler, Charles Pittard, £100 and an annuity of £50; to his farm bailiff, John Packham, an annuity of £40; to his other domestic servants, including gamekeepers and gardeners, who have been five years in his service at his decease, one year's wages; and to two of his farm labourers, Stevens and Mutherwick, twelve shillings per week each for life. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephew, the said Hon. John Ashburnham.

The will, as contained in three papers (two dated Sept. 15, 1877, and the other May 22, 1879), of the Right Hon. Sir James William Colville, one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, late of No. 8, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, and of Craigflower, Fife, N.B., who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Eden Colville, the brother, Major-General Richard Strachey, and Colin Mackenzie, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves the life-rent of his property at Shorend to his wife, and, subject thereto, gives all his real and heritable estate in Scotland to the person who succeeds to the entailed family estates; to his brother Eden his plantation and estate of Blackheath, in Jamaica; to his wife, £1000, his residence at Rutland-gate, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and two carriages, and pictures, furniture, and effects at Craigflower to the value of £600; and annuities to his two sisters. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then for his children, if any, and in default of children to his said brother and to his sisters.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 19, 1873) of Mr. George Little, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, late of the Middle Temple and of No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, who died on Jan. 26 last, at King's-road, Chelsea, were proved on the 21st ult. by Samuel Millner Barton, the Rev. James Barton, and George Morris Little, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to Harriet Jennings 100 guineas and an annuity of £200; and legacies to his executors, trustees, godchild, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his brother John for life, with power of appointing an annuity to his wife if she survive him, and then for all his said brother's children.

The will (dated May 15, 1876) of Mr. Richard Carrol Barton, formerly of No. 59, Kennington-road, Lambeth, but late of No. 22, Christchurch-road, Roupell Park, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Barton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, real and personal, to his wife for her own absolute use and disposal.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1879) of Mr. Edward Stillwell, formerly of 33, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, but late of Eastcote Priory-road, West Hampstead, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Sophia Ann Stillwell, the widow, and Anthony John Norris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator's wife is the only legatee under the will.

Administration with the will (dated Aug. 17, 1880) and two codicils (dated Sept. 13 and Oct. 11, 1880) annexed of the estate and effects of Mr. Henry Whittall Harding, timber merchant, late of 112, Newington-butts, and 271, Southwark Bridge-road, who died on Oct. 13, 1880, were on the 4th inst. granted to Mrs. Harding, the estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator, after making provision for the conduct of his business, gives the bulk of his property upon trust for his children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SUDBURY (Suffolk).—You have omitted to state the number of the problem which has the Pawn at K 2nd. An unnecessary piece or Pawn is a blot upon a problem.

ALPHA.—We missed you from the roll, and welcome your return.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Your question, we regret to say, was overlooked. Black's last move was P from Q 2nd to Q 4th, to which White replied with R (from Q 8th) takes P. He retracts that move, replaces the Pawn, and captures it with P at K 5th *en passant*, check. Black must then play B takes P, double check and mate.

H F (Spartan Chess Club).—The position appears to be incorrectly described; for, in answer to your proposed first move, 1. Kt to Q B 8th, Black can play 1. K takes R; there is then no mate in two more moves. Please to use diagrams.

R G (Buda Pesth).—Please accept our cordial thanks for the budget of games.

G W M (Manchester).—It appears below.

T G (Smethwick).—Is there not a solution to the last problem by 1. B takes Kt?

T H L W (Henley).—We regret we cannot comply with your request. No slips are printed. In No. 1932 the White Knight cannot be played to Q B 2nd.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—Thanks for the report of the match.

LAW AND MEDICINE.—(1.) Your solution was acknowledged last week. (2.) This column is prepared for press on the Saturday prior to the day of publication. (3.) Solutions should be sent within three weeks. (4.) Gossip's "Theory of the Openings" is the most recent work upon the subject.

S C (Albany-street).—In No. 1929, after White has played 1. P to K 6th, if Black move 1. K takes P, the answer is 2. P to K B 8th, becoming a Knight, and checkmating.

We are indebted to Messrs. L H Barker and C E Biaggini for reports of the matches in which their respective clubs have been engaged.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1930 received from Emile Frau, E Bohnstedt, A C (Staines), Frank E Purchas, Thomas Guest, and S G C (Humberstone).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from A C (Staines), Jacobus, Alfred Rowley, John Tucker, J Nepven, E Bohnstedt, W T R, Dr F St, Law and Medicine, F E Purchas, James A Brown, Cholwell, T Guest, J Bumstead, and S G C (Humberstone).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1932 received from H H, Lulu, East Marden, Shalforth, E L G, Cant, R H Brooks, Alpha, C A Gisborne, H H Noyes, S Farrant, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, R Jeesop, Jupiter Junior, B R Wood, F G Parslow, N Cator, C Darragh, A Scottish Man, D W Kell, L L Greenaway T H Holdron, C W Millson, W Hillier, N S Harris, R T Kemp, M O'Halloran, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Blacklock, E Casella, Otto Fulder (Ghent), T Greenbank, E Elsbury, J G Anstee, C S Coxe, D Templeton, F Ferris, S Lowndes, C Edmundson, E L G, F E Thomson, Sudbury (Suffolk), A Rowley, John Tucker, Sidmouth, E Louden, Alpha, W F R (Swansea), A C (Staines), H F (Spartan Chess Club), Leslie Lachlan, G A (Bonchurch), C J Moss, James Dobson, J J Heaton, C Z Macaulay, N Warner, Kitten, and S G C (Humberstone).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. CARPENTER'S PROBLEM received from Frank E Purchas, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, M O'Halloran, and Elsie.

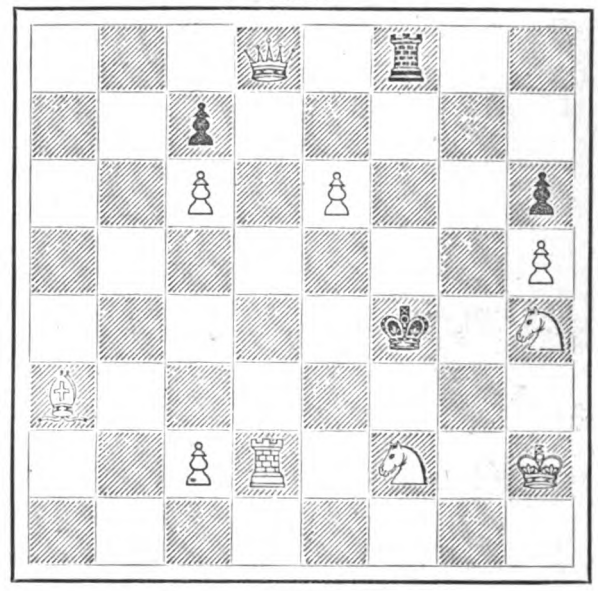
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1931.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 6th	P moves.
2. B to B 8th	K to Q 6th
3. Kt to B 2nd	Any move
4. Mates accordingly.	

The foregoing is the Author's solution; but several correspondents point out that the problem can be solved by way of 1. B to B 2nd or 1. B to K 4th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1934.
By G. W. MOSLEY (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An offhand Game played recently at Simpson's Divan between Messrs. MACDONNELL and JENKIN.
(*Muzio Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	B to R 3rd

Not so effective as 6. P to Q 4th, a move which enables Black to develop his forces rapidly.

7. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd

We should have preferred bringing out the Q Kt at this juncture.

8. Q B takes P	B takes B
9. Q takes B	Q to B 3rd
10. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
11. Castles (Q R)	P to Kt 4th
12. B to Q 3rd	P to Kt 5th
13. Kt to K 4th	B to R 3rd
14. K R to B sq	Q to Kt 2nd
15. P to K 5th	B takes B
16. R takes B	Castles (K R)
17. R to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. R to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
19. Q to B 4th	P to K R 4th
20. R to K R 3rd	

If he had attempted to win the piece by 20. P to K R 3rd, Black had a good answer in 20. P to R 5th, &c.

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK Mr. J.)
20.	Q to R 3rd

Although this loses a Pawn, it is as good as anything else at his disposal

21. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
22. R takes P	K to Kt 2nd
23. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 5th

He cannot save the piece anyhow. If 23. K to R 2nd, White continues with 24. Q R to K R 3rd, and wins the Knight next move.

24. P to K R 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
25. P takes Kt	P to B 5th
26. R to B 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
27. K to Q 2nd	Kt to B 2nd

Black has played throughout this little *partie* very much below his real force. Here he lets the adverse Knight into effective play, and further on overlooks a menaced mate in two moves.

28. Kt to B 5th	R to B 2nd
29. Kt to K 4th	

Threatening mate in two moves.

29.	Kt to Q 4th

30. R to K 2nd might have prolonged the game, but could not have saved it.

30. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
31. R to R 3rd. Mate.	

Last week the North London Chess Club engaged in two matches, and was successful in both: Against the Alexandra, eight competitors on each side, the North scored nine games and the adversary two; and against the Athenæum, with ten players a side, won by seven games to five. A match was also played last week between Bermondsey and the Excelsior of Camberwell, seven a side, which was won by the former with a score of 5½ to 1½.

On the 18th ultimo a match was played between the Oxford City and University Chess Clubs, resulting in a victory for the City, whose representatives scored 18½ to the adversaries' 10½.

A match has been arranged between the City of London and the St. George's Chess Clubs, and it will be played at the rooms of the latter, King-street, St. James's, on the 24th instant. There will be fifteen players a side, each player to play two games, with a time limit of an hour for twenty moves; play to commence at six p.m. and terminate at midnight. Mr. Boden has been appointed umpire for both clubs.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, opened the new buildings of the London Temperance Hospital in the Hampstead-road.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Copyhold Commissioners states that they have completed 14,147 enfranchisements and commutations, of which 402 enfranchisements have been effected during the past year.

The Civil Service Estimates were issued yesterday week. They show a net increase of £615,335. The total sum required for the seven classes of the Civil Service is £16,087,104, against £15,650,933 last year; and for the Revenue Departments, Packet and Telegraph Service, £8,392,581, against £8,113,417, last year. The cash extra receipts amount to £1,641,216, which is an increase of £119,125.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that the honours mentioned by Mr. Childers awaiting prominent members of the Volunteer Force are four Companionships of the Bath, to be conferred upon as many Lieutenant-Colonels of Volunteer regiments who have served for twenty years, and two appointments of officers of the same standing as Aides-de-camp to the Queen.

A special meeting of Volunteer officers was held on Tuesday to receive the report of the committee appointed to select a site and make arrangements for the review on Easter Monday. Lord Ranelagh presided. Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Knight, General Manager of the Brighton Railway, explained the plans for the conveyance of troops to Brighton, in the event of the Sussex Downs being again chosen for the review. A letter was read from Lord Morley, Under-Secretary for War, approving of the field-day and review. Lord Ranelagh, on the part of the committee, explained the arrangements that had been made with a view to holding the review at Brighton, and a letter which he would send to the Secretary for War was agreed on. The report of the committee was adopted, and it was decided that his Lordship should take the command of the Volunteers from Wednesday, April 13, till Easter Monday.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.
In Zululand with the British throughout the War of 1879. By Charles L. Norris-Newman.
The Expiring Continent. A Narrative of Travel in Senegambia. With Observations on Native Character, the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Africa and Colonisation. With Map and 16 Illustrations. By Alex. Will. Mitchinson.

BENTLEY AND SON.
Queenie's Whim. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
A Manual of English Prose Literature, Biographical and Critical, Designed Mainly to Show Characteristics of Style. By William Minto. New Edition.
Philosophical Classics for English Readers: Butler. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins.

BOSWORTH.
The Clergy Directory and Parish Guide. Thoroughly Revised and Corrected, 1881.

BROOKS AND CO.
Shadows in the Sunlight. A Novel. By E. Owens Blackburne. 3 vols.
The House Decorator and School of Design. Illustrated Art Journal, Vol. I.

BROWN.
Tales, Poetry, and Fairy Tales. By Walter Brown. Illustrated with 100 Woodcuts. Second Edition, Enlarged.

CARTWRIGHT.
Biographies of Great and Famous Men and Women of the Present Period. By R. M. Hayley. First Series.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
The Sea: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. By F. Whymper. Illustrated. Vol. IV.
Dick's Hero, and other Stories. By S. Pitt.
Maid Marjory. By the Author of "Little Hinges."
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. By the Rev. Dr. E. Cobham Brewer. Twelfth Edition, Revised and Corrected. To which is added a Concise Bibliography of English Literature, by Eric S. Robertson.
The Church at Home: A Series of Short Sermons, with Collect and Scripture, for Sundays, Saints' Days and Special Occasions. By the Rev. Dr. Rowley Hill.

CHAPMAN AND HALL.
Aunt Hepsy's Foundling. A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 3 vols.
From Poverty to Wealth. A Novel. By Wm. Theodore Hickman. 3 vols.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
In the Ardennes. By Catharine S. Macquoid. With 50 Illustrations by Thomas R. Macquoid.
A Village Commune. By Ouida. 2 vols.
The Ten Years' Tenant and Other Stories. By W. Besant and J. Rice. 3 vols.
Our Kitchen Garden. The Plants We Grow and How We Cook Them. By Tom Jerrold.
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. V.
The Book of Clerical Anecdotes. By Jacob Larwood.

COCKS AND CO.
Practical Harmony. For the Use of Young Students. By W. S. Rockstro.

CORNISH, MANCHESTER.
The Calendar of the University College of Wales. Ninth Session, 1880-1.

GARDNER, DARTON, AND CO.
A Martyr-Bishop of Our Own Day.
Plain Words. Third Series. Forty Meditations with a View to the Deepening of the Religious Life. By the Right Rev. W. Walsam How. Fifteenth Edition.

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Grandpapa's Verses and Pictures; or Natural History in Play. By T. F. M. With 28 Illustrations by R. H. Moore.
The Classics for the Million. Being an Epitome, in English, of the Works of the Principal Greek and Latin Authors. By Henry Grey.

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HATCHARDS.
Wilford Grantly. By G. H. Clifton.
The Englishwoman's Year-Book for 1881. Being a new Edition of the "Year-Book of Woman's Work;" together with a Directory to all Institutions Existing for the Benefit of Women and Children. By L. M. H.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO

(late ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN) RAILROAD.—In recent Circulars I drew attention to the advantageous position held by this line as forming an important link in a great combination of railways leading from the Western States to the seaboard. The map which I issued clearly indicated the new and direct route thus to be established, and subsequent events have fully justified the forecast I then made. Information just to hand leads me to believe that the consummation of the plans I then briefly outlined is rapidly approaching, in which case the rise in all New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio securities will be considerable. The want of success which attended this line in the past has been entirely due to its dependence on one outlet for its traffic; and full advantage has been taken of this helpless position, to the detriment of the property. When, however, this railway forms part of a system carrying the vast through traffic of Western roads aggregating 9000 miles, the development, hitherto checked, must make rapid progress, without regarding the extraordinary speculative activity infused into all enterprises connected with the "Wabash" interests now predominant on the American continent.

All the securities of this line are well worth buying (regardless of the special arrangements now pending), but the Seven per Cent Perpetual First Mortgage Bonds are, perhaps, the most attractive at the present time. They are accumulative, and if in any half-year "part of the interest only be paid, warrants will be issued for the part remaining unpaid, which warrants can be at once converted into the same class of Bonds." The latter can be sold for cash through the medium of the new "Coupon Agency."

The position of a buyer of a 1000 dols. (£200) bond at the present price of 70, costing £140, and presuming there should be no improvement in the earnings, would be as follows:—

Interest on the same basis as paid on Jan. 1, 1881, 2½ per cent in cash = 25 dols. .. ..
In First Mortgage Bonds 4½ per cent, or 45 dols. Stock at present value of 70 = 31½ dols. .. ..
} = 56½ dols., or £11 6s.

Equal to £8 1s. 6d. per cent on present cost.

If the recent rate of improvement in traffics should continue during the remainder of this year, and the expected saving in working expenses be realised as a result of the narrow gauging of the road, the laying of steel rails, and the economy effected by the acquisition of rolling stock instead of hiring, as formerly, there is a reasonable probability of the cash distribution being at the rate of 4 per cent, when the bonds would no doubt be worth 90.

The interest on the investment would then be represented thus, in cash, 4 per cent = 40 dols.
In First Mortgage Bonds Three per Cent, or 30 dols. Stock, at 90 .. .. .. = 27 dols.
} = 67 dols. or £13 8s.

Equal to £9 11s. 5d. per cent on present cost.

Upon this estimate (in the event of 4 per cent being paid in cash this year) the income would be £9 11s. 5d. per cent, and the capital value would increase at the same time no less than 20 per cent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—Full Dividends on the First and Second Preference and a distribution at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the Third Preference have just been paid. All doubts as to the results of the past half year's working are thus set at rest, and those who are interested in this Railway must be well satisfied with the position now attained.

It is evident from the success which has attended the recent issue of £225,000 of Five per Cent Debentures by the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway (when no less than £1,500,000 was applied for), that the securities of the Grand Trunk Company are steadily increasing in popular favour. Hitherto, from the want of terminal facilities in Chicago, which this new capital will provide, the Grand Trunk Extension to that city has not derived that benefit which must now accrue to it. The following extract from the prospectus is interesting to every Shareholder in the Grand Trunk Railway:—

"The works and property to be constructed and acquired will provide suitable Passenger and Freight accommodation in Chicago, not merely for the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, but also for the entire system of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and its connections, extending from Chicago to various American and Canadian centres of commerce, including the Ports of Montreal, Portland, Boston, and New York, on the Atlantic Ocean, and comprising upwards of 2000 miles of Railway under control of the Board of the Grand Trunk Company."

It will no doubt be remembered that when the first issue of Chicago and Grand Trunk Bonds was made, the amount offered was £500,000 of 6 per cent Stock, at the price of 94, and applications were received for about twice that amount, now a 5 per cent Stock at par is applied for nearly seven times over.

The best authorities agree in stating that there is every prospect of the receipts of the Chicago line doubling within the ensuing year. It is also a very important feature that the marine connections of the Grand Trunk Company are being greatly extended. The Allan Line has just constructed a magnificent new steamer for the spring and summer passenger traffic, and within the past month the Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail Steam-Ship Company has been introduced in connection with the Grand Trunk Company, two of whose Directors are on the Board. As this new enterprise enjoys a valuable subsidy from the Brazilian and Canadian Governments, it is deserving of support, and will doubtless prove a success.

Shareholders may rest satisfied in knowing that the same skilful and watchful management which has already accomplished so much for their benefit, is still vigilant in their interests, hence the increasing popularity of the securities of this Railway for investment. The 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks having the greatest reversionary value, are likely to show the most marked improvement.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS FUSION.—

From recent correspondence it seems that the revival of the movement for a fusion of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies is welcomed not only by those Great Western shareholders who previously supported it, but also by a large number who formerly were opponents. Notwithstanding the antagonism which may naturally be again expected from the Board, the shareholders appear at last to be thoroughly in earnest, and those who have taken the initiative on this occasion are said to be very confident of success.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD.—Mr. Gowen has now returned to America to attend the meeting of shareholders on the 15th inst., and it is evident from the large amount of support which he has received that he will be re-elected President of the line, and thus be enabled to carry out his financial programme for the restoration of the Company to its former high position. The new issue of Deferred Income Bonds is so manifestly advantageous to the interests of the Company that there need not be the slightest hesitation or doubt as to its legality being recognised. When this point is finally settled the stock will certainly command a very much higher price than at present.

Totally apart from these considerations, however, the intrinsic value of the property is such that Mr. Jay Gould and other leading American capitalists have recently been buying to a very large extent, concurrently with similar purchases of New Jersey Central shares which have advanced to 106, although the line is still in the hands of a Receiver, and the dividend on the Income Bonds still remains unpaid. From this some idea may be formed of the estimate of value which experienced men in America put upon these Railway and Coal properties; and, further, that they share the views of Mr. Gowen, who declared at the recent meeting that "the Company which owns the coal for back-freight will control the eastward-bound business." In my opinion both Ordinary and Deferred Stocks must improve in value.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

At the sale in America on Feb. 10 this line was bought by the Louisville and Nashville Company. Full particulars will be furnished to the Bondholders on the return of the Committee in a few days.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

—The recently published traffic receipts continue to show considerable increases as compared with last year—the best evidence of the prosperity of the country.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

—The dividend for the past half-year is an exceedingly good result of the working for that period, as the accounts are made up to Jan. 31, and this is therefore the only Railway which has provided for the loss of traffic and increased working expenses resulting from and incidental to the severe snow-storm early in that month. But for this untoward occurrence the dividend would have been from 5¼ to 5½ per cent. This stock is well worth buying.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

— The dividend just announced, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the past half-year, is an agreeable surprise. My own estimates, when recently recommending the shares, were that the distribution would be 5 per cent. At £5 10s. per share with dividend, or £110 for stock, this security is clearly a cheap home Railway investment. It is expected that the dividend for the current year will exceed that for 1880.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Last month I stated that "the miserable collapse of the injunction to restrain the payment of dividends is only what might have been expected." An announcement to this effect had been publicly made; but it seems to have been premature, as the catastrophe did not take place till last week, when the plaintiff and his suit collapsed together. The value of his investment in this Company is limited to £16, and this having only been acquired so recently as October last his anxieties can neither have been intense nor prolonged. It is satisfactory that in accordance with the promise given by the Chairman at the recent meeting the traffics have now been published, and that, notwithstanding the reduction in the tariff, the receipts compare favourably with last year. This, with the removal of the insignificant though harassing litigation referred to, will surely tend very much to restore confidence and increase the value of the property.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.

—Since the issue of my special circular, on the 16th ultimo, considerable investments have been made in the Rhymney 7 per cent Debentures and the Llynvi and Tondu 7 per cent Preferences, both of which can still be bought to yield a very good return to investors. Further confirmation as to the improved prospects of the Coal and Iron trades was afforded at the recent meeting of the Llynvi Company. I still recommend investments in both securities.

TRAMWAYS.

—It is surprising that the temporary non-success of a few Tramways should have had the effect of depreciating the value of the shares of other sound and good dividend-paying undertakings. Thus, the majority of these companies have announced dividends varying from 5 to 9 per cent, and yet in many instances the shares can be bought under par. German Tramways, for instance, paid 6 per cent dividend, and the shares are at ¾, or 5 per cent discount. Calais Tramways paying 6 per cent, can be bought at par (£5). Barcelona and Tramways Union both pay present investors from 5½ to 5¾ per cent. Birkenhead Preference and Leeds yield about 5¼. Bristol, Glasgow, Provincial and Wolverhampton return from 5 to 5½ per cent. The Bordeaux Company has just declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, after making ample reserves and carrying forward a large balance. Considering that some of the sections of this system of tramways are not yet ready for traffic, and that the other lines have been only opened at various intervals, this result is very satisfactory, and augurs well for the future. The remaining lines will be working immediately.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR

COMPANY.—A great event in the recent history of this company has been the sale last month at a wonderfully good price of the first consignment of ore, which on assay realised no less than 25 per cent of copper. There is every indication of this property rapidly developing into one of exceptional value. The £4 shares at the present price of £2 5s. are therefore cheap.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.

—Shareholders in these properties will learn with great satisfaction that it is now only a matter of a few weeks when they may expect to hear of practical results from the quartz crushing on the estates of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Companies, the machinery being at this moment in course of erection. When the stamps are set to work next month I firmly believe the working will be of a startling character, as all the best authorities agree in their testimony as to the vast auriferous wealth of the gold-mines in this district.

INDIAN PHŒNIX GOLD-MINE.

—Mr. Grove, the experienced Manager of this Company, is now on his way from Australia to India, taking with him the necessary machinery and accompanied by a large staff of skilled Australian miners. I have good reason for believing that, in addition to the rich quartz reefs on this property, there exists also valuable alluvial deposits.

INDIAN TREVELYAN GOLD-MINE.

Very encouraging advices have already been received from this, the youngest of the Indian Gold-Mining Companies. While the shares are to be obtained at a small premium investors should avail themselves of the opportunity.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for March.

10, Token-house-yard, London, E.C.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

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SWEET SACHETS.

PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being tropiquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Grains. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last eighty years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children. Sold in usual four sizes. Ask any Chemist, Perfumer, or Hairdresser for Rowlands' Articles.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

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VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL
MEN in this WORLD?
HUXLEY wisely says:—"Those who take honours in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. . . Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination. The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an over-draft on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT and you will be surprised to learn of the body what
A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is,
WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS
THAT MEASURES TIME,
IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half
ITS SANDS are RUN.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Errors of eating or drinking; or how to enjoy or cause good food to agree that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, and cause biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fever, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, and other disastrous diseases.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a health-giving, refreshing, cooling, invigorating beverage, or as a gentle laxative and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from sound, ripe fruit.—What every travelling trunk and household in the world ought to contain—a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple precaution, the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. "All our customers for Eno's Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey.

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"Dr. G. Hayson, M.A.,
"Clifton Down Hotel, Gloucestershire,
"Near Bristol." February, 1881.

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see the capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING
FRUIT LOZENGE,
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all Impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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"PERFECTED" COD-LIVER OIL
is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and causes no nausea or after-taste. Of all Chemists, in capsuled bottles only.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c. Being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects.—Prepared by W. Lambert, 173, Seymour-place, London, W., in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., and sold by all Chemists. The genuine are in square green packages. Take no other.

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THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

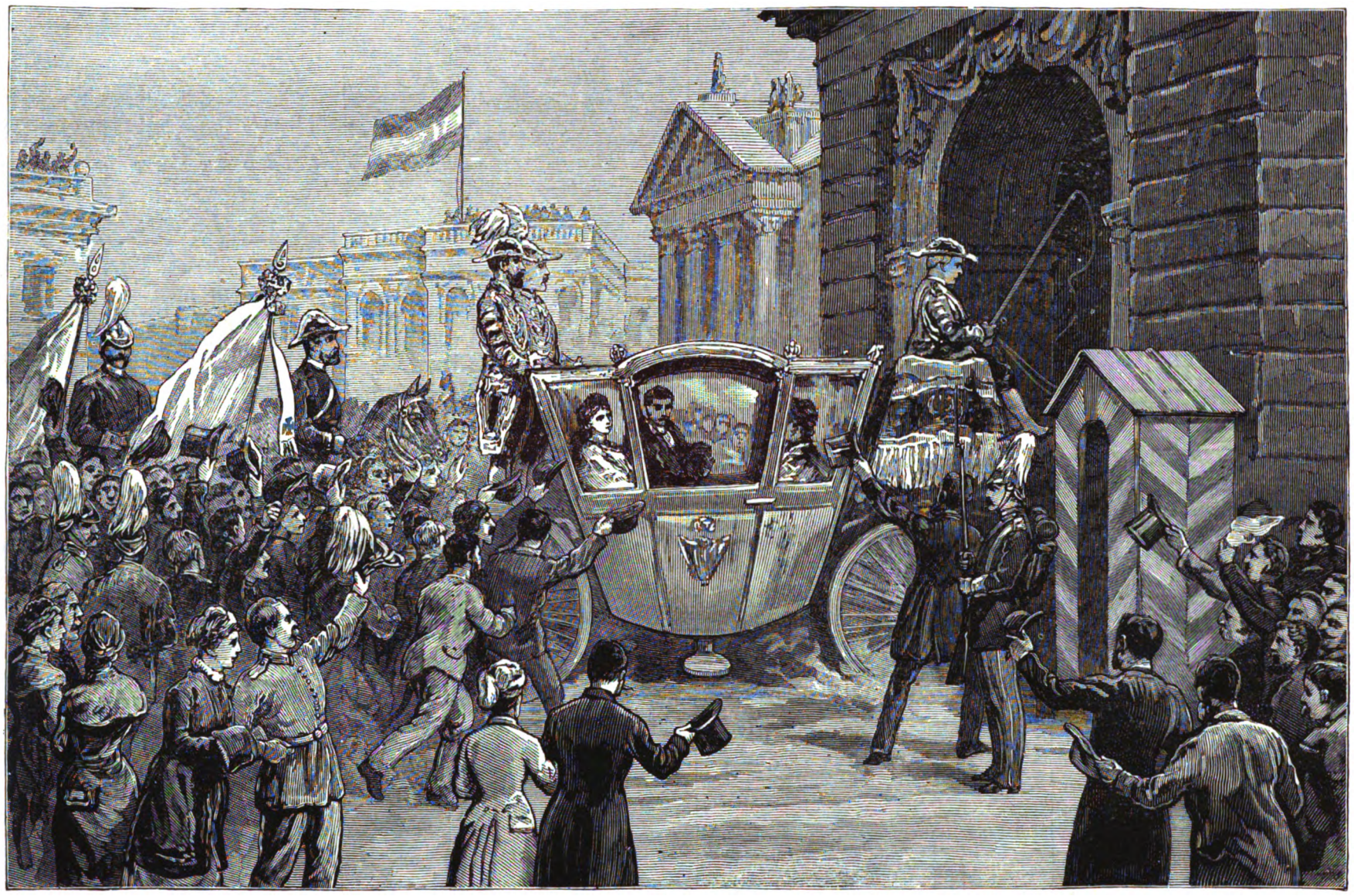
Our Supplement of this week contains three additional Illustrations, following those which appeared in our last publication, from the Sketches made at Berlin by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who attended the Marriage of Prince William of Prussia, grandson of our own Queen, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, niece to his Royal Highness Prince Christian, the husband of her Majesty's daughter Princess Helena. A pretty complete account of this Royal Wedding, of the bride's entry into Berlin the day before, and of the festivities and ceremonious entertainments at the Imperial Court of Prussia and Germany, was given in last week's Number of this Journal.

The double-page Engraving now presented, as well as that one, equal to it in size, which occupied the central place in our former Supplement, shows the actual performance of the religious service of matrimony in the Royal Chapel of the great Schloss or Palace; but, in our first Illustration of this subject, the entire scene, with the brilliant company there assembled, and with the architectural interior of the Chapel, was represented on a different scale.

The Royal wedding party entered the Chapel with a grand procession, led by some of the Court officials; and soon came the bridegroom, in his uniform as Major of the Royal Foot Guards, leading in the bride, whose robe was held up by four Countesses behind her. After the Mistress of the Robes to the Princess and the officer in waiting to the Prince, appeared the household officials of the Emperor, two abreast, heralding the approach of his Majesty, in the uniform of a General of infantry, with orders, leading on his right the Queen of Saxony and on his left the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the bride. The Emperor was followed by a suite of Generals, and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Next came the German Empress, accompanied on her right by the King of Saxony and on her left by the Prince of Wales, his scarlet uniform forming a contrast to the more sombre hues around. The next in the train was the Crown Princess of Prussia, escorted on her right by the Crown Prince of Sweden and on her left by her brother-in-law, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, as representing the family of the bride. To her succeeded her husband, the Crown Prince, leading in on his right his English sister-in-law, Princess Christian (Helena) of Schleswig-Holstein, and on his left his own sister, the Grand Duchess of Baden. The other guests followed in like manner; and among the Princes and Princesses was the Duke of Edinburgh on the right of Princess Albert of Prussia, while the Grand Duke of Baden walked on her left.

Receiving the bridal pair at the entrance to the Chapel, the Cathedral Clergy preceded them to the altar, and took their stand beside it until they had all entered and become seated. Then Dr. Kögel, the chief Court chaplain, began to deliver a short address in a firm and earnest voice. He referred to the double wedding three years ago, to the confirmation of Prince Henry before he went to sea, and to the golden festival of the Emperor's wedded life, which had all been celebrated there. Then he spoke of the earthly hopes which were centred in the bridal pair, the interest taken in their union by the Queen of England and other European Sovereigns, and the joy and confidence with which the event was regarded in all Germany, particularly in Schleswig-Holstein. At the close Dr. Kögel stepped forward to meet the Prince and Princess, who advanced and joined hands, and put the usual questions, to which Prince William for his part responded clearly and confidently. Rings were then exchanged, and at this moment a signal was conveyed to the garden space in front, and simultaneously the chapel shook with the thunder of cannon proclaiming to all the city that the solemn act was over. Again and again did the artillery peal, and the sound did not seem altogether out of harmony with the "Hallelujahs" of the choir and organ, which burst forth as soon as the clergyman had pronounced the Benediction and continued till Prince William had quitted the chapel with his wedded wife.

The religious ceremony being over, the Emperor and Empress, followed by all their Court and guests, went from the Chapel, in the order in which they had come, to the Brandenburg and the Red or Drap d'Or Chamber to present their congratulations to the newly married couple; and that being done, back again flowed the crowd to the White Saloon, blazing with crystal chandeliers, in order to hold high Court and receive obeisance from the magnates left behind in the chapel, who were now marshalling themselves to file past the throne (Defilir-Cour) and lay their homage at the feet of their Majesties and the wedded pair. Having returned to the White or Throne Room, the Emperor and Empress, with the King and Queen of Saxony and Prince and Princess William of Prussia, took their stand beneath the golden canopy, supported on the right and left by the Princes and Princesses; their attendant dames and cavaliers behind. All being in readiness, the Emperor gave the sign; the door leading from the chapel flew open, and silently began to glide in a ceaseless stream of courtly company. The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps came first, who all curtseyed lowly twice over to the



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN: ARRIVAL OF THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR AT THE GRAND SCHLOSS, POTSDAM.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

assembled Court, and silently disappeared, no one doing her part more deftly than the Chinese Ambassadress. These were followed by the Ambassadors and Ministers, with their various staffs. When the representatives of all the Powers had passed, all but the Crown Prince sat down to behold the rest of the multitude pass by. Preceding the Federal Council entered Field Marshal von Moltke, as first in rank among the high officials of the Realm, after Prince Bismarck. As he made his bow the Emperor rose and returned the courtesy, as also did all the Imperial House, with marked friendliness and respect.

Then came the banquet in the Hall of Knights. In the centre of the main or cross table sat the newly wedded pair, on the Princess's left being the Emperor, the Queen of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the German Crown Princes. On the left of the Royal bridegroom were the Empress, the King of Saxony, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prince of Wales. The other guests were distributed in due order around. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Emperor.

Meanwhile the White Saloon was becoming crowded with the Diplomatic Corps and the other guests. Here presently the Emperor and the bride and bridegroom and the Princes and Princesses returned, and took their places under the golden canopy. The traditional Torch Dance began, which lasted late into the night, and concluded this wedding ceremonial. Our Special Artist made a Sketch of the Torch Dance (in German, Fackel-Tanz), which he had the honour of showing to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress next day. It is one of the Illustrations we publish this week. The venerable Emperor-King William I. here appears leading his newly-made grand-daughter, Princess William, ushered forward, through the assembled company in the splendid White Saloon, by twelve Ministers of State or high officials of the Kingdom and Empire, each of whom bears a large wax candle, instead of a torch, agreeably to the old custom of the Hohenzollern Court. The bride wore a white satin robe, *en tablier*, trimmed with silver and Honiton lace, with bunches of myrtle and orange-blossoms fastened upon it, and with a spreading train of silver brocade. This dress was a present to her Royal Highness from Queen Victoria, and so was the ornament she wore on her breast, an oval miniature portrait, set in diamonds. After the Fackel-Tanz, which was rather a stately procession than a dance, the torch-bearers conducted Prince and Princess William to the Queen's room, where the torches were handed over to twelve pages, who would conduct the couple to their rooms. Here the crown worn by the Princess was taken off, to be safely returned to the Royal Treasury, while the Mistress of the Robes divided the Princess's garters, or ribbons supposed to represent them, among the ladies present. It is interesting to mention three wedding guests—first, the clerk of the village church at Dolzig, who was present at the bride's christening, and now eighty-seven years of age, was honoured with an invitation; and further, the bride's wet nurse, Frau Ofensetzermeister Kruschwitz, and her foster-sister, Mary. According to a custom of great antiquity, nurses keep the first pair of shoes worn by their nurselings, and hand them over to the bride at her wedding. Next day (Monday) at eleven o'clock, the Imperial family attended a special service in the Palace Chapel, and there was a grand banquet in the evening.

Our Special Artist's remaining Sketch represents the Royal pair next day entering the Schloss at Potsdam, which was the closing scene of the wedding. As we have before explained, they only take up a temporary abode in the Schloss till the Winter Palace is got ready for them, which will not be for some months yet. In a few weeks their intention is to start on a sort of honeymoon tour, and they will visit some of the Courts of Europe, and perhaps go on as far as Italy.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

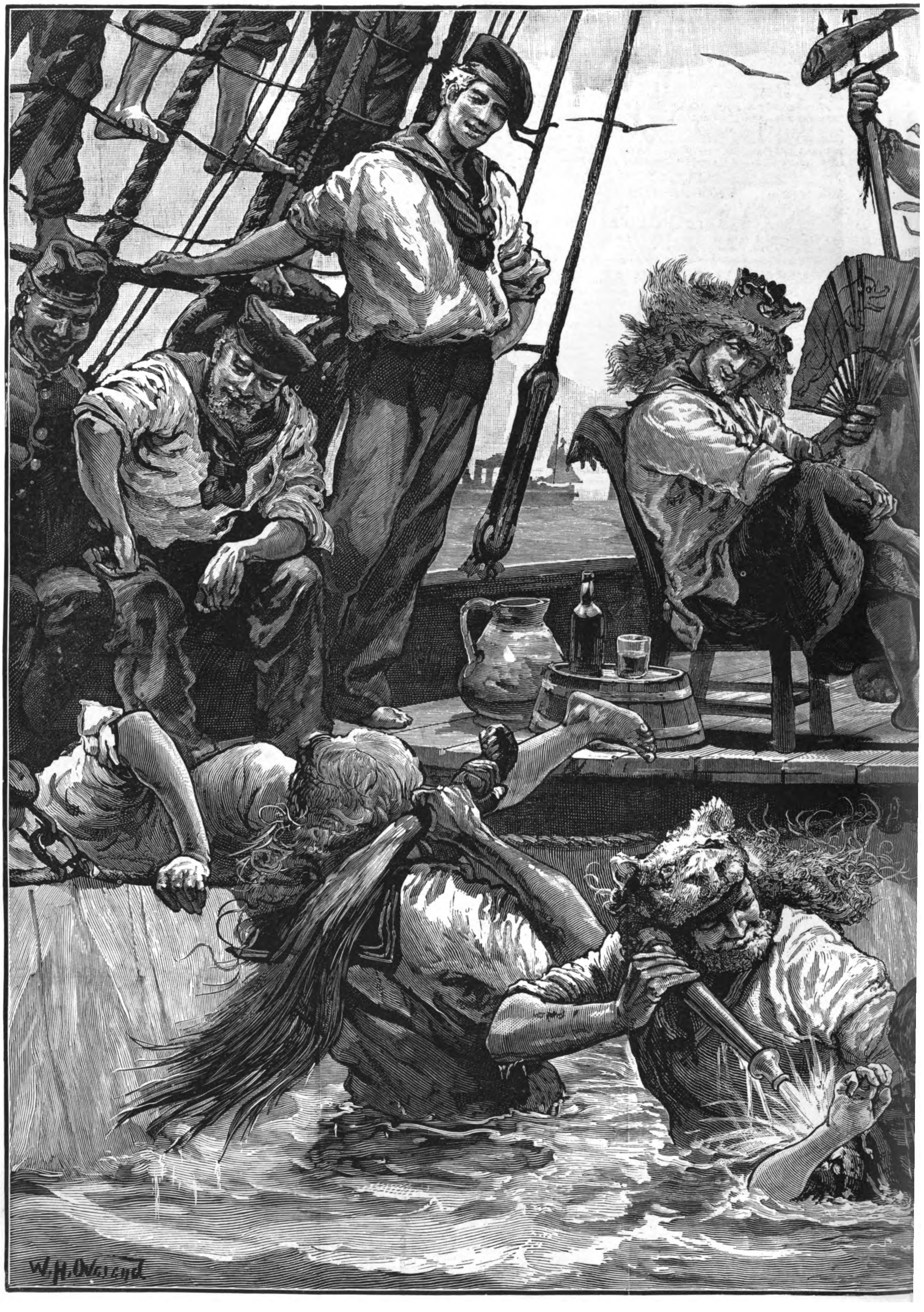
At a meeting of this institution held on the 3rd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £370 were voted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered in February. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to the master of the steam-tug Daring, of Gravesend, and £18 to himself and his crew, in acknowledgment of their determined and highly laudable services in saving the crew of eleven men of the Norwegian barque Frigate Bird, which was in a sinking state on the Goodwin Sands during a south-west gale on Dec. 15. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1800 were made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced at the meeting; including £1000 from friends, for a life-boat to be named the Ephraim and Hannah Fox, which is to be stationed on the Yorkshire coast; £600 from Mr. E. Armitage, R.A., to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named the Farnley, and £17 from the Canteen Fund of H.M.S. Himalaya, per Lieutenant Neate, R.N. Three new life-boats were ordered to be sent to the coast.

The annual meeting of the institution is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Thursday, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

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WITH THE ROYAL PRINCES ON BOARD T

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E FLYING SQUADRON: CROSSING THE LINE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2183.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.



THE LATE ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—SEE PAGE 267.

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BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 24, Ladbroke-grove, W., the wife of Charles Baker, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Cassia, Winsford, Cheshire, the Viscountess Cole, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at Christchurch Cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas, by the Rev. W. H. Strombom, Rural Dean, William Masters Rae, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, R N. Hospital, Bermuda, to Beatrice de Saussure Kensall, youngest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Duncombe, M.D., J.P., of Nassau.

On the 10th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, John Adam Hay, late Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., to Anne Salisbury Mary Meliora, eldest daughter of Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Sandbach, Cheshire, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Butterworth, Curate of Claverton, Somerset.

On the 6th inst., at Naples, after four days' illness, of acute meningo-encephalitis, George Cheyne, Esq., M.D. Edin., of 5, Bryanston-street, London, formerly of Mexico.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, Saltwell Park, Gateshead, William Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 73rd year.

On the 13th inst., at Oak Park, Dawlish, Devon, William Jupp Pike, aged 51.

On the 8th inst, at Knotley Hall, Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Hanmer.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Third Sunday in Lent.
Palm Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Mark xiv. 53. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl.; 1 Cor. xi. 17.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Abbot, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Durham.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Vernal Equinox.
Princess Louise married to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.
Caledonian Asylum, annual court, 1.
British Fisheries Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor R. Bentley on Fungi).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. F. Bateman).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Vice-Admiral J. H. Selwyn on a New System of Hydraulic Propulsion).
Races: Lincoln Spring Meeting.
Highland Society, anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., on Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Phillips on the Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Alsager H. Hill on Union and Unionism).
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Beal on Chinese Intercourse with India during the Seventh Century).
Earlswood Idiots' Asylum, annual festival, Albion Tavern.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Moon's last quarter, 3.29 a.m.
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Moxon on the Influence of the Circulation on the Nervous System; and on Friday).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cornelius Walford on Deaths from Explosions).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
University College, 3 p.m. (Professor Beal on the two first Buddhist Councils; and on Thursday).
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the "Suite.")
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Races: Liverpool Spring Meeting.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Perry on the Future Development of Electrical Appliances).

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day, Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel Lonsdale A. H. Hale on Outposts, &c.).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Buchan on the Weather and Health of London, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m., Handel's Coronation Anthem.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir George Campbell on the Tenure and Cultivation of Land in India).

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on American Humorists—Oliver Wendell Holmes).
Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Respiration).
Amateur Orchestral Society, Albert Hall, concert for enlargement of St. Michael's, North Kensington, 8.30 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.15 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 P.M. previous morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
March 6	29·439	51·4	45 1	·80	8	56 9	47·0	WSW. SSW.	330	0·060
7	29·220	51·2	44·6	·79	8	57·1	48·8	SSW. WSW.	582	0·085
8	29·728	44·8	36·0	·73	6	56 2	42·0	WSW. W.	418	0·150
9	29·920	49·0	44·0	·84	10	54·8	41·5	WSW. W.	548	0·000
10	30·047	53·2	47·0	·81	9	59·2	50·2	WSW.	350	0·000
11	30·012	49·8	41·8	·76	5	57·9	45·2	WSW. W.	217	0·005*
12	29·868	45·8	43 1	·91	10	53·0	41·0	W. ENE.	168	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·521	29·283	29·634	29·893	30·041	30·057	29·987
Temperature of Air	51·6°	53·7°	47·7	50·4°	53·6°	50·1°	44·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·8°	50·2°	42·2°	48·1°	50·4°	46·7°	44·0°
Direction of Wind	sW.	sW.	W.	w.	w.	wsw.	w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
4 27	4 45	5 3	5 23	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 7	7 42	8 2	9 8	10 0	10 42	11 42

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.5 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION.
THE NEW GALLERIES, 103, NEW BOND-STREET.
FIRST LIST OF PATRONS.
H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS of LORNE.

Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Wharncliffe.
Earl of Mar.
Earl of Dunraven.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Kilmorey.
Lord Viscount Torrington.
Lord Viscount Ranelagh.
Lord Dormer.
Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.
Lord Dorchester.
Lord Thurlow.
Lord Denman.
Lord de L'Isle and Dudley.
Louisa, Lady Ashburton.
Lord Garvagh.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., &c.
Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild.
Hon. Lewis Strange Wingfield.
Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart.
Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.
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J. E. Boehm, Esq., A.R.A.
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W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A.
S. Carter Hall, Esq., F.S.A.
P. G. Hamerton, Esq.
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J. Callcott Horsley, Esq., R.A.
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John Pender, Esq., M.P.
J. Hungerford Pollen, Esq., C.M.R.A. (Madrid).
John P. Seddon, Esq.
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Rev. J. O. Stephens.
G. A. Storey, Esq., A.R.A.
Cavaliere A. J. Strutt (Rome).
George Truefitt, Esq.
Professor Charles Verlat (Antwerp Academy).
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NOTICE.—An EXHIBITION of SELECT WORKS OF DECORATIVE ART will be held during the ensuing season in galleries and rooms (together 250 ft. long by 40 ft. in rear), now being built at 103, New Bond-street. The Exhibition will include Decorative Paintings, Designs, and Sculptures; Works of Art in Gold, Silver, and other metals; Porcelain and Pottery; Enamels and Glass; Carvings, Mosaics, and other Inlays; Art-Furniture and House Decorations; Embroidery, Textiles, and other objects of choice decorative character. The Rules and Regulations may be obtained by intending Exhibitors on application to the Director, Mr. T. J. GULLICK.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF SWISS ARTISTS, instituted by the CERCLE DES BEAUX ARTS of GENEVA, 168, NEW BOND-STREET, WILL OPEN MARCH 14. Admission, One Shilling.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LAMOUREUX ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—SECOND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 22, at Eight o'Clock under the Patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Challemel-Lacour, and in Aid of the FUNDS of the FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. Vocalists—Madame Brunet-Lafleur, Madame Montigny-Rémaury (Pianoforte), and M. Sainton (Violin). Orchestra of 100 Performers, Conductor, Mr. Charles Lamoureux. Leader, Mr. Sainton. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained at the usual Agents'; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and at the French Hospital, Leicester-place, Leicester-square.

LAMOUREUX CONCERTS.—Programme of the Second Concert, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.—Nouvelle Suite d'Orchestre (Massenet); Danse Macabre, Poème Symphonique (C. Saint-Saëns); Violin Obbligato, M. Sainton; Air d'Armide (Gluck), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Ouverture de "Sigurd" (E. Reyer); Concerto, pour Piano (Ch. M. Widor), Madame Montigny-Rémaury; Andante de la Symphonie Romantique (V. Joncières); Rapsodie, for Orchestra (Edward Lalo); Air de "Fernand Cortez" (Spontini), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Sylvia (Ballet), suite d'Orchestre (Léo Delibes).

PANORAMA.—ROYAL LONDON PANORAMA, Leicester-square, will OPEN to the public on MONDAY, MARCH 28, with the

CHARGE OF BALACLAVA.—Magnificent Oil-Painting, covering 1500 square yards, painted by THEO. POILPOT and STEPH. JACOB.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.—The EXHIBITION will REMAIN OPEN from Ten a.m. to Eleven p.m. Lighted after dusk with ELECTRIC LIGHT (system Jamin).

CARDIGAN and the LIGHT BRIGADE. Portraits of H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, Maréchal Canrobert, Lord Raglan, Lord Lucan, Lord Cardigan, Sir Colin Campbell, Lord George Paget, Sir George Wombwell, General d'Allonville, and General Morris.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON, FRIDAYS. Admission Half-a-Crown.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Last Week of THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and a New Second Piece, ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30.—Mr. Irving. Last Morning Performance of THE CUP To-Day (Saturday), March 19. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.
CORSICAN BROTHERS.—LAST MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAYS, MARCH 26 and APRIL 2. Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. Doors open at Two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

The week opened with terrible news. The Emperor Alexander II. of Russia was murdered on Sunday. The details of the atrocious crime are now known, so far as they are ever likely to be known, all over Europe—indeed, one may say, all over the world. The Emperor was returning to the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, from an inspection of the Marine Corps, and was being driven alone in a closed carriage, the Grand Duke Michael and the Czarevitch following, at some distance behind. A petard was thrown at the carriage, which smashed in the back of it, and the Czar instantly got out unhurt. The miscreant who had thrown the shell was captured on the spot. A second missile was thrown by another regicide, which fell just at the feet of the Emperor. It burst with a tremendous explosion, and, as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the Emperor was seen to be lying on the ground in a pool of blood. He was quite unconscious, and being placed on the sledge of the Chief of Police was taken to the Winter Palace, where he was undressed. His wounds were frightful. A short interval of consciousness appeared to return to him, and the last Sacrament is said to have been administered; but he was soon released from his sufferings by death.

One's first feeling on learning the event was that of stupefied horror. Intense indignation succeeded it, and then came pity, for the Imperial Family. This is, we believe, the sixth attempt that has been made upon the life of Alexander II. Five times he has escaped unharmed, and now, at last, he has fallen a victim to malignant violence. Why has he been thus relentlessly pursued? Personally, he had many endearing qualities, and at the beginning of his reign devoted himself with the utmost solicitude to the task of elevating the people over whom it was his destiny to rule. He accomplished the greatest and most beneficent revolution in Russia, by the abolition of Serfdom, which that country has ever experienced. He was anxious to do more, and more he attempted, but was prevented by obstacles, inherent in the system of which he was the nominal head, over which even he could not get the mastery. Disappointed in this direction, it is true that he had recourse, or, perhaps it might be more properly said, he sanctioned recourse being had to repressive measures, and there cannot be a doubt that, however lofty and even liberal may have been his individual aspirations, several of the later years of his reign were clouded over with acts which no man can justify. In one sense it must be confessed that he was responsible for their perpetration. In another, it is certain that he was ignorant of the extremes to which the bureaucracy of the Empire carried their arbitrary and corrupt proceedings. Though armed with the unlimited power of Autocracy, his hand was paralysed in almost any attempt to employ it for the welfare of his people. His prerogatives were used by subordinates in pursuance of a system of rule as stifling to all enlightened freedom as human selfishness can devise.

The lamentable death of Alexander II. will not probably — certainly not immediately — conduce to the alteration of this bureaucratic régime. It has been the profound mistake of the Nihilists to suppose that it would do so. It is nearly ascertained as a fact, however, that the Nihilists (unless we include in this category all who desire domestic reform in Russia) are comparatively few in number, and those few, generally speaking, are the product of University teaching, and are resident in the great towns. They have no hold upon the mass of the Russian people. They cannot accomplish the ends they have in view by merely persuasive agencies, though they pretend to do so. They are driven to work in the dark. For the most part, they are young men of restless habits and without any fitting sphere for the exercise of their faculties. They do not seem to perceive that the mode in which they set to work for the enlargement of the boundaries of liberty, political and social, even in so far as it may be successful, can achieve no solid security for the advancement of their countrymen. They have felled a Sovereign to the dust, but they have left the Crown untouched. They have done nothing to weaken the necessity which an established system can invariably bring to bear upon the policy of its personal chief. They will assuredly fail—whatever may be their professions, they not only will, but ought to fail; for humanity can never derive lasting benefit from a systematic violation of the laws by which humanity is swayed.

What will now become of the Foreign Policy of Russia? We are afraid that it will undergo no great, or beneficial change. It will, probably, be as aggressive as it has been, minus the check, however, which the influence of the late Czar's uncle, the Emperor of Germany, personally had upon his mind and will. The peace of Europe has not been made more secure by the assassination of Alexander II. Greece may, perhaps, profit by it, for the King of Greece's sister now shares the Throne of Alexander III., and it may be that Turkey, discerning, as she must, an accession of desire on the part of the Court of St. Petersburg in favour of the extension of the Greek Frontiers commended to her acceptance by the Berlin Congress, and subsequently defined by the Berlin Conference, will retire from her dilatory and evasive policy, and see good reason to acquiesce without further demur in conclusions to which she must ultimately yield. This, however, is uncertain, and, we may be justified in adding, is rather possible than probable. The present Emperor is supposed to be Anti-German; to sympathise with Slavo-Philism; to look with deeper interest upon Old Russia than upon New; upon Russia as it was, than upon Russia as it may become. Still, as we have already said, personal tendencies in the Imperial family have but a slight effect upon the system of rule actually in operation. No one can say what may, or what may not, be the result of the late terrible event upon the ultimate Foreign Policy of the Empire. It is not by any means impossible, that we are approaching an epoch of changes, in regard to European affairs, such as few of us would have ventured to anticipate. The Nations seem to be overburdened by authority, and to be upon the point of insisting upon some amelioration of the consequent evils they are doomed to bear. There is too much machinery, and it presses too heavily upon all classes of society. But where, or how, or to what purpose, reforms will eventually be effected, it passes human foresight confidently to predict.

The subject cannot be appropriately dismissed without the utterance of our heartfelt sympathy with those who were united to the late Czar by ties of relative affection. A crushing blow has suddenly befallen them—a blow to the fearful weight of which they are not the less sensible on account of the height of their rank and position. We have only to think, for a moment, what our feelings would be if a similar catastrophe had occurred in any of our respective families, to feel with and for them. May all the support and consolation which their trouble will admit of be vouchsafed to them; and, albeit we do not see how, may Supreme Wisdom overrule the crime which has so frightfully assailed their peace, to the eventual benefit of their country and themselves!

ECHOES OF THE WEEK, many (may we not say most?) of our readers will be sorry to learn, will be discontinued for a short time, owing to the writer thereof being unexpectedly called from England on urgent business. "G. A. S." trusts, however, shortly to resume his chatty article in these columns; and, in common with his numerous admirers, we shall gladly welcome the reappearance of his pleasant page of gossip.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Monday, the 14th of March, 1881, will be marked down as a *dies nefasta* in the dramatic calendar of the year. In the morning the brilliant writer, whose place in these columns I for the moment so unworthily occupy, started for St. Petersburg on a mission of grave and solemn consequence, obedient to the instant call of duty, and scarcely had the day closed that was appointed for the first performance of the new Russian play, "Michael Strogoff," at the Adelphi, than a succession of strange and unexpected accidents occurred at one place of public entertainment, and two of our leading theatres. The first misfortune occurred at the Aquarium, where two rival champion shots, Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, are busily engaged every evening in blowing thousands of glass balls into atoms before an excited and astonished audience. Mr. Scott finding that he had a tight-fitting cartridge handed his gun to an attendant, when, unluckily, it exploded, and the shots injured one of the innocent spectators so severely that the poor fellow was taken to the hospital, luckily within a stone's throw.

The scene changes to Drury Lane, on the occasion of the revival of "The World," the successful melodrama reproduced, according to promise, now that the pantomime is over, with almost the same cast as before. Miss Helen Barry is acting every afternoon and evening at the Aquarium, and is therefore compelled to resign the part of the haughty beauty into the hands of Miss Louisa Payne; but with that exception no material change has been made. All was going well, the house as crowded and enthusiastic as ever, when suddenly, to the horror of the spectators, down came the act-drop with a mighty crash upon the exposed footlights. Only those who have had any experience of the practical working of theatres have an idea what a formidable thing an act-drop is, or what immense care is required to work it without danger every night. From the front it looks light and simple enough; but those who have ever come in contact with the mighty roller that reaches the floor with a tremendous thud can tell a different story. Had it fallen on any other spot, and during the action of the play, the consequences might have been frightful. Mercifully, no lives were lost; but the audience, panic-stricken as usual, jumped up at the surprise of the fall and the sight of the mass of inflammable canvas fallen over the flaring gas. There is more presence of mind behind the footlights than in front of them at these moments of alarm and danger. Mr. Edward Stirling, the veteran stage manager, who has just written his recollections of the old theatre in a book of two volumes, instantly gave the word of command. Out went the footlights, so all danger on that account was at an end. Meanwhile, Mr. William Rignold, with some equally strong and lusty companions, cleared the decks of the fallen sails, and, having comforted the nervous audience, the good ship sailed on again as if nothing had happened, and the play was performed without an act-drop.

The third accident was still more painful. It was close upon midnight when the last of the six acts of "Michael Strogoff" was drawing to a close. The play ends in a grim duel to the death between Mr. Charles Warner, the manly hero, who has arrived at the end of his interminable journey, and Mr. James Fernandez, the villain who has pursued him with undying hate and hunger for vengeance. The scene reminded me very much of the final passages of Ruy Blas, as played by Mr. Fechter and Mr. John Ryder with such splendid melodramatic effect at the Princess's. In the present case the villain alone is armed with a dagger, with which he prepares to kill the hero, supposed to be blind. As the dagger is reaching the victim's heart he opens his eyes, and struggles for the possession of the weapon. The hero conquers, and is in turn the master of the situation, when, after a second struggle, the positions are once more reversed. The excitement is now at fever heat, and in the last bout—strength against skill—as Mr. Warner had just wrenched the dagger from the hands of Mr. Fernandez, I could see something serious had happened. "Go on!" whispered Mr. Warner to his frightened brother actor; "go on, and don't mind me! He turned deadly pale, and I could see the poor fellow was in terrible pain, striving all the time to hide his wounded hand from the audience, with its streams of blood. The Grand Duke rushed in to welcome Mr. Warner, and poor Mr. Fernandez was obliged to die and to see the blood of his wounded friend pouring on the floor. There was nothing to be done but to finish the play in a hurry, the audience all the time being half ignorant of what had occurred and half sympathetic with the brave young actor. But when the ladies, Mrs. Hermann Vezin and Miss Gerard, came on, they had no heart or patience to wait and see their companion in such intolerable suffering. Miss Gerard, with her own handkerchief, endeavoured to stanch the blood, and Mr. Warner, biting his lips, tried his best to look as if he were not tortured. At any rate, he ended the play without a cry, and actually took his call with his wounded hand and wrist hastily bound by Miss Gerard's kerchief. An act of greater consideration for the feelings of others, or one more loyal and brave, has seldom been recorded of an actor on the stage.

I suppose we had all heard wonderful and varied accounts of "Michael Strogoff" as acted at the Châtelet in Paris. News of the comic special correspondent and his donkey, somewhat vulgarly and defiantly acted by Dailly, a favourite low comedian, of the painful scene when the eyes of Strogoff are put out by searing them with a red-hot sword, and of the various knoutings and lashings so realistically represented, had arrived here long before it was in Mr. Byron's hands for adaptation. Paris, theatrically considered, is but a suburb of London, and enthusiastic playgoers are as familiar with one capital as the other. In spite of the protests made by all who saw the original play, I congratulate Mr. Byron on his good taste and good sense in relieving this melodrama from its more pronounced horrors. Surely, as it stands, it is ghastly and blood-curdling enough to satisfy the tastes of this ultra-realistic and blood-thirsty age. There are more assaults, thrashings, whippings, explosions, and firing of guns than were ever heard of at the old Cobourg, now turned into a discreet and pious music-hall. Mr. Warner in the very first act is whipped by the villain, because he won't give up his travelling carriage to a swaggering bully; in the second act two special correspondents have to dodge the bullets as if they were markers at Wimbledon, a telegraph office is blown to smithereens, flaming shells enter unexpectedly at lattice windows, and the enormous Adelphi stage before ten o'clock is covered with bleeding men, shrieking soldiers, and dying horses. An unfortunate woman is threatened with the knout unless she betrays her son, whereupon that plucky young gentleman seizes the instrument of torture from the executioner, and promptly belabours the mazzard of the villain with the thongs, cutting his face with a ghastly gash. The same amiable old lady is tied up to a tree and ordered for execution, when the comic correspondent picks off the whole firing-party as if they were a covey of English partridges; a blind man is compelled to walk full tilt upon a naked sword; a town is partially destroyed by a river of burning oil that out-glares the fierce light of Herculaneum and Pompeii; and, as a final *pièce de résistance* in this supper of horrors, poor Mr. Warner mangles the palm of his hand in a horrible manner with a razor-like instrument, which I cannot conceive to be necessary for the purposes of the scene. Property daggers are made to shut up like telescopes when they come in contact with the body—why cannot they look sharp, and be perfectly blunt. Realism is carried to an astounding pitch, when actors are in nightly danger of lockjaw; and we shall have Juliets taking carefully prepared narcotics and Othellos gashing their windpipes. But in addition to the sensational surprises of "Michael Strogoff," we certainly do not want eyeballs frizzled with hot swords, or any visible reproduction of the horrors of the Inquisition. Such unhealthly tastes should not be pandered to, whatever M. Zola and the realists say to the contrary.

The interminable length of the new play can easily be remedied; and, though I should be sorry to lose any of Mr. Byron's quips and cranks or dry witticisms—and, by-the-way, how admirably he says them: with what seeming innocence and inimitable modesty!—still, I fear that it is in this direction that "Michael Strogoff" must lose flesh, when the honest Imperial messenger takes to Banting. From two things the play, however, must inevitably suffer—a decided and fatal want of female interest and the tedious rhapsodies of affection between mother and son. I am certain we love our mothers in England as much as they do in France, but we never care to make so much fuss about filial affection on the stage. Of the ordinary love between youth and maiden we never weary; but we do not readily rise to the signal of "ma mère." Now, if Michael Strogoff had been dispatched on a mission of affection as well as of duty—if this poor milk-sop of a girl that he picks up on the road could have somehow aided him in his escapades, and earned his devotion by some singular act of self-sacrifice, how much more such motives would have been appreciated than the mutual claspings of mother and son that are repeated in this play *ad nauseam*, in spite of the glow of Mrs. Vezin's acting and the personal popularity of Mr. Warner's manner. With regard to Mr. Warner, on whose shoulders fall the burden and heat of this tremendous play, I could wish some discipline on the heat and fervour of his passionate utterances. I admire, and always have admired, his energy, earnestness, and thoroughness. He was the first distinguished rebel against the milk-and-water, dawdling school, that once attempted to crush out all passion and sneer down sentiment. But he should be careful not to rush into the opposite extreme, and give us all the butter without the bread. There is no need to write every sentence so exceedingly large, to emphasise so very strongly, to make every commonplace sentence into a rhapsody. The actor feels it all, no doubt; it is his manner, and a far better manner than washed-out indifference; but Mr. Warner must remember that he discounts the effect of his heroic speeches when they do come. He cries "wolf" so often over his commonplaces that when he comes to his true passion we either do not believe him or are weary of the same old key. Mr. Fernandez never fails, however disagreeable or difficult the character; he is an excellent melodramatic actor—in fact, one of the very best; but I could have wished better parts for Mrs. Bernard Beere and Miss Gerard. One had nothing to do but look handsome and scowl at her rival; the other to look pretty and smile at or weep with her undemonstrative lover. Of one thing I am quite assured, and that is that Mr. Beverley's superb battle picture was not equalled on the French stage and could not be surpassed here. It is a glorious composition in colour, harmony, composition, and design, and will add another laurel-wreath to the brow of the veteran artist.

I have left no space to tell of the happy evening at the St. James's, when Mrs. Kendal, with her wounded arm in a silken sling and a cruel scar on her forehead, came back to recover on the stage and be pelted with flowers by her legion of friends; or to speak of the reopening of the Imperial, with Miss Helen Barry as the leading lady. But there will be breathing time next week before Madame Modjeska is ready, I trust, to charm us all as Juliet. C. S.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mrs. Twells, widow of Mr. Philip Twells, late M.P. for the City, and a magistrate at Enfield, has contributed £500 to the Police Orphanage, as a mark of her appreciation of the sympathy of the police in that district in following her husband to the grave.

The annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held last week—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The report showed that during the past year thirty-nine grants had been made, to the amount of £2425. Mr. F. Rae spoke in favour of the union of the institution with the Guild of Literature and Art; and, on the suggestion of Lord Derby, it was agreed that the Committee of the Fund should be requested to consider the expediency of taking steps towards this end. His Lordship, who congratulated the members on the prosperity of the society, was re-elected president.

The sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford, one of the many noble charities founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed, was held at Willis's Rooms on the 9th inst.—Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £3700.

The Lord Chancellor will preside at the eighth annual general meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which will be held in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th inst.

The Grocers' Company have sent £100 to the Mechi Fund, and £100 towards the Building Fund of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

The Committee of "The 60th Royal Rifles Family Relief Fund" have received such liberal donations as to render further appeals for subscriptions unnecessary.

A cottage hospital and convalescent home has been opened at Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire. It has begun its work under favourable auspices. Miss Lonsdale, the well-known authoress of "Sister Dora," having generously come forward and placed her nursing skill at the disposal of the committee of management, thereby ensuring to the patients all that devotion and energy of purpose can effect. The convalescent home is available for patients from any part of the kingdom on the recommendation of subscribers.

The annual festival of the friends of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held on Tuesday week at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £1800.

The total number of emigrants who left Ireland during the past quarter amounts, according to the Registrar-General's return, to 10,668.

By means of the antiseptic apparatus recently patented by Mr. Stephenson perfect immunity can be secured, at a moderate cost, from the grievous effects of poisonous gases and noxious effluvia in closets, pipes, and drains. The simplicity and complete success of the apparatus have been attested by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., and Dr. Thomas, Deputy-Coroner and Medical Health Officer, and by other high authorities.

THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II.

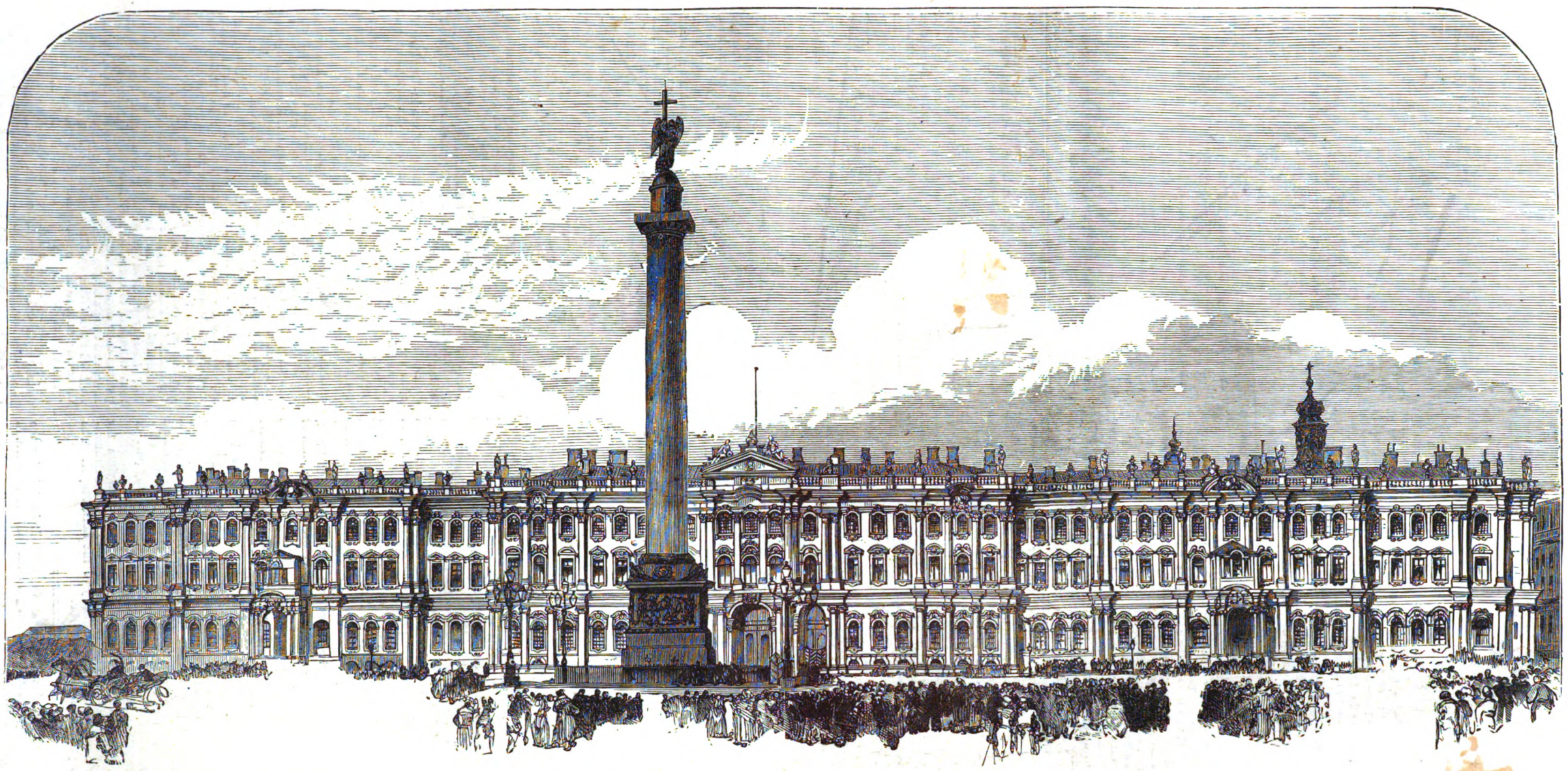
The late Emperor was born April 29, 1818, eldest son of the Emperor Nicholas and of the Empress Charlotte, who was a Princess of Prussia, sister to the present Emperor William I., of Prussia and Germany. He was educated by two tutors, General Mörder, a German, and the Russian poet Joukowski. He entered the army at the age of thirteen, and at seventeen was Colonel of Grenadiers. In 1849, he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Schools; and, in the following year, held a command in the army of the Caucasus. He was married, in April, 1841, to Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse Darmstadt. The death of the Emperor Nicholas, on March 2, 1855, at the crisis of the Crimean War, called Alexander II. to the throne.

Of a kindly and humane disposition, free from military ambition, though desirous of maintaining the prestige of the Russian Empire, and devotedly attached to the Russian Church, Alexander felt no wish to persevere in schemes of conquest, and readily acquiesced in the terms of peace which were imposed by the Allies, after the fall of Sebastopol in September, 1855. In February, 1856, a Protocol was signed by the five Powers, which made arrangements for the Congress at Paris, where peace was signed on March 30. Never were more lenient terms granted to a prostrate adversary. The territories conquered or occupied during the war were to be reciprocally evacuated, and, with the exception of a portion of Bessarabia which was taken from Russia, no penalty was imposed upon her. The Black Sea, it is true, was neutralised; but Russia had now not a ship afloat on the Euxine. For a time, therefore, the attention of Alexander II. had to be directed to the reorganisation of his defeated armies, and to the resettlement of his disordered finances.

But it was well known that he had set his heart upon a large measure of emancipation for the serfs; and early in 1858 it was announced that a Committee had been nominated, under the presidency of the Czar, to consider the best means for carrying out the Imperial intention. This was called the Grand Committee, which held its sittings in St. Petersburg. There was also constituted, by his Majesty's orders, a Reporting Committee, under the presidency of Count Kostovtsef, whose function it was to gather together and arrange facts for the benefit of the Grand Committee. It collected eighteen volumes of reports and memoranda, and upon these a draught was founded and submitted to a body composed of Provincial Delegates. The aristocracy and large landowners were the most influential element in all the Committees; and their recommendation was virtually that the serfs should have personal freedom, but that they should be detached from the soil. The Emperor disapproved their advice, and appealed from them to a special Council. The discussions were long and laborious; but Alexander II. failed to produce conviction among his advisers. Finally, he took the matter into his own hands, and decreed emancipation, without separating the peasant from the soil. The Emancipation Act affected twenty-two million ordinary serfs, three million of what were called Appanage peasants, and twenty-three million of Crown peasants. A certain portion of land, varying according to soil and climate, was attached to each manumitted serf; and they were to be aided with money loans from the Government to help them to purchase their allotments. At the same time, though the serfs were delivered from nominal bondage to a superior, they still remained, by certain stringent regulations, *adscripti glebæ*. A peasant was not to leave his village without surrendering his share of the communal lands. It was necessary, before he moved from the spot, that he should have carried out all his liabilities of military service, and, moreover, that he should have paid not only all local and imperial rates, but likewise all taxes for the existing year. All private claims must have been satisfied, and all personal contracts performed before he presumed to shift his abode. Furthermore, it was to be incumbent on him to provide for the maintenance of any members of his family who, if left behind, might possibly become a burden to the Commune. These and kindred conditions were attached to his complete emancipation; and they seem to be reasonable, if we consider the conditions of the case. Nevertheless, neither the nobles nor the peasants were satisfied: and Alexander II., having overcome the resistance of the former by an act of arbitrary benevolence, had to remind the latter that he had given them "all the liberties defined by the Statutes, but no liberties save those defined by the Statutes." The Decree of Emancipation was couched in sonorous and patriotic language, and ended with the following characteristic appeal:—"And now, pious and faithful people, make upon your foreheads the sign of the cross, and join your prayers to ours to call down the blessing of the Most High upon your first free labours, the sure pledge of your personal well-being and of the public prosperity."

But this magnificent act of domestic reform in Russia was soon followed by the exercise of cruel severities against an oppressed subject nation. During the years 1861 and 1862 accounts had reached the public of the disturbed state of Poland, where, denied the free use of their laws, their language, and their religion, the active-minded and more intelligent classes were once again giving painful signs of reviving national feeling by demonstrations invariably punished with the utmost severity. Early in 1863 the Russian Government, apparently determined to goad the Poles to despair, ordered a conscription of the most arbitrary character, the main object of which was to draught into the army everyone suspected of cherishing aspirations for the freedom of Poland. The operation was described by Lord Napier, the English Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, as intended "to make a clean sweep of the revolutionary youth of Poland; to shut up the most energetic and dangerous spirits in the restraints of the Russian army; to kidnap the active members of the Opposition, and to carry them to Siberia and the Caucasus." Police agents in the middle of the night surrounded the houses in Warsaw, marked in their list, forcibly entered them, and handcuffed the young men intended to serve as recruits. In their absence their parents were carried off to prison. It is said that in one night alone two thousand five hundred young men were thus seized. As Lord Palmerston, speaking of the incident in the House of Commons, said, it was not a conscription, but a proscription. "The conscription in Poland," said Earl Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "was carried on in a manner to make an unhappy people despair. No regard had been paid to the law. Men had been seized for political opinions, and, while the peasantry had been excepted, the townspeople solely had been chosen for the army." Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, did not hesitate to declare that "if the insurrection be put down the Czar will have a country in which the plains will be bathed in blood and the towns be smoking ruins." It was put down, and precisely in the manner predicted. But public opinion was much excited by the cruelties perpetrated in the suppression of the insurrection; and the Governments of France and Great Britain addressed strong remonstrances to

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THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR DIED ON SUNDAY LAST.

the Czar. "Why does not his Imperial Majesty, whose benevolence is generally and cheerfully acknowledged," wrote Earl Russell, "put an end at once to this bloody conflict by proclaiming mercifully an immediate and unconditional amnesty to his revolted Polish subjects, and at the same time announce his intention to replace without delay his Kingdom of Poland in possession of the political and civil privileges which were granted to it by the Emperor Alexander I. in execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815?" No reply was given for some time to this demand. The English Government had refused to encourage the proposal advanced by the Emperor of the French for a European Congress, and the efforts of Russia to put an end to the insurrection were finally successful.

The war between France and Germany, in 1870, gave Russia an opportunity of throwing off, in one respect, the restraint to which her power had been subjected by the neutralisation of the Black Sea. At the end of October, 1870, Prince Gortschakoff issued a Circular in which appeared the following sentence:—"Relying on the sense of equity of the Powers, signatories of the Treaty of 1856, and the consciousness these have of their own dignity, the Emperor bids you declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the Treaty of March, 1856, in so far as this limits his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea." The Russian Ambassador communicated the despatch to Earl Granville on Nov. 9. His Lordship replied to the despatch on the following day, reprobating "the theory of exercising an individual discretionary power by any of the signatories of a treaty," but nevertheless making it abundantly evident that England was prepared to discuss the question, and far from disposed to treat the bad faith of Russia as a *casus belli*. In consequence, Prince Gortschakoff went on to announce that his "august Master had only to discharge an imperative duty to his country," and that he had no wish "to enter into any discussion, recall any precedent, or cite any example." On the 26th of the month Prince Bismarck addressed an invitation to the Powers to send representatives to a Conference to discuss the questions raised by the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff. Earl Granville accepted the invitation, endeavouring to show that his assent was secured only by Russia having retired from her original arbitrary attitude. On Dec. 17 the Conference was opened in London. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to its proceedings, since everything for which Russia contended was consented to; a declaration, however, being agreed to by her to the effect that no Power could withdraw itself from a Treaty without the assent of its co-signatories.

The Emperor Alexander had continued his efforts to reform the administration of government in Russia; and in November, 1864, established an improved system of judicature, both for civil suits and for criminal prosecutions, with trial by jury, open and public sittings of the courts, and the assistance of professional barristers. Much has also been done for the reform of the civil service, but it is the enlargement of municipal and communal self-government which has produced the greatest change in the condition of the country. With many partial drawbacks and disappointments, and the appearance of fresh evils not yet completely remedied, there seems to be, on the whole, satisfactory evidence of the substantial benefits actually conferred upon Russia by the decrees of the late Sovereign, whose benevolent intentions, so far as the Russian people are concerned, have been proved beyond all doubt.

It has been remarked that Alexander II. showed no such desire of military conquest, or of the territorial aggrandisement of his Empire, as had been manifested by some of his predecessors. An apparent exception to this observation may perhaps be supposed to exist in the great advance of Russian dominion in Central Asia from 1866 to the present time. The Ameer of Bokhara was first subdued, and the city of Samarcand, in May, 1868, was occupied by Russian troops; in 1873, Khiva was captured by General Kaufmann, and part of its territory was annexed; in 1875, there was the conquest of Khokand, and we have recently seen the Turkoman tribes on the eastern shore of the Caspian forced to yield to the arms of Russia. These events have excited much alarm on the part of a school of politicians and strategists who conceive that the safety of our Indian Empire may possibly be endangered by Russian dominion in Turkestan. We do not here pretend to express any opinion regarding that point of incessant controversy; but there appears to have been some degree of justification for the conduct of Russia towards the Turkomans in the lawless practices of marauding and kidnapping to which they were addicted. It is certain that these conquests have been rather burdensome than advantageous to the finances and administration of the Empire; and they have not really added to its military strength. The late Emperor, it may well be believed, would have preferred to refrain from any such troublesome extension of his vast and unwieldy dominion.

Nor can it be doubted that he engaged with great personal reluctance, in 1877, in the tremendous task of a war of invasion to settle the affairs of Bulgaria and other other provinces of the Turkish Empire. He was certainly drawn on, if not forced on, to this questionable enterprise by the fanatical enthusiasm of the Russian Church and the Muscovite partisans of Slav nationality, whose championship he had ostentatiously assumed, as we may suppose, intending at first to use no other means than diplomatic agency on behalf of their cause. Russian officers and soldiers had, indeed, been permitted in 1876 to volunteer for the Servian army; and the Emperor's Government had interposed, when that army was defeated, to protect Servia from Turkish vengeance; but there is every reason to believe that he expected, at the Conference of Constantinople in December, to obtain a concerted action of the European Powers to impose upon the Sultan terms sufficiently favourable to the liberties of the Christian populations. The rejection of these proposals excited throughout Russia such a feeling as the Emperor was unable to control; and he was probably advised to put himself at the head of the movement, lest the war

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ALEXANDER III., THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA



RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AT A RAILWAY STATION.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 15.

Jean François Millet painted the famous picture of the "Angelus" in 1859. Arthur Stevens, whose name deserves to be recorded, then had forty or fifty pictures by Millet in his store, but hardly anybody saw any merit in them, and nobody thought of buying them. At last, almost a year after it was finished, Stevens succeeded in selling the "Angelus" for 2500f. to M. Van Praet, the Belgian Minister. About ten years ago the same picture was in the hands of Durand-Ruel, who asked 25,000f. for it; yesterday, at the sale of the collection of Mr. John Wilson, the "Angelus," after a short and sharp fire of bids, was knocked down for the sum of 160,000f. At the same sale, a "Halt," by Meissonier, was sold for 125,000f. Amongst other pictures for which a high price was paid may be mentioned Millet's "Gleaner," 23,700f.; Delacroix's "Tiger Surprised by a Serpent," 21,000f.; Rousseau's "Village in Normandy," 20,000f.; Decamps, "Interior of a Court in Italy," 36,800f. (this picture was sold for 22,000f. at the Tretaigne sale in 1872); Troyon, "La Mare," 31,500f.; "Vallée de la Sole," 17,200f.; Ziem, "Venice," 17,500f. The immense increase in the market value of pictures is a subject on which one might write columns. The case of the "Angelus" is not the only one that may be cited. During his life-time Delacroix used to sell his masterpieces at 500f. apiece. Last week a financier, M. Balensi, paid at the Hôtel Drouot 95,000f. for Delacroix's "Convulsionnaires de Tanger." The French millionaires beat even the Americans. One of them, M. S., paid last week 300,000f. for six pictures by Rousseau and one of Delacroix, a bouquet that was offered him by an artful dealer. The same M. S. paid a few months ago 400,000f. for the splendid Meissonier, which was shown at the Exhibition at the Champ de Mars in 1878, and sold then to a Belgian amateur for 250,000f. Such patronage of the fine arts is truly Babylonian.

The assassination of the Czar has naturally been the great topic of conversation during the past few days. Paris, it will be remembered, was the scene of the second attempt made to kill the Czar in 1867, when the Pole Berezowski fired at him as he was returning from a review at Longchamps in company with Napoleon III. This Berezowski is the same in whose honour Félix Pyat got up a subscription last year for the purpose of buying a "pistol of honour." To use the common expression, the event has cast a gloom over the large and brilliant Russian colony which has elected to live in Paris. Yesterday the Chamber and the Senate adjourned by way of protesting against the assassination, and the Press, with the exception of a few ultra-revolutionary and Socialist organs, is unanimous in expressing indignation at the act of the Nihilists. Even M. Rochefort disapproves of political assassination, though he ventures to prophesy that the Orsini bomb which killed the Czar will do for Russia what William Tell's arrow did for Switzerland, what the execution of Charles I. did for England, and what the beheading of Louis XVI. did for France.

In the political world, in the absence of any important debates in the Chamber or the Senate, the question most warmly discussed is that of the *scrutin de liste*, or rather that of the relations of M. Grévy and M. Gambetta. The meeting of the two Presidents at the Elysée ball last Thursday has been commented upon as profoundly and diversely as a chorus of Æschylus. Was M. Grévy cold? Did he smile? Did he give M. Gambetta all his hand or only two fingers? It is needless to say that the decision of the question lies with the Parliament rather than with M. Grévy or M. Gambetta. The extreme interest which the public takes in the smiles and frowns of the two Presidents is only an instance of its ingrained monarchical tendencies. After all, it is quite possible that the *scrutin de liste* question will become merged into the question of the revision of the present Constitution. But for the moment there is nothing to report but "words, words, words."

The terrible fire which broke out at the Printemps drapery store last Wednesday, and did damage to the amount of ten millions of francs, will perhaps induce the Parisian authorities to shorten their bureaucratic processes and to furnish the city with means of defence against the flames. The whole of the splendid Printemps building, at the corner of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Rue du Havre, was gutted, one fireman killed, thirteen persons injured, and more than a thousand persons thrown out of work, because Paris has only four steam fire-engines and 207 hand-pumps, the latter throwing water to a height of about 20 ft. The whole city has only 920 fire-plugs, 600 of which have been constructed within the last six months. In the case of the Printemps, water could not be obtained to supply even four steam fire-engines. With such inadequate and inefficient means, the fire brigade, in spite of its bravery and devotion, is powerless against a fire of any magnitude. This was shown clearly enough when the old opera house in the Rue Lepelletier was burnt down. The press then waxed indignant and eloquent, as it has done during the past week; but the force of routine in France is incredible.

M. Edmond de Goncourt's remarkable volumes on his *bibelots* and art collections, which I have already announced, has just been published by Charpentier, under the title of "La Maison d'un Artiste au XIXème Siècle."

The Socialists and Communists are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Commune on the 18th by banquets and festivities. On that day a new Socialist journal, *Le Juvenal*, directed by an ex-member of the Commune, is to appear. Of new journals in Paris it may be truly said, *quand il n'y en a plus, il y en a toujours.*

T. C.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

There is still, at the time of writing this notice on Wednesday evening, strong hope of a good result from the pacific negotiations that were commenced on Sunday, the 6th inst., between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. P. J. Joubert, by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State. The armistice, which was for eight days, would have expired last Monday, but it has been prolonged four days, to give time for Mr. Paul Krüger, the Vice-President of the Boers' Government, to arrive from Rustenburg. It was arranged that the Conference should be held on Friday (yesterday, the 18th inst., being the last day of the armistice), between General Wood and Messrs. Brand, Joubert, and Krüger, at O'Neill's Farm, two miles from Prospect Hill. In the mean time, General Wood has the option of sending four days' more provisions to those garrisons which have already received eight days', and twelve days' provisions to those garrisons which have not yet received any provisions.

Mr. Bright has written in reply to an address presented to him, which was signed by a great number of the most eminent literary and scientific men of Germany, and by many German Liberal politicians and professors of law, in favour of the independence of the Transvaal. He says, "I hope the prospect is one of peace, and not of further war, and that an arrangement may be made satisfactory to the Transvaal people and honourable to this country. I scarcely need to assure you that whatever influence I possess is being and will be exerted in favour of peace."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Yesterday week was promulgated the Royal decree conferring the title of Princess of Asturias upon King Alfonso's daughter, Princess Maria de las Mercedes, heiress to the Spanish throne.

A decree was officially published at Madrid on Tuesday ratifying the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Spain and Austria.

PORTUGAL.

A disturbance has occurred at Lisbon. As the people were leaving a meeting held at the Opera House to protest against the policy of the Government, they were charged by the Municipal Guards, and several persons were wounded.

ITALY.

Monday being the King's birthday, his Majesty held a review of the troops in garrison at Rome; and at the conclusion an immense number of people assembled in front of the Quirinal, repeatedly raising enthusiastic cheers for the King and Queen. The Royal family twice appeared on the balcony in acknowledgment of the popular acclamations.

The Government bill, proposing to grant 50,000,000 lire for the construction of works of public utility in Rome has been further discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. On Tuesday the general discussion was concluded, and a motion was agreed to expressing a hope that the Ministry would shortly present the necessary bills for the improvement of the Tiber and the Roman Campagna. Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, then made a statement showing the position of the Treasury, and at the same time presented the definitive Budget for 1881. The Treasury accounts present a surplus of 50,000,000 lire, of which 21,000,000 lire are already set apart for new expenditure. The Budget for 1881 shows a surplus of 15,000,000 lire.

Three earthquake shocks were felt last Saturday in Italy. A slight movement of the earth was noticed in Rome, and at Perugia the inhabitants were so alarmed that they camped out of their dwellings.

GERMANY.

The engagement was announced at Carlsruhe, last Saturday, of Princess Victoria, of Baden, granddaughter of the German Emperor, and great-granddaughter of the last Wasa, King of Sweden, with Gustavus Adolphus, the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The German Reichstag on the 10th inst. divided on the motion for referring to a Select Committee the bill for introducing biennial Budgets and four-year Parliaments. The motion was carried by 127 to 111, the majority being mainly composed of Conservatives and Clericals.

The Berlin Town Councillors have abandoned their intention of recording a formal protest against the charges brought against them by Prince Bismarck, "as they wish to proceed in the matter in conjunction with the magistracy."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Minister of Finance introduced a bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget during April. The House then proceeded to the election of a successor to Count Coronini, who recently resigned the post of President of the Chamber. Dr. Smolka, first vice-president, obtained 184 votes, and Herr Rechbauer 146 out of 339 votes. Dr. Smolka was then duly declared President. In Tuesday's sitting Prince Lobkewitz was elected First Vice-President by 163 votes, against 149 recorded in favour of Herr Demel.

The House has decided, by 175 votes to 160, to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Building Tax Bill.

AMERICA.

The Senate, being the only House of Congress in Session, has unanimously adopted resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence with the Government and people of Russia.

It has been determined by the Navy Department to buy a whaling steamer now at San Francisco, in order to dispatch her on a search for the Polar exploring-vessel Jeannette.

Numerous meetings in support of the Irish Land League were held in the United States on Sunday. Among the speakers at an assembly at Brooklyn was Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the member for Cork.

CANADA.

The Senate has passed the Temperance Bill, after amending it in such a manner as to exempt ales, porter, lager beer, light wines, and cider from the operation of the Act.

In Wednesday's sitting of the House the Asiatic Cable Bill passed the second reading. The Naturalisation of Aliens Bill was read the third time and passed. The Railway Committee of the House have adopted the bill incorporating the European and Canadian Cable Company, after inserting a clause empowering the Governor in Council to regulate the charges.

The report of the Provincial Secretary and Premier, the Hon. S. H. Holmes, shows that the revenue of Nova Scotia for 1880 was 617,000 dols., and the expenditure 576,000 dols.

The provincial revenue of British Columbia for the year is estimated at 408,719 dols., and the expenditure at 460,285 dols. The deficiency will be made up by debentures.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria from the Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, stating that the Melbourne International Exhibition will not close until April 30, but that the ceremony of distribution of awards will take place on the 22nd inst. in presence of the Governor; and that Colonel Sir Herbert Sandford, R.A., representative of the Royal Commission for Australian exhibitions, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., is executive president, will return to England by the steam-ship Orient, which leaves Melbourne on April 12.

The following telegraphic despatch from the Hon. Graham Berry, giving the names of those who lost their lives by the torpedo explosion at Melbourne on the 5th inst., has been received at the office of the Agent-General for the Colony:—"Killed—Robert Samuel Groves, William Barnes, Henry Hunter, Harry Timberley, James Wilkie."

The House of Lords, without calling upon the counsel for the Crown, has dismissed the appeal of the Claimant against the decision of the Lord Justices affirming the legality of the two seven years' sentences of penal servitude passed upon him eight years ago. But we have not yet heard the last of the irrepressible. A letter from the solicitor who is acting for the Claimant states that evidence is about to be laid before the House of Commons and the country to prove that the man in prison is really Sir Roger Tichborne, and that he has been the victim of "a widespread conspiracy."

THE COURT.

The terrible intelligence of the assassination of the Czar was received with profound grief by her Majesty on Sunday afternoon, the first intimation of the atrocity having been telegraphed by the Duke of Edinburgh immediately upon the arrival of the news from St. Petersburg. The Queen's family dinner party the same evening was set aside; and the Court has remained in seclusion during the week. Her Majesty's Drawingroom, for the 18th, and the Levée, for the 21st, were postponed; and the Court has gone into mourning for a month from last Monday. Court mourning had been already assumed the previous Friday for three weeks for the late Dowager Queen Caroline Amelia of Denmark, second cousin to her Majesty; which mourning was not expected to be worn at the Drawingroom on the 18th inst., except by the Royal family, with the households, and the Corps Diplomatique.

Before the close of last week the Queen was actively engaged in entertaining. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and Count Gleichen lunched with her Majesty. Of those who joined the Royal circle at dinner were the Danish Minister and the Countess de Falbe, Viscount Cranbrook, the Right Hon. Sir William V. and Lady Harcourt, Colonel Sir Thomas Baker, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Morier, the Dean of Westminster, Mrs. Drummond of Megginch, Lady Churchill, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Lord in Waiting and Lady Thurlow, Major-General Sir John and Lady Cowell, Captain and Mrs. Edwards, Viscount Torrington, Major J. R. Slade, Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel H. F. Davies (commanding 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards), Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, and Major-General Du Plat.

The Queen also knighted Colonel Sir Thomas Baker and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers had an audience of her Majesty, as also Earl Sydney, who presented two addresses from the House of Lords.

Last Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, Rector of Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, officiating.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty on Tuesday, and after luncheon returned to town. His Royal Highness, with the Duke of Cambridge, then went to the House of Lords, and was present at the moving and seconding of an address of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on the death of the late Emperor of Russia.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The eighteenth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was observed with due honours at Windsor on the 10th inst.; the twentieth anniversary of the Duchess of Kent's death was on Wednesday; and Princess Louise of Lorne's thirty-third birthday anniversary was yesterday.

Her Majesty's annual subscription of £50 has been sent to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

Miss Evelyn Moore is appointed Maid of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mary Lascelles, resigned. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. Irving Montagu has submitted to her Majesty his picture of "Plevna."

Mr. J. Thomson had the honour of photographing the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the state apartments at Osborne. The photographs, which were taken on his specially prepared plates, have been highly approved of by her Majesty and the Princess.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Charing-cross from Paris on Sunday afternoon, at the time the Duke of Edinburgh was at the station arranging for his departure for St. Petersburg, and thus the Duke gave his Royal Highness the first news of the sad catastrophe. The Prince, immediately after his arrival at Marlborough House, went with the Princess to see the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis at Clarence House. On Monday their Royal Highnesses were present at the funeral service held in the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street in commemoration of the death of the late Emperor Alexander. The Prince was in full uniform; the Princess in deep mourning. Their Royal Highnesses received visits from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Empress Eugénie.

The invitation of the Mayor of Norwich to the Prince and Princess to visit the city on Easter Monday, for the opening of the National Fisheries Exhibition, is accepted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, left town for St. Petersburg within about two hours of the intelligence of the painful death of the Emperor of Russia; the knowledge of which for the time being had a sad effect upon the Duchess, who was immediately attended by her medical adviser. Their children were taken to Windsor Castle, where they remain with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne (travelling as Lady de Sandridge) arrived at Genoa last Saturday. On Sunday her Royal Highness witnessed from the windows of the Royal Palace, Via Balbi, the beautiful procession of the "Return from the Crusades," organised by the gentlemen of Genoa belonging to the Gymnastic Society. Genoa has not witnessed anything so magnificent for many years. The Princess left the Hôtel d'Italia, where she had been staying, for Florence on Monday.

The Duke of Connaught presided recently at the Royal United Service Institution, where Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., C.B. (Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal), read a valuable and interesting paper, entitled "The March from Cabul to Candahar in August, and the Battle of Sept. 1, 1880."

Prince Leopold will open the new University buildings at Nottingham on June 30.

The Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by her children, visited Chelsea Barracks on Thursday week and distributed the prizes awarded to the girls of the Guards' Industrial Home.

The Empress of Austria has continued to hunt with the several packs of the county near Combermere Abbey.

The Empress Eugénie will occupy Combe Lodge, Wimbledon, the residence of Mr. Edward Baring, who has placed it at her Majesty's disposal until she goes abroad, previous to her taking up her residence at Farnborough.

Mr. Charles William Sikes, manager of the Huddersfield Banking Company, is to be knighted, in recognition of his services in connection with the establishment of Post-Office savings banks. Many of Mr. Sikes's earnest appeals on the subject appeared in this paper.

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The Extra Supplement.

AN EVICTION IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

We have little need or wish, after the protracted discussions of so many months past, upon the grievous condition of affairs between the claims of landlord and tenant in the western counties of Ireland, to dwell much on the distressing scene that is here presented. It is obviously the case of a peasant family being expelled, by the aid of the Irish Constabulary, which is a half-military force, and which has the severest coercive duties to perform, from the humble cottage that has long sheltered man, woman, and child. They have failed to pay the rent, and they are consequently ejected by regular process of law; but the aspect of this business, in itself, is harsh and threatening; the scanty furniture, rudely cast out upon the ground, the weeping wife and daughter, the terrified babes, the poor old father, apparently stunned by this great affliction, whom a constable is leading from the door, may well appeal to feelings of humane compassion. Such feelings, to their credit, seem to have touched the officer and men employed in protecting those who come to execute this stern decree of forcible removal, and who are perhaps themselves less susceptible of pity on these occasions. The neighbours in the village are naturally in a state of high indignation, as may be seen to the right and left of the premises; but we trust that no actual deeds of violence will here be committed.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, Herbert Sumner, to be Vicar of Chobham.
Amps, James Henry; Chaplain Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.
Baron, James Wilkie; Rector of Sadberge, near Darlington.
Boys, Markby Janeiro Thornton; Vicar of Hildenborough, Kent.
Chaly-Chaly, William Kyle Westwood; Rector of Rouselench.
Cory, A., Curate of Darlaston; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Darlaston.
Cousens, R. R.; Rector of Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Darroch, Charles Stuart Parker; Rector of Medstead.
Fisher, William Frederick; Vicar of Shalfleet.
Footman, Henry, Vicar of Shoreditch; Vicar of Nocton.
Frere, Constantine; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
Govett, James Lewin; Vicar of Burnham.
Grace, Allen; Vicar of Wellington with Eyton Rectory annexed.
Grant, Frederick Bickerton; Curate of Great Comberton.
Greatrex, Charles Butler; Rector of Hope Bagot.
Griffith, G. O. F.; Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Beckenham, Kent.
Hamer, Richard; Vicar of Granby.
Heathcote, Gilbert Vyvyan; Rural Dean of Ness.
Hughes, W., Rector of Llanenddwyn; Rector of Llanfechell, Anglesey.
Hutton, Vernon Wollaston, Vicar of Sneinton; Prebendary of Bedford Major, in Lincoln Cathedral.
Jagg, Frederick Charles; Rector of Loddington, Northants.
Jones, David, Vicar of Dwygyfylchi, Penmaenmawr; Rector of Llanenddwyn-with-Llanddwywe, Merioneth.
Jones, Ebenezer Humphrey; Rector of Johnston and Vicar of Steynton.
Kendle, William James; Chaplain of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylums.
Kirkland, Morfan Edward; Rector of Hedsor, Bucks.
Latham, William; Vicar of Thornton Curtis.
Luard, Thomas Garnham; Rural Dean of Newport.
Madan, Nigel, Vicar of Polesworth; Rector of West Hallam, Derbyshire.
Napleton, John, Curate of Temple Balsall; Incumbent of Christ Church, Coventry.
Norton, William; Rector of Pelham Parva, alias Stocking Pelham.
Parkinson, Arthur; Incumbent of St. Clement's, Broughton.
Robinson, Edward, Vicar of Norton; Rector of Tansley.
Shelton, Mortimer Henry Clifton; Assistant-Chaplain of Portland Prison.
Smith, C. Dunlop, Vicar of South Malling, Sussex; Rector of Didsbury.
Twamley, Zachariah; Perpetual Curate of Little Wymondley.
Waugh, James Charles; Rector of Ashleworth.
Wright, Barrington Stafford; Rector of Luddenham and Vicar of Stone-next-Faversham, Kent.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special form of prayer to be used in the churches on behalf of the troops in the Transvaal.

The Bishop of Durham has intimated his intention to erect a Young Men's Church of England Institute for Bishop Auckland, at an expense of about £1800. The new structure will be called the Bishop Lightfoot Institute.

Mr. John Pitt Bayly has been selected to supply the design for the proposed Cathedral at Douglas, Isle of Man. The fabric will be of Early English character, cruciform in plan, with two towers and spires at the west end. The cost will not be less than £25,000.

At the annual meeting of the Church Association on the 10th inst. a resolution was adopted declaring that, in face of the efforts now being made to secure toleration in the Church of England for the use of vestments and practices which are adopted in the Church of Rome as adjuncts to the Mass, and also the recognition of the Sacerdotalists as true members of the Church of England, the meeting most fully approved the protests made in the counter-memorial lately presented to the Archbishops against such efforts.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has, the *Daily News* understands, promised to support a scheme which has been drawn up for converting St. Margaret's Churchyard and the precincts of Westminster Abbey into a tasteful garden, somewhat similar to that which now faces the Houses of Parliament. According to the idea which has just been mooted, the gravestones that are now trodden upon would be taken up and transferred to some place of honour and safety. Then the ground would be laid out and suitably inclosed with an artistic railing. The Dean and Canon Farrar both approve of the plan, which it is estimated will only cost about £3500.

Mr. Eaton was elected for Coventry last Saturday, in the place of the late Sir Henry Jackson, by a majority of 443 over Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; the Conservatives thus gaining a seat.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism show that 99,685 paupers were relieved last week, against 96,464 in the corresponding week of last year, and 89,787 in 1879. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 764.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a large increase on those of the preceding week, making a total of 753 cattle, 340 sheep, 8988 quarters of beef, 2275 carcases of mutton, and 1847 pigs.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market 16¼ tons of fish as unfit for human food. All of it had arrived by land. The fish numbered 2995, and included four cod, 460 haddocks, 500 herrings, 52 lobsters, 320 plaice, 59 unclean salmon, and 1600 whiting; and, in addition, 41 bags of cockles, six bags of muscles and one of periwinkles, a barrel of salt cod, 68 barrels of oysters and 40 of sprats, two boxes and 25 lb. of eels, and 44 baskets of smelts and two of sprats.

With reference to our Illustration and the account, published a fortnight ago, of the terrible disasters at the Artists' Masquerade Ball at Munich, we have received a communication, attested by several Englishmen who were present, stating that two American gentlemen, Mr. Stiefel and Mr. Lang, deserve much praise for their exertions to help the unfortunate men whose dresses were burning. We have much pleasure in adding their names to those of the two young Englishmen before mentioned.

NEW BOOKS.

Allowances have to be made in the case of *Cicero:* by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall); and then the two volumes may be considered, perhaps, to contain as good an account of the great Roman orator, statesman, politician, and, above all, in the eyes of us moderns, letter-writer, as heart of man could desire. The allowances have to be made because the biographer does not bring to bear upon his work the accurate scholarship and profound learning which the task he has undertaken might seem to require; because much novel-writing, some of it rather remarkable for its slipshod style, has rendered him almost incapable of exhibiting that dignity of treatment which is supposed to be most appropriate, if not absolutely necessary, in dealing with historical subjects and characters; and because the habit of creating his own Dukes of Omnium and other great or little men, patronising them, as a man has a right to patronise his own creatures, handling them familiarly, as a potter has a right to handle the clay he fashions, and representing them to his readers, with an arbitrariness worthy of the famous Peter in "A Tale of a Tub," in such colours as his own prepossessions and prejudices prompt him to employ, is likely to exercise an imperceptible influence over him, even upon occasions when the very first thing needful is to exclude personal bias, to abstain from dictation, and to leave for the contemplation, examination, and judgment of others a figure calmly and methodically put together and composed of pieces gathered from the dust-bin as well as the treasure-casket of antiquity. In the present instance, the biographer may seem to protest too much, to assume too much of the interested advocate, interested with that deepest of interest which consists in a fanatical desire to thrust one's own opinions, by sheer physical force, down one's neighbour's throat; and to urge his advocacy in the partly hectoring, partly wheedling, and wholly free-and-easy, style of the conventional barrister addressing the conventional jury. On the other hand, these very blemishes, as they may appear to be to the literary Pharisee, are not unlikely to promote the popularity of the book with the less particular and more numerous literary Publican. And yet, after all, the blemishes which might have been expected are less conspicuous than the biographer's antecedents lead one to fear they will be: and they are less noticeable in the second than in the first volume. Here is one of the worst specimens of flippancy from the latter: "What a man he would have been for London life! How he would have enjoyed his club, picking up the news of the day from all lips, while he seemed to give it to all ears. How popular he would have been at the Carlton, and how men would have listened to him while every great or little crisis was discussed! How supreme he would have sat on the Treasury bench—or how unanswerable, how fatal, how joyous when attacking the Government from the opposite seats! How crowded would have been his rack with invitations to dinner! How delighted would have been the middle-aged Countesses of the time to hold with him mild intellectual flirtations, and the girls of the period, how proud to get his autograph, how much prouder to have touched the lips of the great orator with theirs!" And so on, and so on. All this, of course, would be well enough as "padding" in a novel, or as part of an ephemeral article in a newspaper, but the style is hardly suitable for serious biography, to last for ever, nor does it inspire much confidence in the authority of the last advocate who has come forward to vindicate the character of him to whom the title was given of "Pater patriæ" at one of the most momentous periods in the history of old Rome. There has, perhaps, been enough, not to say too much, written and published about the "incomparable Tully;" but, if we are to follow the example of the amiable auditor who always made a point of agreeing with "the gentleman that spoke last," we shall, until the appearance of something to the contrary, hold that Cicero, who has been accused of all sorts of meanness, including cowardice and general insincerity, was, if not "tetragon," at any rate "rectangular," a patriot, an honest man, and almost a Christian. However that may be, it will be quite safe to venture as far on his behalf as Lord Verisopht considered that he might venture in his appreciation of Shakspeare, and admit freely that "he was a clayver man."

A very difficult enterprise is attempted in *The Story of Philosophy*, by Aston Leigh (Trübner and Co.), a volume in which the ambitious author undertakes "to give the reader, concisely and in ordinary language—philosophical terms being as far as possible excluded—the history of the rise and progress during the seven centuries before the birth of Christ, of that which sounds so unapproachable when the word which represents it is heard—Philosophy." This vast project is executed within the compass of two hundred pages, about; so that it will be evident how meagre the information must necessarily be, and not much surprise will be felt if that information be found to resolve itself almost entirely into a few sketches, in outline, of the principal Greek philosophers, together with some superficial remarks concerning their writings, those of Plato and Aristotle especially. Some of the Platonic dialogues are taken in hand, extracts are made from them, and the extracts are translated into perfectly good and intelligible English. There is also a description of Athens as it appeared, or is supposed to have appeared, in the days of Socrates, son of Sophroniscus; but a somewhat unfortunate choice of goddess detracts from the value of the description, according to which "the many-pillared edifice crowning the rocky hill is the Parthenon, the temple of Venus;" for if Venus could possibly have been an Athenian deity, she could not have been entitled to be called "Parthenos"—indeed, she would probably have scorned the imputation and taken vengeance upon the city in consequence. It cannot be expected that the book will be of much assistance to Mr. Herbert Spencer, or to the learned Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, or to other philosophers of their flight; but it is certainly not without a fair amount of interest, and, but for such little slips as that respecting the Parthenon, some useful knowledge, as well as no little pleasure, may be derived from a perusal of it by readers "unacquainted with philosophy, and lacking the time to read the works of great writers for themselves." Especially as the author seems to have gone for guidance to excellent, if not the very best, authorities, both English and German. Let it be added that there is an index, which greatly enhances the value, whether small or great, of such a work, being, from the nature of the case, a work of reference.

The seventh volume of *The History of France:* by M. Guizot; edited by Madame de Witt (Sampson Low and Co.), and translated by somebody whose name is not given, contains seven chapters, of which the first commences with an account of the position assumed, from the moment of his election, by the First Consul, and the last ends with a sketch of the miserable condition to which the French army was reduced at the conclusion of the Russian campaign, 1811-12. Early in the volume is described the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, and described, if not with the enthusiasm which the memory of it never fails to awaken in English breasts, at any rate with fairness and a respectful appreciation of our heroic Nelson. Before that date the First Consul had, of course, already become Emperor—a transformation which leads the historian to remark that, "by the force of his genius as much as by the splendour of his military glory, Napoleon had conquered France more completely than Italy or Egypt," a somewhat awkward piece of English, such as it is difficult to avoid in translation, the awkwardness being more easily perceived than specified. This volume also, of course, deals with the question of the famous, or infamous, divorce, concerning which the "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat" not long ago revived discussion, and concerning which, perhaps, judgments will always be found in accordance with sentiment rather than with reason. In this volume, too, a move is made upon the board with a certain knight, Sir Arthur Wellesley, whose movements had so much to do with the ultimate checkmate in the game between Napoleon and the world whose rest he troubled. There is the usual profuseness of illustrations, and they are as remarkable as ever for an intermixture of the graphic and the melodramatic; there is even a little of the comic in the picture representing how Josephine fainted at the hint vouchsafed to her of the contemplated divorce. The figure of the gentleman holding the smelling-bottle to her nose certainly detracts from the impressiveness of the spectacle; it is one of those necessary acts and friendly attentions which, if not ludicrous in themselves, are so associated in one's mind with recollections of ludicrous scenes upon the stage and elsewhere, that to import them into a serious pictorial representation is to run a risk of appearing to strain after theatrical effect, if not of causing inopportune hilarity.

A very pleasant volume of mixed local descriptions, incidents of a rambling tour, and historical or legendary anecdotes, *In the Ardennes*, by Katharine S. Macquoid, is published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Mrs. Macquoid, in this book, as in her "Through Normandy" and "Through Brittany," has the advantage of her agreeable writing being assisted by the finely executed small engravings which her husband, Mr. T. R. Macquoid, has drawn from his own sketches made during their tour in a picturesque district, affording many good subjects for a skilful artist's pencil. The lady's pen is almost equally graphic; and the combination of their efforts has produced a highly effective representation of that interesting tract of woodland country, partly within the Kingdom of Belgium, partly in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, extending sixty or seventy miles southward of Namur, on the Meuse, and of Liège and Spa, towards the famous battle-field of Sedan. It is quite true, as Mrs. Macquoid observes, that the region of the Ardennes is comparatively little known to English summer and autumn tourists, though it is more accessible, and not less attractive, than many parts of the Continent which yearly receive their swarm of holiday visitors. Her account of its charming scenery, the character and manners of its people, and its romantic traditions and associations, will certainly prove inviting to not a few human birds of passage in the next season; and we recommend those who hope for an excursion in August to read her book now, if they would make up their minds so long beforehand, and to look at it again when the time draws near. The neighbourhood of Dinant, which may be reached by river steam-boat from Namur, some thirty or forty miles from Brussels, will by itself afford much gratification to the tourist; and it is easy thence to pass up the Lesse, into the heart of the forest, which is found about La Roche, on the Ourthe, half-way between Liège and Luxemburg. Besides Mrs. Macquoid's description of the Ardennes, she gives, in a concluding chapter, some account of the ancient French city of Laon, in Champagne, which she visited on her way homeward.

It is a gratifying token of the social progress of South Australia, one of our most promising colonies at the Antipodes, that the Government Ministry of Education at Adelaide has published one of the best school text-books of political economy. We have received a copy of *The Laws We Live Under*, by C. H. Spence, a small treatise of less than 120 pages, which appears to us an almost perfect example of the method and style of instruction, and of sound judgment upon the principles and arguments to be applied to the science of the commonwealth. Many of the particular illustrations have been drawn from colonial experiences, probably familiar to the students of the Government College at Adelaide, or to their parents and friends. The laws and institutions of that province, and the statistics of its agricultural, mineral, and other industries and trades, are likewise described with some precision. But the general teaching is very good indeed.

A charming fairy tale, entitled "The Star of the Fairies," has been written in French and English by Mrs. W. C. Elphinstone Hope; both versions being simultaneously issued in Paris and London. The English edition is published by Sampson Low and Co. This handsome volume, profusely illustrated, affords excellent and most pleasant reading for the young, the moral not being so obtrusively manifest as to detract from the interest of the story. With much skill, and in a most natural manner, it is shown how Princess Blanche, who was somewhat imperious and selfish, becomes as gentle, considerate, and good as she is beautiful.

The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-Book, this year being the eleventh of publication, is a comprehensive Masonic book of reference, containing particulars of every Grand Masonic Body in the world, and all kinds of out-of-the-way bits of information interesting and useful to Freemasons. The favour in which this useful compendium is held by members of the Universal Craft is shown by the second edition of this year's issue being nearly exhausted. It is published by Mr. George Kenning, of Fleet-street.

R. C. Seaton, M.A., and B. D. Turner, B.A., have been admitted as Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. Mr. Seaton was Twelfth Classic in the Tripos of 1876; Mr. Turner, Eighth Classic in that of 1880.

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ENTRANCE TO THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

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THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. RIDING IN A SLEDGE THROUGH ST. PETERSBURG.

(*Continued, from page 233.*)

party should endanger the stability of his throne. This is but an imperfect and insufficient excuse for a war of aggression that cost half a million of human lives, and it deprives Alexander II. of the praise of heroism and magnanimity in the efforts and sacrifices that he made for the liberation of Bulgaria. The incidents of that sanguinary war, accompanied with a dreadful amount of suffering, are still fresh in our recollection; and we remember how the Government of Alexander II. was brought to submit the Preliminaries of San Stefano to a European Congress, and to consent to have them replaced by the Treaty of Berlin. The retrocession of Bessarabia, and the acquisition of Batoum, Kars, and a portion of Armenia, were not insignificant spoils; but that they were not deemed adequate compensation for the sacrifices caused by the war was to be seen in the widespread discontent which proclaimed itself in Russia on the return of peace.

The Nihilist conspiracy, which aims at the destruction not only of the Russian Empire, but of all existing political and social institutions, has of late years sought the life of Alexander II., probably for the mere purpose of striking terror into the ruling classes throughout Europe. Attempts to kill him were made, indeed, in April, 1866, at St. Petersburg, and in June, 1867, at Paris, by firing a pistol at his Majesty, the second time when he was with the Emperor Napoleon III., in a carriage in the Bois de Boulogne. In 1879 two other efforts were made to destroy the life of the Russian Emperor. At nine o'clock on the morning of April 14, as his Majesty was taking his customary walk in the neighbourhood of the Winter Palace, a respectably-dressed man, wearing a military cap, advanced towards the Emperor, drew a revolver from the pocket of an overcoat and fired a succession of shots. The police in attendance immediately seized the stranger, who fired another shot, slightly wounding a man in the crowd. This assassin stated that his name was Solokoff, and he was employed in a provincial branch of the Ministry of Finance. The visit of the Emperor to Moscow in December, 1879, was next made an occasion to attempt the destruction of his life. The train conveying the Emperor left the station at Simferopol at midnight, the time appointed for its departure. The baggage-train had been dispatched half-an-hour previously, but by some accident that in which the Czar travelled overtook the goods-train, and, passing it, left it some distance behind. When the baggage-train, in which there were about fifty persons, was drawing near the Moscow Station, a mine was exploded, the fuse having been timed with such accuracy that, but for the change in the order of the trains above mentioned, the Imperial carriage would have met the fate of the baggage-train. The Emperor the next morning appeared in St. George's Hall, Moscow, and, addressing a deputation of the municipal authorities, said:—"Anxious for the welfare of Russia, I place myself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be extirpated. I appeal, therefore, to you and all right-minded people to aid in the eradication of this evil which has taken root in Russia. I address myself to parents, and urge them to conduct their children in the paths of truth and righteousness, in order that they may become not miscreants but useful men and good Russian citizens."

After these attempts to assassinate the Emperor the Russian Executive had recourse to exceptional means to counteract the plots of the Nihilists, who, in a manifesto scattered throughout St. Petersburg and Moscow, declared their determination to effect their purpose. In pursuance of this avowal, on Feb. 17, 1880, the next plot developed itself in a form which, if successful, would have involved the death, not only of the Czar, but also of several members of the Imperial family, including the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was attending the Empress, then lying dangerously ill. About seven o'clock on the evening of the day mentioned, as the Emperor was in the apartment of the Princess Dolgorouky, prior to attending an official dinner in the Winter Palace in honour of the Prince of Bulgaria, a terrible explosion took place, and it was found that the guard-room on the ground floor had been blown up. The dining-room, which was

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immediately above this guard-room, also suffered, a large rent three yards long by two broad having been made in the floor. At the moment of the explosion this apartment was unoccupied, and had not the Czar been a little behind his time, the whole of the Imperial family, including the Duchess of Edinburgh and guests, would have been seated at table, and the consequences would have been most disastrous.

In the summer of last year, upon the Emperor's return from Livadia, there was a report that preparations for an explosion similar to that which took place on the Moscow line had been discovered near Odessa. The particulars of this plot had been carefully concealed by the Russian authorities, who at first denied its existence. However, the Emperor arrived in safety in St. Petersburg, where he remained until the death of the Empress, which took place on June 3. He soon afterwards married a lady, Princess Dolgorouky, by whom he had already had several children, and an Imperial Decree was passed to legitimatise her offspring. But he had had seven children born of the Empress, the eldest of whom, the Czarevitch Nicholas, born Sept. 20, 1843, died at Nice in April, 1865; upon which the next in age, the Grand Duke Alexander, born March 10, 1865, became Czarevitch and heir apparent to the throne, and is now Emperor of Russia. The late Emperor's only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on Jan. 23, 1874. The other children of the late Emperor and Empress are the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, both above thirty years of age, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, who are a few years younger.

Our Portrait of Alexander II., on the front page of this sheet, is reprinted from the *Illustrated London News* of May 16, 1874, the time of his Majesty's last visit to England, which was the occasion for many other Illustrations in this Journal. We also republish, from a more recent Number, the Sketch of the late Emperor in a sledge driving through the streets of his capital, which was taken on the spot by our Special Artist at St. Petersburg. The views of the Winter Palace, where Alexander II. died last Sunday afternoon, an hour or so after receiving the mortal injuries caused by the explosive bombshell on the road along the Catherine Canal, are likewise reproduced, with some alterations, from different Numbers of our publication. The same is to be remarked of a Sketch of Russian political prisoners in custody at a railway station on their way to exile in Siberia, which is an incident, unhappily, that has been of too frequent occurrence in the reign of every Russian Sovereign, but upon which it would be invidious to dwell more particularly in connection with the life of one rather distinguished from his predecessors by comparative mildness and clemency in the treatment of his Russian subjects. The details of last Sunday's murderous deed and its attendant circumstances are related in a separate article.

MURDER OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We deeply regret to announce the perpetration of a most atrocious crime, on Sunday last, at St. Petersburg, causing the death, in a frightful manner, of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander II., who had for some time past been assailed by a murderous conspiracy, attributed to the so-called Nihilist sect of Revolutionists, probably with a view to strike terror into the ruling classes not only of Russia, but all over the Continent. There can be little doubt that the detestable intrigues of this sect extend to Germany and Austria, if not to other European States, and aim at the complete subversion of existing social order, of all established political and governmental institutions, of every form of religion and moral restraint, and of public and private property. The Emperor of Russia was selected as their first victim, not at all upon account of the faults to be complained of in his own mode of government, which had been far milder, more equitable, and more liberal than that of any of his predecessors; but simply because the autocratic style of the Russian monarchy rendered him a conspicuous personal representative of ruling power, regarded in the abstract, and thereby obnoxious to fanatical anarchists of every nation. It may truly be said that, whatever be the case with regard to Poland, which suffered grievously in the cruel suppression of her last national struggle in 1862 and 1863, the Russian people, outside the most corrupt portion of the aristocratic and place-seeking classes, who were deprived by his reforms of their illicit gains and oppressive privileges, owed a large debt of gratitude to the late Emperor. The legislative and administrative reforms which he introduced, apparently from a sincere desire to benefit the great mass of the population, brought upon him the ill-will of those who should have been the constitutional supporters of his throne. The lower orders, chiefly the rural peasantry, were unable for lack of intelligence to supply the place of their social supporters, or to rally round the Imperial Government when it found itself in a state of perilous isolation. Alexander II. then sought the political assistance of the Russian Church, by whose influence he was led into a species of crusade for the liberation of the Orthodox Slavs in the Turkish dominions; and in this way he became further committed, as it is thought, to the scheme of reviving or creating a grand Slavonic national league, headed by Russia, which should dominate south-eastern Europe. The sanguinary war of 1877 and 1878 between Russia and Turkey was the deplorable result of this fatal policy. It seems to have failed in its purpose of conciliating the Emperor's domestic enemies; for their attempts upon his life, within the last two years, have shown an implacable malignity, finally bringing to pass, on Sunday afternoon, the horrible event we have now to relate.

At noon that day, it appears, the Emperor proceeded to the usual Sunday parade at the St. Michael Riding School, and after its conclusion, about a quarter past two o'clock, his Majesty drove along the Canal towards the Palace, intending to pay a visit to the Grand Duchess Catharine Michaelovna. He was seated in a closed carriage, with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, and was followed by an officer of police, Colonel Dvorjetsky, in a sledge, and by an escort of six mounted Cossacks. As the carriage drew near the Kojushni Bridge, which crosses the Catherine Canal, an explosive bombshell was thrown at it by some person lurking behind the railing of the Michael Palace gardens. It fell not exactly beneath the carriage, but close behind it, and the explosion blew off the back part of the carriage, but did not reach the Emperor and the Grand Duke, who were inside. The Emperor alighted immediately. The officer of the guard rushed up to him, and forgetting the customary form of address, exclaimed, "Are you hurt, Sir?" "No, thank God, I am not," replied the Emperor; "but I must look after the injured." Several victims were lying on the ground, some of them being Cossacks belonging to the escort, and others mere passers-by. The Emperor walked up to a Cossack who had been badly wounded, and ordered him to be carried away. The man who had thrown the shell was arrested by Colonel Dvorjetsky, who had seized him by the arms. In one hand he had a revolver and in the other a dagger. He was quite a young man, of very pale complexion, with fair hair, a slight moustache, and wearing civilian's clothes. The Emperor looked at him for a moment, and then ordered him to be taken off. The Emperor himself was about to continue his way on foot, although the coachman told him that he could go on in the carriage. Meanwhile a dense crowd had assembled. Hardly had the Emperor proceeded a few paces ere another young man approached him and, raising a second bombshell in the air, flung it with all his force at the feet of the Emperor, who was in the very act of making the sign of the cross. An explosion followed, which threw all the bystanders off their legs. Two or three minutes elapsed between the first and second explosions. As soon as the smoke had cleared away the Emperor was seen lying on the ground, bathed in a pool of blood. Several other wounded persons were lying near him. The assassin himself fell to the ground, also mortally injured. He was immediately surrounded by a furious crowd, from whom the police had some difficulty in protecting him. The Emperor, who was quite unconscious, was lifted into the sledge belonging to the officer of police, which conveyed him to the palace. There he was taken into his private room, which served him at once as a study and bed-room. With the aid of two Court surgeons he was undressed. An examination disclosed the most frightful wounds. One leg was shattered right up to the top of the thigh, and the other was severed below the knee. The abdomen was also torn open, and the face was injured. The physicians summoned to the bedside of the Emperor were Surgeon Krouglevsky and Drs. Botkine, Golovine, and Dvoriachine. The last-named immediately fetched the necessary instruments for amputating the legs, which were held to the body by the flesh only, the bones being broken. Blood flowed copiously from the lacerated limbs, and india-rubber bandages were applied, first to the right leg below the knee and then to the left. The right hand, on which was a glove, covered with blood, was found to be greatly injured. The marriage ring was broken, and the pieces driven into the flesh. The next care of the surgeons was to tie up the veins in order to cause the blood to flow back to the heart, and at length, under the influence of sulphate of oxygen and ice, the Emperor recovered respiration and opened his eyes. The chaplain, Father Bajanov, availed himself of the interval of apparent consciousness to administer the sacrament, and for a moment some hopes were entertained for the Emperor's life; but, in a minute or two afterwards, the heart finally ceased to beat. In a few seconds after the Emperor had breathed his last, all the members of the Imperial family surrounded the bed of death, and the Archpriest recited the prayers for those *in extremis*, while all present knelt, at the bedside. It was a little after half-past three o'clock.

Crowds of people had in the meantime assembled around the Winter Palace, full of anxiety to know the state of the Emperor. Many believed that the reports of the extent of the wounds had been exaggerated. Suddenly, at a quarter to four, a deep feeling of sorrow went through the dense throng as the Imperial ensign was seen being lowered to the half-mast, the sign that the Emperor was dead. A general officer at the same time advanced towards the crowd and made known the sad event. All listened with uncovered heads to the announcement that the Emperor had passed away, and most made the sign of the cross in pious memory of the departed. The Council of State had assembled at the Anitckin Palace, the residence of the Czarevitch, who was at the Winter Palace. At five o'clock a detachment of the Guards took the oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor, Alexander III. The Czarevitch and Grand Duke Vladimir were still by the Czar's bedside, as well as the younger children. When all was over, the new Emperor drove back to his Palace down the Nevsky Prospect, amid the sympathising cries of the people, a squadron of Cossacks accompanying and following him. He was deadly pale. The Czarevna, as great a favourite in Russia as is her sister in England, was with him, and, although weeping bitterly, she bowed repeatedly in answer to the cries of the people.

The late Emperor's second wife, Princess Dolgorouky, whom he married only last year, morganatically, upon the death of the Empress, left St. Petersburg, with her children, at half-past five the same afternoon, two hours after his death. She travelled by the express-train to Vienna, on her way to Italy, accompanied by the children (who were the Emperor's, born some years ago, and have since been made legitimate) with very small attendance; she was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a black veil. Her connection with the Emperor had never been kept a secret, and she resided in the Winter Palace long before the death of the late Empress.

The bombshells used by the two assassins were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. The young man who threw the second shell died in the hospital eight hours afterwards, refusing to give his name. The other man, who was taken unhurt and still lives, gave his name as Griasnoff; but it has already been ascertained that he is a student at the Institute of Mining Engineers, and that his real name is Russakoff. He is twenty-one years old, was born at Borowitch, in the Government of Novgorod, and has been two years a student. A special supplement of the *Official Gazette* was published on Tuesday, containing a statement of the Minister of the Interior to the following effect:—

"One of the chief organisers of the attack upon the Czar, a man who was arrested on March 11, has confessed his complicity in the planning of the deed, and has also denounced the man Russakoff, who threw the first bomb, and was taken in *flagrante delicto*, as the prime author. In the person of the individual who evidently launched the second bomb, and was himself mortally wounded, Russakoff, on being shown the corpse, recognised his accomplice. The house from which Russakoff and his companion obtained the bombs was discovered last night. As soon as the officers of the law appeared, the male occupant of the house shot himself, but a woman who was living with him was arrested. The police found there a number of grenades, and also a proclamation stating that the assassination had been accomplished by two persons. At eleven o'clock this morning a young man entered the house and was immediately arrested, but not until he had fired six shots with a revolver and wounded three policemen."

Many fresh arrests have been made, especially among the students of the School of Mines. There seems to be little doubt that a fresh attempt upon the Emperor's life was anticipated; General Loris Melikoff had had information from Switzerland that there was special danger to be apprehended, and had begged the Czar not to attend the parade; but the Emperor replied that he was the Chief of the Army, and insisted on fulfilling his duty. He always used to drive from the Riding School to the Winter Palace along the Nevsky Prospect; but, doubtless in consequence of the warning he had received from General Loris Melikoff, he took a different road on Sunday. His assassins appear to have been duly informed of this change.

Of the eighteen persons who were wounded by the explosion of the bombs two have since died. The six Cossacks forming part of the Imperial escort were all wounded, and one has since died. Three peasants, a marine subaltern, Colonel Dvorjetsky, one policeman, the orderly officer of the Emperor, a cavalry captain, and a soldier's wife were also wounded. The explosive shells of glass acted with peculiar effect both on the flesh and the clothes of the wounded, tearing them into little shreds, and Colonel Dvorjetsky has fifty or sixty slight lacerations. One of the doctors, who had been through both the Crimean and Turkish wars, stated that he had never seen such wounds before. A photograph was taken of the late Emperor after the body had been embalmed. The face of the deceased is only slightly injured but not disfigured; there is a bruise on the left eyelid and a dark red spot on the right cheek. On the left side of the face countless small glass splinters penetrated into the flesh, and some slight contusions are visible on the chin and on the forehead between the eyebrows. The surgeons performed a dissection, which proved all the internal organs to be in a normal state, thus refuting the unfavourable rumours lately current respecting the health of his late Majesty.

The mortal remains of the Emperor were removed at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening from the cabinet adjoining the reception-hall to the chapel of the palace in the presence of the Imperial family and all the Court dignitaries and officials. The body was clad in the uniform of the Preobajenski Regiment, agreeably to the wish of the deceased Monarch. A Requiem Mass was chanted at nine o'clock on Monday evening, and again on Tuesday. The body will lie in state in the chapel of the palace for a period of fifteen days, and every evening at nine o'clock prayers will be said there. The tolling of the bells of all the churches in the city denotes that the funeral ceremonies have commenced.

All the officers of the Guards, the Civil officials, and the Court dignitaries met in the Winter Palace on Monday, in order to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Alexander III. When all were assembled, at one o'clock, the Emperor Alexander Alexandrovitch, followed by his Consort, now the Empress, and the whole of the Imperial family, issued from the chamber where lie the remains of the late Czar. In passing through the St. George's Hall on his way to the Chapel the Emperor stopped before the Guard of Honour and said, in a voice half choked with emotion: "I should not like my son to ascend the Throne under such circumstances as the present." His Majesty addressed the following speech to the assembled crowd of nobles and officials:—"I know that my father fully appreciated your zeal, devotion, and fidelity. In his last words he recommended me to the service of Holy Russia. I feel that I may count upon your fidelity to myself, and when I am no more (here turning to his eldest son) also to my heir." This speech was received with immense applause, and immediately the whole Court moved towards the chapel, where the religious ceremonies were performed. On his return to the Anitchkin Palace, his Majesty was loudly cheered by the assembled crowds.

On Tuesday the oath of allegiance was taken by all the minor officials in the various departments and Ministries. Most of the troops took the oath on the same day, the ceremony being very simple and rapidly performed. Open Bibles were laid on temporary altars on the various parade-grounds, and, after the oath had been read aloud by the priests, the soldiers filed past the altar, and, making the sign of the cross, kissed the Bible on both pages.

An Imperial Ukase has been published. It reminds the peasants that they were emancipated from serfdom by the late Emperor, and endowed with the rights of free subjects. They are called upon, therefore, to take the oath of fealty to their new Sovereign.

The shocking news of the murder of the Emperor Alexander II., which reached Berlin and Vienna on Sunday afternoon, was received by the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria with great sorrow. It was known in London between four and five o'clock, and was immediately communicated to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House. They started for St. Petersburg at eight o'clock the same evening, accompanied by the brother of her Imperial and Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The Prince of Wales had just arrived in London from Paris, the same afternoon; but it is understood that his Royal Highness, as well as the Crown Prince of Germany, will be at the Emperor's funeral at St. Petersburg, to be celebrated in the week after next. Funeral services have been held at the Chapel of the Russian Embassy, in Welbeck-street, and in all the capitals of Europe.

THE NEW EMPEROR ALEXANDER III.

His Imperial Majesty Alexander Alexandrovitch (son of Alexander), who has hitherto been styled the Czarevitch and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is thirty-six years of age, having been born, as above stated, the second son of the late Emperor and Empress, on March 10, 1845. Upon the death of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, on April 24, 1865, Alexander became heir to the Imperial Crown; and he married Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales, on Nov. 9, 1866. His Imperial Highness is well known in England, having often been here, with the Grand Duchess, his wife (the Czarevna, as she was usually called) on repeated visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Grand Duchess, who is now Empress, upon her marriage and adoption into the Russian Church, exchanged her name of Dagmar for that of Marie Feodorovna. Their Imperial Majesties have four children—Nicholas, the heir-apparent, born May 18, 1868; George, born May 10, 1871; Xenia, born April 18, 1875; and Michael, born Dec. 5, 1878.

Our Portrait of the new Emperor Alexander III. is republished from one of the Czarevitch, as he was then, which appeared in this Journal on Dec. 23, 1876, upon the occasion of his visit to England at that Christmas season.

In London last week 2831 births and 1590 deaths were registered. The deaths included 58 from smallpox, 26 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 17 from enteric fever, 8 from diarrhœa, and 1 from dysentery. The mean temperature was 49·4 deg., being 8·7 above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868.

The Senatus of the University of St. Andrews having received a number of petitions on the subject of the University education of women from associations of ladies in Fife and Forfarshire, and also from the L. A.'s of the University, have approved generally the object of these petitions, and agreed to grant separate courses of systematic University instruction to women as soon as a sufficient sum of money is raised for the purpose.

A great increase in the number of emigrants leaving our shores is shown in the Board of Trade statistics for the past year, the total number of emigrants being 332,294, of whom 227,542 were of British and Irish origin. Compared with 1879, this shows an increase of 115,131 in the total emigration, and of 63,268 in the emigration of persons of British and Irish origin. As might have been expected, the United States, owing to the rapid revival of trade there, have attracted most of the emigrants.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

The appalling event which will make Sunday, the 13th of March, a black date in Russian history, was eloquently deplored in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday by the Ministerial and Opposition leaders. United in their abhorrence of the diabolical act which cost Alexander II. his life, all parties sanctioned the Addresses to her Majesty expressing the hearty sympathy of Parliament with the present Emperor of Russia and family, and with the Duchess of Edinburgh, in their bereavement. The graceful and natural courtesy that renders Earl Granville a model Foreign Secretary admirably qualifies him to fulfil a ceremonial duty of this kind in the best possible manner. Besides, when Ambassador at St. Petersburg the noble Earl had many opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the late Czar. Hence, perhaps, the sincerity of his tribute to the Emperor's memory — a tribute which bore a more harmonious proportion to the lamentable occurrence as it is regarded in England than did the grave and elaborate panegyric of Mr. Gladstone, or the brief and too rhetorical speech of Lord Beaconsfield, and the ungarnished if apt remarks of Sir Stafford Northcote. The cheers that greeted the earnest references of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to the Czar's emancipation of the serfs and the civil reforms effected in Russia during his reign were the most noticeable features of these funereal utterances. In the House of Lords, the mourning garb of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the peers and peeresses added to the sombreness of the scene.

The House of Commons was freed at length from the Irish Disarmament Bill at the end of the past week. Dividing to the last with a pertinacity racy of Milesian soil, Mr. Parnell and his followers on Friday se'nnight put hon. members to the trouble of parading the division lobbies three times when once would have done, the measure being eventually passed by 236 to 26 votes—a majority of 210. The Upper House has since pushed the bill through with characteristic dispatch. Though the immediate reason for Irish obstruction was gone in the Lower House, the Government still feared supply would be delayed, and Mr. Gladstone therefore gave notice that on Monday he would move that the business of securing supply should be deemed "urgent." But Sir Stafford Northcote (sketched as he gravely sits on the front Opposition bench in his novel rôle of guardian of the prescriptive rights of Parliament) could not tolerate this continuance of an evil custom. The Cross of Fire was sent round to Conservative members. There was a large meeting at the Carlton Club on Saturday. Monday morning's newspaper brought us, in addition to the deplorable tidings from Russia, a portentous epistle from Sir Stafford Northcote to his constituents protesting against Mr. Gladstone's proposal. Were we on the eve of another general election? This was the first idea the long letter of the Leader of the Opposition suggested. But on the Monday evening the Government were not quite defeated, though the desired point was not carried. A lively passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote was followed by a division on the motion of "urgency." There was a majority of 84—296 to 212—in favour of the Ministerial motion; but, as the prescribed "three to one" did not affirm the resolution, it was lost. In Committee on the Supplementary Estimates so much progress was forthwith made that the "urgency" motion of the Prime Minister was proved to have been unnecessary.



The courageous young leader of the "Fourth Party," Lord Randolph Churchill, is here limned as he lounges confidently on the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, ready to do battle against Mr. Bradlaugh and all his works. It was mainly to prevent the junior member for Northampton from taking his seat in the House that Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. A. J. Balfour first leagued themselves together as the infinitesimally small "Fourth Party." As if we had not had enough of the Bradlaugh episode last year, we are threatened with a revival of it from this minute group, which is as abnormally active and ready to spring as another mite is.





Mr. Gorst and Lord Randolph, for instance, sprang to their feet with habitual alacrity on Monday to stop Mr. Bradlaugh from presenting a petition. The hon. member (sketched in his seat on the third bench below the gangway, to the right of the Speaker) is in a peculiar position. On the one hand, the House resolved on July 1 last that any member claiming the right of making an affirmation of loyalty in lieu of taking the oath might do so, subject to his bearing the penalties imposed by law; and it is by virtue of this resolution that Mr. Bradlaugh has sat ever since. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Mathew, in delivering judgment in the case of "Clarke v. Bradlaugh," on the 11th inst., decided that Mr. Bradlaugh was not legally entitled to make the affirmation in question. Thereupon, Mr. Gorst and Lord Randolph Churchill on Monday argued that Mr. Bradlaugh had lost his seat. Not so, maintained the Attorney-General in a lucid speech: the hon. member had appealed, and until that appeal had been heard would have a right to his seat. Mr. Bradlaugh was then allowed to present his "thirty-three petitions, having 7000 signatures," in favour of his motion regarding perpetual pensions. To the relief of the House, there the Bradlaugh affair rested for the time being.

The Prime Minister was on Monday more explicit than he had previously been in his answers concerning the armistice with the Boers. Mr. Gladstone at length made it clear that Sir Evelyn Wood first received from Commandant Joubert, at the instigation of President Brand, the advances which led to the conclusion of the armistice. The Premier further explained that last Saturday the Government "made a communication to Sir Evelyn Wood which he was requested to send on to the leaders of the Boers," and that he was instructed to prolong the armistice till Friday, the 18th, in order to allow time for the receipt of the answer.

Thirteen millions! That was the estimate of the actual cost of the Afghan War placed before the House by Mr. Gladstone in Committee of Supply on Wednesday. And this does not include the cost of the frontier railways constructed especially for the purposes of the war. To help India to bear this great financial burden, Mr. Gladstone proposed that the aid given to India should be increased to £5,000,000 by converting the previous £2,000,000 loan into a grant, and by contributing the remaining £3,000,000 in the shape of yearly payments spread over a series of years. To begin with, the Premier appealed for the grant of £500,000 as an instalment, which was agreed to after a debate led by Mr. E. Stanhope; the question of the occupation of Candahar being held over for discussion.

A vote on account of £3,560,250 on account of the Civil Service Estimates was also sanctioned.

IN THE LOBBY.

A good deal of Human Nature is to be observed in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Little men—men of diminutive mental stature—who sink to their natural level in the House itself will instinctively inflate their chests, as who should say, "Behold in me a Member of the British House of Commons!" directly they emerge into the Lobby. The very opposite to this frog-like swelling characterises the demeanour of our recognised Parliamentary leaders, who, if they had the will, haven't the time to indulge in Turvey-dropsy. With the innate modesty of true English gentlemen do the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, for example, cross the Lobby; and before Mr. Disraeli was created Earl of Beaconsfield frequenters of the Lobby may not unlikely have been struck by the unobtrusiveness with which the Conservative chief glided past them, the quick, searching glance from his deep brown eyes being the only thing to relieve the sphinx-like reserve of his familiar face.

The moment when the shadow of a great crime darkens the civilised world is not, however, an opportune occasion on which to yield to the temptation of enlarging on the memories which a visit to the Lobby recalls. They are a few of the everyday incidents observable in and about the Lobby that are lightly touched upon by an Artist whose proneness to drop into caricature may, perhaps, be excused. Artisan-delegates desirous of interviewing one or the other of the estimable working-class members are stopped, as sketched in the first group, by one of the efficient subordinates of Inspector Denning, and have to wait in the outer Lobby till Policeman X has ascertained, by calling through a tube, whether the hon. member is in the House. In the inner Lobby itself our Artist comes across characteristic parties of clergymen, agriculturists, and Irishmen, whom he has facetiously depicted interviewing members. Here, too, are to be recognised well-known officials of the House, to whom, through the long watches of the night, the Lobby may well seem haunted by ghosts of the great men who have made history in the House of Commons.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last week's concert of this society—the second of the sixty-ninth season—took place too late to admit, until now, of more than a bare statement of the fact. The programme was of special interest, having included a performance of one of Berlioz's most important works—the symphony entitled "Roméo et Juliette," for the first time, entire, in London. Portions of the work had been heard here before, the latest occasion having been at the Crystal Palace in 1874. Its complete hearing last week confirmed the impression that Berlioz's larger works are more acceptable in an abbreviated shape than in their entirety. The striving after originality without a commensurate power of creative genius, and the tendency to reiteration and over-prolongation, render his most ambitious productions tiresome when given in their complete shape. The rare skill with which Berlioz wields the most complex and varied combinations of an exaggerated orchestra frequently throws a false glare and glitter on musical thought that is in itself of a mediocre kind. Hence in the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony the most effective portions are those which are specially for the orchestra—the scene "Romeo alone," the elaborate and highly picturesque "Love scene," and the Queen Mab "scherzo." The vocal music, solo and choral, fell very flatly in last week's performance, notwithstanding its efficient rendering—the contralto solos by Madame Patey, those for tenor (Mercutio) by Mr. Boyle (who was encored in the "scherzetto" in the first part of the symphony); and those for baritone by Mr. F. King, who sang the lugubrious and uninteresting music of Friar Lawrence with much impressiveness.

The choruses were well rendered by 150 members of the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. L. C. Venables; and the elaborate and very difficult orchestral details were finely realised by an augmented band of about one hundred performers. The general execution of the work was highly creditable to the society, and to the conductor, Mr. G. W. Cusins, who received, as he deserved, a special tribute of applause at the close of the symphony.

The concert opened with Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," and closed with Weber's to "Der Freischütz," having also included Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, finely played by Mr. Eugene D'Albert; and the trio, "Gratias Agimus," from Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," sung by Madame Patey, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. F. King.

At the next concert, on March 24, Spohr's grand symphony "Die Weihe der Töne" is to be performed; Herr Joachim is to play Beethoven's Violin Concerto, and Mr. Sims Reeves is to contribute vocal solos. At the fourth concert, on April 7, Berlioz's symphony is to be repeated.

M. CHARLES LAMOUREUX'S CONCERTS.

We have already drawn attention to the two concerts, at St. James's Hall, announced by the late conductor of the Paris Grand Opera. The first took place on Tuesday evening, when a symphony (in F) by M. Gouvy was performed, for the first time in England. It is pleasing and melodious in style, and contains some effective orchestral writing, and contrasted agreeably with some of the novelties which followed it, and in which pretensions are made towards a grandeur and profundity that are not attained. The extracts from M. Massenet's music to "Les Erinnyes" contain some characteristic music, these and the symphony having been the most interesting features in the concert, which included M. Godard's "Aurore," for contralto solo (with orchestra), finely sung by Madame Patey; a "Rêverie" for orchestra by M. Saint-Saëns, in which Mr. Doyle's skilful execution of the viola obbligato was a specialty; and M. Reyer's romance from "La Statue," somewhat in Wagner's style. This last piece was effectively sung by Madame Brunet-Lafleur (from Paris), who made a successful first appearance here, having, in the early part of the concert, secured the approbation of the audience by her good declamation in the air, "Divinités du Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste." In Berlioz's duo, for Ursule and Héro (from his "Beatrice et Benedict"), the ladies already named were associated.

The concert opened with Berlioz's overture "Le Carnaval Romain," and closed with the Hungarian march from Berlioz's "Faust" music, having also included M. Sainton's skilful execution of M. Lalo's violin concerto entitled "Symphonie Espagnole." M. Lamoureux conducted, with special ability.

The second concert takes place next Tuesday, and will be for the benefit of the French Hospital (Leicester-place).

A concert was given at Kensington House, on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the fund for adding twelve inmates' rooms to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. Judging from the large and fashionable attendance, the result seems likely to prove favourable. The programme, vocal and instrumental, was a varied one, and was contributed to by several eminent professional artists, and some distinguished amateurs. Mr. Alberto Visetti conducted.

We have previously referred to the "Henry Smart Memorial Concert," which took place on Monday evening at the Royal Academy of Music—the object being, as already explained, to aid in the establishment of a musical scholarship bearing his name. Monday's programme consisted of music by the deceased composer, and comprised vocal pieces of various kinds, several organ solos, and one for the pianoforte. The vocalists were Misses M. Mackenzie, F. Norman, Jones, Orridge, and Thudicum; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Hilton, Mr. S. Smith, and others; the performers on the organ having been Dr. E. Chipp, Dr. F. E. Gladstone, Dr. Verrinder, Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Turpin.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert continued the regular performance of Schubert's eight symphonies, No. 6, in C, having been given. Of this charming work we have already spoken, in reference to its first performance at one of these concerts. Again, on Saturday, its genial beauty and bright melody were heard with general delight. A strong contrast to this exquisite production of real genius was offered by a "Symphonic Poem," entitled "Eleonora," the work of a very youthful Italian named Bandini, who has sought to illustrate Bürger's celebrated poem by some orchestral extravagances, in which the erratic style of Liszt is cleverly imitated. Herr Barth played with great effect Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, and unaccompanied solos by Henselt, Scarlatti, and Chopin. Madame Patey and Mr. F. Boyle contributed vocal pieces, and the concert closed with the "Dance of Sylphs" and the Hungarian March from Liszt's "Faust" music.

Last week's London Ballad Concert included successful performances of three new songs: Mr. W. H. Cummings's "The Love of Long Ago," sung by Mr. E. Lloyd; Mr. F. H. Cowen's "All in All," by Mr. Maas (both encored); and Mr. Diehl's "St. Mildred's Well," by Signor Foli (with refrain for male choristers); these artistes, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Patey and A. Sterling, and Mr. Maybrick having contributed other effective performances. This week's concert will be the last but two of the season.

Madame Schumann was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and at that of Monday evening; having, on the former occasion, played Robert Schumann's "Faschings-schwank aus Wien;" and in the latter Beethoven's Sonata in A, op. 101. Each of her performances was of high excellence. Mr. F. King rendered the vocal music with much effect; Miss Santley having sung with much success on Monday. Herr Joachim was the leading violinist at both concerts.

The Finsbury Choral Association gave its first concert at the Holborn Townhall on Thursday week, when a varied and interesting programme, of solo and concerted music, was effectively rendered.

The programme of the Highbury Philharmonic Society's second concert of the season (on Monday evening) was of high interest, having comprised Schubert's mass in F, Mendelssohn's operetta "Son and Stranger," and Beethoven's choral fantasia, with the co-operation of a band and chorus numbering 200 performers—Dr. Bridge being the conductor.

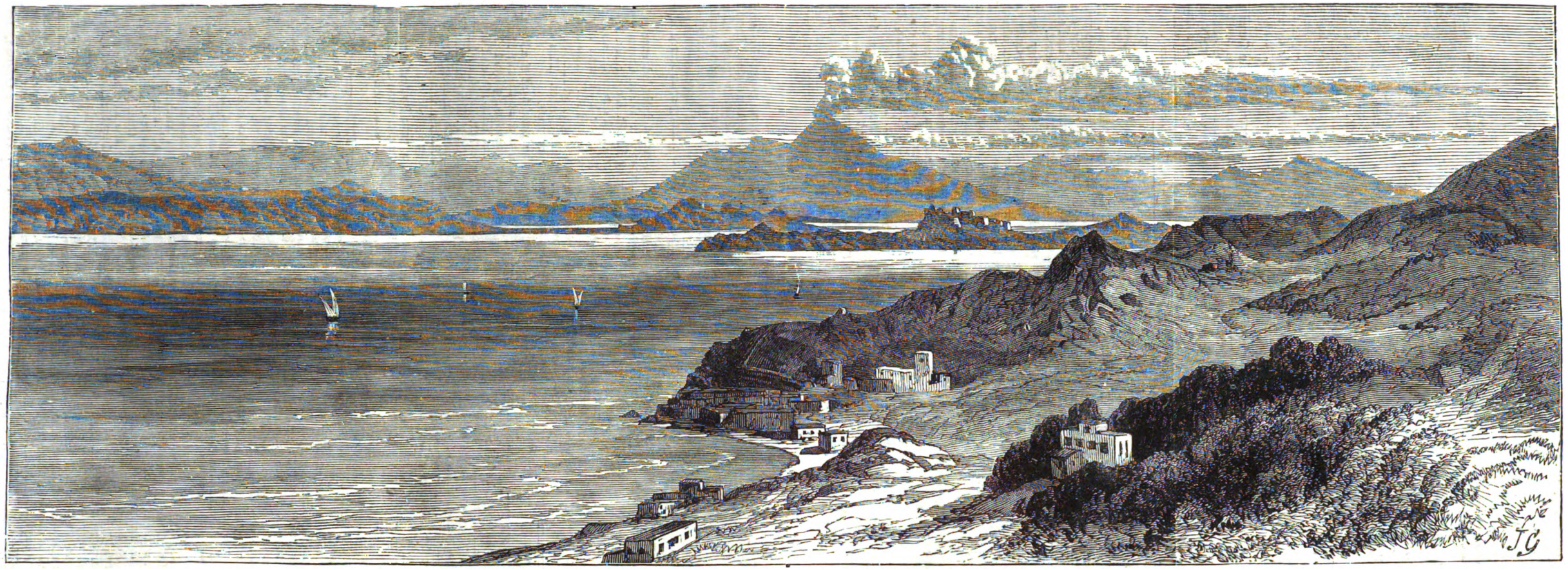
Mr. Carrodus repeated yesterday (Friday) week his remarkable violin performances as given at St. James's Hall in January, with the same marked success as before.

A concert was given by the Lombard Bicycle Club on Tuesday evening at the Hampstead Vestry-Hall.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, postponed from Jan. 21, will be given at St. James's Hall on Friday next, March 25. Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" will constitute the programme. Miss Catherine Penna, Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss Orridge will be the vocalists; Mr. Charles Fry will recite the illustrative verses; and the performance will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

A series of Ballad Concerts for the People is announced to be given at the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, Waterloo-road, by eminent composers and musicians, assisted by a brilliant staff of the most popular vocalists and accomplished instrumentalists. The first, on Thursday, was given and directed by Wilhelm Ganz, who was assisted by Madame Liebhart, Miss De Fonblanque, Miss Marie Belval, Mr. Trelawny Cobham, Mr. Isidore de Lara, Mr. John Radcliff (flute), and Mr. Charles Oberthür (harp). The directors for the other concerts are Sir Julius Benedict, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. John Hullah, Mr. Cusins, and Mr. Randegger. The low prices hitherto charged at this hall will be adhered to; and it is thus hoped that the masses in London may in time learn to appreciate and enjoy good music.

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THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA: VIEW FROM THE GARDEN OF THE GRAN SENTINELLA.

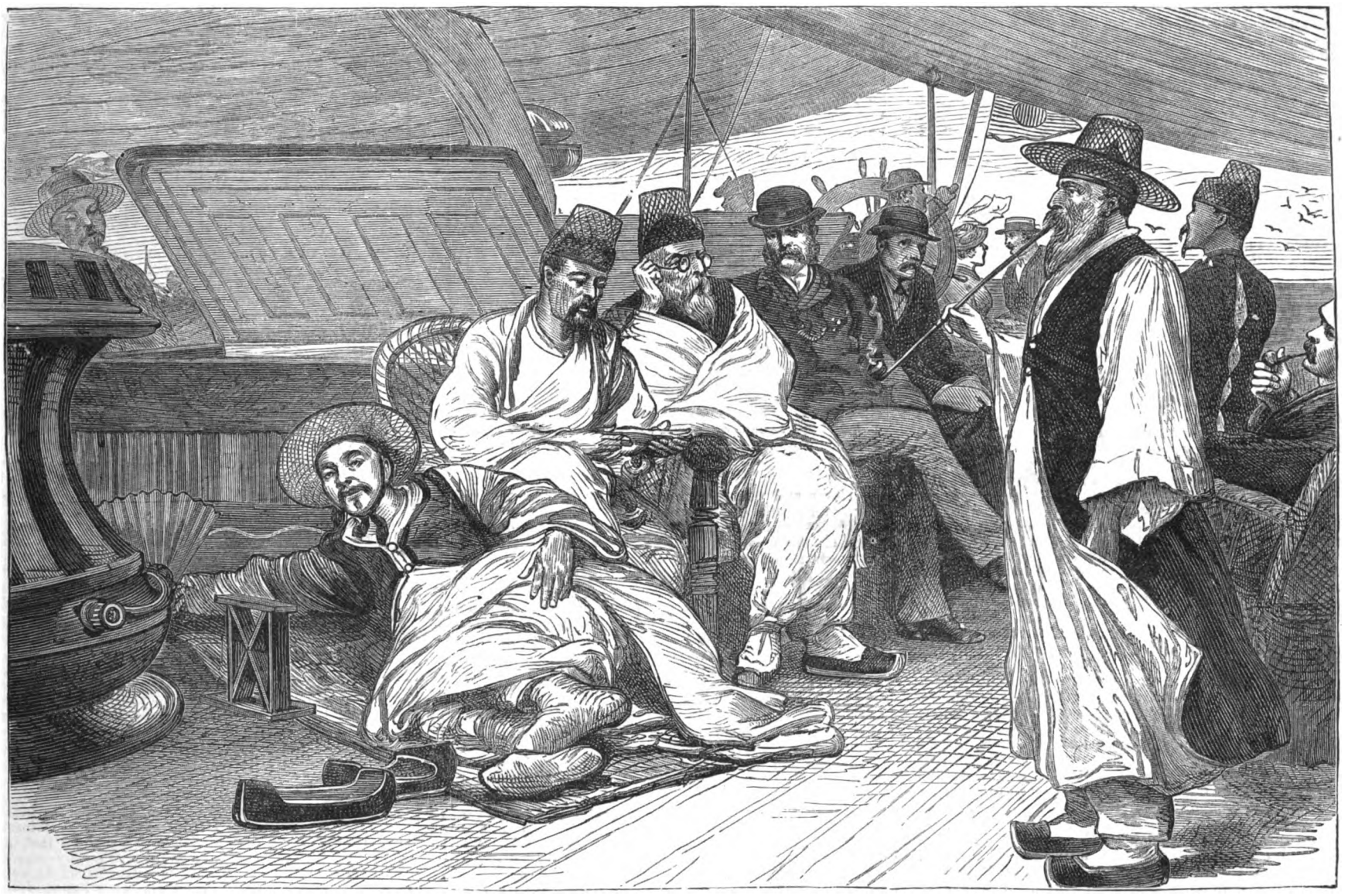


CASAMICCIOLA, ISCHIA.



LACCO, ISCHIA.—SEE PAGE 278.

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THE COREAN AMBASSADORS RETURNING ON BOARD THE JAPANESE STEAMER SAKASAGO MASU.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PART OF CASAMICCIOLA, ISLE OF ISCHIA, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

Some account was given last week of the destructive earthquake and loss of life on Friday, the 4th inst., at Casamicciola, in the Isle of Ischia, Bay of Naples. Two views of that place appeared on the front page of our Journal; but we have since received from a Naples correspondent, R. Michely, several other sketches, with photographs, representing the actual effects of this great disaster. We gave a brief description of the island, with its small towns and villages, and Mount Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising in the centre. Casamicciola, famed for its medicinal springs, is a favourite watering-place for invalids from Naples, being twenty miles distant from that city and seven or eight miles from the nearest point of the mainland. One of the views of Casamicciola now presented was taken from the garden of the hotel called La Gran Sentinella, and shows the scene of destruction in the upper part of the town. Many houses and walls, thrown down by the first shock, which continued only a few seconds, have covered this part with heaps of ruins, from which the dead bodies of the inhabitants were gradually dug out, some of them in a sadly mutilated condition. The latest accounts from Casamicciola correct the previous statistics as follows: — Killed — Twenty-three men, forty-one women, twenty-nine boys, twenty-four girls. Four hundred and forty-nine houses, containing 1479 rooms, destroyed. Two hundred persons were rendered houseless. The theatre and great furnaces for brickmaking have now been turned into habitations, 200 sheds being constructed for the destitute families, but some were removed to Naples. At the adjacent village of Lacco Ameno thirteen houses were thrown down, five persons were killed, and two were much injured. The Italian Minister of the Interior has sent 8000f. in aid of the sufferers, the Minister of Grace and Justice 3000f., and the Neapolitan Press 1200f. On the Chamber of Deputies resuming its sittings next day a subscription-list on behalf of the sufferers at Casamicciola was opened; and other subscription-lists have been opened at Rome and Naples, and earnest calls upon the charity of the public are being made.

THE COREAN AMBASSADORS TO JAPAN.

One of our travelling Special Artists, Mr. Joseph Bell, has proceeded to Eastern Asia, with a design to find his way, if possible, through the Interior of North China and across Chinese Tartary, or Mongolia, to the Russian dominions in the region of Turkestan. If he succeed in this difficult enterprise, we may hope for a large supply of Illustrations of those extensive countries and their diverse populations, which are comparatively little known to the public of Western Europe, and which have certainly never yet been visited by the Artists of Journals like our own. In the mean time, he has run over to Japan, and there got an opportunity of making a trip to the neighbouring kingdom of Corea, which is a peninsula of the North Asiatic mainland, beyond the Yellow Sea, divided from the southern part of the Japanese islands by a strait about two hundred miles wide. The ancient wars between Japan and Corea, in which China often took an active part, make up a large amount of history, to us rather obscure and unimportant, from six to three centuries ago. We lately read, in Sir E. Reed's new book on Japan, of a certain half-mythical heroine, the Empress Jingo or Jingu, who is said to have displayed, in the military conquest of Corea, a degree of martial prowess exceeding most heroes of the masculine sex. This Amazonian Lady of Battle, as we are told, is worshipped in Japan as the national Goddess of War; and it is perhaps from her name that the popular English idolatry of the same principle has derived the invocation, "By Jingo!" which was heard in our music-hall songs, three or four years since, to the great mystification of all quiet and simple folk. But, however that may be, there has recently been an international dispute between the ruler of Corea, whom Europeans call the King of that country, and the Mikado or Emperor of Japan. War seems to have been apprehended for some time, but negotiations were opened through certain Corean Ambassadors sent to Japan, and we hope they will have secured a pacific result. The Ambassadors were sent home, with all due honours, on board a Japanese steamer called the Sakasago Masu; and our Special Artist, having obtained permission to share the voyage, is enabled to furnish a Sketch of the scene on deck, with their Corean Excellencies patiently enduring the tedious passage across that narrow sea.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very pleasant meeting was held at Derby on Monday and Tuesday last, though, beyond the two chief races, the events were mainly of local interest, and there was little in the running that calls for special notice. Old Quits, who ran well at Croydon, had an easy task, with all the best of the weights in the Meynell Plate, as Americanus, his most formidable opponent, bolted early in the race. A capital field of ten ran for the Devonshire Handicap Hurdle-Race, in which the chances of several of the candidates appeared to be so evenly balanced that it was impossible to find a favourite. At the last hurdles Northlicet (12 st. 6 lb.) seemed to have the race in hand, but he just lacked sufficient speed to finish with, and had to put up with his old place of second, being cleverly beaten by Tamar (11 st. 2 lb.) in the last hundred yards. On Tuesday, the Derby Handicap Steeplechase looked a good thing for Highland Mary (12 st. 5 lb.), but she slipped up in jumping into the racecourse for the last time, and Cynthia (11 st. 11 lb.), who has proved a very useful mare to Lord Marcus Beresford of late, scored an easy victory.

The present glorious weather has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the numerous coursing-men who assembled at Plumpton last week, and, hares being very numerous and wonderfully strong, a most successful meeting took place. The Great Southern Cup fell to Clyto, by Caleb Garth—Clytie, and his owner has thus been compensated for the defeat of the dog in the Waterloo Cup, where he was put out by Bishop in a somewhat unlucky trial. On this occasion it must be admitted that he was a thorough "favourite of fortune," as Prenez Garde and Star both led him, and, all things equal, the latter would probably have beaten him, and won the rich stake. There are still a great number of hares at Plumpton, more, indeed, than it is considered advisable to keep on the ground, and another meeting will be held shortly.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has consented to continue to act as master of the Essex Hunt for the ensuing year, £2000 being guaranteed for the twelve months. Sir Henry has received a vote of thanks for his past services.

A football-match, under Association rules, took place between England and Scotland, at Kennington Oval, on Saturday last. An enormous number of spectators assembled to witness the play, which was, unfortunately, of a rather one-sided description. There were, unquestionably, some good men in the English team, but they did not play at all well together, and, after a fast game, were beaten by six goals to one.

The exhibition of glass-ball shooting between Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, which is in course of progress at the Aquarium, has proved very popular, though both men are so deadly in their aim that the affair threatens to become a little monotonous. Still, they keep wonderfully close together, and the prospect of an exciting finish is sure to attract a large attendance of the public. The strain of firing a thousand shots per night must, however, be very great, and, if one may judge by Dr. Carver's performance in the first round of the championship pigeon-shooting, neither he nor his rival has much chance of winning the cup. We shall give an account of this important affair in our next.

The single billiard-match between Oxford and Cambridge was played on Monday evening between Mr. Douglas Lane, unattached student, on behalf of the Dark Blues, and Mr. A. F. J. Ford, King's College, Cambridge, 500 up. The Dark Blue champion gradually went ahead, winning by 150 points in 1h. 42 min.

The double-handed Inter-University match took place at Mr. Beechey's rooms on Tuesday evening, between Mr. Douglas Lane, unattached student, winner of the single match on Monday night, and Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, of Corpus College, for Oxford; and Mr. A. J. Ford, King's College, and Mr. J. T. M'Ewen, for Cambridge, 500 up. The Dark Blues gained another victory by 10 more than on Monday. Score—Oxford, 500; Cambridge, 340. Hutchinson made the largest break—42.

The match for the championship at billiards, between Joseph Bennett and Frederick Shorter, which was to have been played at St. James's Hall on Monday evening next, has been postponed for a week. The latter has recently been carrying all before him, and is evidently in grand form, but can scarcely hope to beat the champion on a small-pocket table.

NOVELS.

The clever and popular author of some of our pleasantest stories of English and Scottish domestic life has produced a tale of powerful romantic interest, which is not altogether pleasant. Its name, indeed, is borrowed from that of the pleasantest thing in nature. *Sunrise: a Story of These Times*, by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.), is a highly attractive title; and from him we should expect, or would rather desire to accept, such charming passages of delicate humour, pictures of arch but modest girlhood and lively womanhood, and sketches of homely provincial scenes and rural manners, as those which have delighted us in his earlier writings. But Mr. Black has preferred, in this instance, to essay his strong faculty of dramatic imagination in a very different element. The plot of "Sunrise" is dark and gloomy as midnight, and has the effect of a continued evil dream, or perhaps a nightmare, till, near the end of the third volume, there is a sudden lifting of the phantasmal shadow of imminent doom. And now, indeed, the description of an actual bright day-dawn, viewed from a window above the Thames Embankment, justifies the title of the book. All is well that ends well; and since no person of much importance is to be put to death, and the lovers are to accomplish a happy marriage in America, the sympathising reader's heart will remain unbroken. But its sensibility will have been put to a very severe strain. It is only fair that we should give warning of the sombre, alien, hostile, and menacing aspect of what must be called, in a double sense, "the plot," in this masterly work of fiction. A conspiracy to murder, in Italy, which has been set on foot among the leading members of a Continental Secret Society, having a London branch, and an English gentleman enrolled in its service, forms the chief *motif* of the story. That such transactions have really been found possible, at least up to a certain point of their execution, within the years of our own remembrance, cannot be denied. But we trust that neither Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair" nor Mr. Black's "Sunrise" will be quoted in future ages to prove the enormous hold of those nefarious agencies over many of our contemporaries in a respectable social position. We should be sorry to have it seriously believed hereafter, that a British peer of the realm, Lord Evelyn, his friend Mr. George Brand, a gentleman of good family and large estate, and Mr. Gathorne Edwards, a learned scholar with an official appointment at the British Museum, together with one of the Professors of Owens College, Manchester, several English and Irish members of Parliament, O'Halloran, the gallery reporter, Humphreys and Molyneux, typical Lancashire or Yorkshire working-class politicians, could have united with the gang of foreign desperadoes in Soho. It is certain, in our judgment, that no political programme would be capable of binding such men together, with an oath or promise of implicit obedience to whatever might be the commands of a mysterious ruling Council at Venice or Naples, or anywhere else. But the violation of probability here is not so flagrant as it is in some of Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's novels. And Mr. Black's management of the details is far less amenable to just exception than the treatment of similar themes by those distinguished authors. His portraiture of Ferdinand Lind, the head conspirator in London, is one of the most original, effective, and life-like that can be met with in recent fiction. Again, the two foreign assistants, Beratinsky and Reitzei, are distinct types of the varieties to be found in their class. The Neapolitan, Calabressa, and one or two of the others engaged in the permanent cosmopolitan Vigilance Committee, for the punishment of tyrants and traitors to the cause of humanity, are made to play their part deftly enough, with the usual machinery of false names, disguises, passwords, tokens of recognition, odd hiding-places, and privy ways of entrance. All this sort of thing comes in tolerably well after shifting the scene to Italy; but the final apparition of the dread Council in a benignant paternal mood, rather like a *Conseil de famille*, relaxes our apprehensions somewhat too quickly. The finest figure in the story, and beyond comparison the most engaging, is that of Lind's daughter Natalie, who is a true heroine, a noble example of womanly courage, and of constancy in dutiful affection both as daughter and as betrothed lover. There is a pathetic interest, too, in the situation of her mother, long estranged and separated from the husband, and unable to hold intercourse with this brave and truehearted girl. The story is worth reading, and whoever begins it will be compelled to read it through. The atrocious machinations of the Secret Societies are now more forcibly than ever impressed upon the public mind by the murder of the Emperor Alexander II.

Exquisite description, as perfect as any that the pen of ingenious man ever set down upon paper, and a very pleasant, dry, sly, peculiarly quaint humour make the three volumes of *The Trumpet-Major*, by Thomas Hardy (Smith, Elder, and Co.), extremely agreeable reading. Never did written words convey more picturesquely and more plainly to the senses both the aggregate and the particulars of an interesting scene than they do in the opening pages of the story; one can see and hear the mother and daughter, the troopers measuring out the ground for the camp, the martial array with its accompaniments of clashing and flashing and the neighing of horses, and, above all, the dazed, aged, garrulous, and, at the same time, oblivious ex-soldier, Simon Burden. He, indeed, is inimitable; and so is the corporal, who, having had his skull "mortised," so that he always wears his hat for fear of frightening people into fits at the ghastly appearance of his head, and having had his arm "knocked to a pummy" at the same time as his skull, so that he can twist the limb about and rattle the bones, without any discomfort to himself, as if they were a "bag of ninepins," is anxious to entertain a young lady, the heroine of the story, with an exhibition and close inspection of the sights, as well as with a rehearsal of the sounds, which it is his horrid privilege to procure at will, for all who care to look and listen, from various parts of his "wownded" body; and the heroine herself is as dainty, tempting, and at the same time wholesome, a piece of human flesh and blood as ever was painted in black and white; true to life, it is to be both hoped and feared, for her charms and her constancy are of the good old sort, whilst her fickleness, and her "kittleness," and her preference for the gay young scamp above the sober, steady, unchangeable, unselfish, heroic adorer, are equally characteristic, it is said, of average womankind. There may be an appearance of paradox in asserting that the same young woman is both constant and fickle; but the paradox is only apparent: her affections never voluntarily cease to set in one and the same direction, and, as with the needle of the compass, they only turn towards other points under the influence of temporary external disturbance. More than once, nevertheless, at a moment of such disturbance, she is within an ace of drifting into an inextricable position. But that honest, stupid "trumpet-major" is so slow. On the whole, as most readers will opine, she was not good enough for him; and it is almost a relief when he takes his brief, pathetic farewell of her and goes off, with a heart as nearly broken as so stout a heart can be, to have his trumpet "silenced for ever upon one of the bloody battle-fields of Spain." And here it must be remarked that the author scarcely treats his noble trumpet-major with sufficient, or sufficiently serious, respect; there is an unseasonable levity in the author's own tone as he describes the indifference with which Anne parted from her high-minded lover. Perhaps we are to take it that the trumpet-major was, after all, the sort of lover which he himself more than hints that most soldiers are, with an easy-going, practical view of love affairs; but his whole course of conduct forbids us to do so. As for Anne, everybody must like her; but the liking will be qualified by a slight intermixture of contempt; and the weak point in her character, showing, however, with what reality her woman's nature is portrayed, is hit off most delicately and yet most emphatically, when she astonishes the uncompromising trumpet-major by the coolness with which she unhesitatingly breaks, and the indignant manner in which she defends herself for breaking, a promise which she had evidently made with no intention of keeping it. No doubt nine persons out of ten would agree with her that one is not bound "to keep such a promise to drunken men;" but an exceptional heroine, with such a knight as the trumpet-major to protect her, would have scorned, perhaps, to make the promise. Anne, therefore, is charming and very natural, but not a personage of high moral attributes. In fact, nearly all the characters are charming in their own way—the miller and all the rest of them—especially the bashful military visitors at the miller's hospitable abode. The miser is amusing, and so, in a lesser degree, is his swaggering nephew in the yeomanry cavalry, who seems, by-the-way, to be a sort of burlesque copy of Victor Hugo's well-known captain in "Notre Dame." The uncle and nephew, however, with their sayings and doings, their jack-in-the-box-like comings and goings, suggest pantomime and farce rather than actual life, whether "in the days of high-waisted and muslin-gowned women" or in the days of tied-back garments and silver-tipped heels, or in any days since the days of Noë.

Difficulty is often, not to say generally, experienced in tracing connection between the title and the contents of a novel; and that difficulty, notwithstanding the author's assistance in clearing it up, will almost certainly be encountered by the readers of *The Head of Medusa*, by George Fleming (Macmillan and Co.), a story which, in each of the three volumes, exhibits unmistakable signs of cleverness, originality, ability to conceive and represent dramatic situations, and a yearning to express for the benefit of others certain more or less vaguely apprehended ideas and theories. What these ideas and theories may be, a wise man would decline to predicate. The volumes, regarded as the repository of a tale, contain a biographical fragment, fictitious, apparently, of a so-called Barbara Floyd, of American nationality, who, living in Rome with her father, an expatriated Southern planter, whose wife is reported to have run away from him when Barbara was a baby, becomes acquainted with a certain Count Cesco Lalli, a handsome Roman, an officer in the Papal Zouaves; and he partly bullies, partly wheedles, partly deceives her, by unworthy manœuvres, into marrying him. His behaviour, from the first, is so excessively offensive, according to ordinary ideas of the conduct and language which a gentleman should adopt, even in Rome, towards a young lady to whom he has just been introduced, that suspicions are at once excited as to the sort of bargain she will have when she accepts him for her husband. The suspicions, of course, turn out to be well-founded; he is as bad a bargain as ever the Queen had in a shilling'sworth of recruit. She finds that she has married a creature, the state of whose moral and mental constitution may be imagined from the fact that, rather more than a year after their marriage, he "offered to show her an old packet of love-letters—the relics of one of his dead-and-gone passions." He, before long, began to neglect her, and, to tell the truth, spent less of his time with her than with a beautiful cousin of his, a cousin whom he was to have married, and who, when he omitted that expected attention, married a worthy gentleman much her, and his, senior. After this, it can hardly be necessary to state expressly that poor Barbara, Contessa Lalli, had a great deal to put up with and a great deal more to anticipate; but, perhaps, even she never anticipated that the time would come when she herself would be accused by her faithless husband of having a lover. But it did; and to understand what the consequence of the accusation was is not easy without more information than is vouchsafed in the novel. It would appear, nevertheless, that the Conte and Contessa Lalli continue to live some sort of life together; that the Contessa takes charge of the Conte Lalli's fair cousin's child, and devotes herself chiefly to works of charity. The novel is very lively and well written in parts, touching now and then, and fairly interesting; spasmodic, however, and, as regards the object at which the author aims, intangible. Perhaps nothing more is meant than a warning against marriages between fair Americans and handsome Italians, together with sketches of the mode in which American travellers, or sojourners, or both, conduct themselves towards one another and towards the natives in Rome. The warning may be useful; and the sketches are certainly entertaining, distinguished, too, by an easy touch which seems to tell of personal experience.

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NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Old English Ditties." Vol. Two (Chappell and Co.). This is a further instalment of a selection from Mr. W. Chappell's valuable and comprehensive work, "Popular Music of the Olden Time," placing within easy reach, at comparatively small cost, most of the essential features of the larger edition. The long ballads have been compressed, and, occasionally, new words written by Madame Macfarren and the late Mr. John Oxenford, the symphonies and accompaniments being supplied by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The quaint beauty and distinctly national character of the tunes have an intrinsic musical as well as an antiquarian interest.

"The Pirates of Penzance" (Chappell and Co.). This combined work of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert—the popularity of which is almost without precedent—has been issued by the eminent Bond-street firm in a cheap and handy form; both the vocal score with pianoforte accompaniment, and arranged for the pianoforte solo. It can scarcely fail, in these shapes, to meet with a large demand.

"The Captain's Song," by J. L. Hatton (Metzler and Co.), is a vigorous and effective setting of suggestive words by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor. The melody is bold and striking, and the accompaniment is characteristic. It is worthy of Mr. Hatton's reputation as a song composer.

"The First Choice," song by Henry Smart (also published by Messrs. Metzler), is graceful both in the vocal part and in the accompaniment, and has that distinctive touch of the highly cultivated artistic musician which characterises all the numerous productions of the late Mr. Smart.

"Lohengrin," Musically and Pictorially Illustrated (David Bogue), forms the first of an intended series in which the text is given in English, with large portions of the music; and many wood engravings of scenes and situations in the opera—there being thirteen of these in the edition of "Lohengrin." The translation and an elaborate descriptive preface are very ably written by Mr. J. P. Jackson; the arrangement of the music being by Frances M. Jackson. The notion is an extremely good one, and the low price of the publication should ensure success for a lengthened series, which will form a valuable collection. In view of the promised performance in London of Wagner's great Trilogy of Nibelungen operas during the ensuing summer season, a series of these works brought out in similar style would be especially welcome.

"Songs for Little Singers," by A. S. Gatty, are among recent vocal music published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. They are entitled, respectively, "The Poodle," "Puff," "The Walrus and the Carpenter," "The Whiting and the Snail," "The Sparrow on the Tree," and "May Day." They are all well suited to interest juvenile vocalists, the melodies being pleasing and simple, and the accompaniments likewise easy of execution. Other pleasing songs issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are:—"In Summertime," by T. Marzials; "Returning Sails" (with a second, simplified, version), and "The Butterfly's Kiss," both by A. J. Caldicott; "Not I" (one version in G, another in B flat), by A. Mora, and "Good-night, and Good-morrow," by J. H. Croxall. The same publishers have lately brought out some pianoforte music, comprising Mr. Brinley Richards's effective transcription of Blumenthal's song "We Two;" "Bannockburn" and "The Banks of Allan Water," characteristic Scotch fantasias, by W. S. Rockstro; Mr. Cowen's song, "Steering," transcribed by F. Lemoine; "As Pants the Hart," another transcription—from Spohr—by G. F. West; "England," "Scotland," and "Ireland," fantasias on national airs, by J. Pridham; and six graceful pieces by W. Smallwood, entitled "Valley Echoes," respectively named after Welsh and foreign localities.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove, D.C.L. (Macmillan).—The second volume of this valuable work is now completed by the recent issue of Part 12, which ends with Mr. Rockstro's able article on Plain-Song. Among the more elaborate essays in this volume are the excellent and exhaustive biographies of Mendelssohn and Mozart, contributed, respectively, by the editor and Herr C. F. Pohl, of Vienna. Another admirable article is that on the history and progress of the pianoforte, by Mr. A. J. Hipkins. When completed, the Dictionary will be the most valuable work in modern (English) musical literature.

"Popular Classics for the Pianoforte." Under this title Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have for some time been issuing a series of standard pianoforte works, carefully revised and fingered by Mr. W. Macfarren, and including specimens of various forms and periods, from the antique style of Bach to the modern romanticism of Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The collection has recently been extended to the 72nd number. The same publishers have brought out "Three Sonatinas for the Pianoforte" (op. 47), composed by Herr Carl Reinecke, the esteemed Leipzig Capellmeister. These pieces are especially valuable for teaching purposes, being calculated to improve the executive powers of young students, and at the same time to cultivate their taste for what is sound and classical in style. They are full of agreeable melody, and have that distinctive artistic stamp in their construction and development which only a master hand can confer on minor productions.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have likewise published "Trois Morceaux de Salon," by Joachim Raff. These are classed as his op. 125, and are entitled, respectively, "Gavotte," "Berceuse," and "L'Espiègle." The first is an effective reproduction of the quaint old dance form, with a trio in which some florid elaborations, in the modern style, are introduced; No. 2 is a tranquil and graceful "Slumber song;" No. 3 being a brilliant and spirited "Valse Impromptu." Each is worthy of the special reputation of one of the most remarkable of living composers.

"Fifteen Melodies of Schubert," transcribed for the pianoforte by Stephen Heller (Forsyth Brothers, London and Manchester). This a selection of some of the charming *lieder* (of which Schubert produced several hundred), arranged for one performer on the pianoforte, with that masterly skill which Heller has in many other similar cases shown in reproducing the spirit and sentiment of pieces intended originally for vocal effect. Each of the fifteen numbers is replete with charm and beauty, and their practice will improve both the taste and the mechanism of the intelligent student.

"Old English Composers, for the Virginals and Harpsichord," revised and edited by E. Pauer (Augener and Co.). This interesting collection comprises a series of pieces—preludes, suites, overtures, sonatas, and various dance forms—taken from the works of the most eminent composers of this country, the earliest examples being by William Byrde, who died in 1623, having been music master to Queen Elizabeth. His celebrated canon, "Non nobis Domine," is still a recognised masterpiece of its kind. The other composers from whose works extracts have been made by Mr. Pauer are Dr. John Bull (also of the period of Queen Elizabeth), Orlando Gibbons, Dr. Blow, Henry Purcell, and Dr. Arne. With slight exception, the contents of this volume are different from those of Mr. Pauer's earlier and larger work, "Alte Klavier Musik;" and (like it) comprise much interesting old music that had become very scarce and difficult to procure, that of Purcell especially. Both works have great interest and value in reference to the history of the antecedents of pianoforte playing. The collection now referred to contains some well-written memoirs of the respective composers, contributed by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

"Reeves' Musical Directory" for 1881 is an improvement on the issues of previous years; it comprises, in a compendious form, much special and general information, of value both to the professional and the amateur musician.

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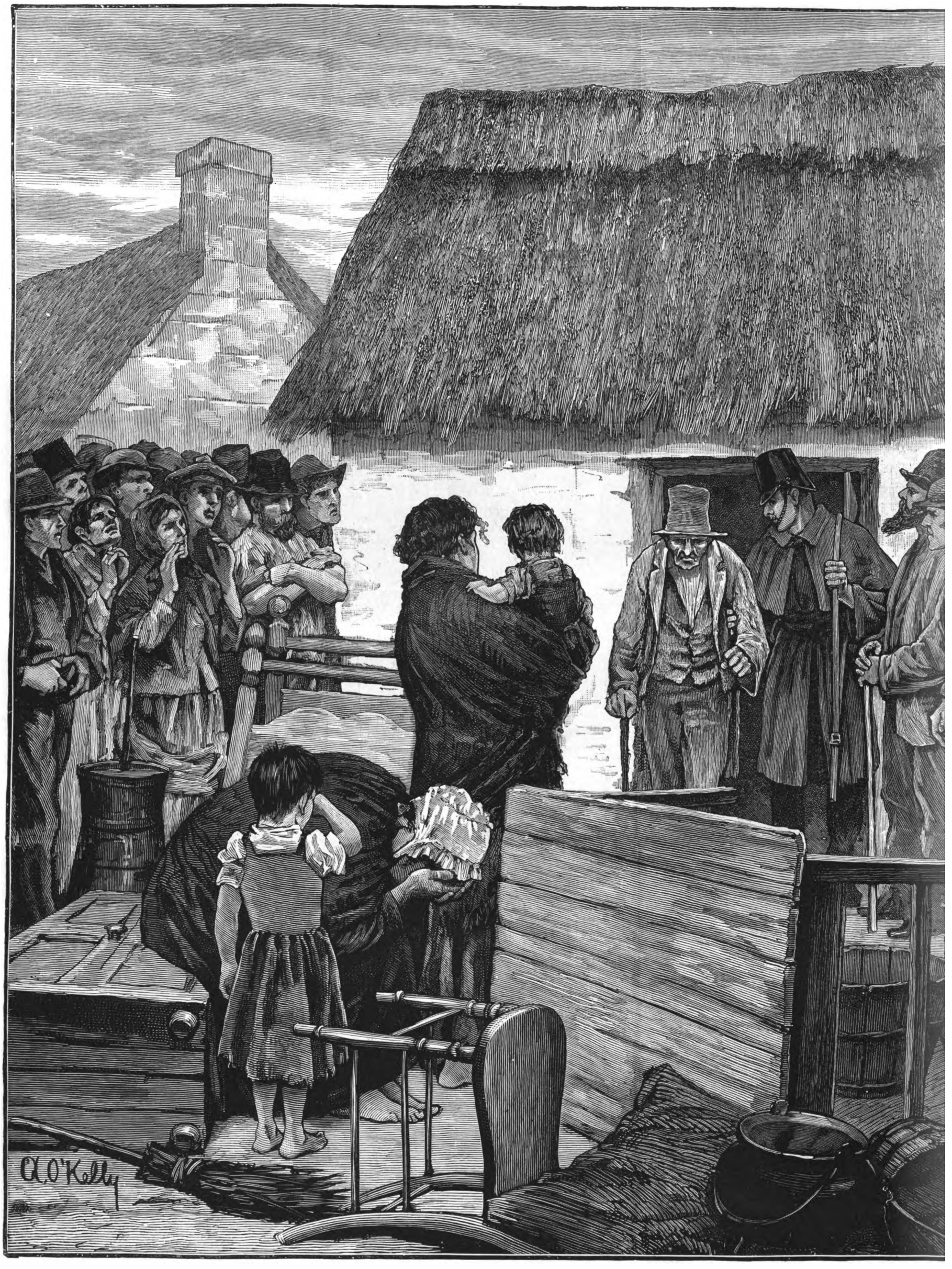
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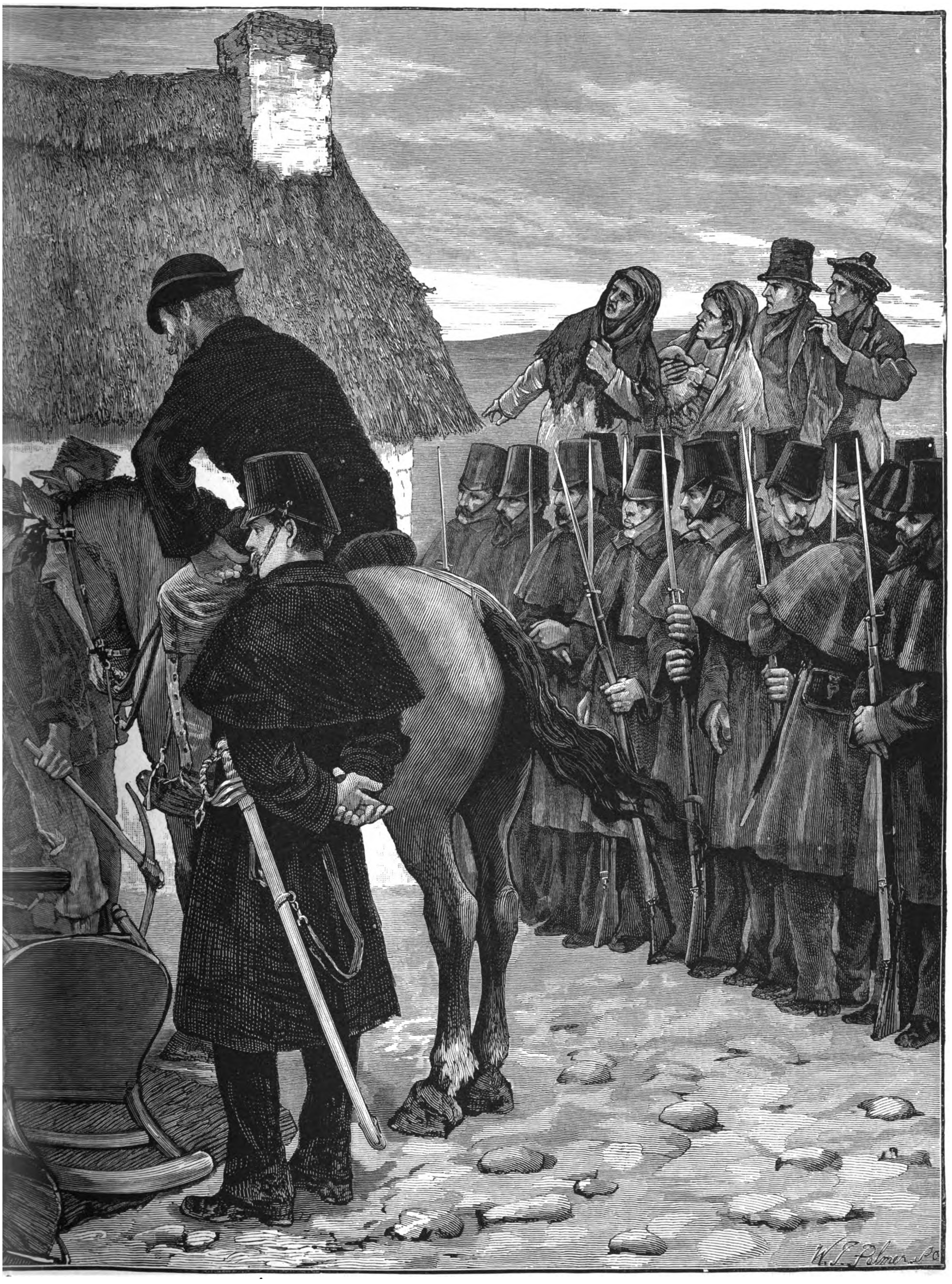
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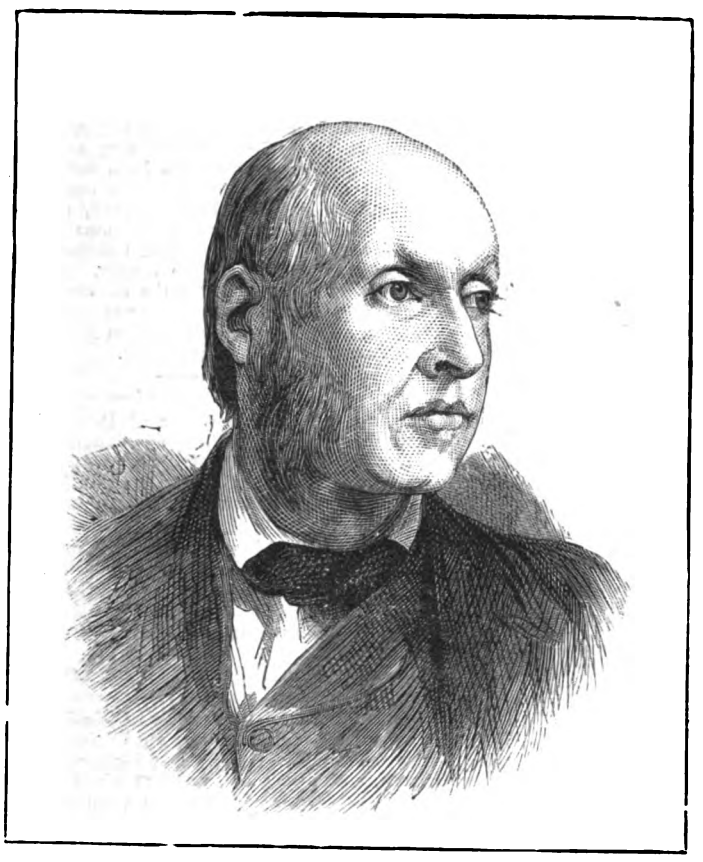
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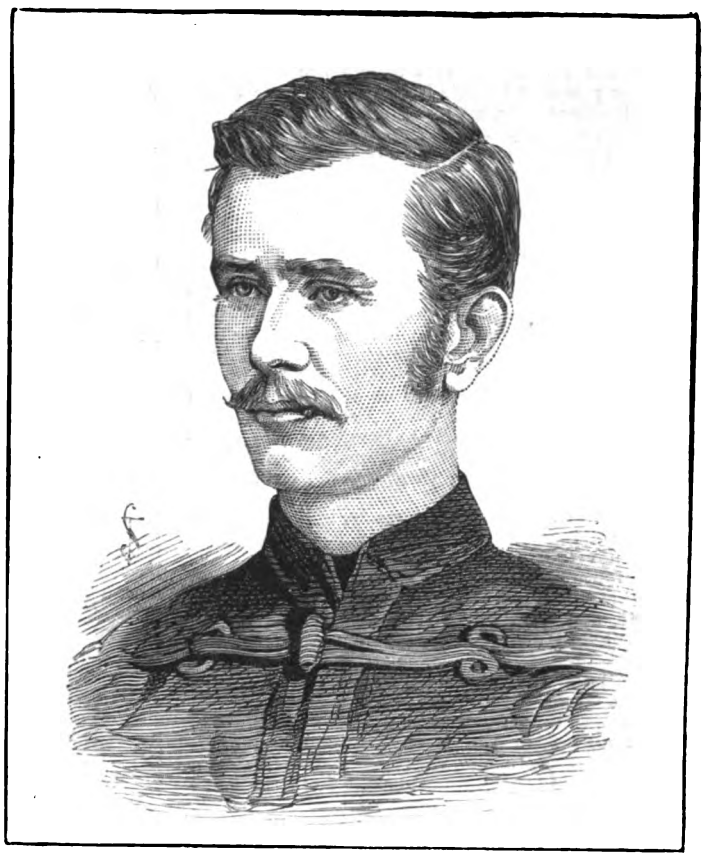
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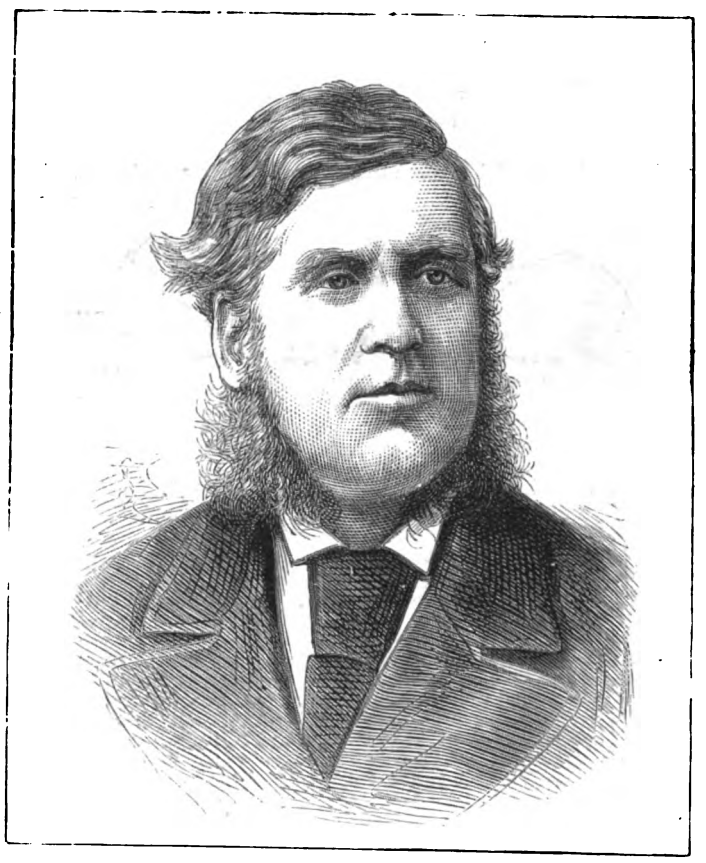
THE LATE MR. JAMES SPEDDING.



THE LATE SURGEON LANDON, KILLED AT MAJUBA HILL

THE LATE MR. JAMES SPEDDING.

The death of this gentleman, from injuries he received a week before through being knocked down by a cab in the street, took place on Wednesday of last week. He was above seventy years of age. Mr. Spedding, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a scholar of high attainments, made some important contributions to English literary history, but more especially in his prolonged labours to produce a complete edition of Bacon's works, and to write the history of Bacon's life and times. In the earlier portion of his edition of Bacon's works Mr. Spedding had the assistance of the late Mr. R. L. Ellis; but Mr. Ellis died when the edition of the "Novum Organum" was incomplete. The remainder of the task was carried on by Mr. Spedding alone, with the occasional assistance of Mr. D. D. Heath. What the task was, and how it was accomplished, is well known to all students of Bacon. Mr. Spedding not only determined the text, but illustrated it from his profound knowledge of the literature and history of Bacon's time. He set himself to write the life of his favourite author in a manner never before attempted. The "Life and Letters" of Bacon is the only book on the subject which furnishes all the materials for a complete judgment on many points of controversy. Every extant letter, every scrap of information, manuscript or printed, is collected, and Mr. Spedding leaves the life of Bacon to tell its own tale, only supplying the thread of comment necessary to string



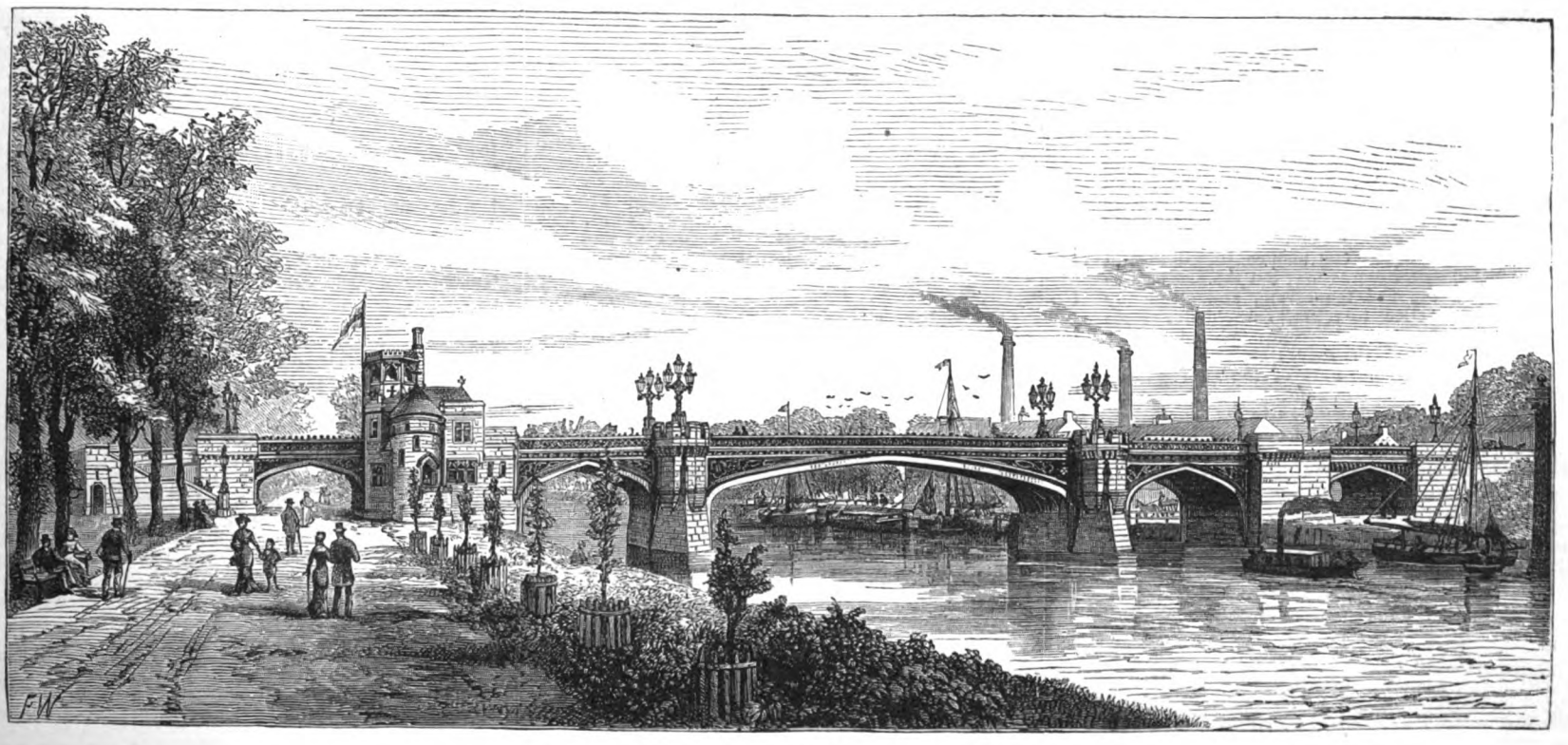
THE LATE SIR HENRY M. JACKSON, BART., Q.C., M.P.

the collected material together. It is to Mr. Spedding that every future biographer must go for his materials.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Among those whose deaths are most recently added to the lamentable list of the slain in Sir George Colley's operations against the Boers, was Surgeon Arthur Jermyn Landon, who received his mortal wound in the conflict of Sunday, the 27th ult., on Majuba Hill. He died shortly afterwards, in the camp at Mount Prospect. This gentleman was born on June 29, 1851. He entered the Medical Department of the Army and became a surgeon in August, 1878. He is the second medical officer who has died of wounds received in this action.

The late Captain Carlisle Greer, R.A., who was killed at the battle of the Ingogo on the 8th ult., and whose portrait appeared in our paper last week, was eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Greer, of Ivy Lodge, Newry, County Down. He went out to South Africa in the autumn of last year, and then held the post of aide-de-camp and military secretary to Major-General Sir G. Strahan, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Colony; but having volunteered for service in the Transvaal war, was placed in command of the artillery, consisting of six guns, in the force under Sir George Colley, for Natal and the Transvaal. His earlier services, in the New Zealand War of 1863 and 1864, were mentioned in our former notice.



SKELDERGATE BRIDGE, YORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.

We present an Illustration of the first conflict between Sir George Colley's force and the Boers at the pass of Laing's Neck on Jan. 28, the official account of which, in his despatch of Feb. 1 to the War Office, was published on Saturday last. The references to the positions marked in our Engraving, as those which were successively occupied by different portions of the British force, are taken from Sir George Colley's own sketch or plan of the action, which has been lithographed by the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

The scene of this engagement, as we have already described, is on the direct north road from Newcastle, in Natal, to Standerton, in the Transvaal. It is twenty-five miles from Newcastle. The pass over Laing's Neck lies about the centre of a rough semicircle of hills, six miles in length, culminating towards the west in a lofty square-topped mountain, named the Majuba, with precipitous sides and deep wooded ravines, and ended on the east by the Buffalo River running through a deep and rugged gorge. The road skirts the foot of the Majuba Mountain till it rises to the Laing's Neck Ridge in the re-entering bend of this semicircle. It is thus commanded along the greater part of its length by the mountain spurs on its left, and where it crosses the neck by the hills on both sides. The ground within the semicircle is an undulating grassy plateau, broken by a few deep ravines. From Laing's Neck the ground rises on the west in a series of ridges and shoulders, furrowed with deep wooded ravines, to the Majuba Mountain. To the east the ground rises steeply about 400 yards to a table hill, having a length of 1000 yards, and a command over the plains below of about 600 feet, and then falls in a number of spurs and ridges to the deep valley of the Buffalo River. This Table Hill is the key of the position, and against its outer (eastern) end Sir George Colley directed his attack.

We now quote Sir George Colley's narrative of the action:—

"Leaving the main road about half a mile to our left, and crossing a deep valley immediately under our camp, the column moved towards the enemy's position, along an open ridge out of shot of the hills, and formed up on a rise directly opposite, and from 2800 to 2500 yards distant from the Table Hill above mentioned, the guns in the centre, the 60th Rifles, Naval Brigade, and Natal Mounted Police on the left, the 58th Regiment and mounted squadron on the right. From near the eastern end of the Table Hill a spur runs forward in a southerly direction, falling steeply, almost to the level of the ground occupied by us, and then rising again with easy and open slopes, to an isolated conical hill 1500 yards distant from the Table Hill, and overlooking our right at about the same distance. This hill was occupied by a picket of the enemy, probably 100 to 200 strong. Had the force at my disposal been sufficient, I would have commenced by taking this hill with my infantry; but to have done so would have entailed a wide turning movement, and would have too much extended my small force. I determined therefore to attack the spur directly, covering the attack with artillery fire, and protecting the right or exposed flank of the infantry with the Mounted Corps. The face of the spur was very steep, but hidden from view or fire, except from the slopes of the isolated hill already mentioned.

"At half-past nine o'clock I commenced the action by shelling different parts of the enemy's position, and pushing forward a company of the 60th Rifles and the Naval Brigade, with their rockets, into some inclosed ground on the road, about 1200 yards from the Neck. From this point the Naval Brigade sent rockets with good effect on the Neck, and among the Boer reserves and horses collected behind. A sharp fire was soon opened on this force from the wooden kloof beyond the road; but, as the men were well posted under cover of a stone wall, our casualties here were few. When this force had become engaged the 58th Regiment, under Major Hingeston, moved forward to attack the spur, covered on their right by the mounted squadron under Major Brownlow, King's Dragoon Guards, and by the fire of the artillery, which was now concentrated on this side of the enemy's position. Colonel Deane, commanding the Natal Field Force, personally led this attack. The mounted squadron, moving on the right of the infantry, gradually drew up the slope of the isolated hill on our right, and coming under fire of the Boers on the hill, faced the hill and charged. This charge was splendidly led by Major Brownlow, who, with Troop Sergeant-Major Lunny, King's Dragoon Guards, was first on the ridge. Major Brownlow's horse was shot under him, as was that of his subaltern, Lieutenant Lermitte, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Sergeant-Major Lunny was instantly killed, but Major Brownlow shot the Boer leader with his revolver, and continued to lead his men, who now crowned the ridge. Could he have been promptly supported, the hill was won, for the Boers had already begun to retire, and many had run to their horses. But the fire was still heavy, and the hill was steep, while many of the horses of the mounted troops were quite untrained to fire. The support troop was checked; the leading troop, fatigued and broken by the charge, with its leaders all down, could not push on, and the whole gave way down the hill.

"Meanwhile the 58th Regiment had begun to climb the steep ascent of the spur, when the Boers on the isolated hill, having repulsed the cavalry attack, moved down the ridge and opened fire on the right rear of the infantry now exposed, the enemy on the Table Hill at the same time collecting to resist them at the brow of the hill. The 58th now pushed on eagerly, forming a few men to the right flank to return the enemy's fire. But the climb was a very trying one, and when the men got near the top they were too fatigued and breathless for a charge, while the fire from the ridge behind continued to tell heavily, and the Boers on the brow shot down on the men as they struggled up. The officers led nobly, and Colonel Deane, with splendid gallantry, tried to carry the hill by a rush. His horse was shot, but he extricated himself, and dashing forward on foot, fell, riddled with bullets, ten yards in front of the foremost man. Major Poole, who joined him in the charge, with Lieutenant Inman, 60th Rifles, his orderly officer, and Lieutenant Elwes, Grenadier Guards, my aide-de-camp, were killed close by him, and Major Hingeston, commanding the 58th Regiment, and all the mounted officers of the regiment, were shot down or dismounted. The men continued to hold their ground unflinchingly for some time; but the ground was too unfavourable and the fire too severe, and ultimately the regiment was compelled to retire, covered for some time by the fire of two companies posted under direction of Major Essex, 75th Regiment, Column Staff Officer, behind a slight ledge. Part of the 60th pushed forward to cover the retirement, and the 58th, which had fallen back leisurely, without haste or confusion, re-formed at the foot of the hill, and marched back into position in as good order and with as erect and soldierly bearing as when it marched out. The main attack having failed, it became necessary to withdraw the advanced parties on the left. This was done without loss, though the Boers began to show in increasing numbers on that flank, and the force was re-formed on its ground. I remained on this ground for some time, partly to cover the removal of the wounded, and partly in the hopes that the enemy might attempt to follow up his success. But as the Boer Commander would not allow me to send succour to the wounded on the hill so long as I maintained my advanced position, I withdrew slowly to the camp in the afternoon. All the wounded, and the bodies of the dead officers, were brought into camp that evening; and the dead were buried under a flag of truce, some of them that evening and the remainder the next day.

"Of the numbers of the Boers and their losses it is difficult to form any reliable estimate. Judging, however, by the numbers who actually showed at the points attacked and by information obtained from various sources, I should put their number at about 2000. Considering the excellent cover under which they mostly fought, I cannot suppose that their losses were heavy. I must do my adversaries the justice to say that they fought with great courage and determination. A good deal of the fighting was at short ranges of twenty to one hundred yards, and the Boers showed no fear of our troops, but rather advanced to meet them. I have also to acknowledge the courtesy shown by some of their leaders in giving facilities for the care and removal of the wounded. I shall hold this camp until I receive reinforcements sufficient to enable me to renew the attack."

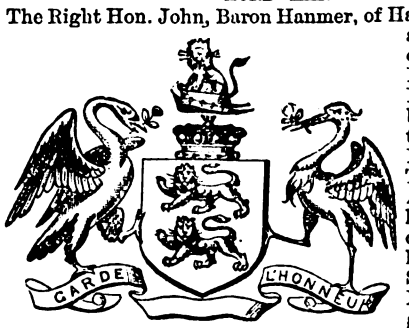
SKELDERGATE BRIDGE, YORK.

The new bridge, constructed by order of the Corporation of the city of York, was opened for passengers on foot at the beginning of the year, and has now been completed, and opened for carriage traffic. It consists of five arches, three of which cross the river Ouse, the two others being land arches for the waterside traffic. The centre arch has a span of 90 ft.; the two side arches have spans of 30 ft. each; and the two land arches have spans of 24 ft. each. The 30 ft. span next the Lodge is what is termed a bascule or opening bridge, and can be easily raised and lowered by hydraulic machinery. Beneath this opening bridge is an invert, 10 ft. 6 in. below the summer level, formed of brick in cement, 2 ft. 6 in. deep, supported on a deep bed of concrete on piles. The opening bridge is formed with eight wrought-iron girders, affixed to a shaft 10 in. in diameter, on which they turn. These eight girders are each 53 ft. 6 in. long. The portion of the girders overhanging the opening span is about 35 ft. The hydraulic machinery is supplied by Sir William Armstrong and Co., of Newcastle. It consists of two hydraulic cylinders, placed side by side, one for opening and one for closing the bridge. The hydraulic force-pump, adapted to work up to a pressure of 700 lb. per square inch, is worked directly from the crank-shaft of an "Otto's Silent Gas Engine." The machinery is placed in the abutment behind the Lodge. The total length of the bridge, including the abutments of the land arches, is 308 ft. 8 in., but, including the longest retaining walls of the approach, it is 861 ft. 8 in. The width is 40 ft. The Corporation decided to divide the work, intrusting the ironwork to Messrs. Handyside and Co., of Derby, and doing the foundations and masonry by its own workmen, under the direction of Mr. Styan, the city surveyor. Mr. George Gordon Page, M.Inst.C.E., of London, was the engineer; and Mr. Robert Nunn, the resident engineer.

OBITUARY.

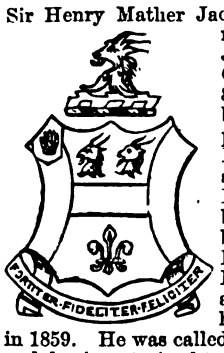
LORD HANMER.

The Right Hon. John, Baron Hanmer, of Hanmer, and of Flint, and a Baronet, died on the 8th inst. at Knotley Hall, Kent. His Lordship was born Dec. 22, 1809, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hanmer, by Arabella Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Thomas S. D. Bucknall, M.P., and was grandson of Sir Thomas Hanmer, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy in 1828. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for Shrewsbury from 1832 to 1837, for Hull from 1841 to 1847, and for the Flint boroughs from the last-named year till his elevation to the Peerage, Oct. 1, 1872. His Lordship served as High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1832. He married, Sept. 3, 1833, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, which lady died March 21 last year. Lord Hanmer had no issue, and the peerage honour is consequently extinct; but the baronetcy and the representation of the very ancient family of Hanmer of Hanmer devolve on his Lordship's next brother, now Sir Wyndham Edward Hanmer, fourth Baronet. He was born in 1810, and has been twice married—first, in 1842, to Marie Louise Victoire, younger daughter of the late Sir John Conroy, Bart., by whom he has issue; and secondly, in 1877, to Harriet Frances, eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely-Hutchinson.



SIR H. M. JACKSON, BART.

Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., of Llantilio Court, Monmouthshire, J.P. and D.L., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, died on the 8th inst., at 61, Portland-place, within but a few hours after the formal completion of his appointment as a Judge. He was born July 23, 1831, the eldest son of the late Sir William Jackson, Bart., M.P., of Manor House, Birkenhead (created a Baronet Nov. 4, 1869), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Hughes. Sir Henry received his education at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1853 and M.A. in 1859. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and, having attained to considerable practice, acquired his silk gown in January, 1873. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death in 1876. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead, but, in 1867, obtained a seat in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, for Coventry, which he represented until November, 1868, and again from 1874 till his recent elevation to the Bench. He married, Aug. 8, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Buddicum Blackburne, of Birkenhead, and leaves issue, the eldest son of which is now Sir Henry Mather Jackson, third Baronet, born Oct. 19, 1855. We give the portrait of Sir Henry Jackson on another page.



SIR J. C. WILSON.

Sir John Cracroft Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.B., died on the 2nd inst., at Christchurch, New Zealand, in his seventy-third year. He was the only son of Mr. Alexander Wilson, F.R.S., of the Madras Civil Service, by Clementina, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Cracroft, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at Haileybury. From 1828 to 1859 he served in the Bengal Civil Service, and subsequently settling in New Zealand became a member of the House of Representatives. He had the Indian medal for services as a special Commissioner during the Mutiny, and received the decoration of C.B. in 1860, and of K.C.S.I. in 1872. Sir John married, first, in 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. S. Wall; and secondly, in 1844, Jane Torrie, daughter of Mr. James Greig.

DUNDAS, OF DUNDAS.

James Dundas, of Dundas, in the county of Linlithgow, Vice-Lieutenant of that county, the chief of Dundas, died on the 9th inst., in Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the only son of Mr. George Dundas, of Dundas, by Christian, his wife, second daughter of Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch, and was male heir of the very ancient house of Dundas, remarkable not only for its high antiquity, but also for the series of distinguished men it has contributed to the public service. He married, July 20, 1813, the Hon. Mary Tufton Duncan, third daughter of the famous Admiral, Adam Duncan, created Viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and by her, who died in 1867, had a large family. His eldest son, George Dundas, C.M.G., M.P. for the county of Linlithgow 1847 to 1860, and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, died March 18, 1880, and the second son, Adam Alexander Duncan Dundas, becomes heir male of the family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Carolina Amelia, Queen Dowager of Denmark, at Copenhagen, on the 9th inst. Her Majesty was daughter of Frederick Christian, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, was born June 28, 1796, and married, May 22, 1815, to Christian VIII., King of Denmark, to whom she was second consort, and by whom she had no issue.

Lady Lush, the wife of Lord Justice Lush, on the 16th inst. The deceased lady was the daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woollacott, and was married to Lord Justice, then Mr., Lush in 1839.

Vice-Admiral John Ormsby Johnson, at the Moorings, Ipswich, aged fifty-eight. He entered the Navy in 1835, served during the Chinese War in 1842, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879.

Lady Hawley (Sara Diana), widow of Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent, on the 9th inst., at 34, Eaton-place. She was the third daughter of General John Crosbie, was married June 18, 1839, and was left a widow in 1875.

General Charles Gascoyne, Colonel 72nd Highlanders, on the 10th inst., in Chesterfield-street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in 1805, son of General Isaac Gascoyne, Colonel of the 54th Foot, and became Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders in 1870.

Lady Murray, of Ochtertyre (Ioné Campbell Penney), wife of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., and daughter of the late Hon. Lord Kinloch, at the family seat near Crieff, Perthshire, aged thirty-five. She was married March 30, 1876, and leaves one son and one daughter.

Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, adopted daughter of the great Lord Nelson, on the 6th inst., at Beaufort Villa, Woodrising, Pinner, Middlesex, in her eighty-first year. She married the Rev. Philip Ward, some time Vicar of Tenterden, and became a widow about twenty years since.

Mr. Roddam John Roddam, of Roddam, Northumberland, J.P. and High Sheriff, 1872, on the 9th inst., at Lynwald, Grove Park, Chiswick, in his eighty-first year. He was eldest son of Mr. Joseph Falder, of Alnwick, and assumed the surname of Roddam on succeeding to the Roddam estate.

Major-General Gother Frederick Mann, C.B., at Upper Norwood, in his sixty-fourth year. He entered the Army in 1836, served in the Chinese Wars, including the capture of Canton, the taking of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Pekin, and became a Major-General in 1874. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Baynes.

Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish, J.P. and D.L., Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, formerly of the 52nd Regiment. He was born in 1817, eldest son of General the Hon. Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, his first wife, daughter of Mr. William Fawkener, and was cousin to the Duke of Devonshire. He married, in 1843, Lady Emily Augusta Lambton, daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Meade (Caroline Georgiana), on the 5th inst., in Upper Brook-street, aged twenty-seven. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles William Grenfell, M.P., of Taplow Court, Bucks, by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William S. Lascelles, and was married, April 13, 1880 (being second wife), to the Hon. Robert Henry Meade, next brother of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Mr. Henry Trench, of Cangort Park, King's County, J.P., High Sheriff 1842, on the 7th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was second son of Mr. William Trench, of Cangort Park, by Sarah Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of the Hon. Robert Moore, and was nephew of Frederic, first Lord Ashtown. He married, 1836, Georgiana Amelia Mary, younger daughter of Benjamin, first Lord Bloomfield, by whom he leaves issue.

Miss Mary Buckley-Williames, at her residence, Glan Hafren, Montgomeryshire, aged seventy. She was the second daughter of the late Mr. John Williames Buckley-Williames, of Pennant, Montgomeryshire, lord of the manor of Pennant, J.P. and D.L. for the county, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Mr. Rice Pryce. The deceased lady was celebrated throughout Montgomeryshire for her many works of charity and philanthropy.

Mr. Frederick Lewis Maitland-Heriot, of Ramornie, Fifeshire, J.P. and D.L., Advocate at the Scotch Bar, Sheriff of Forfarshire since 1862, on the 7th inst., in Paris, aged sixty-three. He was son of James Maitland, of Ramornie, who took the surname and arms of Heriot, and was grandson of Captain the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, R.N., of Rankeilour, sixth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He married, 1848, Martha, daughter of Sir A. Agnew, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., has made an allowance of rent to his tenants on the Colworth and Toft estates equal to 25 per cent on the total amount of rents for the year ending Michaelmas, 1880. This is the second year that Mr. Magniac has made this allowance in consequence of the bad weather, besides delaying for some months the collection of the rents.

The schedule of prizes to be offered for competition at the Birmingham Dairy Show, which will be held during Whitsun week, has been issued. In all, the value of the prizes, cups, and medals offered is said to be a little over £1000. The money prizes for dairy cattle amount to £397, for goats to £32, for cheese to £101, for butter to £61, for bees, beehives, &c., to £26, for dairy implements and utensils to £102, for farm produce to £21, for poultry to £281, and for incubators and other poultry appliances to £10. In addition, there will be six silver medals awarded for special merit in appliances for use in the dairy.

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THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL

MEN in this WORLD?

HUXLEY wisely says:—"Those who take honours in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. . . . Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination. The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an over-draft on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT and you will be surprised to learn of the body what

A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is,

WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS

THAT MEASURES TIME,

IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half

ITS SANDS are RUN.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Errors of eating or drinking; or how to enjoy or cause good food to agree that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, and cause biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fever, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, and other disastrous diseases.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a health-giving, refreshing, cooling, invigorating beverage, or as a gentle laxative and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from sound, ripe fruit.—What every travelling trunk and household in the world ought to contain—a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple precaution, the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. "All our customers for Eno's Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey.

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"Clifton Down Hotel, Gloucestershire,
"Near Bristol, February, 1881."

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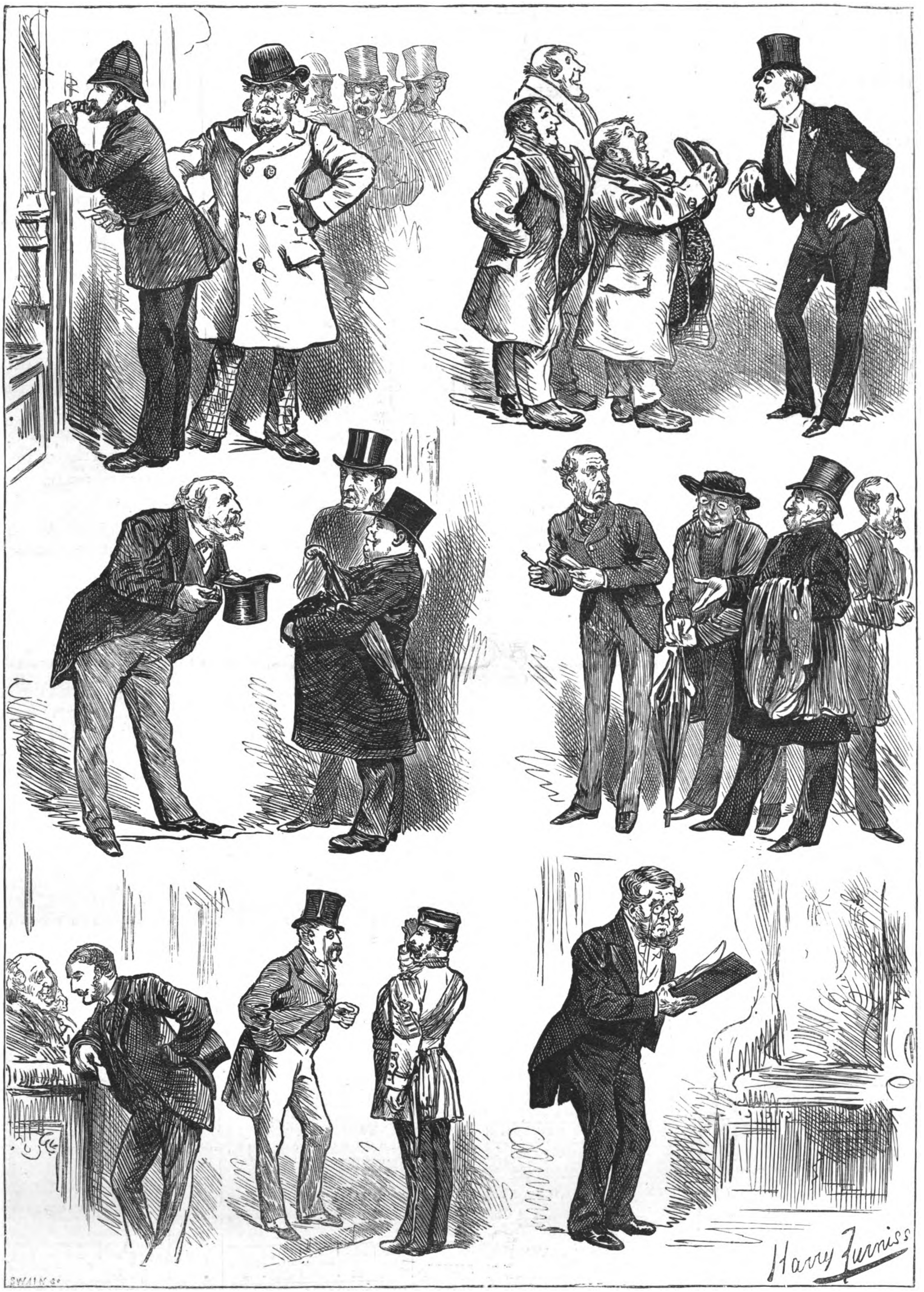
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SKETCHES IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 275.

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FINE ARTS.

PAINTINGS BY SWISS ARTISTS.

Under the auspices of the Cercle des Beaux Arts of Geneva, about 130 pictures and drawings by Swiss artists are being exhibited at the rooms, 168, New Bond-street. The collection affords but a limited representation, either historical or contemporaneous, of Swiss art, although it aims at doing both. The single work by Vautier, "A Soldier's Yarn," is not important, although the assurance of the not too veracious narrator, the incredulity of the pompous and portly innkeeper, and the womanly trustfulness of an old dame by his side, give some indication of the painter's almost unrivalled tact in rendering the gestures and expressions of common life. The examples of the elder Calame are even less important. By his son, Arthur Calame, the living painter, there is a marine piece of considerable ability, "A Wreck at Sea"—seen from Boulogne Pier. A large illustration of Schiller's William Tell—the legendary hero putting off in the boat to save Baumgartner—by Leonard Lugardon, from the Council Hall of Berne, is melodramatic, and belongs to the effete school of conventional academic "historical" painting.

The scenery of Switzerland might be thought favourable to the development of a noble school of landscape painting; but experience seems to prove that it is not so. Alpine sublimities are beyond the reach of art; the scale is too vast, and the means of comparison elude the eye when reduced to the limits of an ordinary canvas. The artist is happier nearer home; where his details are more *intime*, where his masses may be more readily compassed. The effect of light, also, in the rarefied air is too vivid, the shadows near the foreground and from the dark monotonous pines too black and cutting for pictorial purposes. Anyone who has been in Switzerland will recognise the truth, though somewhat rough and rude, of the views in the Bernese Oberland by Albert Lugardon, yet the result is not pleasant. Several other Swiss subjects of a more limited kind are more acceptable. Strictly speaking, a Swiss school can hardly be said to exist. The best works here, those evincing higher artistic culture, reveal French influence. There is a lovely little idyll, recalling the French classical feeling in landscape—"The Lake of Annecy—Evening," by F. Poggi. Other agreeable works owe some of their inspiration to Corot. By the admirable painter E. Castres, who has made his reputation in Paris, there are two capital pictures, "Crossing the Frontier in Upper Savoy," with gendarmes demanding the papers of some itinerant mountebanks; and "Changing Horses at the Hospice du Simplon." "The Interrupted Breakfast"—the provisions for a pic-nic spread out and left deserted in a drenching rain, by J. Mittey, is a fine piece of colour and execution in the broad indicative manner of some French painters of still-life. F. Bocion has made a great advance in recent years; his "Drying the Nets on the Savoy shore of the Lake of Geneva" is particularly excellent in its effect of chequered sunlight. By Eugène Burnand there is a large and very spirited picture of a four-horsed village engine dashing along to a fire. The drawing and foreshortening of the horses, the animated actions and varied expressions of their riders, and of the firemen and volunteers on the engine deserve warm praise. A portrait of Byron's Countess Guiccioli, by Madame Munier-Romilly, is disappointing, and hardly bears out romantic associations. Lastly, there is a portrait, very remarkable in its way, of "M. S. C.," by C. Vuillermet. It is a half-length of an unaffectedly thoughtful old gentleman, seated with folded hands, in a black cap and fur-trimmed robe—resembling in costume some portraits of Holbein, and emulating that master in its careful minute manipulation. The countless wrinkles of the face and hands are delineated with map-like precision; the white stubbly hairs of a neglected beard, and the texture of the fur, are imitated so illusively as to excite wonder. Yet the work does not fulfil some higher requirements of art: the shadows are black, the atmospheric greys which give roundness to flesh are missed; the background is ugly in hue. It is, we understand (as, indeed, might be expected), by a very young artist, and as such, despite shortcomings, is full of promise in its closeness of observation and conscientious painstaking.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

From various causes, some easy to understand, and some, perhaps, due to former mistakes of management, the more distinguished lady artists still hold aloof from the gallery in Marlborough-street, and now more than ever. Our duty as regards the present exhibition will be sufficiently performed if we simply mention a few fairly good and promising works. Commencing, then, with the water-colours, "A Summer Afternoon" (81), by Jessie Frier, has considerable force, is true in effect, and rich in colour. "Foregate-street, Chester" (96), by Miss Louise Rayner—the picturesque old town-view, enlivened by numerous figures, both equally well painted; by far the best drawing here. "A Garden" (274), in oil, by Miss Hilda Montalba—with suffused effect of sunlight artistically rendered. "Eleanore" (280), by Mary Backhouse Miller—a very promising lifesize head in half-tint. A sunny view from "A Suburban Window" (320) of considerable merit, by Mrs. Thompson, mother of Mrs. Butler, the famous painter of military subjects. "A Quiet Hour" (426), a girl reading, by Ellen Welby—modest but promising. "The Sea Birds' Home" (461), by K. Macaulay, a vigorous piece of work, in which the artist has adopted the well-known Scotch mode of rendering a twinkling sea. "On the Grand Canal, Venice" (528), a slight sketch by Miss Clara Montalba. No. 529, a lush foreground of docks and flowering grasses, by Fanny W. Currey, delicate and skilful. Two Italian figure-studies (533 and 543) of decided ability by Miss Beresford. To these we must add with commendation, but have not space to particularise, several Italian views by Mrs. Marrable, decorative panels by Mrs. Louise Jopling, and contributions by Mrs. Backhouse and Misses Mary Foster, Charlotte J. Weeks, Eleanor Manby, Annie Grace Fenton, Linnie Watt, Grace H. Hastie, and Austin Carter.

The Spring Exhibitions at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and at Messrs. McLean's and Messrs. Tooth's galleries in the Haymarket will open on Monday next.

A marble bust of the late Lieutenant Shergold Smith, R.N., who died while in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Africa, was on Monday unveiled at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury-square.

The Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which is to be opened at Richmond on April 11, is likely to be very successful. The committee have thrown open the prizes to all classes in the kingdom, and as a consequence there are a very great number of entries. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family have accorded both approval and substantial support.

F. J. Skill, a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and an artist well known to publishers as a draughtsman on wood, died suddenly on the 8th inst. He began life as a wood-engraver; then, finding a field for his talent in the growing demand that had sprung up for illustrated periodicals, devoted many years of his life to this art. He was employed on this paper, and indeed on most of the pictorial periodicals of the day.

The council of the Royal Albert Hall announce that they are prepared to receive for exhibition in May next such works of art as have been submitted during the present year to the Council of the Royal Academy of Arts and conditionally retained by them, but which cannot be placed at Burlington House for want of space. The production of the letter received by the artist from the Royal Academy will be necessary to ensure the admission of such works at the Royal Albert Hall. The reception days for these works will be April 25 and 26.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Governors of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education was held at the Mercers' Hall—Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., in the chair. The report was adopted, and thanks were voted to the Corporation and the Vintners' and Bakers' Companies for their grants, and to the Drapers', Goldsmiths', and Clothworkers' Companies for the further handsome additions granted. The subscription of the Drapers' Company has been increased from £2000 a year to £4000 a year. This increased subscription, which is recommended to be devoted during the next two years to the special fund for building and fittings in connection with the institute's Technical College, Finsbury, is in addition to a donation of £10,000 already promised to the institute for the same purpose.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PICTURE ORIGIN OF CUNEIFORM (ARROW-HEAD) CHARACTERS.

The Rev. William Houghton, M.A., gave the first of a course of two lectures on Thursday, the 3rd inst. He began by adducing evidence supporting the hypothesis that all written language defined as "the art of recording events and sending messages," originated in pictures representing objects or ideas. The lecture was amply illustrated by numerous singular diagrams, including examples derived from the ancient Chinese, Egyptians, and Mexicans, and the modern North American Indians. He explained how the Egyptian phonetic system gradually arose out of the hieroglyphs; and how the picture-writing merged into the cursive hieratic, in which all trace of its origin was lost. Similar changes were also remarked in Chinese. As modern examples, a love-song was read off from figures drawn by North American Indians; and reference was made to our own astronomical signs. Mention was also made of an illiterate old woman, a poulterer and pastry-cook, of Durham, who began with a pictorial system of accounts, but as her business increased was compelled to adopt a species of hieroglyphics, of which Mr. Houghton gave specimens. He next referred to the recent discovery of M. Terrieu de Lacouperie, who has adduced strong reasons for believing that the Chinese and ancient Accadian characters had a common origin; and stated that Professor Douglas considers that there is an unmistakable affinity between the languages and traditions of ancient China and Babylonia. In relation to this, Mr. Houghton commented on the question, whether the cuneiform characters of the Assyrian Syllabary have a pictorial origin, his specimens being selected from the 522 characters in Professor Sayce's Grammar, in many of which he was able to trace out their primitive form and meaning.

The Rev. William Houghton, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, the 10th inst., commented on a series of diagrams, exhibiting a number of examples of ancient pictorial forms, representing natural objects and ideas and their transitions, from which the ordinary Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform characters were derived. These included various animals, such as the bull and deer; parts of the body, such as the hand and foot; life, indicated by a flower; the mother, "the deity of the house;" typifying grace and dignity; Nineveh, "the fish city;" daybreak, night, fire, &c. Some of these interpretations, Mr. Houghton said, are very clear, and others doubtful; but they have generally been approved by Professor Sayce.

THE SERUM OF THE BLOOD.

Professor Schäfer's seventh lecture on the blood, given on Tuesday, the 8th instant, was devoted to the serum. He explained how it may be obtained from the clot by expression, as the fibrin shrinks, by subsidence of the corpuscles in whipped blood, and by the aid of a centrifugal machine. Serum is a clear, colourless fluid, which becomes white and almost solid by heat through the coagulation of the proteid constituents, of which serum-albumin and serum-globulin are the most important. Taking the white of egg as a type of albumin, the Professor exhibited various reactions of proteids—precipitation by strong nitric acid, by acetic acid, and by ferrocyanide of potassium; and also the red precipitate obtained by boiling with a solution of mercury in nitric acid. An orange yellow colour was produced by this treatment successively with nitric acid and ammonia. In solution, proteids rotate the plane of polarized light. Albumins and globulins were shown to be soluble proteids, convertible into insoluble by heat. Albumins are soluble in pure water, but globulins require a little of either some kind of salt, acid, or alkali. Neither diffuses through vegetable parchment (by dialysis), and they can thus be freed from the intermixed salts, which do diffuse into water. The globulin may be precipitated by diluting serum with water, and passing carbonic acid gas through it, and also by neutralising with acetic acid; but most completely by saturating the serum with sulphate of magnesia. From serum which has in this last way lost its globulin the albumin can be obtained by saturation with sulphate of soda. Serum-albumin when completely freed from salts by dialysis is said not to coagulate by heating. The lecture was well illustrated by interesting experiments.

SELENIUM AND THE PHOTOPHONE.

Mr. Shelford Bidwell, M.A., M.R.I., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 11th inst., instead of Professor Blackie, who was unable to fulfil his engagement through illness. After illustrating some of the properties of selenium, a rare element, somewhat resembling sulphur, the lecturer specially noticed its two states—1, vitreous, in which it is a very bad conductor of electricity; 2, crystalline, in which it is a very good conductor. He then exhibited the phenomena of electric resistance, and stated that when crystalline selenium is exposed to light this resistance is diminished, and a much greater quantity of electricity passes. This fact was first announced by Mr. Willoughby Smith in 1873; and selenium cells for applying this property were constructed by Dr. Werner Siemens and others. The lecturer produced one in a simple form, yet very sensitive to light. Details, illustrated by diagrams, were given of this, and of other delicate apparatus employed in the experiments made by Captain Sale, Professor W. G. Adams, and Mr. Bidwell to ascertain which rays of the spectrum of the sun and of the electric lamp produce the maximum effect upon selenium. The results obtained greatly varied. With regard to temperature, the lecturer stated that he had discovered that there was a certain degree of temperature at which the electric resistance of selenium is greatest. Any variation from this point, in the direction of either heat or cold, diminishes the resistance. This point, in a specimen exhibited, is about 24 deg. centigrade. Proceeding to the explanation of the photophone, the lecturer referred to Professor Graham Bell's asserting at the Royal Institution on May 17, 1878, that there was a possibility of "hearing a shadow, by interrupting the action of light upon selenium." Mr. Willoughby Smith carried out this idea, and soon after heard the sound produced by the action of a ray of light upon a bar of selenium in connection with a telephone. How this was effected was explained. A series of flashes of light is let fall on selenium, causing intervals of light and darkness. The strength of the current continually varies; and if the flashes succeed each other quickly enough, and with sufficient regularity, a musical note is heard by a person listening at the telephone. Moreover, by placing a small mirror whereby light may be reflected upon a distant selenium cell, aided by lenses suitably arranged, Professor Graham Bell was enabled to obtain articulate sounds at some distance (about 700 feet). The discourse was illustrated by many experiments; but Mr. Bidwell was not able to show Mr. Bell's last invention, as the sounds are audible to only one person at a time. He referred, however, to successful trials made at the Institution on Dec. 7 last. In conclusion, he described an application of selenium, devised by himself only a month ago—a method for transmitting pictures of natural objects by a telegraph wire—which he terms "Telephotography."

ANCIENT EGYPT—SCIENCE AND ART.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, began his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 12th inst., by referring to our scanty knowledge of Egyptian science. The most important document we possess is an Egyptian mathematical handbook of extreme antiquity in the British Museum, giving examples of the simple rules of arithmetic and of practical geometry, as far as the measuring of the surfaces and contents of solid bodies. For astronomy we have no records of observations which can be turned to account for calculating dates. We know that the Egyptians held the doctrine of the movement of the earth as well as the sun, and they appear to have combined the theory of the earth's annual revolution with that of the combined movement of the sun and the whole solar system in space. The orientation of the great Pyramid and most of the others is correct; and the reckoning of time was complicated and minute. For mechanics our best information is derived from the Pyramids, the tombs of kings. The astronomical and other purposes for which Professor Piazzi Smyth imagined the great Pyramid was erected, the lecturer showed to be fanciful and unsound. The angle of the inclined passages was, as Sir Henry James, R.E., had proved, very nearly "the angle of rest," and obviously intended to make the moving of the king's sarcophagus as easy as possible. The skill shown in all the construction of the Pyramids was marvellous, far surpassing that observed in the works of any other ancient nation. After noticing Egyptian music, Mr. Poole referred to the documents relating to medicine, which display attainments apparently not far below our own, two centuries ago. He then contrasted the ancient solid style of architecture, which in Egypt comprehended painting and sculpture, with the florid style of the Ptolemaic renaissance, pointing out the effect of Greek influence in producing new arrangements and forms which, if the Egyptians had not lost the finer sense of curve and line, would have resulted in an art of extraordinary beauty. Egyptian architecture far surpassed that of Chaldæa and Assyria, and its unparalleled solidity and durability was fitly emblematic of the belief in immortality which it was intended to embody. These interesting lectures will be published in the *Contemporary Review*.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, M.A., Secretary of the Meteorological Society of Scotland, will give a discourse on the Weather and Health of London at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 25th inst.

THE LAKE REGION OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, under the presidency of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. J. Stewart, C.E., read a paper on "Lake Nyassa and the Water-Route to the Lake Region of Africa." In the course of his remarks the lecturer stated that the object of his expedition was to fix the position of the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and to discover a practical road between them. Within the past two or three months £11,000 had been promised him to carry on the work, which he proposed very shortly to undertake, with the aid of two English artisans. He had formed the opinion that only fifty miles of the proposed road would present any engineering difficulties. The problem of conveying a steamer to the northern end of Lake Nyassa would have to be solved; but, with that exception, he saw no no reason why the scheme should not be an accomplished fact. He trusted that the London Missionary Society would adopt permanently the Nyassa route, and place a missionary station on the road between the two lakes. The lecturer gave some details respecting the physical aspects of the country through which he passed, remarking incidentally that his expenses up to Lake Tanganyika were only £36 per month. The natives were friendly, and he discovered that those at the southern end of Lake Nyassa could not understand the language spoken by the natives at its northern extremity. It would be found that the system of languages there presented a wide field of philological research. The natives had no musical instruments worthy of the name, but over their camp fires they sometimes joined in a chant describing the events of the day. On the outward journey, the total distance traversed between the two lakes was 248 miles.

For the convenience of persons corresponding with India, China, and other places, it has been decided to adopt postage stamps of the value of 5d., which will shortly be issued.

The first annual report (just issued) of the Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education states that, owing to the necessity of making provision for the teaching of applied physics, applied chemistry, applied mechanics, and applied art, the estimated cost of building the Central Institution at Kensington will exceed the sum of £50,000, the minimum amount promised to be expended. The total cost is estimated at £76,000.

The custodianship of her Majesty's gold pantry at Windsor Castle, just rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Goring, is an office of great trust, as may be inferred from the fact that when the Queen entertained the Emperor of Russia, shortly after the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, gold plate to the value of some £2,000,000 is said to have been used. At a rough guess, the Royal gold and silver services at Windsor Palace are probably worth about £3,000,000, and include some very fine specimens of artistic workmanship.

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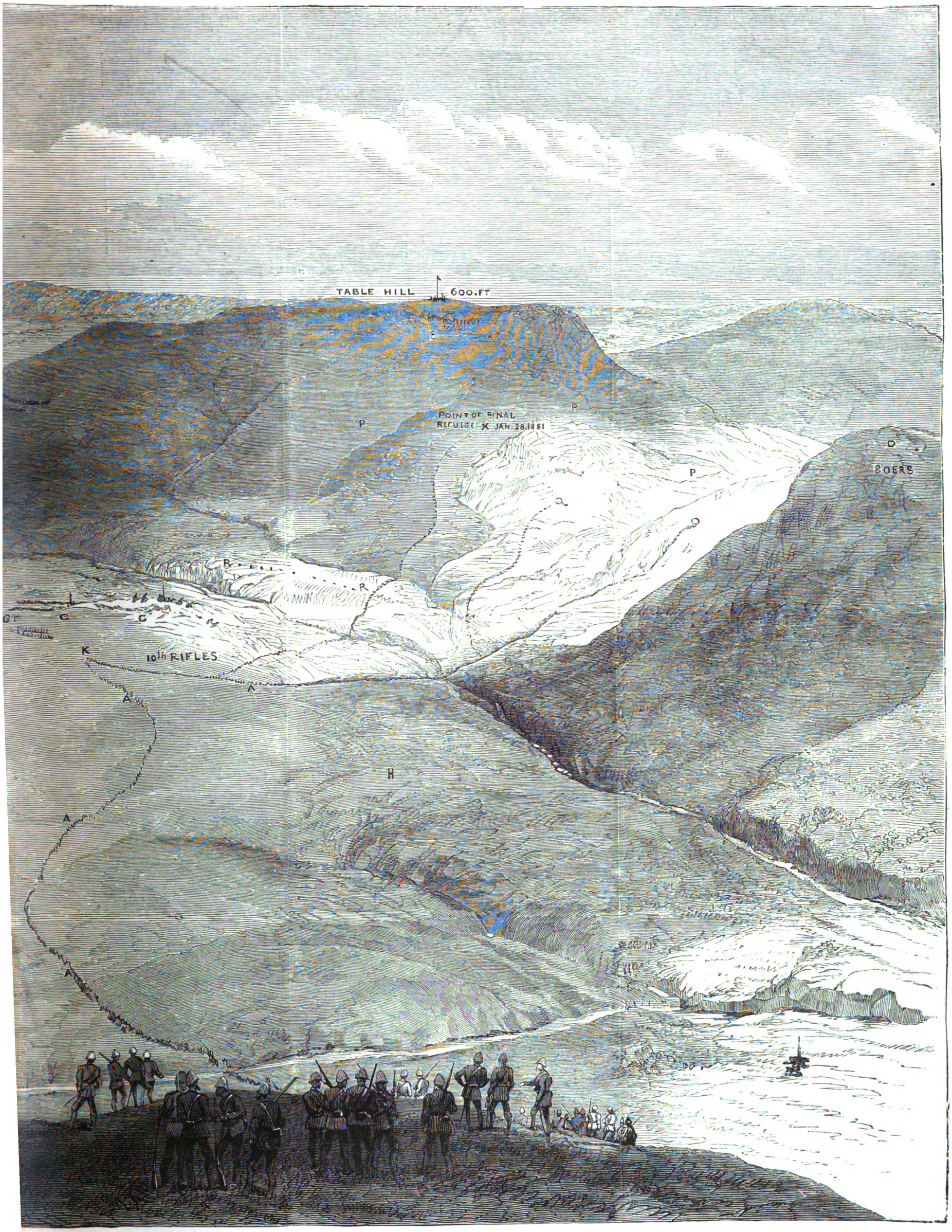


A, A, A, A. Line of advance taken by 58th Regiment in the attack. C, C. Ground on which the troops actually formed. D. Round detached hill occupied by Boers. E. High Table Hill, the key of the position. F. Walle
K to O. Attempted advance of mounted troops, under Major Brownlow. P, P. Ground occupied by Boers after repulse of Brownlow. Q. Slope

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: REPULSE OF SIR G. COLLEY'S FI
FOUNDED UPON SIR G. COLLEY'S SKETCE

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nclosure, occupied by Naval Brigade with rockets.
dd by Major Essex, to cover the retreat.
G. Rifles and Natal Police, covering the left.
R, R. Part of 60th Rifles, covering the retreat.
H, H. Positions successively taken up by the Artillery, to protect the advance of the 58th Regiment.
S, S, S, S. Ground held by the Boers to the left.

ST ATTACK AT LAING'S NECK, JANUARY 28.
PLAN OF THE ACTION.

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WEATHER-LORE OF THE MOON.

The common notion that the weather changes with the moon's quarters is still believed by most people, although, as the meteorologists have long ago pointed out, there is no ground for this fanciful lunar rule. It is curious, however, to find educated persons, to whom exact weather records are accessible, putting credence in this maxim of popular astrology. Hence, in many parts of the country great attention is paid to the day of the week on which the moon's change occurs. By general consent, Saturday is an unlucky day, and, according to a well-known proverb—

A Saturday's change and a Sunday's full moon
Once in seven years is once too soon.

A Norfolk version of this rhyme tells us—

Saturday new and Sunday full
Never was good and never wull.

The same notion prevails in Scotland, where it is said—

Saturday's change, and Sunday's prime
Is eneugh in seven years' time.

A change on Sunday is not altogether propitious, as, we are told, it indicates that "there will be a flood before the month is out." A new moon on Monday, however, is in most places hailed as an omen of fair weather. Similar superstitions are found on the Continent; as, for instance, in some parts of France, where Friday is considered an unfavourable day for a change of the moon.

When the moon is in such a part of the ecliptic as to appear turned much over upon her back, wet weather may be expected; and we find various rhymes on the subject. Thus, one in Scotland gives the following admonition:—

The bonny moon is on her back;
Mend your shoes and sort your thack;

implying, as Mr. Chambers in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland" tells us, mend your shoes, and see after the thatch of your cottages. In many places, when the moon is thus situated, it is said to be like a boat, and is thought to be a sign of fine weather—an idea which is thus mentioned by George Eliot in "Adam Bede:" "It 'ud ha' been better if they ha' buried him i' the forenoon, when the rain was fallin': there 's no likelihood of a drop now. An' the moon lies like a boat there. That 's a sure sign of fair weather." Sailors, too, have a similar belief; for, to use their phrase, "You might hang your hat upon it." Southey notices this quaint piece of weather-lore, and assigns this curious reason for it:—"Poor Littledale has this day explained the cause of our late rains, which have prevailed for the last five weeks, by a theory which will probably be as new to you as it is to me. 'I have observed,' he says, 'that when the moon is turned upwards we have fine weather after it, but when it is turned downwards, then we have a wet season; and the reason, I think, is that, when it is turned down it holds no water, like a basin, you know, and then down it comes.'" In Liverpool the moon, when in this position, is regarded as a prognostic of foul weather, being thought to resemble a basin full of water about to fall. Occasionally, too, one may still hear the peasantry exclaim, when they seen the new moon's horns turned upwards, "the moon looks sharp, which betokens windy weather."

A pale moon is another sign of wet weather; a notion to which Shakspeare alludes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (II. 1), where he makes Titania say:—

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound;

a piece of weather-wisdom prevalent in France, where it is said that "A pale moon in evening or morning brings rain." When, however, it has a red appearance, it is believed to be indicative of wind—a notion to which Virgil alludes in his First "Georgic" (430-1). A clear bright moon, again, is always a welcome sight, being a good omen of fine dry weather. Thus, in summer-time, the farmer is admonished—

If the moon show a silver shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field;
But if she rises haloed round,
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

The prognostications drawn from these three aspects of the moon—its paleness, redness, and clearness—have been summed up in the following familiar adage, which is found in other countries besides our own:—

Pallida luna pluit; rubicunda flat; alba serenat.

When a halo is seen round the moon, it is supposed to foretell rain; or, as the peasantry express it, "The moon with a circle brings water in her beak." According to the Scotch rhyme,

About the moon there is a brugh;
The weather will be cauld and rough.

The term *brugh*, says Mr. Chambers, is the early Teutonic word for circle: the same phrase as is applied to circular forts on hills. If this hazy circle be wide, and at some distance from the moon, it is a sign that the rain will be delayed for sometime; if, on the other hand, it be close, and, as it were, adhering to the disc of the moon, rain may be expected very soon. In Suffolk, however, the proverb runs,

Far burr, near rain;
Near burr, far rain.

Again, foggy weather in the last quarter of the moon is thought to betoken moisture, in allusion to which there is a rhyme in Scotland—

Auld moon mist
Ne'er died of thirst.

When the old moon appears in the arms of the new one, it is reckoned a sign of fine weather; or, in other words, when that part of the moon which is covered with the shadow of the earth is seen through it. This superstition is spoken of in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spence:—

Late, late yestre'en I saw the new moone,
Wi' the auld moone in her arme;
And I fear, I feir, my deir master,
That we will come to harme.

There is a popular belief among seafaring men that whenever a planet or large star is seen near the moon, or, to make use of their own phrase, "a big star is dogging the moon," wild and tempestuous weather will soon set in. A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" tells us that some years ago a fisherman of Torquay told him, after a violent gale, that he had foreseen the storm, as he had observed one star ahead of the Moon towing her, and another astern chasing her." There are numerous other items of weather-lore associated with the Moon, to which, however, space will only permit us briefly to allude. Thus, for instance, at Whitby, when the Moon is surrounded by a halo with watery clouds, the seamen say there will shortly be a change of weather, as the "Moon dogs" are about. In some localities the peasantry affirm that "two full moons in a calendar month bring on a flood;" and according to an old adage—

In the decay of the moon
A cloudy morning bodes a fair afternoon.

A Suffolk rhyme informs us that the new moon

When early seen
'Tis seldom seen,

on account of the rain clouds which are said to follow its early appearance.

CHESS.

F B (Paris).—We shall be glad to receive the problems you refer to.

Dr F St (Blandford-square).—We shall take an early opportunity of reporting on all your problems. Thanks.

J R R (Munich).—The last pair are good, and if found correct they shall appear.

W F C (Essex).—The phrase "Mates accordingly" signifies that White's play varies according to Black's defence.

W B B (Honiton).—You are too positive by half. After your moves 1. B to B 6th, R to Q 4th; 2. Q to K 7th (ch), if Black play 2. K takes Kt, how do you propose to mate on the third move?

H M P (Plymouth).—If correct, it is very good, and shall have a diagram.

G H (Gaisford-street).—The manual you mention is the best for general purposes.

F J K (Vienna).—Your problems are always welcome, and we are obliged for the photograph portrait.

P S S (Ilford). The games are good, and very acceptable.

Hereward (Oxford).—The game shall have our best attention and early examination.

Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 1925, 1926, and 1927 received from M Mackinnin Pillay (Secunderabad); of No. 1925, from W Pocock (Cape Town); of Nos. 1927 and 1928, from W R B (Toronto); of Nos. 1928 and 1929, from Va (U. S.); of No. 1929, from the Rev John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); and of No. 1930 from James Atkinson.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1931 received from Pierce Jones, J Atkinson, Emile Frau, and P S Shenele.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1932 received from Z Ingold, Jane Nepveu, E L G, D W (Guernsey), Pierce Jones, B C M S, Emile Frau, J Bumstead, M H Moorhouse, and P S Shenele.

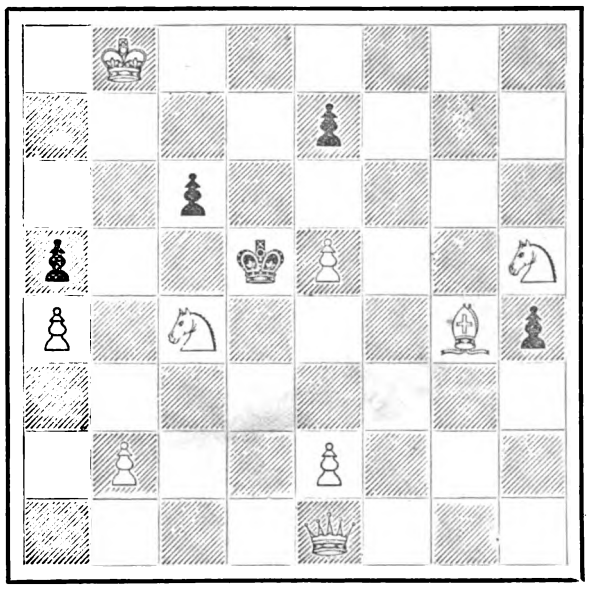
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1933 received from H B, Shadforth, S Farrant, F G Parsloe, C S Coxe, An Old Hand, R Gray, M O'Halloran, R T Kemp, A M Colborne, Aaron Harper, Nerina, C Darragh, C Oswald, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, Otto Fulder (Ghent), D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, Semaj, F E Thomson, A R, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Lavinia Grove, Gustav Michal (Rotterdam), J G Anstee, B R Wood, J Perez Ventoso, W Hillier, Portobello, R B Duff, J E Player, Sidmouth, Cant, Œdipus East Marden, S Lowndes, E P Vulliamy, Z Ingold, Lulu, B B, J W Waugh, "Coleman-street Exchange," John Schooling, Thomas Young, Thomas Webb (age thirteen), T Chaloner, Hereward, W Biddle, G A (Bonchurch), H F (Spartan Chess Club), Julia Short, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, F Borlas, Stuart Berkeley, P S Shenele, C Z Macaulay, J H Symington, B L Dyke, H Blacklock, E Casella, Elsie, C H C (Leeds), Pierce Jones, Eastbach, Norman Rumbelow, H J Grant, W H Latham, F W Humphries, W P Welch, B C M S, Henry B Todd, R H Brooks, Emile Frau, E Bohnstedt, William Scott, Fitzwarine, W F Wood, J W W, C C M (Dundee), Smutch, Pingopia, M H Moorhouse, J J Heaton, Hereward, Theodor Willink, Robert Sutcliff, Mrs Clough Taylor, Rev W F Clements, J R Rapp (Munich), Dr F St, E Louden, C Wood, John Wood, and Cholwell.

Correct Solutions of the Hermit's Problem received from F G Parsloe, An Old Hand, Otto Fulder, L Falcon, J G Anstee, H Blacklock, E Casella (Paris), Joseph Ainsworth, S Lowndes, F E Thomson, East Marden, and E Bohnstedt.

Solution of Problem No. 1932.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th	K to B 5th (best)
2. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K takes Kt
3. B to B 3rd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1935.
By Sergeant-Major MacArthur.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played recently at the Buda-Pesth Chess Club, in a Match between Dr. Jakoby and Dr. Vidor.
(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Dr. V.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)	WHITE (Dr. V.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12.	Kt takes P
2. P to Q B 4th		13. R takes Kt	B takes R (ch)
A feeble continuation, the effect of which is to weaken the Queen's Pawn.		14. K takes B	Q takes Kt (ch)
2	B to B 4th	15. K to Kt sq	R takes B, &c.,
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	and if 12. P takes Kt, then 12. R takes P with a winning game.	
4. B to K 2nd	P to K B 4th	12. B to K 3rd	Kt takes K B P
5. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. B takes Kt	R takes B
6. P to Q 3rd	Q B takes P	14. R takes R	Q takes Kt
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q to K B sq	R to K B sq
Assuming Black to be the first player, we have in this position a curious variation of the King's Gambit, in which White has indeed a poor game.		16. B to B 3rd	R takes B
8. Kt to R 4th	B to K 3rd	Well played. There is no time lost on this side.	
9. B to R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	17. P takes R	B to R 6th
10. B to K 2nd	Castles	18. Q to K sq	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
11. B to R 6th		19. K to R sq	B takes R
These manœuvres of the Bishops appear to us to be sheer waste of time.		20. Q takes B	Q to B 8th (ch)
11.	Kt to K 5th	21. Q to Kt sq	Q takes Kt P
Correctly played. If White now takes R with P, then follows:—		22. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 7th (ch)
		23. Q takes B	Q takes R (ch)
		24. Q to Kt sq	Q takes Kt.
		White resigned.	

Played in the French National Tourney between MM. Chaseray and A. De Riviere. The notes are by M. Rosenthal, and, with the Game, are quoted from *La Revue Illustrée*.
(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. De R.)	WHITE (M. C.)	BLACK (M. De R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. K R to Q B sq	R to R 4th
2. P to Q B 4th		16 Q R to Kt sq	P to Q 4th
The usual continuation is 2. Kt to Q B 3rd; 3. P to K Kt 3rd, or 3. Kt to K B 3rd, &c.		If he had taken the Pawn, White would have improved his position by 17. P to K 5th.	
2.	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt to Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	18. P takes Q P	
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	An unfortunate oversight, which loses a clear piece.	
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	18.	P takes Kt
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	19. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. B to K Kt 5th is stronger.		20. B takes P	Kt to Q 4th
7. B to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th	21. B takes Kt	P takes B
8. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	22. P to R 3rd	P to Q 5th
9. B to K 2nd		23. B to B 2nd	P to Kt 6th
9. P to Q 4th is the *coup juste*.		24. R to K sq	R to R 2nd
9.	P to Q Kt 4th	25. R to K 2nd	Q takes P
Very well played. Black now obtains a good attack.		26. Q R to K sq	Q R to K B 2nd
10. P takes P		27. B to Kt 3rd	P to B 5th
This move is forced, for if he does not take the Pawn, Black will do so, afterwards playing the Q R to Kt square, with a winning advantage.		28. P takes P	Q takes B P
10.	P takes P	29. R to Q B sq	Q to Q 4th
11. Castles	P to Kt 5th	30. Q to Kt 4th	B to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd	31. R to K B 2nd	R to Kt 2nd
Anticipating and preventing 13. P to Q 4th.		32. Q to Q 2nd	R to K 2nd
13. Kt to K B 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	33. K to R 2nd	K R to K sq
14. P to K R 3rd		34. Q to Kt 4th	R to K 7th
Lost time. 14. Q R to Q sq, followed by 15. P to Q 4th, is the right line of play here.		35. R to B 5th	Q to Kt 2nd
14.	Castles	36. Q to R 4th	P to Q 6th
		37. P to B 5th	P takes P
		38. R to Q B 6th	Q to Kt 4th
		After this fine coup White resigned. If he had continued the game by 39. Q takes B, then would have followed 39. Q takes Q; 40. R takes Q, R takes R; 41. B takes R, P to Q 7th, and wins.	

The telegraphic match between the Liverpool and Calcutta Chess Clubs has been brought to a conclusion by both sides agreeing to draw the second game. The first game, which we published soon after its termination, was won by Liverpool, whose representatives have therefore proved victorious in the match. The battle was waged for the honour of victory only, and its conduct throughout was marked by the most friendly feelings on both sides.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 15, 1879) with a codicil (dated Aug. 11, 1880) of Mr. John Handley, late of Newark-on-Trent, Notts, and of Clipsham Hall, Rutland, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved at the Nottingham district registry on the 8th ult. by Philip Handley, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Handley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. Among other legacies, the testator leaves £100 to the General Hospital, near Nottingham; the advowson of the parish church of Winthorpe, Notts, his real estate near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, cattle, horses and harness at his residence, Newark-on-Trent, to his said brother; and his furniture, plate, pictures, cattle, horses, harness, and effects at Clipsham Hall, to his nephew, John William Handley Davenport. All his manors, advowsons, messuages, land, hereditaments, and real estate (except what is otherwise given) he devises to the use of his said nephew for life, and then to his nephew's son, John Handley, in strict settlement. His freehold and copyhold property at Spitall is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, laid out in the purchase of freehold estate in the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, to be settled in a similar manner. Provision is made that any person succeeding to the said settled estates shall take the name of Handley in addition to his own, and also quarter the arms of the testator.

The will (dated June 12, 1876) of Mr. Samuel Barker Booth, late of No. 3, Gray's Inn, and of Effingham Lodge, Bickley Park, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Samuel Barker Booth, the son, Allan McLaren Brown, and Frederick Francis Burnay, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and his wines, household stores, books, articles of use and ornament, horses and carriages, with an annuity of £1500 while she remains his widow; to his daughters £5000 each, payable five years after his decease, and annuities in the meantime; and gifts to his sons, executors, clerks, and a servant. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between all his sons.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1861) of Mr. Frederick Harrison, formerly of No. 15, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale, but late of Warrior-square, Hastings, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Caroline Harrison, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personalty is sworn under £35,000.

The will (dated March 3, 1880) with a codicil (dated Aug. 19 following) of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., D.C.L., formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, late of Brockham Warren, Surrey, who died on Nov. 24 last at Torquay, was proved on the 4th inst. by Henry John Stephen Smith and Godfrey Lushington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after reciting that his wife is sufficiently provided for by settlement, bequeaths his plate to be divided between his daughters; the furniture, works of art, effects, and the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society" at Brockham Warren to his son, Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, and there are other gifts to him. The remainder of his property is left to or upon trust for all his daughters.

The will (dated May 19, 1879) of Major-General Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., late of Queen Anne's-mansions, who died on Dec. 30 last at Cannes, was proved on the 1st inst. by the Marquis of Headfort and Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Anglican Mission, Ranchi Chota Nagpore, for the general purposes of the said mission or to build a chapel at any of the outlying stations; £12,000 for the children of his brother Gustavus, and legacies to his godchildren and servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his nephew, Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1880) of Mr. William I'Anson, late of Hungerford House, Norton, in the East Riding of York, who died on Jan. 10 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by Miles Samuel Inglis I'Anson, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to wife, Mrs. Mary I'Anson, his wines, consumable stores, linen, glass, and china, and for life the part of Hungerford House occupied by himself, with the furniture, effects, racing cups, plates, pictures, and books; the other part of Hungerford House is left to his daughters, Mary and Susan, while they remain spinsters. He also leaves to his said wife and daughters rent charges of £100 per annum, secured on his Highfield property; and, subject to these charges, he gives the said property to his son William; to his son George, £5000; and there are legacies to or upon trust for his married daughters, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Dawson, and Mrs. Winter. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his son Miles.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1879) with two codicils (dated Dec. 8, 1879, and Dec. 22, 1880) of Sir Thomas Tobin, late of Ballincollig, county Cork, who died on Jan. 9 last, was proved in London on the 28th ult. by James Aspinall Tobin, the brother, and Alfred Aspinall Tobin, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator, among other legacies, leaves £186 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, which, with £114 already paid by him in penny subscriptions, he requests may be expended in or towards the purchase of a life-boat to be called Arthur Lionel, in memory of his son, late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and the residue of his property upon trust for Mrs. Olivia Maria Tobin, the wife of his said brother, for life, then to his said brother, and on the death of the survivor of them, for their children, as they shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 22, 1864) of the Hon. Francis Stonor, late of No. 78, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Eliza Stonor, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and his plate, jewellery, furniture, and effects; and the residue of the personalty upon trust for her for life, and then for all his children.

Volunteer regiments representing nearly 20,000 men have applied for permission to take part in the operations at Brighton on Easter Monday, and it is understood that this number will probably be increased by 7000 or 8000 more.

The Government have resolved to transform Chester Castle from a civil into a military prison. The county prisoners will be turned over to Knutsford Gaol, accommodation being provided at the castle only for prisoners awaiting trial.

A collision occurred off the Start, near Plymouth, last Saturday. The Benin, a barque-rigged steamer, belonging to the African Steam-Ship Company, laden with iron, ebony, palm oil, and coffee, was run into by the steam-ship Duke of Buccleuch, belonging to the Teuton line. The Benin sank, taking down a cargo estimated to be worth £150,000, but no life was lost.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2184.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN THE GREEK CHURCH, MOSCOW-ROAD, BAYSWATER.—SEE PAGE 293.

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BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Dun's-Tew, Deddington, Oxon, the Lady Mary Dashwood, of a daughter

On the 18th inst., at Bedale, the Lady Adelaide Beresford-Pierse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Braywood Church, Windsor Forest, Colonel Harford, Scots Guards, of Down-place, Windsor, to Florence Helen Isabel, youngest daughter of the Hon Lawrence Parsons.

On Jan. 6, at St. Paul's Church, Durban, Elward Arthur Robert, eldest son of Mr. Justice Innes, Judge, High Court, Madras, to Isabel Hope, eldest daughter of W. H. Acutt, Esq., of Durban, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 41, Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park, Elizabeth Sophia, the wife of George Weaver. Friends, kindly accept this intimation.

On the 16th inst., at 25, Bunhill-row, London, E.C., after a long illness, Mary, only daughter of George Shepperd, of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert Miller, of Dundee, in her 81th year.

On the 19th inst., at Trereife, Penzance, D. P. Le Grice, Esq., aged 81.

On the 17th inst., at Colville-square, W., after a very short illness, Fanny, last surviving daughter of the late James Lloyd, of 28, St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, N., in her 49th year.

On the 17th inst., at The Parsonage, Rownhams, Southampton, the Lady Hele ena Trench, aged 90.

On the 16th inst., at 60, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, Lady Lush, wife of Lord Justice Lush, in her 63rd year.

On the 19th inst., at 13, Grosvenor-gardens, William, fourth Earl of St. Germans, in the 52nd year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at Lisbon, the Viscountess d'Airey.

On the 9th inst., at Florence, aged 47, George Albert Augustus Walker, late Captain Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.T. and S., Colonel of the 50th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

On the 18th inst., at 33, Eaton-place, the Lady Emily C. Bathurst, aged 70.

On the 18th inst., at Nice, Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, aged 58.

On the 19th inst., at 13, Grosvenor-gardens, William, fourth Earl of St. Germans, in the 52nd year of his age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

Fourth Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Luke ii. 21. Evening Lessons: Gen. xliii or xlv; 1 Cor. xvi.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry, Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Norris.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Teignmouth Shore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. E. A. Perowne, Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry, Dr. W. Alexander.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Stevenson on Historical Documents).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Minchin on Eastern Bolivia and the Gran Chaco).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Full moon, 10.32 p.m.
Her Majesty's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Exeter Hall reopened, Jubilee Day (Lord Shaftesbury in the chair).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Corosion of Iron and Steel).
Ladies' Home, Bournemouth, amateur concert, Willis's Rooms, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Croydon Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Moxon on the Influence of the Circulation on the Nervous System).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Recent Advances in Electric Lighting).
Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.
Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Royal Normal College for the Blind, meeting at Exeter Hall.
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Miss G. Kellogg's Recitations).

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, anniversary, noon.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Child on Lifts for Warehouses, &c.).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Home for Little Boys, Farningham, evening assembly, Exeter Hall, choir of 500 boys.
Races: Bromley, Croxton Park.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

College of Physicians, Lumleian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Southey on Bright's Disease).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Riddett on Swimming-Baths).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Henry S. Maine on the King in his Relation to Early Civil Justice, 9.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. Captain Walter H. James on the Best Means of Adapting the Existing Military Forces to the Requirements of the Empire).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Russell Martineau on the Rhæto-Romanic Dialect).
Library Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on American Humorists—James Russell Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°			°	°		Miles.	In.
March 13	29·877	43·1	39·6	·88	10	51·0	38·8	E.	368	0·000
14	29·878	41·8	33·5	·75	6	48·8	36·8	E. ENE.	194	0·005*
15	30·212	42·3	36·2	·81	"-"	52·6	34·8	ENE. NE.	152	0·005*
16	30·358	40·9	37·0	·87	"-"	56·5	31·2	ENE. NNE.	49	0·005*
17	30·491	44·4	40·1	·87	1	58·9	32·2	NNE. WNW.	81	0·005*
18	30·409	46·5	39·8	·80	7	59·7	38·5	WNW. W. WSW.	248	0·000
19	30·123	47·0	38·0	·76	2	55·8	41·6	WSW. W.	310	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·929	29·845	30·182	30·380	30·311	30·406	30·311
Temperature of Air	43·9°	43·3°	42·2°	37·8°	45·7°	44·0°	48·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42·5°	40·6°	40·1°	37·0°	43·1°	41·9°	44·1°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	E.	NE.	ENE.	NNE.	W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 05	—	0 25	0 50	1 15	1 37	1 58	2 18	2 35	2 55	3 15	3 35	3 52	4 10

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.55 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be edited by Captain MAYNE REID and Mr. JOHN LATEY, Junior, who will present week by week an attractive budget of Romance, Adventure, Natural History, and an interesting Summary of the World's News, especially written for Youth, each department of the paper being illustrated by eminent Artists.

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Tickets, 12s. 6d. each, may be had of the Lady Patronesses; or of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; Mr. Mitchell, 31, Old Bond-street, W.; and the usual Agents.

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Will Close Monday, April 4; Reopen Easter Monday, at Three and Eight.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

It is delightful after a period of serious illness to become conscious of returning health, to feel anew the pulses of life and the promise of pristine vigour. It is so to nations as well as to individuals. It is so to England at the present moment. Why, we are actually anticipating the Easter Holidays with spirits relieved of the weight, or, at least, most part of it, which for some time past has pressed upon them. It is almost a new sensation, this being able to look forward to customary pursuits without an imminent apprehension of something dreadful about to happen. We carry about with us such remembrances of what the Prime Minister has likened to "an evil dream," that it is a positive gladness to us to contemplate the duties that are before us. The course of public business, lately so troubled, so full of danger, so seemingly likely to end in a catastrophe, has at last issued into a broad and placid expanse, not, indeed, to be navigated without vigilance and anxiety, but presenting no such obstacles as may require a constant deviation from ordinary methods. In fact, a tolerably free course is now before us. Men are able to breathe, once more, calmly and without gasping; and there is some reason to hope that during the remainder of the Session there will be no need to resort to spasms of energy bordering upon violence to force through Parliament the measures which a vast majority of Englishmen have resolved to place upon the Statute-book of the Realm.

For ourselves, we have not felt obliged to take the extremely despondent view of public business which has somewhat embittered the temper of many politicians whom we regard with sincere respect. It is not often that the people of this country go far wrong; and even when they do, whether in appearance or in reality, stimulated into passion by some sudden appeal to their prejudices, or lured into error by the glare of some visionary good, they are, on the whole, sober, reasonable, and just in their views. It is in the power of a minority, even of a comparatively small minority, by noisy and persistent acclamations, to make it doubtful, even to the judgment of thoughtful men, what is the precise object at which they are aiming, and how far that object commends itself to the approbation of the country at large. We have seen this more than once in the domestic annals of the United Kingdom during the last half century. We have witnessed outbursts of what may be called popular feeling, which, for the time being, seemed to express quite unequivocally the national will. And we have never failed to observe that, in the long run, true progress—progress, we mean, that, so far as human affairs will admit of it, may be accepted as lasting—is never promoted by wrenching the decision of the nation to aims which in its calmer moments it cannot but condemn. Confusion may, indeed, be created by extraordinary and unjustifiable means of agitation. Temporary triumphs may even be thereby obtained. But the policy of the country, deflected for an instant from its normal course, ever returns to it as to its natural centre of gravitation. There is, undoubtedly, at all times, much needing to be done to bring the laws of the country into harmony with the opinions of the people as to what they should be. There is always "a lion in the path" of real reform. No great good can be effected, politically speaking, without a severe struggle. But there are legitimate and recognised methods of warfare, and there are those which are illegitimate. The former demand more time, more patience, more persistence from those who adopt them, than do the latter. But then, the latter are more showy, and give promise to inexperienced politicians of speedier results. The judgment of our countrymen, when convinced by the former, is seldom—we may almost say never—reversed in after days; when surprised by the latter, is sure to be rescinded, albeit with considerable difficulty. It is not often that a community like our own is forced to the adoption of political projects of which it fails to see a reasonable justification. Mr. Parnell and his adherents have gone the wrong way to work, have availed themselves to the utmost of an instrumentality which cannot be successful, even if the object they have in view were both feasible and desirable. They have, probably, played out their game, and they have lost it. It is hardly possible for them to recur to the tactics which have now, at length, been not only discredited, but disarmed of whatever force they may have been supposed to possess. We will not say that we have seen an end of Parliamentary obstruction. But we may confidently predict that it will never again—at least, in our time—render itself so formidable as it has done during the last three months.

To the relief which the effectual disposal of this antagonism to Parliamentary Government has brought us may now be added at least a prospect of achieving in due time the extrication of the country from those external difficulties which the proximate past has bequeathed to us. We have done with Afghanistan, the invasion of which, however, has entailed upon the Indian and British Exchequers little less than twenty millions sterling. We have some immediate hope of a successful settlement of the Transvaal affair. We may dismiss all apprehension of the Ashantee War. We are to have a Gladstone Budget before Easter. We are also promised the introduction into the House of Commons of the Land Bill prepared by her Majesty's Government for the permanent adjustment of the relations of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland. A good deal of this is unquestionably subject to unforeseen changes. But the outlook, at any rate, is a more agreeable one than it has been our lot to enjoy for a long time past. It would seem as though the Vessel of State has doubled the Cape upon which it was far from impossible that stress of weather might have driven it. We may well be thankful for the change which has occurred within the last fortnight or so. It is a good in itself; it even augurs better things than itself. It resembles a vernal breeze after a severe winter. Chilly days may yet be in store for us; but, as the season advances, we may bid farewell for the year to the pinching extremities we have so painfully borne. The realisation of our hopes will, of course, fall short of our wishes; but we can now take courage, and, after what has been gone through, can bear without flinching the slighter disappointments to which we may be exposed.

In reference to the Grosvenor Gallery Library in New Bond-street, of which some illustrations are given in the present Number, it may be as well to state, in order to prevent confusion, that there is also the Grosvenor Library, situated in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Edwin Booth, who has excited the admiration of all who take an intelligent interest in the highest ambitions of an actor, and who study Shakspeare with the assistance of an experienced artist, is, as all the world knows, about to change his residence. He has had an uphill task of it hitherto. Oftentimes he has been seen at a considerable disadvantage, perplexed with uncongenial associates, tossed against his inclinations on an unsympathetic sea, the loyal victim of untoward circumstances, and the uncomplaining mainspring of an idea that, however well intentioned, was emphatically un-Shaksperean. It was impossible for Mr. Booth to do more than he has done, single-handed. His example and precept have no doubt worked wonders; but on a starring expedition of this kind it was impossible, in so short a time, to mould into presentable shape the rough material so helplessly presented to him. Starting with a very promising company of good names, the star-actor has been gradually left in the lurch, and forced to fight out the unsatisfactory battle alone. Mrs. Hermann Vezin, instead of receiving Hamlet's reproaches as the guilty Queen, is away in the wilds of panoramic melodrama, shouldering a property rifle, urging the Russian serfs to resist the Tartar hordes, tied up for death to a tree in a mountain pass leading to Irkoutsk, and panting among the flames of an oil-bearing river to aid the escape of Michael Strogoff. Mr. William Farren, instead of delivering the sententious saws and prolix platitudes of old Polonius, is rolling on the floor and squirming at the Vaudeville in the character of Mr. Seth Pecksniff, architect and land surveyor. Fate has taken away Miss Gerard from the Ophelia, in which character she startled the house into warm appreciation, and the Cordelia and Desdemona, to which fair women she might have done so much justice, and has turned her into a colourless, unmeaning, and unimpressionable young lady in the great drama of pop-guns and Sanger's horses. Mr. Thomas Swinbourne has bidden adieu to the promised Shakspearean scene, and is no doubt reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade" to enthusiastic audiences; whilst, apart from Mr. Edwin Booth, who is a host in himself, the hopes of ears attuned to verse and minds appreciative of experienced acting are centred in Mr. John Ryder, the deftest pilot of a Shakspearean ship; Mr. A. Rayner, who stands out conspicuously on a sea of nothingness; and Mr. F. Charles, who, at any rate, is always in tune.

But, for the present, I could have wished Mr. Booth had not touched Shylock. He was not in the vein, and, like all impressionable artists, he requires to have his mind free and his brow unclouded before he can do himself justice in so grand and difficult a creation as this. I forbear to touch upon the pressing and personal sorrow that weighs down one who already has made so many friends in England. These are matters in which criticism has no concern. The actor and the man must be forgotten in his art. We have no right to know what is going on outside the stage-door, or to inquire what nights of long watching and anguish break down the nervous actor and impair his power. To writers and actors, to business men of every profession, these things must occur. But we are judged by results; and no compensation is given for our trials. Of all men and women in the world, actors and actresses are the least complaining. Patiently they nobly bear their burdens; and, often racked with torture, mental as well as physical, they buckle on their armour, paint their faces, and doggedly march on to what they consider is their duty. For them there is no rest. In the afternoon they may be weeping over a comrade's grave in a London cemetery; in the evening, setting a great audience in a roar of laughter. Last night they were closing the eyes of mother, brother, husband, or child. To-day necessity bids them toil on and show to the exacting audience a smiling face. When, the other day, a kind lady sitting at her lonely fireside heard in the streets a piercing shriek of a woman, and they extricated from a fallen cab a poor lacerated creature, weak and almost fainting from loss of blood, they strove to find out who it was that was so grievously hurt, and could only hear the pitiful, moaning cry, "Oh! take me to the theatre!" It was Mrs. Kendal; and the ruling passion that was in her pointed towards her first duty to the public, which she strove to accomplish. The same brave, considerate feeling prompted Mr. Warner, when wounded the other evening, to endure torture sooner than give in, and has kept him struggling against medical advice ever since, and enduring the reopening of sewn-up wounds sooner than abandon the task that has been intrusted to him.

Whilst Mr. Booth was playing Shylock he gave the same impression that a reader or reciter does when accidentally his attention is distracted and he is outside his subject-matter. He was acting; but not feeling the character. He was mechanically correct; but artistically false. He astonished and amazed the ignorant when he was most untrue; but persuaded or influenced very few. In his rage there was no fierceness of invective; in his lament no ring of pathos. The disappointment with Tubal was petulance; and no tortured soul spoke with those immortal lines—"no satisfaction, no revenge; nor no ill-luck stirring but what lights on my shoulders; no sighs but of my breathing; no tears but of my shedding." All was unsatisfactory as an echo; all as hollow as the grave. And no change of material consequence came with the Trial Scene. Words there were on the topmost froth of thought, but no proper or safe guidance to show what manner of man this Shylock was. The actor assisted the scene: but he did not fill it. Suddenly, however, the sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction changed when Mr. Booth cast aside the Jewish gaberdine and orange Venetian cap for the fantastic frippery of the woman-taming Petruchio. At once the scene was lighted up, and it sparkled under the influence of the actor's bright, neat, and happy manner. His restless eye and clear-cut face, his grace of movement and facility of business, were admirably in tone and keeping. A better bit of light-comedy acting has not been seen for many a long day. Fatigue and effort disappeared, and all was joyousness and spontaneity. Petruchio braced himself for the attack on Katharine with a merry devil lurking in his eye. It was the quintessence of delightful mischief, full of sport and dare-devil recklessness, and one forgave the outrageous pantomime that a vulgar tradition has insisted on for the sake of the animal spirits of Mr. Booth, that kept his audience on the *qui vive* until the close of the second Shaksperean play in one evening.

For the sake of this variety, the sombre Shylock and the playful Petruchio, it must be confessed the design of Shakspeare suffered cruelly. Away went a good half of the "Merchant of Venice," the Prince of Morocco was not seen or heard of, the selection of the caskets had no meaning, and—perhaps happily for an audience that had some sense of the beautiful in language—the Lorenzo and Jessica of this most material and unimaginative cast were not permitted to rhapsodise in the moonlight on the terrace of Belmont. All the comedy of the play went by the board, for the curtain fell at Shylock's exit, and no opportunity was given to Portia to beg Bassanio's ring, or to Nerissa to chaff her Gratiano. Poetry had to be sacrificed to pantomime, and time saved to allow Petruchio's servant to scramble about the floor, the burned leg of mutton to be thrust into the cook's face, and the mantuamaker to tumble down and flatten a modern bonnet-box. Pantomime or not, the audience heartily enjoyed the fun from the moment that Katharine's music-master lamented his cracked pate to the final crash, when the humbled and humiliated wife sinks on her knees on a floor literally whitened with smashed crockery.

I had never before heard of Miss Masson. I certainly do not think, to the best of my knowledge, I have ever seen her before in London; and yet this lady is evidently an actress of intelligence and experience. There was little poetical glow, no doubt, in her Portia, and it is difficult to disenchant oneself from a recent notable example of grace and subtle witchery; but when the pinch came in the Trial Scene, the actress held her own, and must be credited with considerable *verve* and dramatic impulse. Her Katharine was better still—natural, woman-like, the scorn of scorn, the hate of hate, nervous and irritable to a fault, suppression of rage being indicated by clenched hands and torn handkerchief, and yet never once lapsing into excess of gesture or manner. And when the reaction came for woman's tears, there was a very pretty touch of genuine feeling. In common with many in the theatre, I wondered who Miss Masson could be, or where she has learned all that she evidently knows.

Theatrical lulls do not last long in these modern days, even during the ever dull season of Lent. Already Miss Bateman has revived "Mary Warner," to the delight of the patrons of old Sadler's Wells; and at the moment of writing they are hard at work with the rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet," to be produced next Saturday for Madame Modjeska at the Court, where I have it on the best authority that it was originally proposed to play the tragedy without any scenery whatever, and to be so true to tradition as to ask Mr. Anson to appear as the Nurse! That would indeed have been a novelty: an imagined balcony scene, an immaterial tomb, a dreary ball-room, a fancy-painted friar's cell, and a male nurse! I am not sorry that the projected curtains in substitution for scenery have been abandoned, or to hear that Miss Le Thiere has been engaged for the Nurse, vice Mr. Anson, sensibly resigned. Shades of Killigrew! we cannot go back to male women, any more than we can tolerate a placard on a bit of green baize, "This is a rose-covered balcony in the moonlight," or "This represents the Tomb of the Capulets." Madame Modjeska is a charming actress, and her art might have been suggestive and absorbing enough; but this is an age of rash irreverence, and it is quite conceivable that a good half of the audience might have burst out laughing, and spoiled the best intentions in the world. It is possible to go too far in the way of simplicity, as well as in the path of extravagance. The thing is to discover a golden mean that will assist the imagination without distracting it. A moonlight effect during the balcony scene would be very charming; but clouds perpetually sailing over the moon would, on the other hand, distract the attention, and so fail as an artistic effect. Following quickly after "Romeo and Juliet" at the Court will come Mr. Richard Lee's drama called "Branded" at the Princess's. The indefatigible stage-manager, Mr. Harry Jackson, has been in Paris buying old uniforms, for the scene of the play is the Franco-Prussian War; and they tell me that there are to be far more horses on the stage than in "Michael Strogoff." To tell the truth, I hate horses on the stage. They ought to be in the stable, where they look natural and comfortable.

Music is to be the herald of Easter, and already Mr. Arthur Sullivan is pouring forth his æsthetic music of the future, whilst Mr. Gilbert is training the lovers of the lily and the sunflower to astonish us all with their affectations in his next dramatised Bab Ballad. Will it kill or encourage the Colonel? That is the question. I believe in a healthy competition.

C. S.

MUSIC.

A new dramatic cantata, entitled "Columbus," was produced at last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace. The music is the composition of Mr. H. Gadsby; the text having been supplied by Mr. W. Grist, who has skilfully availed himself of the story of the great navigator's voyage, the scene being laid on board the "Santa Maria." Mr. Gadsby's music is for tenor solo, chorus of male voices, and orchestra; and comprises some effective writing, especially the prayer "Star of the Sea," the choruses "Ere the Sun with Visage Red," and "Cheered by Thy Word;" and the declamatory solo for Columbus "Alone upon the Main" (one of the most important pieces in the cantata), which was finely rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd, and produced a marked impression. There is some skilful orchestral writing in the work, and the composition, altogether, is quite worthy of the reputation of Mr. Gadsby, who conducted its performance, and was much applauded. The remainder of the concert—directed by Mr. Manns, as usual—comprised Schubert's beautiful eighth symphony in B minor (the last but one of the series), supplemented by the entr'acte (in the same key) from his "Rosamunde" music; vocal pieces rendered by Miss Robertson; and orchestral extracts from "Lohengrin."

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," was very effectively performed yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Hall; conducted by himself, and with the same solo singers—Mesdames Albani and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. H. Blower—as at the production of the work at the Leeds Festival last October. Among several special effects were Madame Albani's delivery of Margaret's Hymn, "For thou didst die for me," and Madame Patey's of Julia's solo (with chorus), "Io, Pæan" (encored). The choral music was rendered by Mr. Faulkner Leigh's choir, an efficient orchestra having co-operated, with Mr. Carrodus as principal violin. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The concert opened with Spohr's fine cantata, "God, Thou art great," the first part of the programme having included Mr. Wingham's concert overture in F, conducted by himself.

Madame Schumann again appeared at the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert of last week, and at the Monday evening concert of this week. On the first-mentioned occasion the great pianist played Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, and in the latter, two preludes and a fugue by Bach, and the principal part in her late husband's fine pianoforte quintet in E flat. Mr. P. Hayes was the vocalist on Saturday, and Herr Von zur Mühlen on Monday; Herr Joachim having been the leading violinist in each instance. Monday's programme introduced, for the first time here, a string quartet by Herr Volkmann; a well-written work, but not possessing any distinctive character or individuality.

The second of M. Lamoureux's Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when several novelties were brought forward, the programme having opened with a new orchestral "Suite" by M. Massenet, composed expressly for these concerts. It consists of four movements, entitled, respectively, "Cortége," "Ballet," "Apparition," and "Bacchanale" (the second having been omitted in performance). The music is highly characteristic, and contains much that is interesting, with many bright and effective orchestral contrasts. Another novelty was a Pianoforte concerto by M. Widor, which was finely played by Madame Montigny-Rémaury. The work is skilfully written, both for the solo instrument and the orchestra; the best portion being the intermediate "Andante Religioso," which has much melodious grace. An overture to an unpublished opera ("Sigurd"), by M. Reyer, was also heard for the first time in England. It is sombre and laboured, and produced but little effect. Of M. Saint-Saëns's eccentric "Danse Macabre" (for orchestra) we have before spoken. As on previous occasions, it was encored at Tuesday's concert, the programme of which closed agreeably with a selection of pieces from M. Léo Delibes' ballet, "Sylvia," the composer's most recent and most successful production. Madame Brunet-Lafleur was again the vocalist, and sang with fine dramatic expression, an air from Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," and one from Gluck's "Armide." The remaining items of the concert were three short unaccompanied pianoforte solos (by Massenet, Adler, and Godard), brilliantly executed by Madame Montigny-Rémaury. The orchestral playing, and the conducting of M. Lamoureux, were again of a very high order.

But one more performance remains to be given in completion of the fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts. Last week's programme included several successful new songs: Mr. Cowen's "Listening Angels," sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Miss Wakefield's "A little Roundhead Maid," by herself; Mr. Cumming's "The love of long ago," rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd; Mr. Cowen's "All in All," by Mr. Maas; Mr. Molloy's "The Boatswain's Story," by Mr. Santley; and Mr. Marzials' "Rochester Bells," by the composer. Other effective performances were given by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Miss Orridge (in lieu of Madame Patey, who was indisposed), and Mr. Maybrick. Part-songs were, as usual, contributed by the South London Choral Associaton. This week's programme was of a similar varied and attractive nature.

Herr Barth and Herr Hausmann—each eminent respectively as pianist and violoncellist—gave a Recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall, the programme having included an interesting selection of chamber instrumental music, solo and concerted.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated, last week, at the Royal Albert Hall, by a concert of National music, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, whose well-trained choir contributed to the performances. The programme, although interesting, calls for no specific detail, beyond the names of the solo singers, who were:—Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Enriquez, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. R. Hollins, Signor Fabrini, Mr. J. Maas, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Bending presided at the organ and Mr. W. Carter at the piano; and the band of her Majesty's Scots Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, occasionally co-operated. The Dead March in "Saul" was played in memory of the late Emperor of Russia.

Of the third concert of the Philharmonic Society's new season we must speak next week, stating, meanwhile, that the programme included Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Herr Joachim, Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known as "The Power of Sound"), and vocal pieces contributed by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mdlle. Orgeni.

The sixth of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts of the current season was announced for yesterday (Friday) night, when Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" constituted an interesting programme. Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge were the vocalists announced, Mr. C. Fry having been named as reader of the text of "Athalie." The concert was postponed from Jan. 21, on account of the severity of the weather.

This (Saturday) evening an interesting concert is to be given, at St. James's Hall, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind; the programme comprising vocal and instrumental performances by students educated in the college.

This week's "Ballad Concert for the People," at the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, was announced as being under the direction of Sir J. Benedict; the programme having also included the names of Mesdames E. Wynne, Williams, Hutchinson, F. Winn, Parkins, and Mr. F. Boyle; with the first appearance of M. Herwegh as solo violinist.

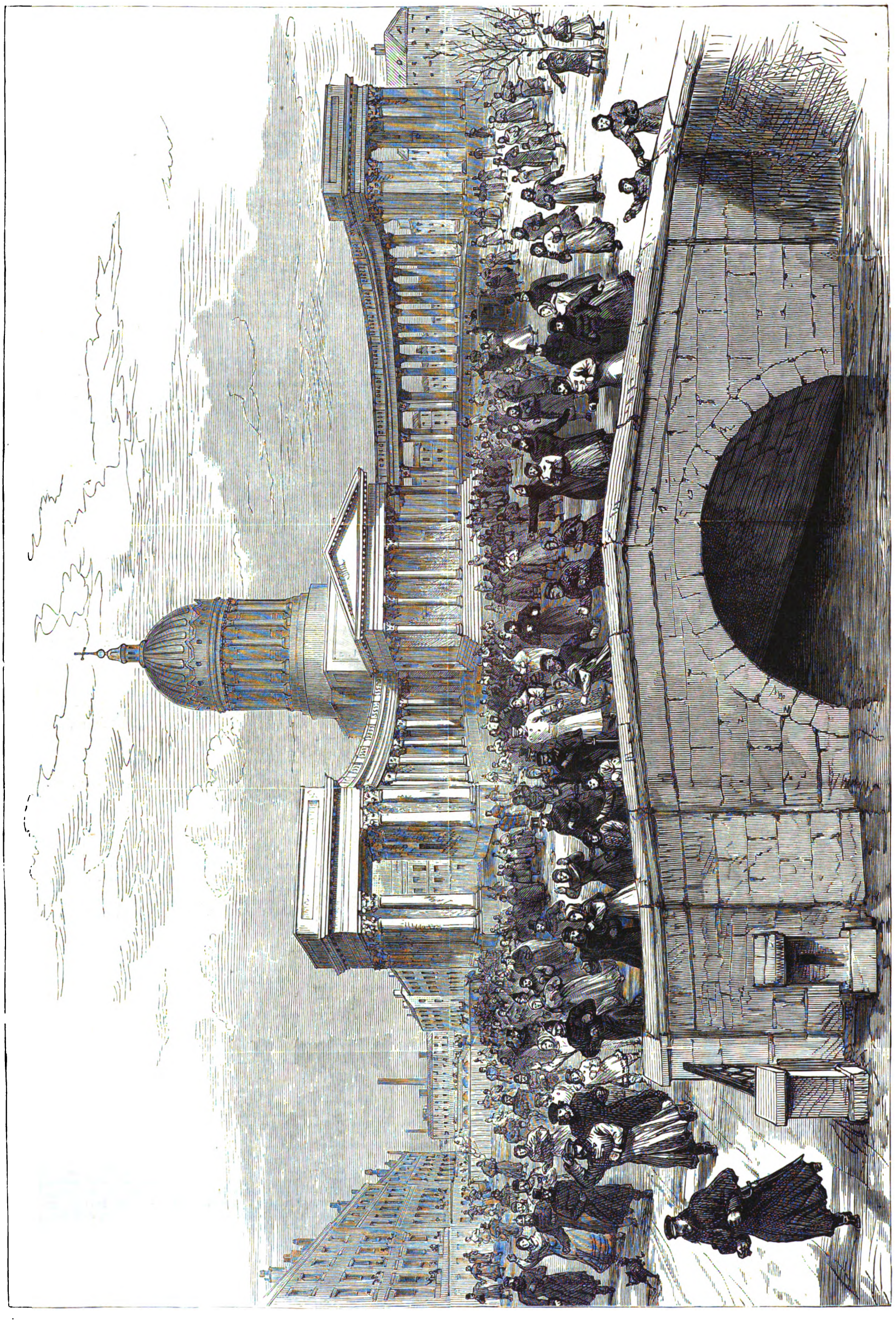
Dr. Sloman's cantata, "Supplication and Praise," was very successfully performed on Tuesday by the Norwood Choral Society at the Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood.

An amateur concert in aid of the Bournemouth Home for Invalid Ladies is to be given at Willis's Rooms next Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. As many distinguished amateurs have promised their services, and as the concert is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchesses of Beaufort and Wellington, Ladies Waterford, Conyngham, Abergavenny, and many others, this deserving charity will doubtless receive substantial benefit.

A movement is on foot—promoted by some of our most eminent musicians—to raise funds for a testimonial to Mr. Manns, whose skill and energy as conductor of the famous Crystal Palace concerts for a quarter of a century render him fully deserving of such a tribute. Mr. Henry Leslie and Mr. Stanley Lucas have been appointed honorary treasurers.

At the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Mansion House yesterday week in order to take part in a social gathering for the furtherance of the work of the London City Mission. The Lord Mayor welcomed the society, and said he believed the Chief Magistrate for the time being could be engaged in no better duty than assisting such institutions as that. He also bore testimony to the exemplary character of the missionaries. Among the company were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., and the Duchess of Manchester. The Rev. R. C. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields, gave a vivid account of the common lodging-houses that abound in that parish. He stated that among the wretched frequenters of these places are members of the aristocracy, magistrates, members of the Army and Navy, and professional men formerly of good repute, who have been brought down step by step to their present condition through indulgence in drink. Lord Shaftesbury congratulated the Lord Mayor on the escape of himself and his family and household from the infamous plot which had been designed against the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor has declined to convene a public meeting of the citizens of London at Guildhall in favour of the retention of Candahar, on the ground that the question has become a political one, and that it is his intention not to identify himself with any political party during his term of office.

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IN FRONT OF THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG: PEOPLE RUNNING TO THE SPOT WHERE THE EMPEROR WAS MURDERED.

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ALEXANDER III., THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND FOX.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We continue to present a series of Illustrations, begun last week, of the circumstances attending the death of the late Emperor of Russia, by a detestable crime which has been fully related in this journal, as well as of the arrangements for his funeral, which will be attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh; and we also give a new portrait of the present Emperor, Alexander III., in addition to the one that has appeared, and that of his Consort, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, who was Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales. The particulars of biographical dates and other details, belonging to their Majesties the new Emperor and Empress, have already been stated with sufficient precision. The Emperor is thirty-six years of age, and the Empress thirty-three; they have been married fourteen years, and have four children. Their arrival at the Winter Palace, where they received, on Monday week, the homage of the Imperial Court, is the subject of a large Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement.

We shall obtain from our Special Artist, who has been sent to St. Petersburg for this purpose, abundant Illustrations of the funeral ceremonies.

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is within the Citadel of St. Petersburg, on a small island of the river Neva, opposite the grand line of quays that contains the Winter Palace, the Admiralty, the Hermitage, the Theatre, and the Marble Palace. As it is in this Church that the mortal remains of the late Emperor have been lying in state, previous to the concluding ceremony of his funeral, we present an Illustration of the building, which is distinguished by a very lofty and slender gilt spire. The interior, however, is not remarkable for beauty or grandeur; but it contains a large collection of worn-out military banners, the trophies of historic wars, keys of captured fortresses, and other tokens of imperial pride. In the vaults below the floor of this church lie the bodies of Peter the Great and his successors, Czars and Emperors of Russia, or Imperial Princes, each with a stone coffin-shaped tomb, covered with a red pall, on the floor of the church immediately above the resting-place of the deceased person thereby commemorated. It is here that the funeral service will be finally performed to-morrow (Sunday) for the late Emperor Alexander II.

The Cathedral or Metropolitan Church of St. Petersburg, dedicated to "Our Lady of Kazan," is conspicuous in our Illustration of the scene on the road beside the Catherine Canal, with the people hastening to look at the spot where Alexander II. received his mortal injuries from the bombshell of the assassins on Sunday, the 13th inst. The Kazan Cathedral, as it is often called, stands on the right-hand side of the Nevsky Prospect, but a little retired from the street, half a mile from the Admiralty Square. Its front is adorned with a

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semicircular colonnade of Corinthian pillars, intended for an imitation of that of St. Peter's at Rome. The dome rises immediately behind the centre of this colonnade; the plan of the building is that of a Greek cross, which should have four equal arms; but one transept is made shorter than the other, for want of space on the side next the canal. The eastern arm of the cross forms the chancel, which is set apart for the priests, and is shut off by a splendid screen, the "iconostast," framed of solid silver, with gorgeous pictured panels. The picture of the Virgin Mary, brought from Kazan to Moscow by the Czar Ivan Vassilievitch, and afterwards brought from Moscow to St. Petersburg by Peter the Great, is regarded with extreme veneration, and is adorned with many pearls and other jewels of price.

The removal of the late Emperor's body from the Winter Palace to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Citadel took place at noon on Saturday last, with an imposing funeral procession. The Princes of the Imperial House and their kindred followed the bier on foot; the Princesses rode in mourning carriages. The military escort and guard of the route included detachments of troops of many nationalities in gorgeous uniforms and curious armour. The banners of every province and city in the Empire were borne in the procession. The open coffin was deposited on a dais in the church, and about it were disposed the Imperial crown, the crowns of the subject kingdoms, all the material emblems of sovereignty, and the sixty Orders and decorations of the late Emperor upon silken cushions.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Wednesday evening of last week. The Duchess of Edinburgh bears her great loss with characteristic fortitude. On her arrival, after visiting the chamber of death, she was greatly overcome, and sleep refused to assuage her grief. The next morning, however, she visited Princess Orieffat, and remained more than an hour with her; in the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to the spot where the fatal bomb struck the Emperor. This is now inclosed and planted with cypress trees at each corner, and the intervening space is covered with memorial wreaths, with an Ikon or sacred picture placed at one end, and a silver lamp burning before it. Here the Duchess remained praying for some minutes, and the people standing near, seeing a lady in deep mourning kneeling on the snow, were much moved. This spot is, as might be expected, visited by crowds daily, it may be from a natural or a morbid curiosity on the part of some, and also from unaffected reverence and esteem on the part of others. The Municipality has decided to build a memorial church on the spot, in accordance with the wish of the Emperor Alexander III.

Religious services in all the churches and chapels of the Greek or Russian Orthodox communion, attached to the Russian Legations or maintained for the use of Russians who are resident in foreign countries, have been held in most of the chief cities of Europe, during the past ten days, to pray for the repose of the late Emperor's soul. Our Illustration shows the scene at a service of this kind on Sunday last at the Greek Church in Moscow-road, Bayswater, where a Requiem Mass was chanted, under the direction of the Rev. H. Myriantheus, the Archimandrite.

The trial of Rusakoff, the young student of the Institute of Mining Engineers, who threw the first bombshell at the Emperor's carriage, together with the trial of three supposed accomplices, one being the woman found in the house where those frightful instruments of murder were kept, will be commenced in a few days. It will be remembered that the second of the two young men actually employed to throw the shells, he whose hand launched the one that killed the Emperor, died a few hours later of the injuries which it had inflicted on himself.

The individual who was arrested at the house where the assassins obtained the metal fittings used in making the explosive bombs is a peasant named Michailoff, from the government of Smolensk. In the papers found in his possession mention was made of certain preparations on the Catherine Canal and in Little Garden-street, through which the late Emperor frequently passed on his way to parades of the troops. The street just named is a short one leading from the Nevsky Prospect, nearly opposite the Anitchkoff Palace, which has been the residence of the present Emperor. A party of sappers were set at work to examine the ground, and soon discovered a mine in a cheesemonger's or milkman's shop in the basement of a house at the corner of those thoroughfares. The mouth of the mine was in the shopkeeper's dwelling-room, and was concealed under an ottoman filled with rubbish. The shopkeeper and his wife had gone away, leaving the shop and dwelling unoccupied. A crowbar was found on the premises. The mine passed under Little Garden-street, which leads to the Riding School. The sappers had opened the ground to the depth of five feet, when the mine was reached. In it were laid two wires and a rope, which suggested that there were two modes of exploding the mine. The work was proceeded with very cautiously, the passage having to be enlarged. At a distance of about a fathom, a bottle was found, nine inches high, made of thick glass, with a ground-glass stopper. The throat was wrapped in cloth and bladder. The bottle contained a dark thick substance, which Professor Feodoroff declared to be a mixture of nitro-glycerine, sulphate of ammonia, and charcoal. Upon extending the examination, a tin case was discovered, in which the wires and rope ended. These were cut, and the tin canister brought to the surface. It was twenty inches high and nine inches in diameter, wrapped round with rope and the cover tarred. Inside was a dark grey explosive substance, and in the middle a detonator, consisting of a small cylinder filled with nitroglycerine and pyroxiline, with a copper cap charged with fulminating mercury. The tin contained about 60 lb. of explosives and the bottles 30 lb. The tools used in making the mine consisted of two borers, a very small spade, a rake, and a wooden shovel. A bottle of carbonic acid was found, used to purify the air in the tunnel. The experts, who conducted the researches, state that had the mine been fired, the houses in the vicinity would certainly have fallen. In the adjacent dwelling-house and shop, some milk-pails were found full of earth. One rouble was lying on the table with a slip of paper under it, upon which was written, "This is to pay the butcher with." Russakoff has confessed that there were more people stationed along the Czar's road with Orsini shells. Another meeting-place of conspirators was discovered on Sunday, at a tobacconist's shop in the Vassiiy Ostroff. On account of the want of proper vigilance, the late Prefect of Police, Major-General Feodoroff, has resigned, and is succeeded by Colonel Baranoff, for some months past Governor of Kovno, and better known as the commander of the Vesta during the Russo-Turkish War. It is said that Count Loris Melikoff, Minister of the Interior, has likewise offered his resignation.

It is arranged that the coronation of Alexander III. shall take place in Moscow, at the end of six months, which have been fixed for close mourning for the late Emperor. It is considered probable that Alexander III.'s residence in Moscow will extend beyond the period occupied by the ceremonies in connection with the coronation, and that the present Czar will become a frequent resident in the ancient capital of Russia.

An Imperial decree is published granting to persons deported to Siberia with loss of civil rights permission to follow commercial or professional pursuits after three years' good behaviour. The same privilege is accorded to political exiles, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior. It is also intended to reduce in twenty-three of the governments of Russia the payments due from the peasants for the redemption of the land allotted to them on the abolition of serfdom.

The following circular despatch, dated the 16th inst., has been addressed by M. de Giers, Secretary of State and Administrator of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to the Russian representatives abroad:—

His Majesty the Emperor on ascending the throne of his ancestors assumes as an inheritance the traditions consecrated by time, by the acts of his ancestors, and by the sacrifices and toil of generations, all of which have built up Russia in the past. In completely taking upon himself this inheritance, his Majesty makes it a sacred duty to deliver it inviolate to his successors. Like all other States, Russia, in constituting herself, had to sustain a struggle in which her strength and her national spirit became developed. Russia has now attained her full development, and feelings of jealousy or discontent are equally foreign to her. It only remains for Russia to secure her position to protect herself from without, and to develop her forces, her wealth, and the well-being of her people. This is the aim which our august Monarch has set before himself with the firm resolution of pursuing it without remission. The Emperor will first give his attention to the internal development of the State, a question closely connected with the progress of civilisation, and with the social and economic questions which form the subject of special study on the part of all Governments.

The foreign policy of the Emperor will be entirely pacific. Russia will remain faithful to her friends; she will unchangeably preserve the sentiments consecrated by tradition, and will at the same time reciprocate the friendliness of all States by a similar attitude, while maintaining the position to which she is entitled among the Powers and assuring the maintenance of the political equilibrium. In accordance with her interests, Russia will not deviate from her mission in common with other Governments to protect the general peace based upon respect for right and treaties. Above all, Russia has to care for herself, and only the duty of protecting her honour and security may divert her attention from the work of internal development. Our august Monarch will endeavour to strengthen the power and advance the welfare of Russia, and secure her prosperity without detriment to others. These are the principles by which the policy of the Emperor will invariably be guided. His Majesty charges you to bring these declarations to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, and to communicate the present despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PEACE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

The negotiations carried on by General Sir Evelyn Wood, during the recent armistice, with Messrs. Krüger, Joubert, and Pretorius, chiefs of the Dutch Provisional Government of the Transvaal, assisted by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, have most happily resulted in the mutual acceptance of terms of peace which are equally convenient and honourable to the British Imperial Government and to the Dutch community of the Transvaal. The following are the principal terms of the arrangement with the Boers, as stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by Mr. Gladstone:—1. The Suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged. 2. A complete self-government is promised to the Boers. 3. The control of foreign relations is reserved to the British Government. 4. There is to be a Resident at the future capital. 5. The Royal Commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Chief Justice de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape. 6. The Commission will consider the provisions for the protection of native interests, and the arrangements as to frontier affairs. 7. The Commission will also consider the question whether any and what portions of the Transvaal territory eastward, within certain limits, should be severed from the Transvaal. 8. The Boers withdraw from the Neck, and disperse to their homes. 9. The British garrisons remain in the Transvaal till the final settlement. 10. The Boers having engaged as above, Sir Evelyn Wood promises them not to advance, nor to send warlike stores into the Transvaal. It is said that the chief duty of the Royal Commission to be appointed will be to devise measures for obtaining adequate guarantees for the just treatment of the Native population, while a very important part of their work will be the delimitation of the northern and eastern frontiers of the Transvaal, whereby tribes which the Boers had in vain attempted to subjugate will either recover their independence or enjoy the protection of England. The British Resident will be invested with the important function of protecting the Natives who live within the limits of the territory. The Commission, it is said, will meet in Natal or Heidelberg. There may probably be a further prolongation of the armistice for two months, to enable the Commission to meet. President Brand was present at the final negotiations, which lasted all day on Monday, till nine o'clock in the evening.

THE COURT.

Earl Sydney and Lord Kensington had audiences of her Majesty at the end of last week to present joint addresses from both Houses of Parliament expressing indignation at the assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, arrived at Windsor last Saturday and lunched with the Queen. Prince Leopold, who is on a visit to her Majesty, returned from town, whither he had come the previous day. Earl and Countess Granville arrived at the castle and were included in the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, at which the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty; and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner party.

The Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon.

Viscount Hawarden arrived at the castle on Tuesday and had an audience of her Majesty.

A private investiture of the Order of the Bath was held by the Queen on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge has lunched with her Majesty, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Duchess of Roxburghe have dined with the Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stephen, of Montreal, who entertained Prince Leopold in Canada, have been presented to her Majesty.

Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh remain at the castle.

Her Majesty has subscribed for a certain number of stalls for the series of Philharmonic Concerts for the season.

Colonel James Hormoy Buller, late Military Train, is appointed one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dresing, who retires upon half pay.

Her Majesty has conferred a medal with clasps for service in Afghanistan. The medal will be given to all who have served, irrespective of rank; but only those who took part in the following actions will be entitled to the clasp:—Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Cabul, Ahmed Khel, and Candahar. For the march from Cabul to Candahar with General Roberts a special bronze decoration will be given.

Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting; and Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Thurlow and Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty's Drawing-room, which was postponed from the 18th inst., will take place next Tuesday. The Court will be in mourning, and all persons who attend on the occasion will be expected to observe the published orders, but brides and young unmarried ladies on their presentation may appear in white.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on April 5.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales having resolved to pay the last token of respect to the late Czar, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, left town on Monday evening for St. Petersburg as representative of the Queen at the funeral of the late Emperor of Russia. In consequence of the landslip between Folkestone and Dover, on the South-Eastern Railway, their Royal Highnesses travelled from Victoria by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The Prince and Princess were met at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck, and various friends. The suite consisted of Miss Knollys, Lord Suffield, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Deighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, with also Major-General Sir John Cowell, by special command of the Queen. After taking leave of their relatives, their Royal Highnesses left by special train for Dover, whence they embarked from the Admiralty Pier at 10.20 p.m. on board the special boat Maid of Kent for Calais; the journey thenceforward being performed by special trains to Berlin, where they arrived at half-past ten on Tuesday evening, being met at the station by the Crown Princess of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince William of Prussia. The Prince and Princess drove with the Crown Princess to the Palace, and, after a short stay, continued their journey to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany.

Their Royal Highnesses congratulated the Emperor William on his birthday by forwarding a telegram from a station on the line from Brussels to Cologne.

The Prince and Princess will return immediately after the funeral, being expected to arrive on April 4. Before their departure their Royal Highnesses were visited by their various relatives, and also went to Windsor to take leave of her Majesty, and to St. James's Palace to take leave of the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Prince attended the funeral of the late Count Jaraczewski in Kensal-green Cemetery; and also presided at the latest meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House.

His Royal Highness has fixed May 9 for the festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, at which his Royal Highness will preside.

Samples of woollen goods in the Bradford trade have, by the Princess's command, been submitted to her Royal Highness, in order that an attempt may be made to bring those articles into vogue for the amelioration of the distress in the Yorkshire district.

Mr. Sydney Hodges has submitted to the Prince and Princess his portrait of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel.

As the Duchess of Connaught was returning to Bagshot Park on Saturday afternoon in a carriage drawn by a pair of Russian ponies, the Duchess herself driving, one of the ponies took fright, and the carriage came in contact with a baker's cart standing on the roadside. The cart was smashed, and the Duchess and the lady who accompanied her were thrown out on the road. Fortunately, her Royal Highness escaped unhurt, and was able to walk to Bagshot Park immediately afterwards.

Prince Leopold has sent a donation to the expenses fund of the Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which is to be opened on a large scale on April 20.

The Duke of Teck left Kensington Palace last Saturday for Rumpenheim to attend the funeral of the late Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, eldest sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, who died on the 16th inst., within a few weeks of completing her eighty-seventh year. The Princess's sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died on Dec. 24 last, and her last surviving brother, Prince George of Hesse, died on the 4th inst.

The Empress of Austria has hunted during the week with Mr. Park Yates's pack, Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds, the North Shropshire, the Staffordshire, the South Cheshire, and the North Cheshire hounds. Earl Spencer has been on a visit to the Empress at Combermere Abbey for a few weeks, and has joined in her amusement. Her Majesty leaves to-day for London, preparatory to her return to Vienna.

In consequence of the serious illness of King Oscar, the Queen of Sweden and Norway left Bournemouth suddenly last week, on her return home. His Excellency Count Piper accompanied her Majesty as far as Dover.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who has been appointed to the command of the volunteer army which is to assemble on Easter Monday, went to Brighton on Tuesday and inspected the ground to be manœuvred over.

The marriage of Lord Brooke, M.P., and Miss Maynard is fixed to take place on the 30th of the ensuing month, at Westminster Abbey.

For three days last week an important question was debated before the Court of General Assessment Sessions, held at the Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, as to whether the Duke of Bedford, as owner of Covent-garden Market, was liable to be assessed to the poor rate in respect of the income he derived as lord of the market from tolls on produce taken there, as well as regarded the occupation of the premises. Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q.C., gave judgment yesterday week; the result of his decision being that instead of the Duke of Bedford being rated, as the rateable value of his property in Covent-garden Market, at £4200, he is assessed by the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, at £10,000. This was the judgment of the majority of the Court, Mr. Hardman dissenting.

On Sunday the Land League held meetings in various parts of Ireland. At Woodford, County Galway, Mr. Dillon, M.P., said if he thought the tenants of Lord Clanricarde had the power to resist, he would advise them to pay no more rent. He also made some strong aspersions upon Irish Judges. In Galway borough Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he had come to Ireland to see what the monster Coercion was like, and he found it was a huge joke; for the few men in Kilmainham were enjoying themselves, because they had thirty-seven determined men in Parliament to look after their interests. Referring to the approaching debate as to whether Candahar should be given up, he predicted that the day was not far distant when the debate would be as to the giving up of Ireland. Meanwhile more arrests have been made.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 22.

There has been much merriment made of late over a proposition presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Laroche-Joubert, with the object of rendering titles of honour a source of revenue to the State. M. Laroche-Joubert has drawn up a proportional scale, in accordance with which any French citizen may assume the title of marquis provided he pay an annual tax of 5000f. Dukes, in virtue of the same scale, must pay 10,000f. a year, counts 4000f., barons 3000f., and the particle *de* 2000f. M. Laroche-Joubert anticipates that this source of revenue would bring a hundred million francs per annum into the coffers of the State. The Royalists shrug their shoulders at this proposition, forgetting that the sale of titles which they find so ridiculous was practised on a large scale by Louis XIV., and that it was the vanity of individuals that paid for the building of a large part of the palace of Versailles.

Parliamentary proceedings have been uninteresting during the past week, and are likely to continue so. Impartial observers are beginning to perceive that the present Chamber is incapable of doing any good work, and that the sooner the elections take place the better for the country. The great question of the day is the battle of the *scrutins*, or, in other words, the question of electoral reform. M. Gambetta is still in favour of the *scrutin de liste*, and in an eloquent speech at the Trocadéro on Sunday he once more protested against the calumnies attributing to him interested motives. The question of the *scrutin de liste* has been the cause of a Ministerial crisis, which has lasted since Friday last. M. Jules Ferry was of opinion that the Cabinet ought to give an opinion before Parliament on this important question of the manner of voting. After repeated deliberations, M. Jules Ferry has at length been obliged to yield to the majority of his colleagues; and it was decided this morning that the Cabinet should not intervene in the question, and that each of its members should retain his liberty of action and opinion. The crisis is thus at an end, but M. Jules Ferry's position will, in all probability, be henceforward very difficult.

To-day the Senate again rejected the ultra-Protectionist views of M. Pouyer-Quertier and the Tariff Committee, its proposals as to woollen fabrics being negatived by 143 to 131. In the Chamber the report on the General de Cissey investigation entirely acquitting him of the accusations of the Irreconcilables was presented. The Ten Hours Bill was further debated, M. Richard Waddington appealing to the experience of England and other countries in favour of the measure, and other deputies opposing it as interfering with a workman's freedom of action.

By way of record, it may be stated that the loan of one milliard in Three per Cent Redeemable Bonds was covered fifteen times over on Thursday last. Such a result is a striking proof of the credit of France. The Ministry was interpellated on the subject of this loan yesterday by a Bonapartist Deputy, the tendency of whose arguments was to show that the State might have issued the loan on better conditions and taken greater advantage than it did of the credit of the Republic. Such testimony is, indeed, flattering.

The Government has prosecuted four of the newspapers to which I referred last week as having expressed their satisfaction at the assassination of the Czar. This afternoon the gérants of four journals, the *Intransigeant*, the *Citoyen*, the *Révolution Sociale*, and the *Juvenal*, together with MM. Henri Rochefort and Secondigné, who signed incriminated articles, were cited before the Court on the charge of apology for acts qualified as crimes by the law.

General Clinchant, Military Governor of Paris, died on Sunday last, of inflammation of the lungs. He was sixty years of age. His military career had been very brilliant. It is said that General Lecomte, a stanch Republican, who is now in command at Lyons, is to succeed the late General as commander of the Paris Garrison.

The Wilson sale, of which I gave some of the results in my letter last week, produced a total of more than two millions and a quarter of francs. Amongst the important prices obtained, besides those which I have already mentioned, were:—Rembrandt, "Portrait of a Man," 200,000f.; Holbein, "Portrait of Stephen Gardiner," 66,700f.; D. Teniers, "Interior of a Kitchen," 23,000f.; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Widow and Child," 15,500f.; Lawrence, study of the head of Lady Ellenborough, 10,000f.; Morland, "The Halt," 8520f.; Constable, "Glebe Farm," 3650f.

The book of the week is a new novel by M. Jules Claretie, "Les Amours d'un Interne," in which, in the course of an interesting and almost sensational narrative, the author has introduced a quantity of curious details about hysteria in its various forms of catalepsy, hypnotism, animal magnetism, and other diseases of the nervous system. In his observations and studies for this part of his novel M. Claretie has been guided by the illustrious specialist, Dr. Charcot, of the Salpêtrière Asylum. This, however, is only one side of the book, not the least curious, it is true; but, nevertheless, "Les Amours d'un Interne" is, above everything, a work of fiction, and not a scientific monograph. T. C.

Mr. Crowe, British Consul-General at Havannah, was attacked by three highwaymen on Friday night, the 18th inst., in one of the public parks of that place, but succeeded in beating off his assailants, after being slightly wounded in the back of the neck.

A Bluebook on South Africa, containing correspondence respecting the affairs of Basutoland, has been issued. It commences with a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, dated May 10, 1880, with regard to the disarmament of the natives, and follows the course of events in connection with the outbreak up to the beginning of the present year.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia, telegraphing from Merv on the 12th inst., states that he had been a prisoner there for ten days, but had been set at liberty. The plain between Tijend and Merv is, he says, entirely destitute of water, and is impracticable for an army. The Russians are close to Tjend, and will, it is believed, make no attempt against Merv this year, if at all.

The preparations for beginning the survey of Eastern Palestine are complete. The War Office have granted to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the services of Lieutenant Conder, who executed most of the survey of Western Palestine, and Lieutenant Mantell, both of the Royal Engineers. The party will include the two non-commissioned officers (now both pensioners), Black and Armstrong, who first went out in the year 1871. Lieutenants Conder and Mantell started for Beyrout on Tuesday evening, March 15, and the surveyors will follow with the instruments. The work will be commenced in the north—the Land of Bashan. It is to be hoped that the committee will meet with large and ample support in this great undertaking, the cost of which will be £3000 a year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Yesterday week the Chamber voted by a great majority a bill for granting a subsidy to the municipality of Rome. The Chamber afterwards began the discussion of a bill for the regulation of the finances of the city of Naples. It provides that all previous debts shall be converted into one large debt of 55,000,000 lire, the interest on which will be guaranteed by the State. The report of Signor Zanardelli on the Electoral Reform Bill was distributed to members. The debate on the measure was to begin on Thursday.

General Milon, Minister of War, is dead. On Tuesday morning his body was taken from the Ministry of War, where he died, to the Church of the Santi Apostoli, where a short service was held, and thence to the cemetery of San Lorenzo.

PORTUGAL.

There is a Ministerial crisis. In the Upper House on Monday night a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, proposed by Senhor Fontes, was rejected by 50 against 49 votes, the majority including two of the Ministers. In consequence of this vote the Ministry resigned, and the King invited Senhor Fontes to form a new Cabinet, but he declined to do so. The Duke Avila was with the King on Tuesday night consulting respecting the formation of a Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday elected M. Descamps as its President by 60 votes to 33. MM. Hardy de Beaulieu and Couvreur were chosen first and second Vice-Presidents respectively.

GERMANY.

The Emperor kept his eighty-fourth birthday on Tuesday. The Imperial reception was less brilliant than it would have been but for the Court being in mourning for the late Czar. The members of the Emperor's family, and the civil and military officers of the household, together with Prince and Princess Christian, offered their congratulations to his Majesty. Bouquets and many other presents had been sent by a number of private persons, and the Emperor, on showing himself at a window, was heartily cheered by an assembled crowd. Throughout Germany the anniversary is said to have been celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Berlin on Tuesday night, and were received at the Lehrter Station by the Crown Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince William. The Royal party drove through the city to the Eastern Station, where they were joined by the Crown Prince and his suite, and shortly after eleven the Royal travellers left for St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday adopted the bill authorising the continued levying of taxes, with an amendment of Herr Czartoryski, making the law equally operative for the month of May.

In the Hungarian Parliament on Tuesday the Government introduced a bill making legal civil marriages between Jews and Christians. Hitherto such unions, even when solemnised abroad, were illegal, provided one or both the parties were Hungarian subjects.

At the sitting of the Hungarian Diet on the 17th, M. Tisza made an important statement in answer to M. Helfy's interpellation on the Greek frontier question. The Minister President said that the Government would do their utmost, in conjunction with the other Powers, to avert war. If, however, that proved to be impossible, they would endeavour to maintain the peace existing between the European Powers.

The official figures, representing the results of the recent Census, have been published, and show that the population of Hungary, with Croatia, is now 15,610,729, of whom 7,695,732 are males and 7,914,997 females. Ten years ago the inhabitants numbered 15,417,327, so that the increase in the decennial period is 193,402. In Hungary proper—that is, without Croatia—the increase is only 138,760, or less than 1 per cent on the ten years.

GREECE.

The Navy Bill was read the third time in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst. During the debate on the third reading of the Army Bill, the Premier, M. Coumoundouros, stated that the National Guard and exempted men were not included in the 82,824, at which figure the strength of the army is fixed for 1881.

The bill for the abolition of exemptions from military service was read the third time in Tuesday's sitting. It includes all Greek citizens between the ages of twenty and thirty not yet registered for service in the army, and also those registered under a false age.

EGYPT.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers it has been decided to appoint a Supreme Council for Public Instruction.

AMERICA.

President Garfield reviewed the St. Patrick's Brigade on the 17th inst.

Senators Edgerton and Frye having qualified, there was a full attendance of the Senate on the 18th, with the exception of one Democrat and one Republican, who had paired. A resolution to reorganise the Senate Committees on a Republican basis was carried by 38 votes to 37, Vice-President Arthur casting the deciding vote. Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, with the Democrats. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Levi Morton as American Minister to France.

The President has renominated Mr. Stewart Woodford as United States Attorney and Mr. Lewis Payn as United States Marshal of New York City, with other New York officials. These names have been sent to the Senate for approval.

The Census analysis shows that the whites in the States number 43,404,876, and the coloured people 6,577,151; and that, while the coloured race has increased numerically, the ratio of their increase falls largely behind that of the whites.

From the annual report of Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, it appears that scattered over the United States there are 360 colleges or institutions called universities—only twenty-eight of which were in existence sixty years ago; and of these all but two were at that period distributed over twelve of the thirteen original States. More than one third of these 360 institutions charge no tuition fee, or only a nominal one—under 30 dols. a year. Among the latter are forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges, endowed by the Government. While the population has increased in sixty years about fivefold, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen.

Thirty men are reported to have been killed by the Indians of New Mexico.

St. Patrick's Day was unusually quiet throughout the States. Parades were largely dispensed with and indoor observance substituted for them. There were no political manifestations or disturbances. According to the *Irish World*, the number of Land League branches in America is 1085, of which New York has the highest number, 210. Massachusetts comes next with 163, and Pennsylvania with 154. In the State of Iowa a branch of the Irish Land League has been organised at Desmoiens, and has sent letters of encouragement and promises of pecuniary aid to Mr. Parnell. The Rhode Island Assembly has rejected the resolution passed by the Senate of that State expressing sympathy with Ireland. The joint resolutions expressing sympathy with Ireland and requesting the people of Pennsylvania to extend pecuniary aid to the Irish, which passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and on being sent to the Senate for concurrence were referred to the Committee of Federal Relations, have been reported negatively by that committee. A mass meeting was held at St. Louis on the 17th, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing England's attitude towards Ireland, the Coercion Bill, and the land laws, and expressing sympathy with the Irish. The Missouri Legislature has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people, and directed the State Adjutant-General to fire a salute in honour of St. Patrick's Day.

At the regular Sunday meeting of the Socialists in Chicago last Sunday resolutions were adopted approving the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II., censuring Mr. Blaine's despatch of condolence, denouncing his expressions of friendship for Russia, and demanding the destruction of monarchs and other oppressors, and of the social system which breeds them.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 18th inst. Sir S. L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, introduced the bill authorising the Government to borrow 18,000,000 dols. in addition to the sums remaining unborrowed of the loans already sanctioned. He explained that it was intended to be applied to expenditure on capital account and for redemption of debt during the year. The bill was read three times. The bill providing for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba passed the second and third readings. The bill allowing a drawback upon certain articles manufactured in Canada and used by the Canada Pacific Railway was passed by the House.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday last. The Marquis of Lorne, in his speech on the occasion, said he was assured that the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Bill would be followed by most favourable results, and would secure the rapid completion of the railway. He added that while the system of making free grants to actual settlers in the North-West of the Dominion would be maintained, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown would, it was believed, be sold at prices sufficient to eventually repay the whole expenditure of money by the Dominion Government.

The Marquis of Lorne and suite attended the St. Patrick Society's concert on the 17th inst. at Ottawa.

The Hon. W. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary, has introduced a bill in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly abolishing the Legislative Council and continuing the House of Assembly under the name of the Legislative Assembly.

In Prince Edward Island the Government bill abolishing the Legislative Council, fixing the number of the members of the next Legislative Chamber at twenty-two, and reducing the number of Ministers of the Executive from nine to five, has passed the Provincial House of Assembly.

On a test vote, the British Columbian Legislature has supported the present Ministry by 15 votes to 7.

INDIA.

In a telegram of Sunday's date, the Candahar correspondent of the *Times* says that all is now ready for the march of the entire force at the shortest notice, but there is no symptom of an immediate move or of the establishment of any local government. "The country generally is tranquilly awaiting the course of events, and rejoicing in the prospect of a superb harvest." The Calcutta telegrams in the same paper state that the Viceroy left Calcutta on Tuesday week, made a short halt at Cawnpore, and was to arrive at Simla on Monday. The long-threatened abolition of the Press Commissionership has at last come to pass, it having been definitely announced that Mr. Lethbridge will retire from the Government service, and that for the future the news will be given out to the Press through a department of the Government Secretariat. The Budget will probably be published before the end of the month, and "it is generally expected that it will show a handsome surplus."

The *Calcutta Daily News* of Monday states that the Garrows have submitted, and have been disarmed. Their ringleaders have been arrested, and the police are now returning.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from Adelaide, dated the 19th inst.:—"The Ministry has resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed, consisting of the Hon. William Morgan, Chief Secretary; the Hon. Josiah Henry Symon, Attorney-General; the Hon. George Swan Fowler, Treasurer; the Hon. Thomas Playford, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration; the Hon. George Charles Hawker, Commissioner of Public Works; the Hon. Martin Peter F. Basedow, Minister of Education.

The Agent-General of New South Wales has received a telegram fom his Government saying that the Parliament of that colony has voted £40,000 for the purposes of emigration, the emigrants to consist of young married couples (with or without children) and single women. One moiety of the passage money to be paid by the emigrants, who are to be selected in proportion to the respective populations of the three kingdoms. To take effect on June 1 next.

Five steamers landed 1570 emigrants at New York on Monday.

A direct line of steamers is to be established between Hamburg and South Africa.

The steamer Leopard, of Greenock, has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, with a cargo of 15,000 seals.

The ship Clyde, 1140 tons, Captain Hoyle, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney last Saturday, with 331 emigrants.

When Chili enters the Postal Union, on April 1 next, the British Post Office agencies in that country will be closed, and money orders on Valparaiso and Coquimbo will no longer be issued in this country.

A report from St. Petersburg to the Foreign Office, on the last Russian Budget, mentions, as "a curious item" an increase of 564,263 roubles on the sale of passports, "in consequence of the more rigorous resolutions recently enforced to check the movements of Nihilists."

An International Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Zala, in Hungary, under the auspices of the Chamber of Agriculture of Zala, on May 1, 2, and 3 next, a ploughing-match being included in the programme. The promoters propose to purchase machinery to the extent of 1500 florins. Steam machinery, by which is probably meant machinery in motion, is excluded from the exhibition. Information can be obtained at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in London.

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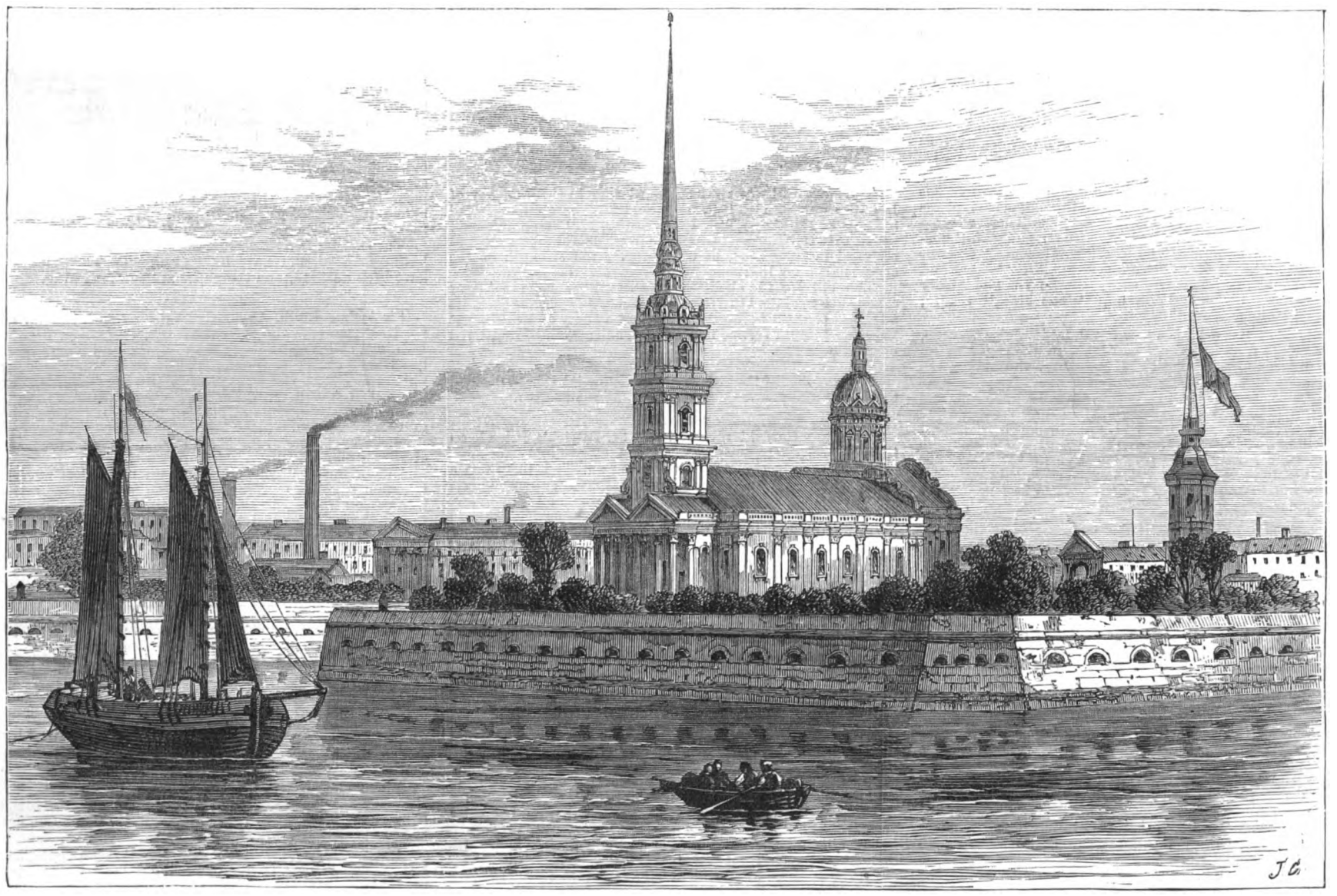
AN IRISH LAND LEAGUE OUTRAGE.

The scene in the bed-room of Mr. John Hearn, at Ballinrobe, County Mayo, when he lay wounded by the shots of two assassins, and those who had been arrested on suspicion were brought before him to be identified, is the subject of our Artist's Sketch. Mr. Hearn, a gentleman above sixty-five years of age, is Petty Sessions Clerk for the Ballinrobe district, and is agent for the estates of the Hon. Mr. De Montmorency in that neighbourhood; but this property is very small. In May last three of the tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent. Two of them paid up the arrears and continued in occupation, and the third was reinstated as caretaker; so that in reality there has been no change in the tenantry. Mr. Hearn received a threatening letter a few months ago; but he took no notice of it. He has been in the habit of proceeding home since that time at all hours, and alone. He was going home from the weekly Petty Sessions, on the 28th ult., at three o'clock in the afternoon; and when near his own house, a mile from the town, he stopped to look over a wall into a field. He was conscious of two persons passing behind him, but he did not notice who they were. Several shots were immediately fired, and he found he was wounded in the back. He turned round, grasping his stick, and faced his assailants, who were two young men. They were quite close to him, almost at arm's length. He struck at them several times with his stick, until another shot from a revolver disabled his right hand, the bullet passing through the flesh between his thumb and his forefinger, while at the same moment he received a wound in the right side. Then his assailants fled, leaving Mr. Hearn with four wounds, two of which were serious, one bullet having lodged in the right kidney, and one having injured the liver. The revolver was put so close to him as to singe the cloth of his coat. He was able to walk to his own house, and to knock at the door. For some days his condition seemed very precarious, but he is now recovering. He gave some description of the assassins, who wore rough blue jackets, with fur caps drawn over their heads. Two young men, John and Richard Nally, relatives of the wife of Hessein, the tenant who had been evicted for non-payment of rent and afterwards received as caretaker, were arrested on the second day after the attempt to murder. A few days later they were brought, with some other young men, into Mr. Hearn's bedroom, when he singled them out as being very like the men who fired at him. A Mrs. James, who lives with her father in a cottage near the spot, has deposed that she saw John Nally, one of the prisoners, loitering about the roads, and also saw him jump into a field, before the outrage, quite close to where Mr. Hearn was shot. They have been committed for trial.



THE NEW EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND FOX.

A piece of plate, subscribed for by the nobility, magistrates, and general public of the districts of Woburn and Leighton Buzzard, has been presented to Sir Richard T. Gilpin, Bart., late M.P. for the county of Bedford, as a mark of appreciation of the active, useful, and genial life the hon. Baronet has led in the county, and as a birthday offering on the attainment of his eightieth year on Jan. 12 last. The presentation took place in the temple situated in the grounds attached to The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard, the residence of Mr. T. Harris, J.P., in the presence of a great number of the subscribers, Lord Charles Russell acting as spokesman.



THE CITADEL CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG, WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR'S BODY LAY IN STATE.

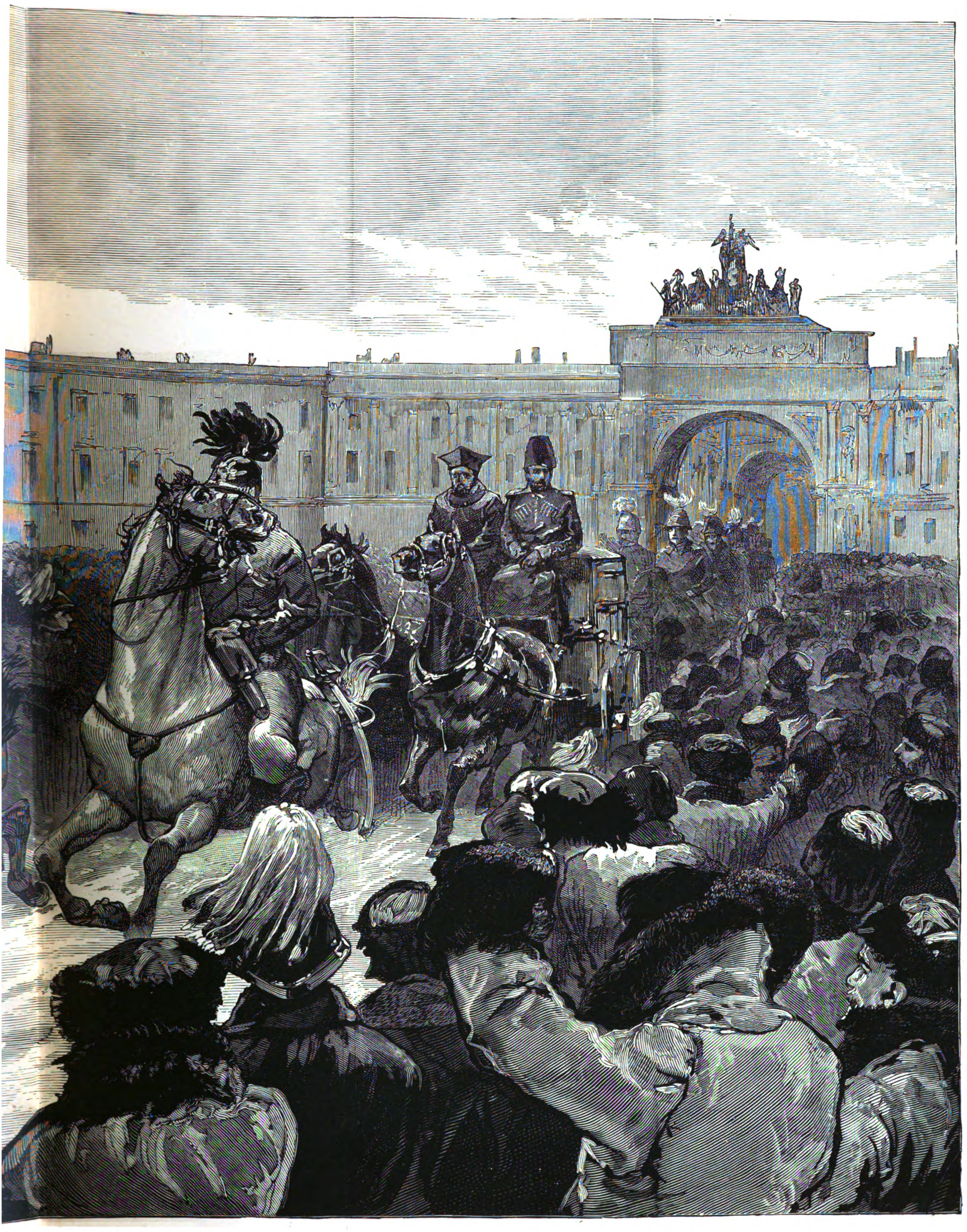
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ARRIVAL OF THE NEW EMPEROR AND EMPRESS O

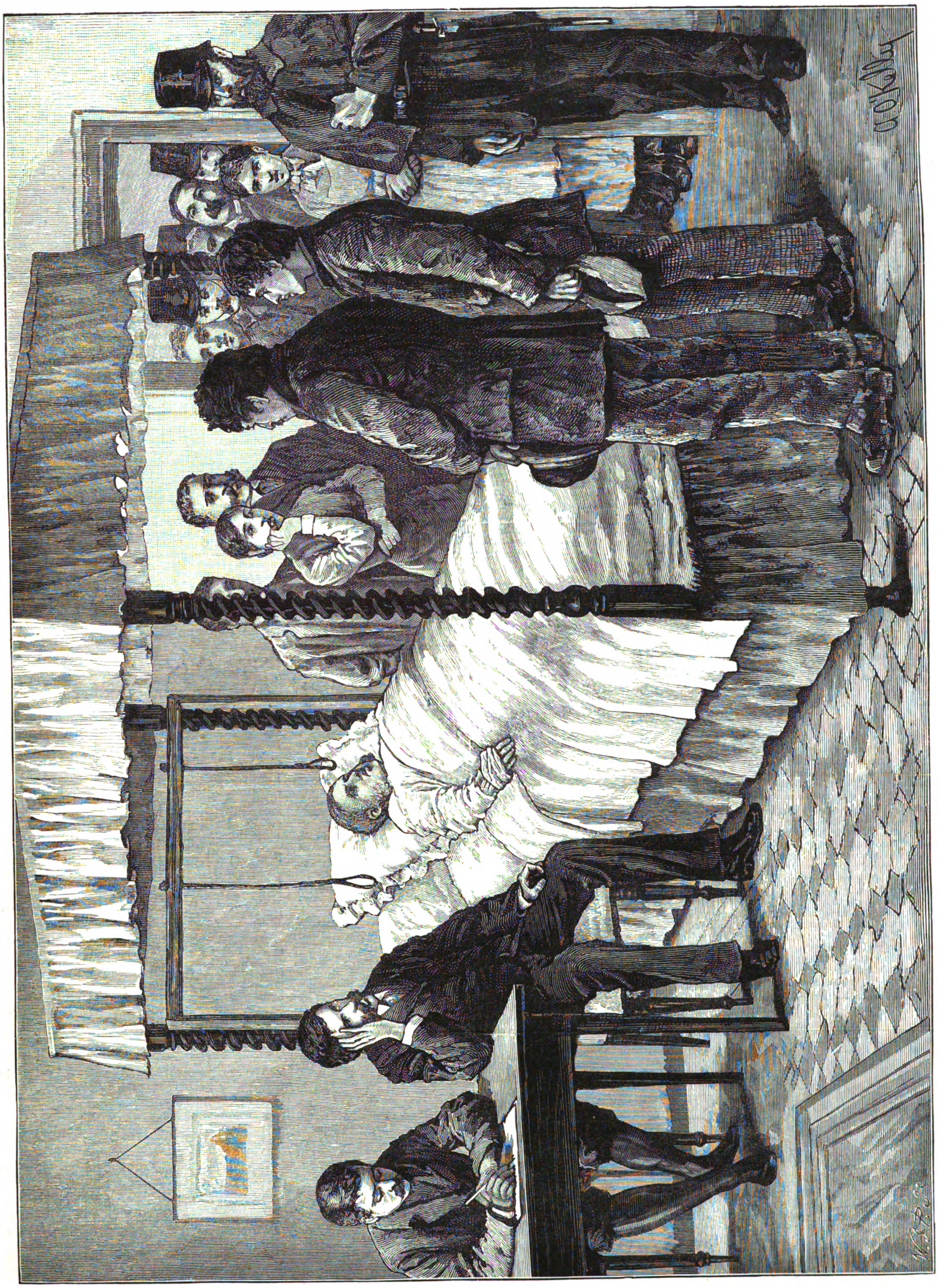
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OF RUSSIA AT THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

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PRISONERS CHARGED WITH SHOOTING MR. HEARN AT BALLINROBE, MAYO, BROUGHT BEFORE HIM FOR IDENTIFICATION.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

The mournful event which has drawn the Princes of Europe to St. Petersburg was, on the 18th inst., again referred to in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Sidney in the Upper and Lord Kensington in the Lower House, read the gracious and sympathetic replies of her Majesty to the Addresses of the Lords and Commons; and Earl Granville seized the opportunity to communicate the new Emperor's telegram to the effect that he had "been deeply touched by the manifestation of sympathy." Not very opportunely, it happened that a little earlier the same afternoon, Lord Beaconsfield rose from his seat in his best "high policy" manner, gravely approached the table with sphinx-like deliberation, and, comforting himself as he is here delineated, harped once again upon the Candahar string (possibly, as a preliminary to Mr. E. Stanhope's strumming on the same instrument in the Lower House this week). The late Premier wished to know whether it was accurate, as stated in the *Times*, that our troops would evacuate Candahar on April 15. Not quite accurate, according to the Foreign Secretary. But not far wrong, to judge from the statement on Monday of Lord Enfield, who explained that the Ameer Abdurrahman's troops had already left, or were about to leave Cabul for Candahar, which the British troops were preparing to evacuate upon the Ameer's taking possession of the stronghold. The friends of Lord Beaconsfield have since learnt with regret that the noble Earl has been suffering from a cold. Business progresses, however, in the Lords. Royal Assent to the Peace Preservation in Ireland Bill was given on Monday. The next day, their Lordships had the satisfaction of hearing that the negotiations between Sir Evelyn Wood and Commandant Joubert at Laing's Neck had ended in the acceptance by the Boers of the terms of peace offered by her Majesty's Government.

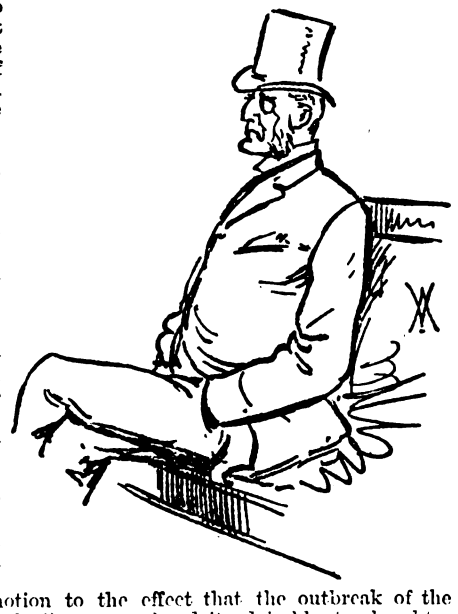


The Commons are quite in a practical mood now. The legislative machine, as a consequence, moves without friction. Mr. Childers, to wit, on the 17th inst., secured the votes of 134,000 men for the Army, and £4,436,000 for pay and allowances, promised a scheme for embodying the militia to meet such emergencies as the Zulu and Afghan Wars; and, on the 21st inst., the Secretary for War obtained by large majorities the further votes of £446,000 and £210,000 for the Transvaal War. Mr. Trevelyan, deservedly complimented by Mr. W. H. Smith for the rare ability and clearness of his speech, was equally successful on the 18th inst., and had the pleasure of getting the Naval Estimates for 58,100 men and £2,704,226 for the wages of seamen and marines sanctioned without a division, after some little useful criticism.

The way is thus being cleared for the Ministerial task the Prime Minister is nerving himself to perform. The nature of this task may be gathered from the announcement Mr. Gladstone made on Monday. The First Lord of the Treasury will naturally have a word to say on Mr. Stanhope's Candahar motion, the division on which he hoped would be taken on the Friday night of the current week. Furthermore, Mr. Gladstone will, on April 4, make his financial statement for the year, and on April 7 introduce the Irish Land Bill. Then will follow a due reward to the attentive Commons in the acceptable shape of an Easter vacation, lasting from April 8 (the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race day) till April 25, when, however, the debate on the second reading of the principal Ministerial measure of the year will be forthwith begun.

The inglorious Transvaal War is at an end. General cheering greeted Mr. Gladstone's declaration on Tuesday, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's question, that "the Boers have substantially accepted the proposals of her Majesty's Government." The main points of the arrangement concluded between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders are these—The suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged; complete self-government promised to the Boers; a Royal Commission formed by Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Chief Justice De Villiers, to settle the frontier question and the provisions for the protection of natives; a British Resident to reside at the Transvaal capital; and the British garrisons to remain in the Transvaal towns until the final settlement. Pity the officials out there did not keep the Home Government better posted as to the real feeling of the Boers, so as to have prevented this useless war!

The hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire might fairly be supposed to feel more at home in the discussion of the Foot and Mouth disease than in dilating, with a deportment worthy of Mr. Turveydrop, upon those Eastern topics which he used to delight in endeavouring—not very successfully—to enlighten Mr. Gladstone upon. Mr. Chaplin (whose aristocratic features will be recognised in the sketch) on Tuesday found a night to introduce his motion to the effect that the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth disease rendered it advisable to slaughter foreign cattle at the port of landing. But the hon. member could not persuade the Ministry or the majority to countenance this proposed insertion of the thin end of the wedge of Protection. Some vivacity was noticeable, however, in the answers of Mr. Mundella and Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Government. Albeit defeated, Mr. Chaplain was by no means disgraced. In fact, there were lively opposition cheers when it was found the resolution was only negatived by a majority of 58—205 to 147.



Agriculture had another innings on Wednesday, when the Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill came on for second reading. Mr. Chaplin again took the stage, and explained, with his usual clearness of articulation, that it was the purport of his measure to render operative the 1875 Agricultural Act of the late Ministry. Mr. Howard made his speech, but withdrew his amendment; and, after some discussion, Mr. Chaplin's bill was read the second time, without division. Sir T. Acland's No. 2 measure of the same nature was also read the second time, as was the Leases Bill; but the Sligo Re-Enfranchisement Bill was rejected by 180 to 30 votes.

A personal matter was on Monday obtruded on the House, and explained away to the satisfaction of all concerned. To be "suspended" is not pleasant to any member—no matter what arrogant self-sufficiency may provoke the suspension. But when, as in the cases of Mr. Biggar and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, members have been "suspended" twice from the service of the House, the greater punishment looming in the future may well put them on their good behaviour. Mr. O'Donnell's second "suspension" took place in Committee on the 8th inst., when (as indicated in the appended sketch) the member for Dungarvan had, by order of the House, to retire to cool his heels in the Lobby, where the urbane Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Gossett, probably treated him with the courtesy it is his custom to show to Parliamentary exiles. Now, Mr. O'Donnell brought upon himself this punishment by taking up the cudgels on behalf of another Irish member, who had applied the O'Connell epithet "beastly bellowing" to the ejaculations of members opposite him. The hon. member for Dungarvan on Monday made amends for many exhibitions of bad taste, and substantially apologised for the heat of his language. His motion declaring Dr. Lyon Playfair "under an erroneous impression" at the time could not be carried. But the moderation of his statement, couched in a manner which he might well adopt for the future, was recognised by the Prime Minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Dr. Playfair himself; and there this personal incident ended.



THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alison, Henry Sylvester, Chaplain of Salop County Asylum, to be Chaplain of Kent County Asylum, Maidstone.
Child, Alfred; Vicar of Ratley-on-Edgehill, Warwickshire.
Dixon, Thomas Featherston; Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury.
Harvey, F. B., Rector of Cheddington; Rural Dean of Ivinghoe.
Jackson, W. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Paul's, Deptford; Vicar of Frindsbury, near Rochester.
Johnson, W. Cowper, Vicar of Pulloxhill; Rector of Yaxham.
Lee, G. E., Rector of St. Andrews', Jersey; Rector of St. Peter-Port.
Moore, D. K.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the River Humber.
Nisbet, M. A.; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Gloucester.
Payne-Smith, Robert; Vicar of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent.
Whitefoord, Philip, Rector of Avlton, Ledbury; Chaplain to the Union Workhouse, Ledbury.—*Guardian*.

The festival of the Sons of the Clergy will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 18.

The resignation of the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., Canon of Worcester Cathedral, is announced.

The *City Press* states that Serjeant's Inn hall and chapel has been purchased by the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, who will make it the centre of their operations.

An anonymous donor has offered £1000, or one third of the amount required, to abolish the pew-rents and to reseat Christ Church, Warminster.

Last Saturday afternoon the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, near Manchester, was sent to prison for persisting in illegal Ritualistic practices for which he had been condemned.

A handsome three-light Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., representing the Crucifixion, has been placed in St. Thomas Church, Haverfordwest, to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Horn, Vicar of the parish.

Earl Nelson has formally handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury cathedral a sepulchral monument, which has been erected in the south aisle to the memory of the late Bishop Hamilton. The monument bears an effigy of the late Bishop executed in white statuary marble, and the style adopted is that of the thirteenth century.

In the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill, on Sunday, a special sermon was preached on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society by the Rev. H. Pahtahquahong Chase, hereditary chief of the Ojibway tribe, president of the Grand Council of Indians, and the society's missionary at Munceytown, Canada.

Miss L. Phillimore writes to say that the full sum of £465 has now been received for the Bishop Wilberforce confirmation memorial window in St. Mary's, Southampton, that the debt is paid, and the subscription-list is closed. Miss Phillimore thanks sincerely all those who have shared in this tribute to the memory of Bishop Wilberforce.

The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Vicar of Long Wittenham, near Abingdon, and Mrs. Clutterbuck celebrated their golden wedding recently. The whole of the parishioners were entertained at dinner, after which the venerable pair were presented with an antique silver salver and an illuminated address. Mr. Clutterbuck, who is also Rural Dean of Abingdon, has held his present vicariate upwards of half a century.

A meeting was held on the 17th inst. at Berwick-on-Tweed in furtherance of the scheme for the division of the diocese of Durham. The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne stated that by the Act of Parliament £50,000 was required as an endowment to guarantee an income of £3500 a year to the new Bishop of Newcastle. The Bishop of Durham has promised £1000 per annum, and has also contributed £3000 to the fund. The Ridley bequest amounted to £16,000, and the Duke of Northumberland has given £10,000. Altogether, £32,500 had been raised, so that £17,500 was still required. It was suggested that the name of the new see should be Lindisfarne, there having been a Bishop with that title from A.D. 635 to A.D. 990. Another meeting was held at which £200 was subscribed.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued given some particulars with regard to the curates of the Church of England for the year 1879:—In the thirty dioceses of England and Wales there are 11,186 incumbents resident, 1509 incumbents were non-resident, 387 curates in sole charge, and 4888 assistant curates. Of the curates in sole charge one received a stipend of £20, one of £30, three stipends of £40, thirty-two of £80, seventy-eight of £100, twenty-two of £200, and one curate in each case received sums of £250, £270, £290, and £300. The latter was the highest sum paid. The salaries and emoluments of the assistant curates are also given. Two get board and lodging for the services; two the pew rents; six, £1 per week; four, £10 a year; twenty-three, £20; fifteen, £30; twenty-nine, £40; ninety, £50; 439, £100; 1014 get £120; 1109 receive £150; 162 have £200; thirteen receive £250; and two get £300.

The governors of the Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation distributed on the 16th inst. their surplus income for the year 1880 amongst poor benefices. The number of benefices approved for augmentation was 103, of which 74 received one grant, 15 two grants, and 14 three grants; each grant consisting of a capital sum of £200. The contributions offered by those personally interested in the welfare of the benefices and the Incumbents, or by diocesan and other societies, amounted in money and property to £33,324, making, with the bounty grants of £29,200, the total capital sum of £62,524. Four newly created benefices were without any secured income whatever; and the benefice highest in annual value was only £200. Legacies recently received have been found most valuable by the governors; their corporate funds would have been otherwise insufficient to meet the demands made upon them, and their usefulness consequently diminished. The board can accept gifts of real and personal estate, either for specified poor benefices or for the charitable purposes of the corporation.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its annual monthly meeting at the society's house on the 17th inst. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz:—Building new churches at Dormans Land, near East Grinstead, £150, and Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton, Norfolk, £80; rebuilding the church at Crowle, St. John, near Worcester, £100; enlarging accommodation in the churches at Cockett, near Swansea, £65; Croydon, £80; Eglwyswrw, Cardigan, £30; Limpenhoe, near Yarmouth, £40; Llanpumpsaint, near Carmarthen, £25; Llansadwrn, near Pentrath, Anglesey, £25; Priddy, near Wells, £50; Sedgeford, near King's Lynn, £40; St. Brooke, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, £40; Tickhill, near Rotherham, £20; and Great Treffgarn, near Haverfordwest, £15. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Timberscombe, near Dunster, Somerset, was increased from £20 to £30. Grants were also made from the special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Glais, Glamorgan, £40; Sneinton, St. Albans, Notts, £20; and Pantyrheal, Briton Ferry, £20. The grant formerly made towards building a mission church at Ludlow was increased from £20 to £30. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Leonard's Church, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. G. C. Harrison Adam, De Bromes' Exhibitioner, Oriel College, has been awarded the Ireland Exhibition, open to members of that society.

The University Mathematical Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—The Senior Scholarship to A. Buchheim, B.A., Scholar of New College; the Junior Scholarship to L. J. Rogers, Scholar of Balliol; proxime accessit, J. Bewsher, Scholar of Balliol; honourably mentioned, T. J. Richards, Scholar of Merton. Lady Herschel's prize for Astronomy (awarded on the examination for the Senior Scholarship) to E. Buck, Scholar of Hertford College.

Henry M'Intosh Cross, of Royse's School, Abingdon, has been elected to an Abingdon Scholarship at Pembroke.

Mr. J. W. Mackail, Honorary Scholar and Warner Exhibitioner of the Balliol College, has been elected to the Prosser Exhibition in the same society. Proxime accesserunt, Mr. S. Alexander and Mr. P. S. Matheson, Scholars of the College.

CAMBRIDGE.

The gold medals given annually by his Grace the Chancellor of the University to the two students candidates for the Classical Tripos who prove themselves most proficient in classical learning have been adjudged as follows:—1. Harry Chester Goodhart, Trinity College; 2. Joseph Armitage Robinson, Christ's College. Highly distinguished in the examination:—William R. Roberts, King's College; Frederick Brooke Westcott, Trinity College.

The choral scholarship at King's has been adjudged to P. A. Thomas, formerly of Gloucester Cathedral School.

The yearly scholarships at Stationers' School have been assigned to the following pupils:—Edmund Hodgson Scholarship (£20) to J. Haslam: Charles Knight Scholarship (£20) to P. A. Catchpole; Thomas Brown Scholarship (£20) to C. R. Hall. Prizes presented by the Master of the Company, Alderman Figgins: First to C. A. Glenister (£10), second to W. E. Newton (£10).

If the condition of public affairs permit, Mr. Gladstone will probably take a sea voyage during the Easter recess.

Lord Beaconsfield has been confined to his house from a slight asthmatical cough, brought on by exposure to the recent east winds. He got much better on Tuesday.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins has, on the advice of his physicians, resigned his office in the High Court of Justice, and all causes assigned to his Lordship, together with the staff of clerks in chambers, have been transferred to Mr. Justice Fry.

Colonel Richard Wadeson, V.C., has been selected to succeed the late Colonel R. H. Gall, C.B., as Major and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Horace Smith, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, has been appointed Recorder of Lincoln, in the place of Mr. Justice Cave.

The Judicial Committee has decided in an appeal from Canada that the assessor of taxes was wrong in assessing the British North American Bank for income tax for 1875, when the bank sustained heavy losses, and made no profits.

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HOME NEWS.

We understand that the London Financial Association has accepted the tender of Messrs. Jones and Barber for a lease for a long term of years of the Alexandra Palace and Park.

The Queen has approved of the staff appointment of Major William Kemmis, R.A., to be professor of artillery at the Royal Military Academy, vice Major Joseph Sladen, R.A.

The wife of Joseph Wright, a Chester cabman, has received notice that a brother, who died abroad, had left her £11,000.

Madame Antoinette Sterling has written an article on "How to Sing in Public," and Sir Julius Benedict has contributed a song, to the April number of the *Girl's Own Paper*.

The Exhibition of Labour-Saving Appliances at the Agricultural Hall has remained open another week, owing to the great interest taken by the public in the various charitable institutions there represented.

It is said that 500,000 copies of the revised version of the New Testament have been already manufactured in England, and 100,000 in New York, none of which can at present be sold.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, were in excess of the preceding week, the total being 1008 cattle, 20 sheep, 11,295 quarters of beef, 2566 carcases of mutton, 1525 pigs.

The members of the joint Midland and North-Eastern Circuits have invited Mr. Justice Cave to a dinner to celebrate his recent elevation to the Bench, which will take place on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., in the Inner Temple Hall.

The Earl of Dunraven presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday night, when Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., gave an address on "Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration." The discussion was adjourned.

On Thursday evening a paper on "The Future Development of Electrical Appliances" was read by Professor John Perry to the Society of Arts. This paper was illustrated by experiments.

At Tuesday's meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, it was announced that of the three different systems of electric lighting which are to be tried in the streets and on the bridges, two will begin work on the 31st inst., the other a month later.

Mr. Prior, the representative of the working classes who was some time ago nominated by the Home Secretary to an Inspectorship of Factories, on Tuesday received his official appointment.

The following gentlemen were on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as Queen's Counsel—Mr. E. C. Clarkson, Dr. T. H. Tristram, Mr. H. C. Saunders, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, and Mr. John Forbes.

The Captain's Good-Service Pension of £150 a year, vacated by the retirement of Captain A. M. Buckle, has been awarded to Captain W. S. Brown, now Commodore at Jamaica. Vacant Naval Pensions of £50 a year for Lieutenants have been awarded to Retired Commanders W. M. Sanctuary and W. Vicary.

An open competition is announced by the Civil Service Commissioners, to be held in London on April 5 and following days, for one second-class clerkship in the office of the Examiner of Criminal Law Accounts. The salary is £150 per annum, rising annually by £15 to £300.

The Select Committee on Herring Brand (Scotland) met on Monday to choose their chairman and consider the course of proceedings. Mr. R. W. Duff (Banffshire) was appointed to preside, and the committee arranged to commence their inquiry on Monday next at two o'clock.

A general meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, the chair being taken by Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, president and director of the society. The Rev. Professor Samuel Beal read a paper on "Chinese Intercourse with India during the Seventh Century."

In the Queen's Bench the trial of the indictment in which Mr. Labouchere, M.P., is charged with having published a libel upon Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, was proceeding before Lord Coleridge and a special jury when our early edition was put to press.

Exeter Hall, in great part reconstructed and entirely redecorated, is to be formally reopened on the 29th inst., fifty years from the day when this famous home of "May Meetings," Sacred Harmonic Concerts, and political gatherings first opened its doors. The chair is to be taken by Lord Shaftesbury.

The London School Board on the 17th inst. received a report from one of its committees recommending various changes in the draught scheme which has been drawn up for the government of Dulwich College. A grant of £76 was made for the purchase of musical instruments for the boys' band on board the Shaftesbury training-ship.

Mrs. Gladstone on Tuesday presented the prizes at the Bow and Bromley Institute, Bow, to the successful members of the East London Horticultural Society. There was a crowded attendance, and the show of flowers and also of ferns and tropical plants, all grown in the district, was a remarkably beautiful one. The Rev. G. Howe presided.

Compensation to the amount of £200 was awarded on Tuesday, at Waterford, to a cattle-dealer named Blake for the malicious stabbing of his cattle. The grand jury also awarded two of its members, Mr. Congreve Rogers, J.P., and Captain Palliser, £70 and £40 respectively as compensation for malicious destruction of cattle and farm-buildings.

At a meeting in London last Saturday of representatives of Radical clubs it was resolved to form a new political association, under the title of the Democratic Confederation, with a programme embracing triennial Parliaments, payment of members, abolition of the House of Lords, the nationalisation of land, and the legislative independence of Ireland.

Railway companies have sometimes to pay heavy damages. Mrs. M'Culloch, widow of Captain Alexander M'Culloch, Kilcreggan, having raised an action against the Caledonian Railway Company for damages, her husband having been killed in a collision, between Glasgow and Paisley, on Sept. 8, has, without going to trial, accepted £6000, to be divided between herself and her seven children.

Mr. Robarts's action against the Corporation for his dismissal from the office of City Remembrancer came before the Master of the Rolls yesterday week in the form of an application for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from filling up the office. It was arranged that the motion should stand over for a fortnight, and it was intimated on behalf of the Corporation that the appointment to the office would be postponed.

A meeting of the citizens of London, convened by the Patriotic Association, was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, "to uphold the honour and interests of the British Empire," by expressing its views against the withdrawal from Candahar. Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., the Earl of Dunraven, Sir Henry Hoare, Lord Elcho, M.P., and Colonel Malleson.

John William Jackson, describing himself as an engineer, living in Cavendish-road, St John's-wood, was taken before the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court last Saturday. He had endeavoured to get into Buckingham Palace, avowedly to see her Majesty, as he claimed to be "the Emperor of France." As he continued to assert his claim to that Imperial distinction, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence of a surgeon who had seen him, to the effect that he was suffering from delusions, remanded him to the workhouse.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held last Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, when Mr. J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., read a paper on Meteorology, in which he analysed the causes of a variation of rainfall in the United Kingdom. In the discussion special remarks were made as to the causes and effects of the almost tropical rainfall that once obtained in these islands. Professor Bafour, F.R.S., will read a paper on the Visible Universe at the next meeting.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Domestic Economy Congress was held on Tuesday at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, to discuss with the Executive Committee the detailed arrangements for holding a congress in the month of June. It was resolved to adopt the divisions of the Education Code for the sections of the congress, and several ladies were proposed for the various sections. Weekly meetings are to be held until the time of the congress. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has joined the vice-presidents.

The annual poor-rate return for the year ended Lady Day, 1880, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The sum raised by poor rates throughout the whole of England during the year was £13,033,655; the receipts in aid, inclusive of £55,569, the Treasury subventions and payments for Government property, amounted to £967,857—forming a total receipt of £14,001,512. It is stated that £5,415,973, or more than one third of the whole poor rate now levied, is expended for "other purposes" than the relief of the poor.

A correspondent of the *Standard* points out the difference between the poisonous Sium angustifolium, or narrow-leaved water-parsnip, and the watercress, with which it is sometimes confounded. He says that, at a first glance, it is not unlike watercress, and he has often observed that children are inclined to gather it as such. Botanically the two plants are quite distinct; and it may be as well to add, for the guidance of those who are not able to appreciate the scientific distinction, that in the watercress the leaflets of each leaf are large at the top and become smaller as they descend; whereas in the poisonous plant, which so fatally resembles it, the leaflets are large below and become smaller as they ascend.

After the death of Miss Helen Gladstone last year, the administration of her estate was granted to the Premier and Sir Thomas Gladstone, her brother, in the belief that she had died intestate. Since then a will, dated in 1832, has been found, and some correspondence with Cardinal Wiseman, inclosing the draught of a will dated 1855. There was no evidence of the latter will having been executed, and the executors under the will of 1832 are dead. Accordingly, on Tuesday, in the Probate Court, the former letters of administration were revoked, and fresh letters were granted to the two gentlemen already named for the administration of the estate under the will.

Earl Delawarr has failed in his claim to prevent the commoners of Ashdown Forest, in Sussex, from cutting ferns in the forest and carting them to their farms. The forest was granted to the Earl's ancestor in 1661, and when litigation arose between the grantee and the commoners, thirty years later, a decree was made by which seven thousand five hundred acres were allotted to the owner of the soil, free from common rights, and six thousand four hundred acres were to remain uninclosed for the commoners. Lord Delawarr has lately claimed that the right of the commoners is only to the pasturage; but they satisfied the Court of Appeal on Monday of their user of the ferns for their farms for the last sixty years, and the decision of the Court was in their favour.

Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., was one of the speakers at a festival of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at Woolwich last Saturday night. Replying to the toast of "The Institutions of England," Mr. Broadhurst said he entered the House of Commons without wealth, influence, or friends other than of his own class, and no one could have been more courteously received and generously treated. In the House it mattered not what had been a man's position, nor what was the sphere of life in which he moved; if he had anything to say worth listening to he was sure of an attentive hearing, and in all rights and privileges he was the equal of the noblest and richest in the assembly. Therefore working men, if they chose to send to Parliament a representative from themselves, might know that he would be received with as much respect as if he were the son of a Duke or a millionaire.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen—including Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and several members of the Board, with their architect, G. Vulliamy, Esq.—assembled last Saturday at Messrs. Young and Co.'s Foundry, Eccleston-street, Pimlico, to witness the casting of the first of the two bronze Sphinxes which are to be placed one on each side of "Cleopatra's Needle" on the Victoria Embankment. About one o'clock Sir J. M'Garel Hogg moved the lever whereby the molten metal was released and allowed to run into the mould, about eight tons of metal being melted for the work. Each Sphinx will be 19 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high; and its weight, about seven tons. The Sphinx is the work of Mr. C. H. Mabey, sculptor, of Westminster, who also modelled the four wings and pieces between, which are to be placed on the angles of "Cleopatra's Needle."

St. Patrick's Day was kept throughout the kingdom in the customary manner. There was a plentiful display of shamrock and green ribbon; and banquets, concerts, and balls were given by the various Irish societies. There was a grand high mass at St. Patrick's, Soho, and Cardinal Manning preached in the evening. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., speaking at the ninety-eighth anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick in the evening, said that although he considered the defective education of Ireland was due to its religious and political differences, he did not believe this to be wholly the fault of the people. There was, no doubt, such a desire for knowledge among them that, if every facility to that end were given, there would be less necessity for the application of compulsion than in England and Scotland. He hoped that when they met to celebrate the centenary of the society, the prosperity of Ireland would not be a matter to look forward to in the future, but its present and certain possession. The Earl of Donoughmore presided, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lord Dunraven also took part in the proceedings. During the evening subscriptions to the amount of about £830 were received in aid of the charity. A large number of soldiers belonging to the 18th Royal Irish and Irishmen belonging to other corps celebrated the day by creating a disturbance in Short-street, Aldershott. There were large meetings in celebration of the day at Sheffield, Newcastle, and elsewhere, and in most of the large towns in Scotland. In Ireland the day was kept as a general holiday, and passed off quietly. In consequence of the assassination of the Czar, St. Patrick's ball will not take place at the Castle, Dublin, until the 30th inst.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Cordwainers' Company have contributed twenty-five guineas to the Exeter Hall Adaptation Fund.

Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the next dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, on June 18.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., opened a coffee tavern at Newport, Isle of Wight, last week. He said the question of temperance was one of overwhelming national importance.

Lord Lathom presided at the annual dinner of the Railway Officers and Servants' Association, last week, at the City Terminus Hotel; the subscriptions amounting to £1376.

The committee of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road and Margate, announce that deaf and dumb children are now received into the Asylum at the age of seven instead of eight years and a half, as formerly.

The board of management of the Asylum for Idiots gave their thirty-fourth dinner on Tuesday at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., presided. The subscriptions and donations amounted to nearly £2000.

Lord Aberdare presided (in the absence of the Duke of Connaught) at the twenty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Hospital for Sick Children held at Willis's Rooms on the 16th inst. The result of an appeal for support was an aggregate contribution of upwards of £2000.

His Excellency, Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, opened a free public library at Worcester on the 16th inst., the occasion being celebrated with much popular rejoicing. At the luncheon which followed a congratulatory telegram from Worcester, Massachusetts, was read.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided last Saturday evening at the annual festival in aid of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham, and warmly commended the work of the institution to public support. Subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to about £1550.

The annual balance-sheet of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund has been issued. During the year ending with February £1661 was distributed: £1479 as allowance of relief to widows and others dependent on the fund, and £23 for medical attendance.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the Middle-class Schools Corporation held last week at the Mansion House. The Council reported that the average number of scholars in attendance during the past year had been eleven hundred and fifty, which was slightly below that of the previous year. The committee have entered into arrangements to establish laboratories and lecture-rooms for the teaching of technical science. Testimony was borne by several speakers to the high discipline of the school and to the excellence of its education.

Under the presidency of the Postmaster-General, the tenth annual meeting of the Post Office Orphan Institution was held on the 16th inst. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Fawcett expressed his belief that no institution could do good to the people which was not based on the principle of self help. He condemned those who were in receipt of good incomes and yet made no provision for their families; and as regards the Orphan Home, he enlarged on its usefulness, to which he pointed as a reason for extending it increased support.

Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, M.P., presided on Monday evening at the one hundred and third anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London. There were nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen present. In giving the toast of the evening, the chairman remarked upon the objects of the society, and pointed out that the scope of the good works it accomplished was confined only by a want of means. The objects of the society are to preserve the martial spirit, language, dress, music, and antiquities of the ancient Caledonians; to preserve from oblivion the valuable remains of Celtic literature; to establish and support schools in the Highlands of Scotland; to relieve distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and to promote the improvement and general welfare of the northern parts of the kingdom.

THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL.

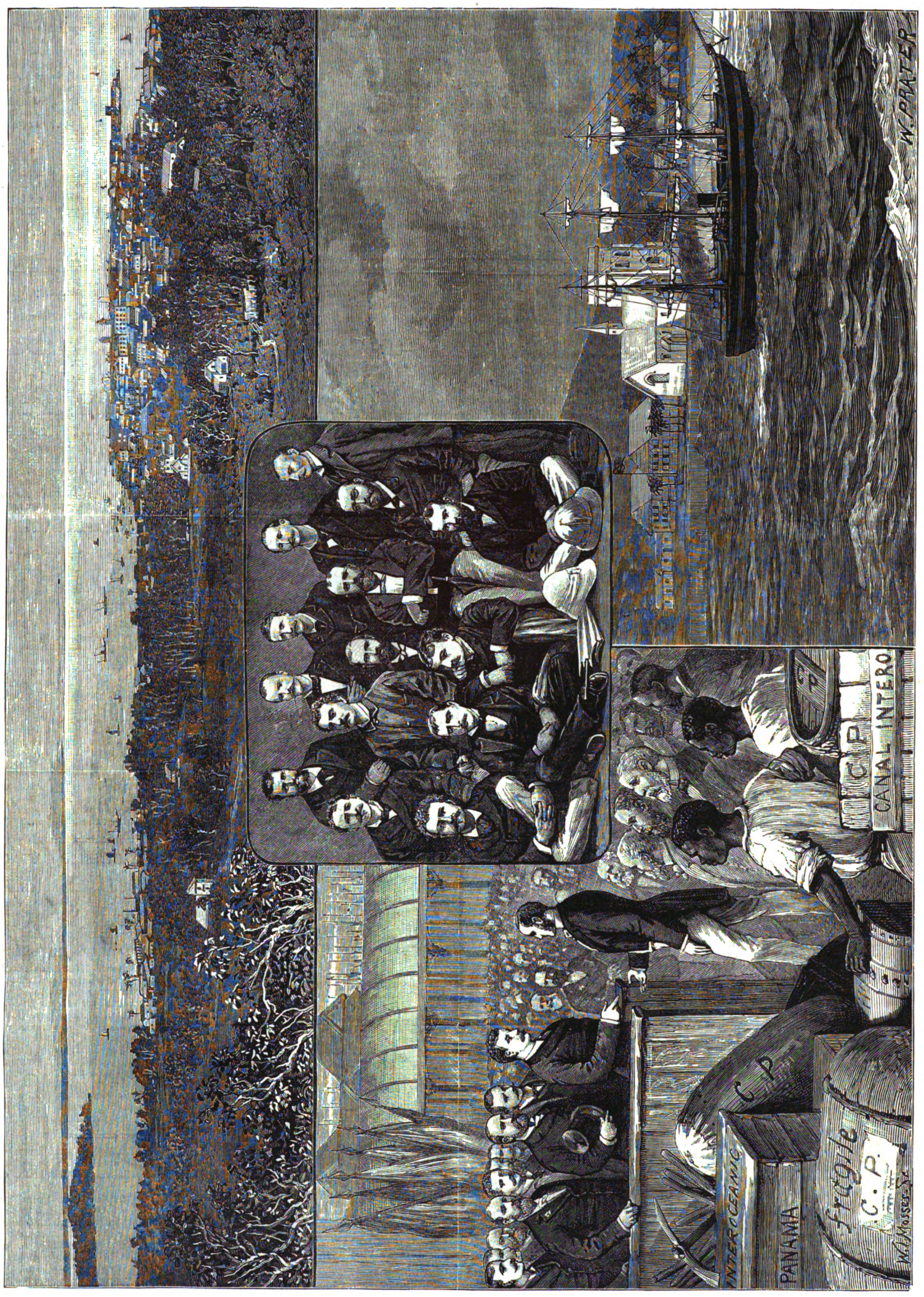
Our Illustrations, from sketches by Captain Chamberlaine-Bey, Secretary to the Directors of this great undertaking, shows the scenes at Colon (Aspinwall), the Atlantic seaport of the Isthmus passage, on Jan. 30, when the steamer Lafayette, of the French Transatlantic Company, brought the staff of civil engineers commissioned to perform the works preliminary to cutting the ship canal designed by M. de Lesseps from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. They were met at landing by the Mayor of Colon and other municipal and official persons, with some representatives of the Government of the Columbian Federal Republic, who presented addresses of welcome and congratulation. The members of the engineering staff are Messrs. Armand Reclus, Chamberlaine-Bey, G. Blanchet, A. Harel, G. Morel, J. Weber, G. Roux, G. Clavenaa, L. Verbrugghe, L. Fontan, F. Pidona, L. de Cazenave, S. Guignard, and P. Sosa, names which have quite an international aspect. The Sketches represent the harbour of Colon, with part of the town, the church and the British Consulate; the vessel lying in the harbour; the landing of the engineers from Europe, and their reception by the local authorities. We have already given some account of the arrangements that have been made for proceeding with this important work.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Commission in Scotland has been fixed to take place in the last week of April, at Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

It is proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to hold a Special Loan Exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art in the South Kensington Museum during the coming summer months. A committee of advice has been formed: and the first meeting, at which Prince Leopold presided, took place last Saturday in the museum.

The Chester Election Commissioners have issued their report. They say that the constituency, as a whole, is not corrupt, but about two thousand voters out of five thousand nine hundred are open to be influenced by corrupt practices. The Mayor and two magistrates are scheduled as bribers, besides twelve members of the Corporation. The expenditure of the Liberals was £4448, and that of the Conservatives £3900.—Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Bowen, the Judges appointed to hear the petition against Mr. Powell's return, reached Wigan on Tuesday afternoon, and were received by the Mayor, Town Clerk, and officials. The inquiry was opened on Wednesday morning.

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THE PANAMA CANAL: ARRIVAL OF THE ENGINEERS AT COLON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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SKETCHES AT THE PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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SKETCHES AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

It is very seldom that English dramatists in the selection of their subjects embody the very spirit and essence of the times, and use their position to satirize the follies or the vices of society. The French are very fond of doing it; and of recent years Alexandre Dumas and Victorien Sardou have given the world no work that is not flavoured with the subject-matter of everyday controversy. Dangerous, no doubt, and extremely delicate is the task that the stage satirist sets himself when he uses the theatre as his platform; and it is possible that the examiner of stage plays might object to pass the kind of ridicule that was ready and easy of application. On one occasion he did forbid a translated French work destined to prove that female luxury led to immorality. "The Happy Land," no doubt, was a successful satire, though in that case costume and caricature of living statesmen were necessary to give it point; and "Diplomacy" directly touched upon the complications arising out of the Eastern Question. The success of Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Colonel" will probably give rise to many more bright and amusing social satires; though in such cases a light hand is essential, and good nature imperative.

The affectation of æstheticism as practised in certain art-circles is the keynote of the humorous idea. Mr. Du Maurier, in *Punch*, was the first to tilt good-naturedly at this society conceit; Mr. Maudle and Mr. Postlethwaite became as well known to *Punch* readers of to-day as our old friends Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Caudle, or Mr. and Mrs. Naggleton, and the worship of the lily and the sunflower was instantly a subject for persistent banter. It is a question whether the satire was not a little premature. The world is large, and the more brainless of the æsthetic school are in a miserable minority; the art-jargon considered so exquisitely funny to some is Greek to all but the artistically initiated, and there was always the danger that, in ridiculing the brainless and affected, it was possible to throw cold water on an intellectual movement that has brought beauty and good taste to our homes in thousands of decorative designs and an improved style of what may be fairly called Victorian architecture. But Mr. Du Maurier could not resist laughing at the effeminate men who could "lunch on a lily," or the wan and wasted women who dreamed of "living up to a china tea-pot;" and Mr. Burnand, with an equally strong sense of humour, though in a different direction, thought he would follow it up in action on the stage.

He remembered an old French play, the "Mari à la Campagne," which had done good service on the stage as "A Serious Family." It was a witty satire on hypocrisy. A Chadband or Stiggins had got influence over the female portion of a family, and the puritanical element was so distasteful to the husband that he was driven to evil courses thereby, from which he was only rescued by repentance and promises of amendment all round. Mr. Burnand conceives that Dick Forrester, a young fellow who sincerely loves his pretty wife, can be driven away from home disgusted at sad-coloured walls, lilies in blue jars, sunflowers in Dunmore pottery, and a rampant form of aggressive æstheticism. The house is taken possession of by the apostle of the school, one Lambert Streyke, who is a ready talker but an arch-impostor; and matters go so far that an old American friend of Dick Forrester's, one Colonel Wood, is turned out of the æsthetic house because he is an unbeliever and a Philistine. Dick may have some excuse, but his conduct is not without suspicion. When he pretends to go on fishing excursions he is flirting with pretty widows as an unmarried man; but the Colonel, who has loved the pretty widow long ago, is the *deus ex machinâ* who reconciles the silly young husband and wife, banishes the impostors, and, wonder of wonders, converts a home in which a certain phase of art had some footing, into a nest of determined and arrogant Philistinism—in other words, unredeemed vulgarity. The types selected by our Artist are easily recognised. One of the prettiest attitudes in the play is when Dick Forrester takes his wife to his arms, both promising mutual amendment and good faith, though the poor lady is condemned to *voyant* unbecoming dresses, instead of the old gold robe and emerald green hat that so suits the Veronese tresses of Miss Myra Holme. Naturally, we have Basil Giorgione (Mr. Rowland Buckstone), the nephew of the art-impostor, adoring a lily in a glass, and Lambert Streyke (Mr. Flockton), the poetaster, shaking his fist, tearing his hair, and bewailing the fate of his undelivered lecture. The she-dragon of all witty comedies is the mother-in-law, and she is embodied by Lady Tompkins, who, seated at a table in a rapt attitude, gazes on a sunflower. The gay and gushing Nellie, tomboy in manner and Philistine at heart, who looks charmingly as represented by Miss C. Grahame, but insists that "she looks like one of Marcus Ward's Christmas cards," and is chaffed by the street boys, completes the æsthetic circle. Philistinism on our artist's pictures boasts the famous American Colonel, played to perfection by Mr. Coghlan, with a reserve, a quiet, and a polished decision quite new to the English stage; and Mrs Blythe, the merry widow, who is enchantingly represented by Miss Amy Roselle. "Have you seen his 'Pan by the River?'" means out Mrs. Forrester to her unæsthetic friend the widow, meaning a poet and his masterpiece. The way in which Miss Roselle caps the question with "*What!*" is one of the funniest moments of this witty play. Opinions differ as to its necessity and motive; but that it makes crowded audiences roar with laughter there can be no question.

The little cleverly-written play by Sydney Grundy called "In Honour Bound" is borrowed from one solitary idea in Scribe's comedy "Une Chaine," and shows how necessary it is for young ladies to burn their love-letters, whether married or single. They do not always find such trusting and honourable men as Sir George Carlyon (Edgar Bruce), who, like a good fellow, burns the record of his wife's weakness, and earns her love. C. S.

It has been definitely arranged that the next annual congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, under the presidentship of Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A., shall be held at Bedford. It will occupy the last few days of July, commencing with Tuesday, the 26th, and will last about a week. Last year the institute held their congress at Lincoln, and in 1879 at Taunton.

A report has been issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies respecting the industrial and provident societies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The tables show that in England at the end of 1879 there were 898 societies, having 497,805 members; that the sales of goods amounted to £17,618,033; the stock in trade at the end of the year was £2,458,087; the balance of profit amounted to £1,673,027; and the share capital was £5,325,119. In Wales there were forty-nine societies, with 5004 members; sale transactions, £161,861; stock in trade, £22,952; the profit was £14,293; and the share capital, £39,864. In Scotland there were 232 societies, having 68,967 members; the sales amounted to £2,549,565; stock in trade, £370,510; balance of profit, £258,152; and share capital, £373,728. In Ireland there were six societies, with 537 members; sales in 1879, £17,170; profits, £1482; and share capital, £7615.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The opening of Four Oaks Park—the "Sandown of the North," as it has been called—took place in magnificent weather, and though the arrangements were scarcely as complete as they will be hereafter, everything passed off most successfully. The stands, saddling paddock, weighing-room, &c., are simply perfect, and the course is very picturesque; but a little more of the grand old timber must be sacrificed before the approaches to the stands are as wide as could be wished, and when the old house which stands in the centre of the ground has been pulled down, a view of every part of each race will be obtainable. The racing on both days was very good, and there was an immense attendance of spectators on the first day, and a very good one on Saturday. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase excited a great deal of interest, and Pride of Prussia, who won after a punishing race with Llanfrechfa and Baker Pasha, stayed wonderfully well for a young horse. Highland Mary (11 st. 3 lb.) was once more backed very heavily for the Grand Annual Steeplechase, but she has had quite enough of it during the past few weeks, and, nearly falling over the last flight of hurdles, left old Quibble (11 st. 5 lb.) to plod on alone. A capital field of fourteen turned out for the big hurdle-race on Saturday last, and George Albert (11 st. 5 lb.) was backed for an immense amount of money. He ran prominently for a mile and a half, but dropped out of it directly they began to race in earnest. Then Harbinger (12 st. 6 lb.) looked very dangerous, and held the lead until they were well over the last hurdle, when he was challenged by Beauchamp II. (11 st. 12 lb.), and, running rather unkindly, was beaten cleverly at the finish. The Paget Hunters' Flat Race was a very easy affair for Sirdar, whose gallop at Croydon in the previous week had evidently done him a great deal of good, and the other events may be passed over without comment.

Promoters of race-meetings evidently determined to take full advantage of the first week of the season, and six days' sport must really satisfy the most insatiable of turfites. The majority of them, indeed, steadily set their faces against beginning on a Monday, and the attendance at Lincoln on that day was a very small one. Those who were absent missed very little. Archer and Fordham each won the first race in which they had a mount, and the former squeezed Tower and Sword home a short head in front of Grace in the most marvellous fashion; indeed, fifty yards from the judge's box, she appeared to be drawing away from him at each stride, and it did not seem possible that he could ever catch her again. On Tuesday, Kaleidoscope only ran moderately in the Blankney Plate, and did not give much encouragement to the backers of the Russley stable for the great event. Only eleven two-year-olds ran for the Brocklesby Stakes, which is scarcely the average number of former years. Isabel, the favourite, cut up badly, but Belle Lurette won in such style that, unless the others are very bad indeed, she will do Sir George Chetwynd good service this season. It is doubtful if 10 lb. more on her back would have stopped her, as Archer never really asked her to gallop. She is a very pretty filly by Pero Gomez—La Belle Helène, and is, therefore, half sister to Œnone, who was so invincible last spring.

The Lincolnshire Handicap, run on Wednesday, turned out a big success, the field numbering no less than thirty-six starters, the largest on record since the race was instituted, and resulted in a very easy victory for Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Buchanan, by Strathconan—Flurry (4 years, 6 st. 10 lb.), the American representative, Mistake (7 st. 2 lb.), being second, and Post Obit (7 st. 3 lb.) third. The winner was steered with great judgment by the light weight of the stable, little Gallon, who did not attempt to go to the front until half the journey had been traversed, when he shot out full of running, and, drawing right away, finally won in the commonest of canters by fully ten lengths, the rest pulling up seeing pursuit of the grey was hopeless.

Mr. Chandos Pole has been elected master of the Meynell Hunt, in succession to Lord Waterpark, resigned. The subscribers guarantee a fund of £2000 per annum, and the new master undertakes to hunt the country four days weekly.

The final heat of the Championship of England Cup for pigeon-shooting was left to Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, and once more the former proved successful. Both men shot much better than in their match, the winner killing seventy-nine out of one hundred, while Mr. Scott brought down five less in the same number. Their exhibition of glass-ball shooting, which has attracted large crowds to the Aquarium each evening, terminated on Saturday. The Doctor broke 9737 out of 9950, and Mr. Scott was only two behind him, each man doing far more than was expected of him.

England met Scotland in the annual football-match under Rugby Union rules, on Saturday last. The play on both sides was extremely brilliant, and, after a desperate game, the contest ended in a draw, each team scoring one goal and one try.

The annual competition of the St. Andrew's University Golf Club for the club medals was decided last Saturday. After a keen contest, the silver medal was gained by Mr. R. Forgan, with a score of 91, while Lord Carnegie and Mr. F. Boothby tied for the second at 96. On playing off the tie Lord Carnegie secured it with the low score of 86.

Joseph Bennett and Frederick Shorter will play for the billiard championship held by the former, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Shorter has been doing very well in practice, but we do not fancy that the cup will change hands at present.

F. Levett, the jockey, died on Wednesday morning at St. Thomas's Hospital. It will be remembered that Boreas fell with Levett in the Cardinal Hurdle Handicap at Sandown on Feb. 22 last and broke his leg; amputation being thought necessary.

An exhibition of great interest to lovers of art has begun in Holland. This is a loan collection of Low Country masters, which will be open at the Hague till the end of next month.

Last Saturday Messrs. Christie sold a number of water-colour drawings and pictures, the property of the late Mr. Ward, of Nottingham, the day's sale realising upwards of £8000. To-day the same firm sell Mr. Daniel Roberts's collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings.

Mr. Charles Dickens announces the intended publication of a new journal under the once familiar title, "Household Words." A large portion of its contents will be devoted to fiction, and the remainder to subjects suggested by its title. The price of the new "Household Words" will be one penny, and the first number is to appear on April 30.

Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt, by Mr. Ruskin (The Fine-Art Society). This is a republication in a quarto form, with twenty autotype illustrations, of the pamphlet by Mr. Ruskin that appeared on the exhibition of the drawings of William Hunt and Samuel Prout at the publishers' gallery in Bond-street, and which—both pamphlet and exhibition—we have already noticed. The autotype process is obviously better adapted to the reproduction of the drawings of Prout than those of Hunt; hence a large majority of the illustrations are from the former.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

About 5000 of the metropolitan Volunteers were engaged last Saturday in battalion and skirmishing drill in the parks, at Wimbledon, and other open spaces round London.

Application has been made to the War-Office authorities by most of the metropolitan corps to take part in the Easter Monday Review. It is estimated that 17,941 men will be present, of whom 1456 are artillery, 1352 engineers, and 15,133 infantry.

The fifth annual assault of arms of the Artists' Rifles took place last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall. Amongst the special features may be mentioned the cavalry sword exercise by a squad of the regiment, and the bayonet and cutlass exercise by a detachment of the Naval Volunteers. Corporal-Major Macpherson (Royal Horse Guards) performed some clever sword feats, and distinguished himself with the foil and the rapier. There was a capital bout with foils between Sergeant Forbes-Robertson and Private Norman-Forbes.

The South London Rifle Club held two competitions during the past week. In the first Sergeant Manzie, West Kent Rifles, and Captain Knight, 23rd Middlesex, were successful with 80 and 74 points respectively with the Snider at Queen's ranges, whilst in the second Corporal Butcher was to the fore with 87 points under similar conditions.

The prizes won by the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers at the recent competition were distributed on Tuesday afternoon, in Lincoln's Inn Hall, by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company. The prizes included the Battalion Challenge Cup, the Benchers' Challenge Cup, the St. Leonard's Cup, the Efficiency Challenge Cup, a field glass, and a salver, the whole of which were won by Private King, of E company; the Brewster Challenge Cup, which went to Corporal Gayer; Mr. James's Cup, awarded to Lieutenant Clerke, of E company; the Cotton Cup, won by Sergeant R. Glen, of C company; the Wimbledon Challenge Cup, won by Lieutenant Sankey, of C company; Captain Deane's Challenge Badge, by Lieutenant A. Glen, of C company; Colonel Sargent's Challenge Cup for Recruits, by Private Gethin, of B company; the Captain's Challenge Cup for A company, by Corporal Blackburn; the Cotton Cup for B company, by Private Gethin; the Dixon Cup for C company, by Sergeant Spencer; the Ford Salver for C company, by Corporal Bradford; the Company Brewster Challenge Cup for D company, by Private Palmer; and the Officers' Prizes for D company, by Sergeant-Major Simonds and Acting Corporal Parnell. The gallant General complimented the corps on its efficiency, and congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer on commanding so fine a body of men.

The annual return of volunteer corps just issued affords an interesting comparison, the principal features of which are a diminution of the mounted volunteers and a great increase in the effective strength of all the other branches of the force. In 1863 the total establishment had reached 226,156, of whom just 50 per cent were returned as efficients, the mounted men reaching a total of 1982 men. In 1870 the total establishment had risen to 244,966, and the percentage of efficiency to 88·02, but the light horse and mounted rifles had dwindled to 1355 men, all told, of whom but 806 were returned as effective. Last year the establishment strength stood at 243,546, with a total of 206,537 enrolled, and an effective strength of 196,938, or 95·35 per cent of those enrolled. The light horse had become reduced to 486 men enrolled, and the mounted rifles to 51, the effectives being respectively 198 and 42. The maximum establishment, as well as the highest percentage of effective men, was reached in 1879, the former amounting to 245,185, and the latter to 95·75.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ACKERMANN.
The Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States in their Botanical, Horticultural, and Popular Aspects. By Thomas Meehan. 2 vols. Illustrated by Chromolithographs.

ALLEN AND CO.
History of China. By Demetrius Charles Boulger. Vol. I.
Visual Art, or Nature through the Healthy Eye, with some Remarks on Originality and Free Trade, Artistic Copyright, and Durability. By William Noy Wilkins.

BATSFORD.
Horticultural Buildings. With 123 Illustrations. By F. A. Fawkes.

BENNETT BROTHERS.
Gambetta: Orator, Dictator, Journalist, Statesman. By John Hanlon.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Philosophical Classics for English Readers: Berkeley. By Dr. A. Campbell Fraser.

BOGUE.
Uncle Remus and his Legends of the Old Plantation. By Joel Chandler Harris.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
The Eccentric Cat Year Book for 1881.
A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. By Capt. Burnaby. With an Appendix. Fifteenth Edition.
History of the Free Trade Movement in England. By Augustus Mongredien. Fifteenth Thousand.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
The County Families of the United Kingdom, or Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By Edward Walford. Twenty-first Annual Publication, greatly enlarged.
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Our Old Country Towns. By Alfred Rimmer. Fifty-four Illustrations.

DEAN AND SON.
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Titles of Courtesy. Illustrated with 1600 Armorial Bearings. Edited by Dr. R. H. Mair. Royal Edition. 1881.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
A Short Account of Afghanistan, and our Dealings with it. By C. F. Gaisser.
Popular Lessons on Cookery. By a Former Staff Teacher of the National Training School of Cookery.

HARRISON.
The Foreign Office List. 1881. Forming a Complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. With Maps. Compiled by Sir Edward Hertslet, C.B. Fifty-fourth Publication.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Thrift Lessons. Familiar Letters. By the Rev. John T. Walters.

HURST AND BLACKETT.
Beside the River. A Tale. By Katharine S. Macquoid. 3 vols.
Plays, Players, and Playhouses at Home and Abroad, with Anecdotes of the Drama and the Stage. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. 2 vols.

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The Doctor Reader. For the Use of Schools. Adapted to the Requirements of the Revised Code, 1880. Parts I. and II.

LOCKWOOD AND CO.
The Civil Service Geography. By the late Lance. M. Dalrymple Sprule. Compiled and Edited by Thomas Gray. Corrected to the Present Date.

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Every Man has His Golden Chance. By Mrs. Riddell. With other Stories for Boys and Girls. Illustrated.

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The History of a Mountain. By Elisée Reclus. Translated from the French by Bertha Ness and John Lillie.
Ben-Hur. By Lew. Wallace.
Under the Punkah. By Phil Robinson.
Eighteenth-Century Studies. Essays. By Frances Hitchman.
The Great Artists: Sir David Wilkie. By John W. Mollett.
Mr. Caroli. An Autobiography. Edited by L. G. Seguin. 3 vols.

MACMILLAN AND CO.
The Statesman's Year-Book. Statistical and Historical Annual of the states of the Civilised World. For 1881. By Frederick Martin.
Through the Ranks to a Commission.
English Men of Letters: Dryden. By G. Saintsbury.
The Makers of Florence—Dante, Giotto, Savonarola, and their City. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cheaper Edition.

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WILSON AND WHITWORTH.
History and Topography of Upminster. A New Edition, Enlarged and Improved, by T. L. Wilson. Numerous Engravings.

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ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of this institution was held on the 17th inst. at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Percy, M.P. The chairman referred to the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, which, he said, was caused by the illness abroad of the Duchess of Northumberland. He expressed his deep sympathy with the Duke of Edinburgh, one of the committee of management, in the sad calamity that had befallen him in the murder of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Russia. Referring to the report, he congratulated the meeting on the fact that their institution had been the means of saving last year between 700 and 800 lives. It was much to be regretted that these services had cost the lives of eighteen of the life-boat crews; but this fact had not appeared in any way to deter volunteers from manning their life-boats.

Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary, read the report, which stated that since the last meeting nineteen new life-boats had been placed on the coasts of the British Isles, there now being 270 life-boats under the management of the society. During the year 1880 the life-boats of the institution had saved 577 persons from wrecked vessels, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances. In addition, the life-boats had helped last year to rescue twenty-seven vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving 120 lives by fishing-boats and other means, gold and silver medals, the thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum, and £4287 had been granted. The number of lives saved since the establishment of the institution, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 27,603. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received during the past year had been £38,507, of which sum £7550 were special gifts to defray the cost of eight life-boats. The expenditure had amounted to £37,577.

The adoption of the report was moved by Lord Selkirk, seconded by Sir W. Charley, M.P., supported by Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., and carried unanimously. Several resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were carried.

Among the speakers were Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Lord Courtown, Lord Suffield, Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, Admiral Phillimore, Colonel Fitzroy Clayton, and Sir Edward Perrott.

There were 2709 births and 1459 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 11 and the deaths 275 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox declined to 43. The Metropolitan Asylums Board has resolved, by a majority of 20 to 18, to apply to the House of Lords for a new trial on Appeal No. 1, as to the Hampstead Hospital case. It was stated that the decision already given by the ultimate Court was upon Appeal No. 2, which did not involve the rehearing of the evidence.

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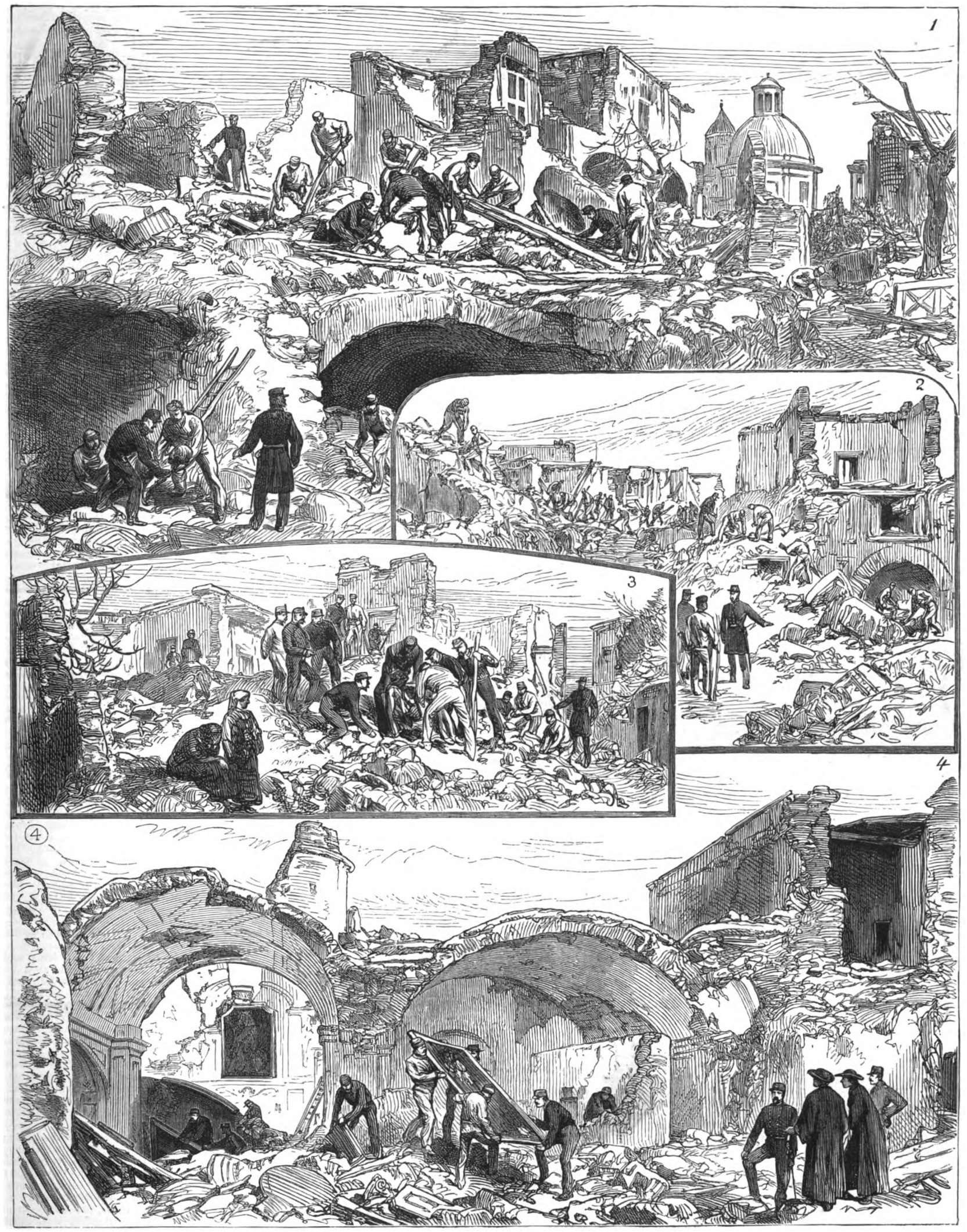
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1. Searching for the bodies of the dead. 2. Spezieria and Santa Barbara-street. 3. Carrying away the dead. 4. In the ruins of the Church of the Purgatorio.

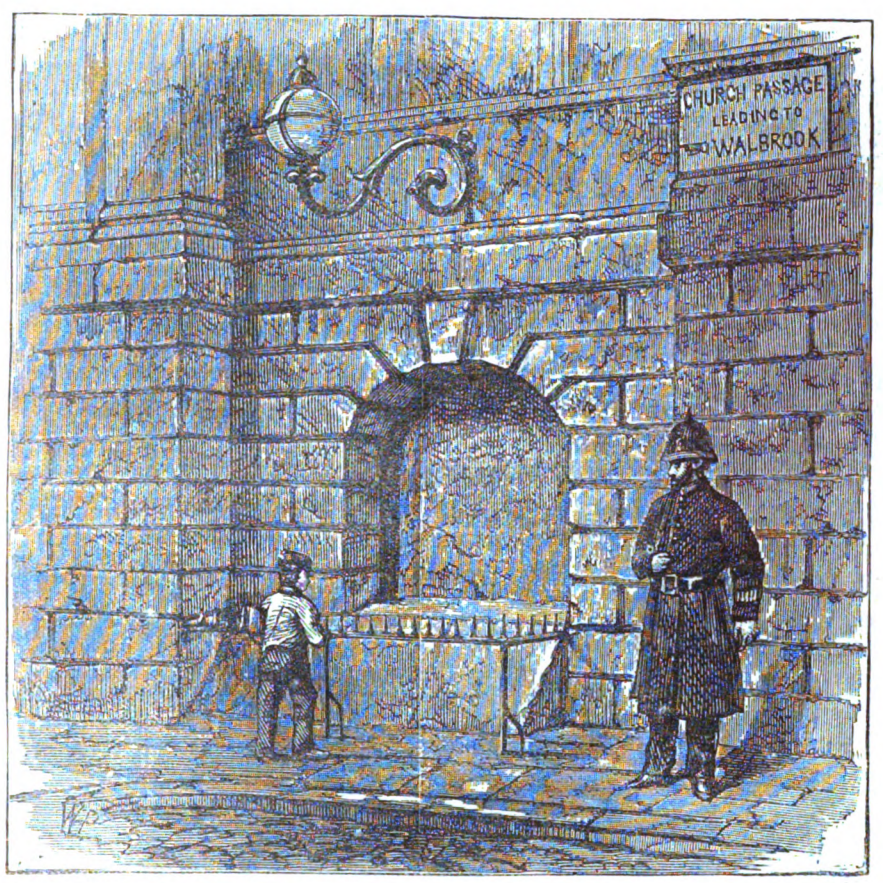
THE EARTHQUAKE AT CASAMICCIOLA, ISLAND OF ISCHIA.

Some Illustrations of this calamitous visitation of nature, which took place on Friday, the 4th inst., and which caused the loss of 120 lives, were given in our last week's publication. We now add to them a few supplied by photographs showing the ruins of the Church of the Purgatorio, in the little town of Casamicciola, and those of the Spezieria and the street of Santa Barbara, with parties employed in searching for the dead bodies, which were carried away by gangs of Neapolitan convicts or criminals under sentence of penal servitude, who are still called "galley-slaves," though now under a different kind of prison discipline. Three hundred houses were destroyed; and for the shelter of the houseless people a number of little wooden huts have been put up. The inhabitants were unwilling to be removed from the site of their former homes, as they mostly possess little orchards of olives and fruit, or vineyards, over which it is necessary to have a vigilant eye. The wooden huts, therefore, will be dispersed in places where they are most wanted. One of the inhabitants of a street which suffered severely relates the following anecdotes:—A young girl was holding a little brother in her arms, when all at once she saw the house falling about her. She had just time to throw the baby out of a window, when she was buried under the masonry and killed, while the baby was picked up alive outside. The body of a shoemaker was found still seated, with his awl and thread in his hand, in the act of sewing up a boot. He had died of suffocation. In another instance, three old women were sitting spinning when the house crumbled. A strong beam just above their heads sustained a large portion of the falling roof, and the three women were afterwards saved. In another house a baker's boy, seeing the walls giving way, got into an empty oven, the back of which was split open, and through the aperture thus made the boy put out his head and made signs, which were soon perceived, and he was speedily dug out. Most of the scholars of the Municipal School had left it at one o'clock. At five minutes past the building fell, killing a chemist and his son who were standing near the door. The Church of the Purgatorio was entirely destroyed; the decorations and organ lay in the middle of the ruins, broken into a thousand pieces, but a statue representing a soul in purgatory, which was in a niche above the door, was found uninjured, and turned completely round on its pedestal. Of course the people cried "A miracle!" A young man belonging to a family of Casamicciola was a student in Naples, had been sent for to come home, arrived at twelve o'clock on the day of the earthquake, and an hour after perished, together with the whole of his family.

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THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE MANSION HOUSE.

The alarming and perplexing discovery, on the night of Wednesday in last week, reported in part of our last impression, has continued to occupy the attention of the London police authorities. A box containing nearly 40 lb. of gunpowder, with a fuse by which it was to have been exploded, wrapped in brown paper already ignited and smouldering, which would presently have set fire to the fuse, was found in a recess of the east wall of the Mansion House, about half an hour before midnight. The police-constable on night duty, Samuel Cowell, instantly extinguished the smouldering paper, and took the box to the police station in Bow-lane. It was a flat wooden box, like a common deal packing-case, strongly bound with iron hoops, but with a round hole in the middle, from which the fuse protruded; this box was made into a brown paper parcel, 24 in. square, and 5 in. deep, and was set up on end against the wall of the recess. Our Illustration shows the exact place in which it was found, which is in Church-passage, a narrow alley that leads from George-street, out of St. Swithin's-lane, to Walbrook, passing the garden wall at the back of Messrs. Rothschild's premises, and St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook. George-street makes an angle with Mansion-house-place, which separates the east end of the Mansion House from the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. The only entrance to the Mansion House on that side is a gateway leading to the cells in which prisoners are confined during the daily sitting in the Justice-room, and from which door convicted or remanded prisoners are removed when the Court rises. The Mansion House was built in 1737, from the designs of George Dance, upon the site of the old Stocks or Dried-fish Market in Walbrook. The first stone was laid by Lord Mayor Perry in 1739, and the building was completed in 1752, the first Lord Mayor who resided there being Sir Crispe Gascoigne, an ancestor of Lord Salisbury. The windows of the State drawing-rooms extend along the greater part of the Mansion House on its eastern front, and below them to the south



RECESS IN WHICH THE POWDER WAS PLACED.

is the Egyptian Hall, the scene of many historical and important gatherings during more than a hundred years past. The Egyptian Hall was designed by the Earl of Burlington, and is so called from its accordance with the "Egyptian Hall" described by Vitruvius. The stained-glass windows of this hall are rendered conspicuous from the outside by the bulky apparatus fixed there to illuminate them on the occasions of the Lord Mayor's banquets, one of which would have been given on the night of the attempted outrage but for the Czar's death. These gas-fitting contrivances on the exterior would enable the conspirators to see the hall's exact position in the building. Beneath the east window, which depicts the incident of William Walworth quelling a mob of insurgents by stabbing their leader, Wat Tyler, is the recess shown in our Illustration, fenced in by an iron railing. It was formerly the opening of an old window that has been built up; and the ledge upon which the box was put had been the window-sill. The place is very lonely and deserted at night, but the police-constable goes by it every quarter of an hour. The box, when opened at the police station, was found to contain, besides the gunpowder, a quantity of stuffing, which consisted of part of an old carpet bag, some brown paper, two American newspapers, one Glasgow and one Irish newspaper of recent date, and a linen bag, in which the powder had evidently been first kept. On one of the journals was an address in London to which it had been posted. But for the policeman's opportune discovery, a very serious explosion would have occurred. The result would probably have been more disastrous to the surrounding dwelling-houses than to the Mansion House, where the walls are in some places as much as 10 ft. thick. The City police, of whom Colonel Fraser, C.B., and Major Bowman are the chiefs, are in communication on the subject with the Home Office authorities and the Criminal Investigation Department, and a reward of £100 has been offered by the Corporation of London.

Mr. Shirley Hibberd gave a lecture on the history and peculiarities of the tulip in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday. At the same time there was an exhibition of hyacinths, tulips, amaryllis, cyclamens, and other spring flowers. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of music.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The level, at least of the workmanship, is almost, if not quite, as high in the exhibition just opened at this gallery as in former years. But it must be confessed that Continental art generally is less serious, reserved, and noble in its aims than formerly. We are reminded of this by the contrast presented by many of the newly painted pictures here, and a few select, though generally small examples of Jules Breton, Corot, Jules Dupré, Théodore Rousseau, Diaz, and Daubigny, which also form part of the collection. The well-regulated mastery and sober charms of these painters never pall; we return to them with new zest; they fill the mind, yet allow it repose. It is such painting that lives, because instinct with thought and individuality, and it is such that makes the history of art. The characteristics, however, of these masters are so well known that we need not refer to the particular examples; yet we cannot refrain from mentioning the "Brittany Peasant Girl" (49) and "The Haymaker" (185), by Jules Breton, so strongly confirmatory of our remarks are they. Here are two simple peasant girls, true to nature and the local type as can be, and represented by means so devoid of all affectation or pretension to skill, that we never even think of the quality of the painting, and yet so penetrative is the sympathy of the artist with these lowly toilers that their pensive faces acquire a most touching pathos, and they assume a dignity that seems to affiliate them with all that is grand and noble in humanity—ay, even with the sybils of Michael Angelo. Millet was a cognate genius; and his peasants, while analogously true to nature, had much of a similar poetical and often grandiose style.

Abroad, as well as at home, there is too much of fashion in art. So soon as an original or daring artist appears—such as Fortuny, Israels, and Munkacsy—his peculiarities are copied *ad nauseam*. The whilom sober, homely German painter is now producing the furniture or boudoir picture in imitation of the more artificial and frivolous of the French painters, but with a more clumsy demonstrativeness that oversteps the *finesse* usually controlling the *chic* of the Frenchman. There are instances by Kuhl, Kiesel, and others in this exhibition, which, small as it is, reflects the foreign schools with even more than usual completeness.

Nevertheless, after all drawbacks, there are many works here (that have already appeared at the last Paris Salon or are fresh from the easel) distinguished by a well-trained skill and a conscientious careful completeness that it would be difficult to match in our own school. Among these we are disposed to assign to the first place of the front rank "The Courtyard of the Doge's Palace," by the Munich Professor L. C. Müller. The scene is enlivened by numerous figures in costumes of the sixteenth century, the foremost group consisting of a bronzed Oriental Prince, with a suite of attendants, and two Venetian youths pointing out the wonders of the famous *cortile*. Summer sunlight throws its splendour over the sumptuous costumes and glorious architecture; and seldom have we seen an effect so powerfully rendered and at the same time so right in impression. The colouring, too, is magnificently fine; and the execution has a degree of breadth very rarely attained concurrently with the same attention to minute physiognomical traits and other details. If Professor Müller does not impress as an original spontaneous inventor or exponent of his art, his technical skill is so mature, manly, and consummate that one can ask for nothing more before his works. Another very remarkable picture is by the young Spanish painter Luis Jimenez. It represents in an admirably arranged composition the stately antechamber of a Minister, crowded with courtiers and others waiting audience of the great man. Here are fashionable foplings in white and many coloured satins, taking snuff and dispensing scandal to a group of other hangers-on and idlers; there sturdy, honest-looking country applicants yawning or dozing, weary with long waiting; here a widow, sitting sadly by her son; and there, scattered about the room, many others. A blind old veteran walks hitherward with a face of rueful disappointment from the audience chamber, leaning on his pale, pretty daughter; while yonder, towards it trips with confident step a smug and portly Jesuit. The subject reminds one of the late Mr. E. M. Ward's picture of Dr. Johnson in the antechamber of Lord Chesterfield. The figures are as well drawn as conceived; the colouring is likewise very good, except that it is a trifle too transparent and thin. By the gifted brother (we believe) of this artist, known as Jimenez-y-Aranda, there are two or three small single-figure pictures, of which No. 13, an old fellow in a huge nightcap "culling simples" in a wood, is specially noteworthy for its exquisite draughtsmanship, though the greens and blues have an undesirable coldness, referable to the influence of Fortuny. To the same school belongs a little gem of graceful fancy and dainty execution by V. Capobianchi, "Dolce far Niente" (102); another small picture of a lady on a sofa, called "Abandon" (203), by Boldini - marvellous for spirit of handling, and colouring at at once deep and splendid; and a sketch of a girl at the piano (52), by R. de Madrazo.

Among the more prominent pictures are two landscapes by Heffner of the flats and shallows at a mouth of the Rhine or the Elbe, which fully support the reputation the artist has won at this gallery. But perhaps even more artistic in its delicate truthfulness is his view "Near Munich" (59), with a lovely effect of dawn. "Les Batteurs d'œillettes en Picardie," a large picture by the French painter Salmson, though able enough in some respects, seems somewhat out of place in this gallery. The overpowering mottled grey sky, "coming forward," as it does, towards the horizon, is too strongly contrasted with the even more than usual blackness of the shadows. "L'Offrande à Dieu" (191), by E. Buland, another picture from the last salon, showing a tattered old peasant dropping his mite into the hands of a white-robed nun seated beside her rose-decked shrine, has rare merit, despite the coldness of the colouring and the insufficiency of shadow. The pious old man is a most pathetic figure, and beautifully designed. Of much more robust fibre is A. Maignan's extremely broad, solid, and masculine, though imperfectly modelled, picture of Fredegonde and Chilperic beside their dying son Chlodobert, whom they have placed before St. Medard's tomb in St. Denis—which might serve as a sequel to Mr. Alma Tadema's Academy picture of last year. J. Bertrand's "Wandering Minstrels" (57) is disappointing: the colouring is rich, no doubt, but the figures are ill drawn and disjointed. A cattle-piece by Van Marke, rich in colour and effect, as usual; a small "Interior of a Mosque" (34), intense in tone, by Pasini; a clever, highly finished little picture by Vibert of a Spanish girl receiving "A Reprimand" (46) from a hag-like duenna and an over-fed padre; V. Chevilliard's equally highly wrought but slightly photographic church interior (199), with a conceited old priest painting the effigy of a saint, with no stint of rouge in the cheeks, and rebutting the depreciatory criticism of another ecclesiastic; a tiny landscape, perfectly expressive of an extensive view, though of microscopic minuteness (165), by De Nittis; and two schoolboy subjects, of fully average merit, by Duverger, complete the works of the French school (including artists who have made their reputation in Paris if not of French extraction) that we have space to notice.

Returning to the German schools, it must suffice to say that there is by Munkacsy a smaller repetition of, or study for, his "Two Families" (94) in the last Academy exhibition, which, though more sketchy, has the jewel-like sparkle and depth of the larger picture—carried, indeed, as before, to excess. We have here also a picture (104) by M. Schmid, well-known by photographs from it, of an itinerant vender of religious objects offering a crucifix to an old priest, who turns on the poor man a sidelong look of lofty contempt from the game at cards in which the priest is engaged. C. Seiler lacks something of spirit and suggestiveness in his handling, but he rivals the finish of Dow or Mieris in three small works, of which the most important (167) represents a Puritan presenting at the point of his sword a cartel for a duel "*à outrance*" to one of a party of cavaliers. Similarly qualified praise applies to A. Spring's "In the Scriptorium" (37). Art of higher quality will be found in small works by Von Bockman, particularly "The Arrival of a Fishing-Boat, Schevening" (63), which is strikingly faithful to open-air effect, and free from the too prevailing brownness of former works. A snow-piece by Munthe of the customary merit and pattern; "A Horse-Fair" (4), by Velton; a landscape by Poschinger; a Marine, by the Scandinavian, Wahlberg; and two doubtless highly characteristic portraits (though not very happy in the flesh tints) of Moltke and Bismarck, by F. Leubach, also claim notice.

There is a prevailing sameness in the few Dutch pictures. Israels' "Fisherman's Family" (144) quite lacks the sentiment which formerly redeemed, and sometimes now redeems, a slovenly smudginess of execution that is fast becoming devoid of all meaning. P. Sadée is unwontedly monotonous and uninteresting in "A Poor Haul" (152). But two or three landscape "bits" by J. Maris are thoroughly artistic in their balance and relation of tones, under a grey sky.

The exhibitions at Mr. M'Lean's and Messrs. Tooth's, in the Haymarket, also opened on Monday last, but our notices of them are unavoidably postponed till next week.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. announce the publication, in forty-eight monthly parts, of "Picturesque America," a pictorial delineation of the mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, waterfalls, shores, cañons, valleys, cities, and other picturesque features of the North American Continent. Picturesque America has gained for itself in America a position similar to that occupied in England by Picturesque Europe. Messrs. Cassell and Co., having bought the copyright of this work for Great Britain, are about to issue it in a style suited to the high character of the work; and, judging from the first part, now before us, the work bids fair to justify the warmest encomiums that can be bestowed upon it.

Lord Derby on the 17th inst. opened the Science and Art Schools at Oldham, which have been erected, at a cost of £10,000, by Messrs. Platt; and in an address delivered later in the day, when distributing the prizes at the Theatre Royal, urged the importance of scientific and art education in this country. He maintained that the relation of science and art to everyday life was an almost boundless question. What had built the unequalled fabric of our national prosperity was not alone the possession of coal, nor our climate, nor the security of our insular position, but it was the people who were the true power of our wealth, and the singular mechanical aptitude which they exhibited. He also referred to art in its relation to human culture, and said a people in whom no high development of art was possible failed to realise a part of its destiny.

A Parliamentary paper was issued on Saturday giving the annual report of the directors of the National Gallery for 1880. The pictures purchased during the year were—St. Sebastian, by Bernardino Cotignola; and the Virgin and Child with the infant St. John and an angel, by Leonardo da Vinci. There had been many bequests: By Mrs. Joseph Henry Green—the Deposition from the Cross, the Adoration of the Kings, the Head of St. John the Baptist, with mourning angels, portrait of a man in an attitude of prayer, the Visitation of the Virgin to St. Elizabeth, Christ crowned with thorns, the Flight into Egypt, the Virgin and Child, with other figures, Christ appearing to the Virgin Mary, the Mocking of Christ, the Crucifixion, the Virgin and Child with St. Elizabeth. The late Mr. P. F. Poole, R.A., bequeathed "The Vision of Ezekiel," by himself. The presents were: By Mrs. Robert Holland, Pan and Syrinx, by Francois Boucher; by the Trustees of the British Museum, portrait of a man, attributed to Sir A. More; portrait of Anna Maria Schurmann, by Jan Lievans; a hunting scene, by Jan Weeninx; and a landscape attributed to R. Wilson, R.A. The loans were: By the Duke of Norfolk, portrait of Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan, the work of Hans Holbein; and the Colonna Raphael, belonging to the Duke of Ripalda. The total number of pictures now contained in the public rooms of the gallery, exclusive of water-colour drawings, is about 1020. The alteration of ceiling and skylight in the Turner Gallery is earnestly commended to the attention of her Majesty's Treasury. There are now 639 pictures protected by glass. The gallery was visited during the year by 1,036,125 persons, and the total number of students attending the gallery was 22,622.

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THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

The Grosvenor Gallery Library has already taken a recognised place among the institutions of the metropolis. It is now scarcely more than fifteen months ago since the idea was first mooted of establishing a circulating library in the handsome block of buildings adjoining the Grosvenor Gallery, and within that short space of time the reception of a body of subscribers, now numbered by thousands, has given practical proof of the soundness of the experiment. In the inception of the new enterprise there were not wanting those who doubted the possibility of any successful competition with the large institutions of the same kind already in existence; and perhaps, if the directors of the Grosvenor Gallery Library had merely sought to add one more to the list of lending libraries, its development would not have been so rapid or complete. But their more comprehensive scheme embraced several elements of novelty, which have been cordially approved by the public. They have sought to combine with the ordinary conveniences of a circulating library advantages that have hitherto been almost exclusively associated with the idea of a club. In this class must be reckoned the reading and writing rooms, the ladies' drawing-room, and smoking-rooms, reserved for the members of the institution, while in the reference library, subscribers enjoy access to sources of information such as the ordinary club library rarely professes to supply.

But, notwithstanding all the advantages and conveniences connected with the scheme, its realisation was manifestly dependent upon the completeness and care with which it might be carried out; and the directors, in common with those more nearly concerned with the practical conduct of the library business, are entitled to the credit of having given to their undertaking the fullest opportunities of success. Needless to say, this would not have been achieved unless indefatigable energy and untiring industry had been brought to bear upon it. In both these particulars, as in unfailing courtesy, the management of the Grosvenor Gallery Library has been conspicuous, and hence the gratifying result. In fact, the scope of the operations of the undertaking has been so widely enlarged that the directors are compelled to make a further issue of shares. Their first idea was to call up as little capital as possible, in order to allow their shareholders to derive the largest practical profit from their investments; and on this idea they are still acting, the increase of the business alone necessitating, and, as may be seen from the record of the past year's doings, justifying the enlargement of that capital. A glance at the provision made for the comfort and convenience of the subscribers will here be afforded.

To begin with, the premises are situated in, perhaps, the most advantageous position in the West-End, and, as they are in the very centre of Bond-street, may be said to occupy the most eligible site in that position. With a spacious entrance-hall, and an utter absence of cramped and confined passages in any part of the building, the approach is everything that could be desired—no small advantage when one considers the importance of first impressions. On the basement floor are the gentlemen's lavatories, supplied with hot and cold water, to which have recently been added dressing-rooms and a hair-cutting, shampooing, and shaving establishment—a miniature Shipwright's or Truefitt's. On the same floor, too, is the principal smoking-room, comfortable as a smoking-room ought to be, furnished with an evident eye to artistic effect as well as to ease, and adequately supplied with periodicals. There is also a smaller smoking-room up stairs, so that the lovers of the weed have no cause to complain. On the ground floor, besides ladies' dressing-rooms, there are the luncheon and dining rooms, two in number; one, an oblong, handsome, and well-lighted room (fig. 3), on the same level as the entrance-hall, and looking on to Bond-street, and the other, equally commodious, on a lower level. The capacity of these rooms, and of the restaurant portion of the establishment, which is under the immediate supervision of the company, has been amply tested; the Royal Colonial Institute, among other societies, holding therein their fortnightly dinners, on a large scale. Not only in this branch, but in all the others, the personal superintendence of the directors in matters of detail has contributed largely to the general success. Passing on to the extremity of the building, there is the circulating library (fig. 1), under the efficient care of Mr. Charles Allen. This room runs transversely across the whole breadth of the premises, and, though unusually spacious, is already fully stocked with a comprehensive collection of modern and other selected works in every department of literature. To this must be added a Foreign Library, comprising French and German works, added as they are published, and, a further much-needed boon, a library of vocal and instrumental music. In this room will also be the booking office for the various theatres. In comprehensiveness, therefore, the Grosvenor need not fear, but rather may court, comparison. Passing by the board-room, the secretary's office, and the room set apart for small private dinner parties, which, with the addition of some smaller rooms for domestic purposes, occupy the entresol, we come, by means of a roomy staircase, to the two reading-rooms looking on to the street—one, the larger (fig. 2), devoted to both sexes in common; and the other, cosier, but ample for the requirements, reserved for ladies alone. Both these rooms, besides being stocked with the daily and weekly papers, magazines, and other periodicals, contain writing materials, after the manner of a club, and are furnished with the same elegance that is to be observed throughout the establishment. The numbers who frequent these rooms show how highly they are appreciated, and a perusal of the list of subscribers will prove that the occupants spring from the class for whom the library was designed and intended. Finally, on the topmost floor there is the reference library and reading-room combined (fig. 4), occupying a space equal to that covered by the two reading-rooms below. The capacious shelves already hold a goodly array of valuable works, and the vacant spaces are day by day more and more rapidly disappearing, so that in a short time this important feature in the concern will be able to lay claim to as thorough comprehensiveness and completeness as is already possessed by the other branches. On this floor, also, are gentlemen's dressing-rooms and a comfortable smoking-room.

Considering the manifold advantages offered by the Grosvenor, its terms of subscription are on the most moderate scale—three guineas per annum, entitling a subscriber to six volumes and free delivery once a week in London and the suburbs, as well as to what are called all the club privileges; in other words, the use of the entire building and its conveniences. Twelve months may fairly be taken as sufficient for the testing of any such undertaking as this; and, accepting the progress made since March 25, 1880, as a safe and reliable basis on which to form an opinion, it may assuredly be concluded that the Grosvenor Gallery Library, under the continuance of such efficient management as has fortunately fallen to its lot, has passed its period of probation, has become one of the recognised institutions of the time, and has before it not only a successful but a useful future.

The Grosvenor Gallery Library must not be confounded with another establishment, the Grosvenor Library, in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

COAGULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his eighth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th instant, by stating that the coagulation of the blood depends on the apparently spontaneous formation of the fine interlacing filaments termed "fibrin," which collects when the blood is stirred as it flows from the blood-vessels. This fibrin is insoluble in blood serum and in water, but dissolves in solutions of salts of a certain strength. The older physiologists believed that the cause of coagulation was either the cooling of the blood on its withdrawal, the stoppage of the motion, or its exposure to air. These notions were disproved by Hewson in the middle of the last century, and his conclusions Professor Schäfer verified by experiments. After noticing Mr. Gulliver's researches, he described Dr. A. Buchanan's discovery, that certain serous fluids, which do not coagulate spontaneously, set when a little blood clot is added, just as milk is curdled by rennet. A. Schmidt, by treating some of these fluids with carbonic acid, obtained "fibrinogen," a substance which goes to form "fibrin;" but he thought that the globulin or serum (which he termed "fibrinoplastin") was required to partake in the process. Hammarsten regarded fibrinogen as the soluble precursor of fibrin, the formation of which is due to the change produced in it by a substance termed "fibrin-ferment." As to the reasons for the non-coagulation of the blood in the vessels, two theories were duly considered—one, by Professor Brücke, seems to assert that all the conditions for the formation of fibrin are present, but the living vessels prevent them from acting; the other theory, by Professor Lister, assumes that one factor, the fibrin-ferment, is absent in the living vessels; therefore fibrin does not tend to become formed, unless the blood come in contact with foreign substances, when the ferment is at once produced. The Professor referred to Dr. A. Gamgee's "Physiological Chemistry" for a full account of the subject.

PRINCIPLES OF ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham gave the first of a course of four lectures on ornament, historically and critically considered, on Thursday, the 17th inst. He defined ornament as including all artistic design which is not of sufficient interest or expressive power to have independent value, but which is added to an object to give it additional interest or beauty. It is, therefore, a relative art, and essentially metaphysical in its relation to nature, on whose forms its elements are based. Colour was described as not ornament itself, but merely employed to emphasise the parts of a design. The qualities of rhythm, repetition, symmetry, and alternation of parts in ornament were fully illustrated by bold diagrams; followed by examples of geometrical symmetry and equal distribution of spaces. The law of curvatures was stated, and the superiority of scientific curves over unscientific was shown in fine examples drawn by the compass. They all had a direct and obvious relation to each other. The sum of all these qualities, termed "abstract ornament," was illustrated in Greek mouldings and other forms, including some arising out of constructive details. Ornament derived from nature cannot be wholly subjected to the same laws as abstract ornament. Nature cannot be exactly imitated, but must be dealt with subject to the conditions of special design, material, and space. Natural forms were beautifully conventionalised by the Greeks. In regard to the use of the human figure, Mr. Statham doubted its propriety, and said that, if it were well done, it rose above mere ornament; and, in proof, referred to examples at the Louvre. The copying of artificial objects for ornament was severely censured, as betraying want of thought and invention, and, by employing it, the Romans exhibited their great inferiority to the Greeks in purity of taste. This was illustrated by drawings of Roman and Renaissance examples. Of the expression of special ideas in ornament, which is very difficult, an example was referred to in the new Opera-House at Paris; but the real value of ornament was stated to be in direct proportion to the thought shown in it.

MUSICAL PITCH, AND ITS DETERMINATION.

Dr. W. H. Stone, Mus. B., at the Friday evening meeting on the 18th inst., in his opening remarks, defined the three fundamental elements of a musical note as pitch, intensity, and quality. Of these, pitch is the most susceptible of accurate measurement. Absolute pitch does not exist in nature; and the exceptional power of recognising a note by hearing it is really an acquirement, possessed by tuners and a few other persons. Dr. Stone, having described pitch as "rapidity of vibration," considered, 1, the chief causes and amount of variation in pitch in different sound-producers; 2, the scientific modes of measuring pitch; 3, the musical application of such methods carried a stage further in an artistic direction than is usual in treatises on acoustics. These points were illustrated by numerous experiments. 1. With metallic strings, organ-pipes, harmonium reeds, and tuning-forks. 2. The mechanical, optical, photographic, electric, and computative methods of determining pitch were exhibited and explained. They included an exact copy of Colonel Perronet Thompson's monochord, the siren, and "Lissajous' figures," with McLeod's ingenious modification of them in the "cyclo-scope," which is most satisfactory. Dr. Stone laid much stress on the computative method on account of its extreme simplicity and accuracy. By it "absolute" pitch was first obtained from "relative." Scheibler's "Tonmesser" and Appunn's "Reed-tonometer" were exhibited, as well as a photograph of Kœnig's tuning-fork clock, with due explanations. 3. The problem of absolute pitch having been satisfactorily determined, Dr. Stone said that its application required only time and patience, and the present state of the matter is discreditable to England. Since Handel's time orchestral pitch had risen about a semitone. This he attributed to the excess of true fifths as tuned to by violins over corresponding octaves; to the rise by heat of the increased number of wind instruments; to the difficulty of appreciating slow beats, and to the predominant effect on the ear of a sharper over a flatter note, causing a steady rise of the instruments susceptible of tuning. The voice, God's instrument, Dr. Stone said, should be consulted in preference to man's less perfect contrivances. At the same time, the difference between the present high orchestral pitch to the detriment of the singer's voice, and the French normal diapason, has been proved to be less than was supposed. This was illustrated by Dr. Stone's playing alternately on clarinets tuned to different pitches; and the ear, unassisted by beats, was unable to detect the difference.

AMERICAN HUMOUR—WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., gave the first of a course of four lectures on some American Humourists on Saturday last, the 19th inst. He described wit and humour as merely two aspects of the same thing—the one is the flash, the other the atmosphere. They should possess dignity, and be at once sensible, moral, and recreative: of all which striking examples were given. American humour was characterised in its unconscious association of diverse incongruous ideas, such as the mixture of severe piety and extreme shrewdness in business, and the perpetual remembrance of the bigness of the country and the vastness of nature. A rapid yet graphic sketch was given of the varied life of Washington Irving, the son of a Scotch father and English mother, who was born April 3, 1783; and who, after residing some time in Britain, visiting the Continent, and being Ambassador at Madrid, died at his little cottage on the Hudson, Nov. 28, 1859. Short characteristic pieces from his letters were read relating to Samuel Rogers, Thomas Moore, Mrs. Siddons, and other eminent persons, with whom Irving was on intimate terms. He was a great writer and a solid man, yet in his humorous works he exhibits the merits of Sterne, Lamb, Dickens, and similar authors, without their peculiar defects. The "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" show his intense love of England and English life in town and country, and are full of genial appreciation of the best points in our national character. His books are also well written; he took plenty of time to express his thoughts fitly, and his humour never degenerates into buffoonery. His flashes of wit are frequently mingled with pathos, and there is in his sketches occasionally vigorous energy combined with accurate photographic delineations. "Rip van Winkle," and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," were noticed, and in conclusion Mr. Haweis read two extracts, exhibiting what he termed the moral and the ordinary atmospheres of Irving's humour. The first extract was taken from Knickerbocker's "History of New York," where the writer justifies the seizure of the country by the European settlers, and asserts their rights, as based on discovery of the country, cultivation of the soil, and the civilisation of the Red men (by the introduction of ardent spirits, new diseases, and new wants), and, finally, of might. The second extract was the celebrated account of "The Stout Gentleman" at the inn, so much admired by Dickens.

Sir Henry S. Maine will give a discourse on "The King in his Relation to Early Civil Justice," at the next evening meeting, on Friday, April 1.

THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.

We present, in addition to the general view of the engagement at Laing's Neck, on January 28, which appeared in last week's publication, two Sketches that have come to hand, one drawn by an officer belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, illustrating different periods of the same action. In the larger Engraving, which extends across the lower part of two pages, Sir George Colley and his staff are shown on the ground in front of Laing's Neck, preparing to commence the attack in the manner described by the lamented General in his official despatch, given in the last Number of our Journal. It was half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Naval Brigade and a company of the 60th Rifles were pushed forward to the inclosure at the foot of the hill; where they took up their position, as explained by Sir George Colley, in order to cover the advance of the 58th Regiment to capture the isolated conical hill, or spur, intervening between the British right and the main position of the Boers on Table Hill. The advance of the 58th, led by Colonel Deane, was protected also by the artillery, and by the mounted troops, composed of some of the King's Dragoon Guards, some mounted infantry, and some Natal Mounted Police, under Major Brownlow, of the King's Dragoon Guards. The despatch of Sir George Colley already cited relates how the infantry advance was repulsed by the Boers moving down, simultaneously, from the isolated hill, and opening a deadly fire as well from that side as from the brow of the Table Hill, by which Colonel Deane, Major Ruscombe Poole, and several other officers were killed in a few minutes. It then became necessary for the 58th Regiment to retire down the slope, which was effected under cover of the 60th Rifles, aided by the Naval Brigade, under Commander Romilly, the artillery, under Captain Greer, and the Natal Mounted Police; and the last-mentioned part of the force is conspicuous in our second Illustration.

We also give the Portraits of two distinguished officers, Major-General Newdigate and Colonel Redvers Buller, who have recently arrived in South Africa to join Sir Evelyn Wood in the military operations that were to have been continued subsequent to the death of Sir George Colley. Both General Newdigate and Colonel Buller will be remembered as having borne an active part in the Zulu War of 1879 under Lord Chelmsford; and no fresh account of their past services is now required.

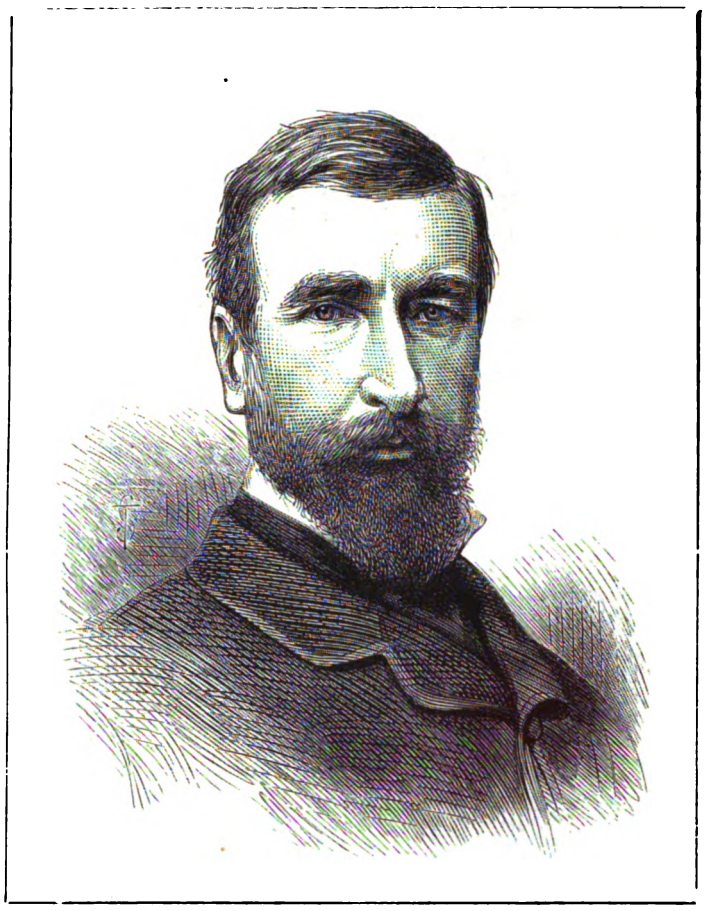
THE CENSUS OF 1881.

We have received from the Registrar-General a memorandum giving some account of the object and uses of the forthcoming Census of England, together with copies of documents which are being sent out to the local officers all over the country. The householders' schedules will be delivered next week, and collected on Monday, April 4. The names to be entered in the schedules are those of all who slept or abode in the house on the night of Sunday, April 3. Any householder who does not receive schedules before that Sunday should apply for them to the district registrar of births and deaths. The schedules contain columns for name and surname, relation to head of family, condition as to marriage, sex, age last birthday, rank, profession, or occupation, place of birth, and infirmities (deaf and dumb, blind, imbecile or idiot, lunatic). One of the documents being sent out to local officers is a letter to the chairmen of urban sanitary authorities urging them to see to the naming and numbering of streets, with a view to facilitating the coming enumeration. Another of these documents is a little book of instructions to the various officers, enumerators, and registrars as to their duties in taking the Census.

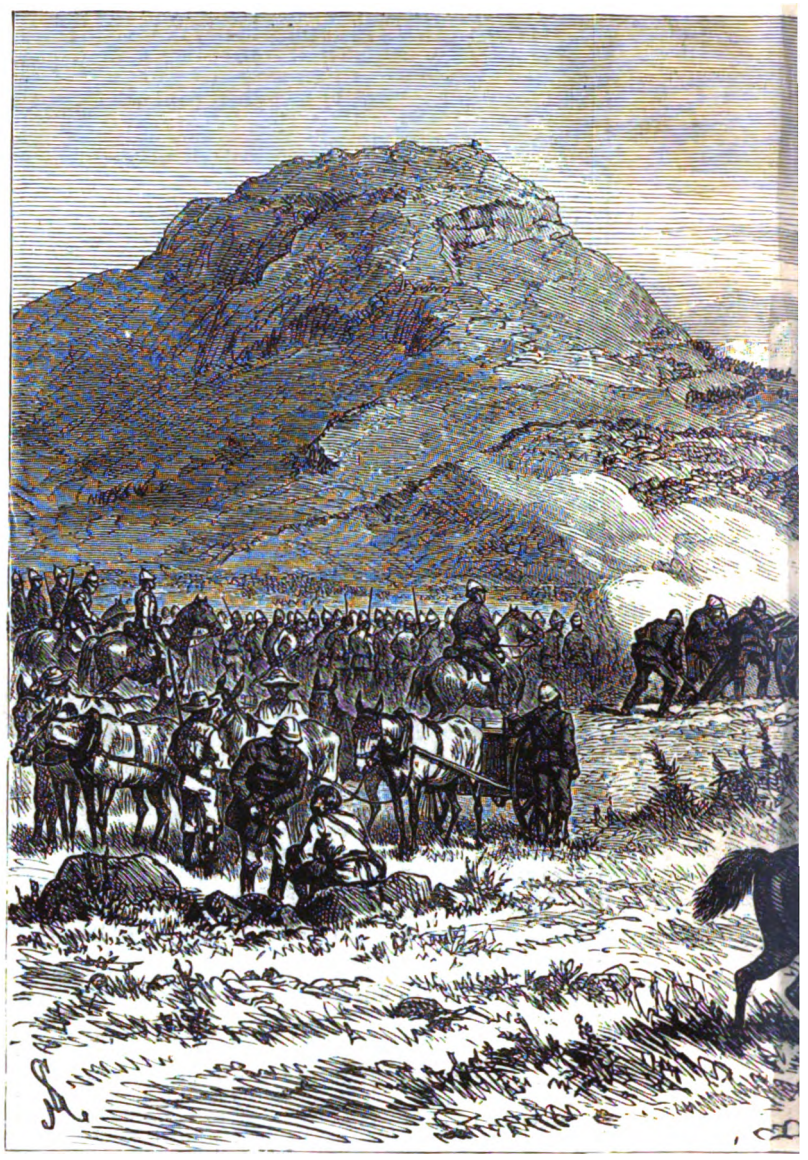
Mr. William Henry Nicholls, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking receiving affidavits in and for the courts in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada; and Mr. W. R. A. Kime, of Bedford-row and South Lincolnshire, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking proofs and evidence and acknowledgments of deeds and for affidavits to be used in the States of New York, California, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

The programme for the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, on May 4, 5, and 6, has been issued. Mr. Josiah T. Smith's experience as one of the largest steel manufacturers in this country will give his presidential address an exceptional interest. Mr. Alex. Wilson, of Sheffield, will read a paper on the manufacture of armour plates; the subject of the manufacture of steel and steel plates will be dealt with by Mr. Sergius Kern, of Russia, who will bring before English manufacturers and users of steel improvements recently practised in Russia; while the experience lately gained in the practical use of steel for ship-building purposes will be dealt with in a paper by Mr. Denny, of Dumbarton. The question of the relative corrosion of iron and steel will be discussed by Mr. W. Parker, of Lloyd's. A paper is promised by Captain Jones, manager of the Thomson Steel Works, Pittsburg, on the manufacture of Bessemer steel and steel rails in America.

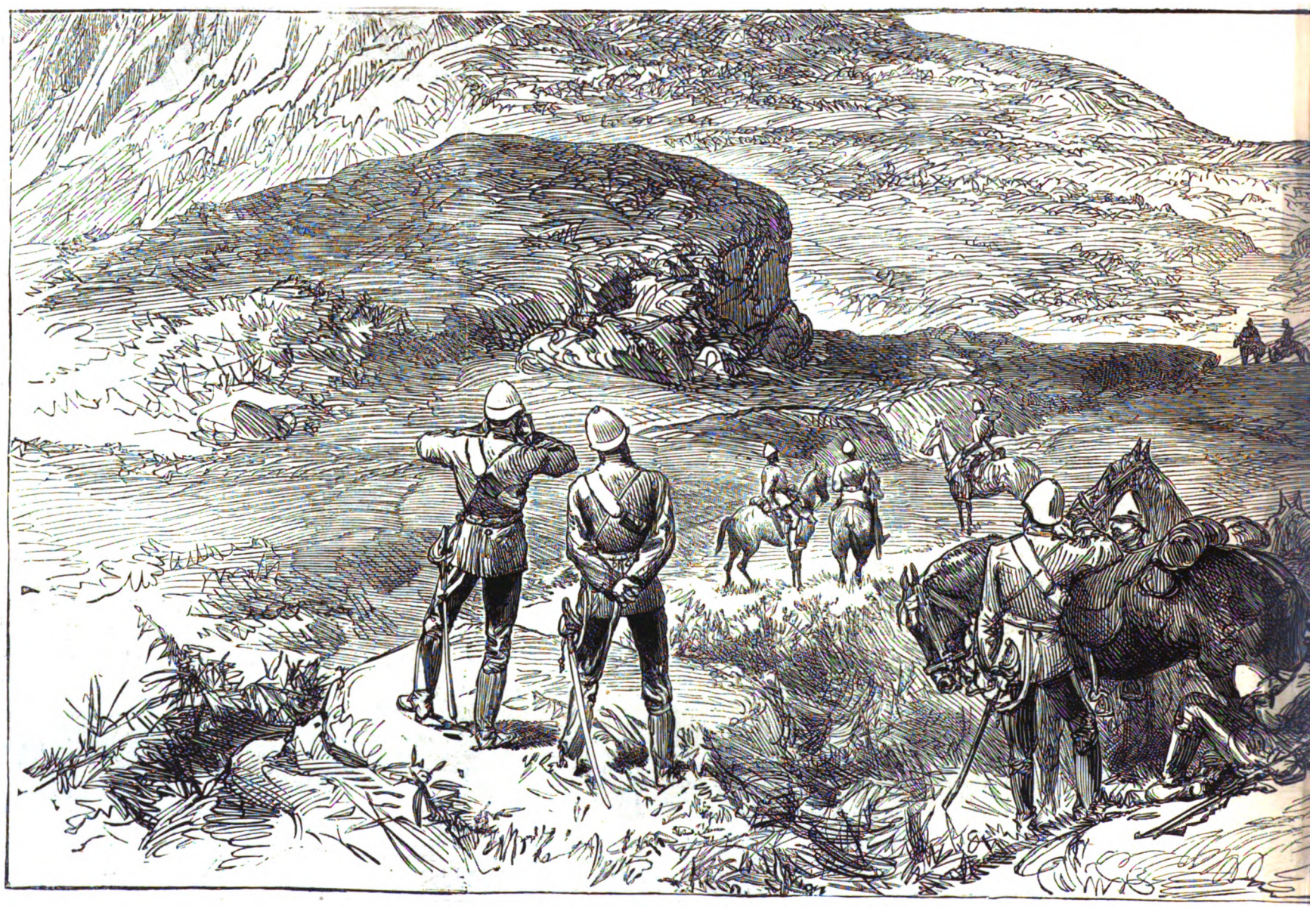
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COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.

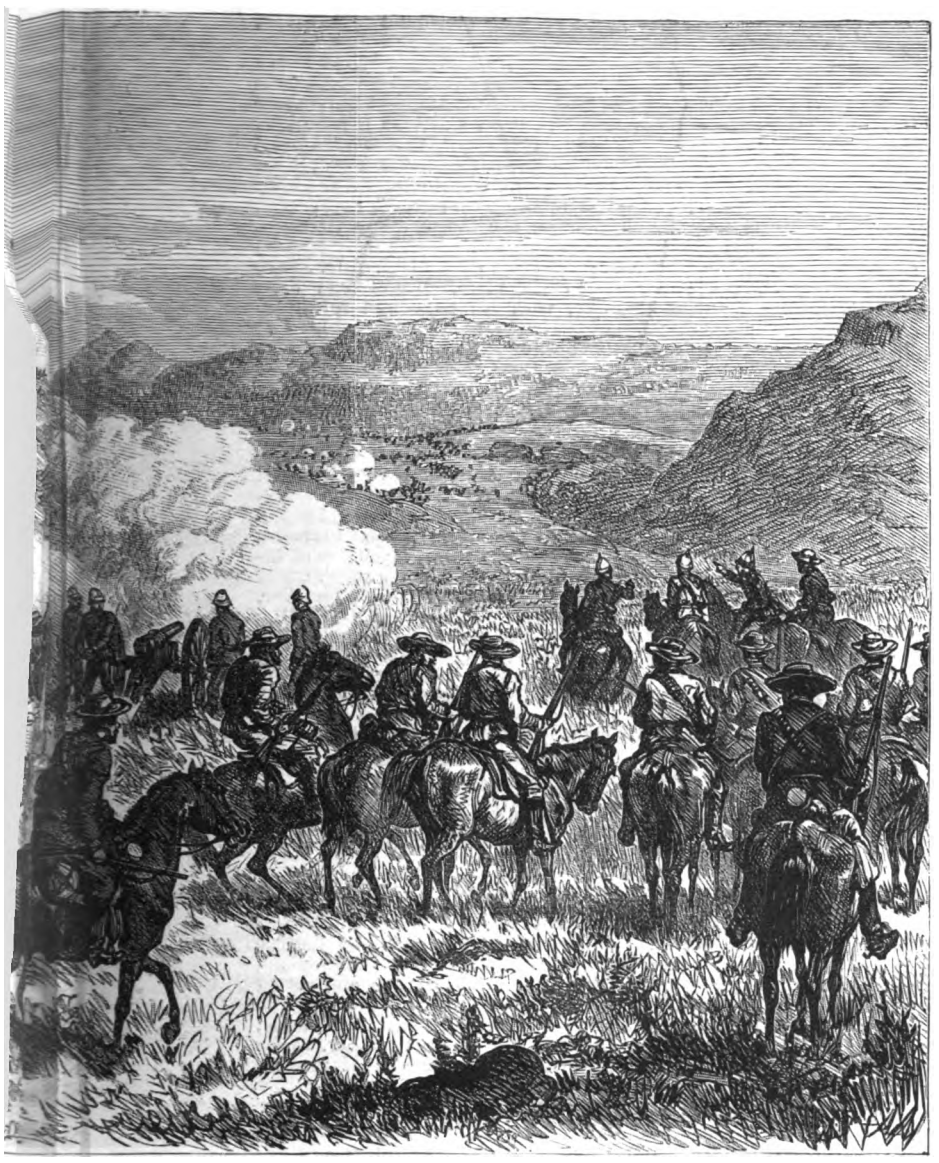


COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE 58TH

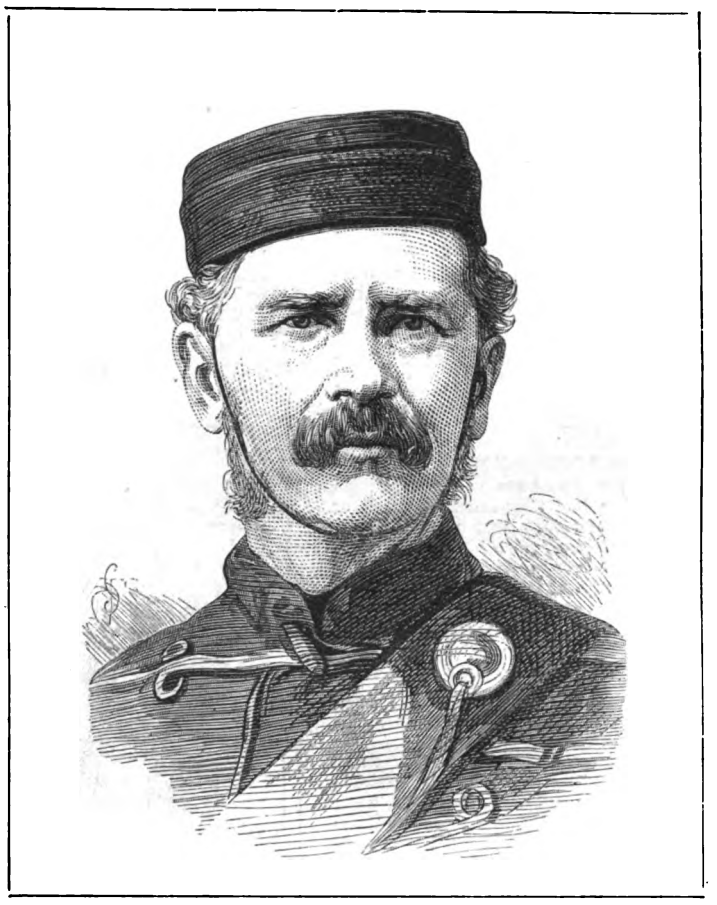


THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SIR GEORGE COL

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REGIMENT AFTER THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. NEWDIGATE, C.B.



GENERAL'S STAFF BEFORE LAING'S NECK, JANUARY 28.

PAGE 307.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS.

The Right Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot, fourth Earl of St. Germans and fifth Baron Eliot, died on the 19th inst. He was born Dec. 14, 1829, the third son of Edward Granville, third Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1852 to 1855, by the Lady Jemima Cornwallis, his wife, third daughter and coheiress of Charles, last Marquis Cornwallis, by the Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Alexander, Duke of Gordon. For some time he served in the diplomacy at various Courts, and became Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 8, 1859, and at Athens Oct. 21, 1859. He was reappointed Secretary of Legation at Rio Oct. 21, 1861, and made Secretary of Legation at Lisbon June 10, 1864. He retired in 1865, in which year he unsuccessfully contested Cricklade. In 1866 he was returned for Devonport, and continued to represent that constituency until November, 1868. On Sept. 14, 1870, he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Eliot, and on Oct. 7, 1877, succeeded to the earldom of St. Germans. His Lordship was the direct descendant of the great statesman and patriot Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, so memorable in the Parliamentary contests of the reign of Charles I., and became representative of his ancient family in consequence of the deaths of his two elder brothers, Edward, Lord Eliot, and Captain Granville Eliot, killed in action at Inkerman. Never having been married, the Earl is succeeded by his next brother, Henry Cornwallis, now fifth Earl of St. Germans, who was born Feb. 11, 1835.



LADY MILDRED BERESFORD-HOPE.

Lady Mildred Arabella Charlotte Henrietta Beresford-Hope died on the 18th inst., at Nice, in her fifty-ninth year. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of James Brownlow William, second Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., by Frances Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. Bamber Gascoyne, and was thus sister to the present Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. Lady Mildred was married, July 7, 1842, to the Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, P.C., M.P. for Cambridge University, and leaves issue.

GENERAL BAINBRIGGE.

General John Hankey Bainbrigge died on the 15th inst., at his residence, Rohais Manor, Guernsey, in his ninetieth year. He was second son of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge, who was killed commanding the 20th Regiment at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in Holland, and was grandson of Thomas Bainbrigge, of Woodseat and Rocester, County Stafford, who, as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1760, proclaimed King George III. on his accession to the throne. General Bainbrigge entered the 20th Foot in 1808, and was transferred to the 41st as Captain in 1814. With the former regiment he served in the Peninsula, being present at Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, where he lost an arm. He was also with the Walcheren Expedition, and attained the rank of full General in 1877. He married his cousin Sophia, daughter of Mr. Bonamy Dobrée.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Princess Louise of Hesse, sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, on the 16th inst., in her eighty-seventh year.

Lord Dunboyne, at his residence, Knoppogue Castle, county Clare, in his seventy-fifth year. His memoir will be given in our next Number.

Admiral George Williams, at Penzance, on the 18th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He entered the Royal Navy in 1819, and attained the honorary rank of Admiral last year.

Mr. John Paul Cobbett, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, third and last surviving son of the late William Cobbett, the famous political writer.

Mr. Granville Somerset, Q.C., the well-known Parliamentary counsel, on the 23rd inst., at his residence in Queen Anne's-gate. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Parliamentary bar for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Edmund Ashworth, of Egerton Hall, near Bolton, in his eightieth year. He took a prominent part in public affairs in Manchester for nearly half a century, and occupied the chair of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from 1874 to 1877. He was on the board of directors eleven years.

Mr. Samuel Courtauld, at his residence, Gosfield Hall, Halstead, at the age of eighty-six. The deceased gentleman was for half a century prominently connected with Liberal politics in Essex, and his name will be especially remembered in connection with the success of the agitation for the abolition of compulsory church rates.

Lieutenant-General John Maitland, R.A., of Freugh, at Perrymead House, Bath, on the 16th inst. The youngest son of John Maitland, of Freugh, in the county of Wigton, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, he entered the Madras Artillery in 1824, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Lady Helena Trench, widow of the Rev. Frederick Stewart Trench, nephew of the first Lord Ashtown, on the 17th inst., aged ninety. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Charles George, Lord Arden, sister of George James, sixth Earl of Egmont, and niece of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister.

Lieut.-General Jasper Byng Creagh, on the 9th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was son of Colonel Andrew Creagh, C.B., entered the Army in 1825, served in the Anglo-Spanish Legion, was in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 with the Osmanli Cavalry, and was afterwards employed on the Staff with the army in the Crimea, being present at Balaklava and Inkerman.

Colonel Henry Clinton, of Earlsbury Park, Herts, eldest son of the late General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B., by the Lady Louisa, his wife, daughter of the first Earl of Sheffield, on the 13th inst., in his eightieth year. Colonel Clinton's grandfather, Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., the celebrated Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the American War, was nephew of Henry, seventh Earl of Lincoln, K.G.

Lady Emily Bathurst, at her residence in Eaton-place, on the 18th inst. Her Ladyship was the younger daughter of Montagu, fifth Earl of Abingdon, D.C.L., by his first wife, Emily, daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage. She was married, July 31, 1830, to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, LL.D., youngest son of Henry, third Earl Bathurst, and was left a widow without issue in 1812.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, of Knaphill, Surrey, and Moorgate, in the City, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-second year. He was well known among the agriculturists of his time, and took great interest in questions relating to Ireland. He published, in 1854, a pamphlet entitled "Ireland, a Field for Investment." The volunteer movement engaged his attention, and the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution had him on its list of directors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W J E (Dewsbury).—There is no mate in Problem No. 1930 by the way you propose. The answer to 1. Kt to Kt 6th is 1. Kt takes R, &c.

G A (Bonchurch).—Your suggestion, if adopted, would occupy too much space and absorb too much time.

P J (Broadmoor).—We shall adopt your suggestion referring to the publication of the solutions of supplementary problems.

R P G (Herts).—Your two-move problem requires further correction. The White King is placed at K Kt 2nd, checked by the adverse Queen at K R 8th.

J H (Scmington).—The solution of the problem you describe is as follows:—1. Q to Kt 6th (ch), P to K B 4th; 2. Q to Q 6th, Q takes Q; 3. Kt to K B 6th (ch), Q takes Kt; 4. Kt to B 6th, mate. If, in this variation, Black play 1. R (at Q 2nd) takes Q, then, 2. Kt to B 6th (ch), and 3. Kt to Q 2nd, mate; and if 1. R (at Kt 3rd) takes Q, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch), R takes Kt; 3. Kt to B 6th, mate.

P J C (Broadmoor).—Your four-move problem can be solved by 1. B to Q 5th; 2. Q to Kt 7th, &c. We shall adopt your suggestion as to the publication of the solutions of supplementary problems.

H F (Durham).—The position as amended shall be examined.

J P V.—Your letter has been forwarded to Mr. Morgan, who will furnish you with the information required.

L L (New Brighton).—We do not agree with the judgment you pronounce upon No. 1934. Your own is not up to our standard. A two-move problem the solution of which begins with a check is poor stuff indeed.

N M (Carrig).—Marked for insertion a few weeks hence.

Problems received from T R R (Munich), W B (Stratford), D A (Dublin), Sidmouth, W M (Kingston-on-Thames), Frank Littleboy, and S A Harrison.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1932 received from W F R, W J Eggleston, Fred Littleboy, and Frank E Purchas.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1933 received from W F R, W J Eggleston, James Hyland, Pierce Jones, J Bumstead, D W (Guernsey), Trist, James A Brown, N M (Carrig), H Stebbing, Frederick Carroll, R Bohm Junior (Vienna), Fire Plug, Harry Treherne, A C (Staines), J Berry, and J Tucker.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1934 received from H B, Henry B Todd, Mrs Clough Taylor, William Scott, E Louden, S H (Llanelly), G A (Bonchurch), Dr F St, E Casella, C Oswald, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben Nevis, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Falcon (Antwerp), S Lowndes, W Hillier, J G Anstee, R Ingersoll, D W Kell, E Elsbury, A M Colborne, S Farrant, Julia Short, J B H, T Chilcner, Alpha, James Dobson, John Wood, Smutch, Frank Littleboy, Pierce Jones, H F (Spartan Chess Club), J W W, W F Wood, D W Guernsey, W T R, Law and Medicine, A Harper, James A Brown, An Old Hand, Alfred W Hale, Z Ingold, W Biddle, Leslie Lachlan, Pingopia, Rev. W F Clements, H Stebbing, Frank E Purchas, J J Heaton, Frederick Carroll, Norman Rumbelow, J Alois Schmucke, Stuart Berkeley, H J Killip, T R Rapp, W F R, John Balfour, R H Brooks, Theodor Willink, J H Symington, G Michal (Rotterdam), Cholwell, J Berry, H H Nayes, L L Greenaway, R T Kemp, Joseph Ainsworth, R Jessop, B L Dyke, Elsie, Jupiter Junior, G Fosbrooke, A Karlberg (Hamburg), C Oswald, T Greenbank, F Ferris, H K Awdry, C S Coxe, W H Latham, Joseph Howe (Workington), E Ridgway, East Marden, Portobello, Shadforth, Jane Nepveu, L Mabille (Corfu), Lulu, A Chapman, Eastbach, E L G, E P Villiamy, Sidmouth, (Ellipus, R B Duff, Hereward, N M (Carrig), Semaj, Cant, A C (Staines), and C Darragh.

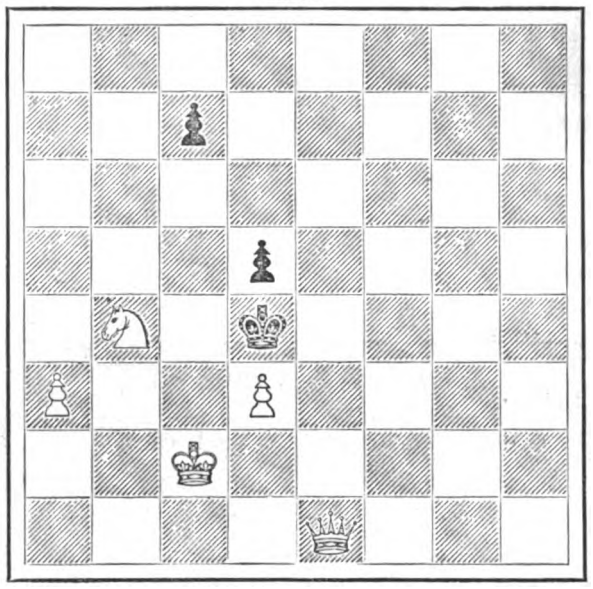
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1933.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Kt 5th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1936.

By H. E. Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Handicap Tournament of the Clifton Chess Club between Messrs. Fedden and Harsant.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to B 2nd	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P takes P (*en pas.*)	Kt P takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Q R to Q sq	P to Q 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	16. P takes Q P	P takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	17. K R to K sq	Q to B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. B to R 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
7. Castles	B to Kt 3rd	19. B to Kt 5th	R to Q sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	20. K B takes Kt	Kt takes B
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	21. Kt takes P	Q to Kt 2nd
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	22. Q takes Kt,	
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	and Black resigned.	
12. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		

Mr. Moffatt, the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, has been elected an honorary member of the City of London Chess Club.

The annual banquet of the City Club was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the president in the chair, Mr. H. F. Gastineau acting as croupier. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and an excellent dinner was provided by the host of Moufflet's Hotel. The toast of the chess press was responded to by Mr. Macdonnell.

We are obliged to a correspondent for a copy of the *Free Press* of Ottawa, containing an account of a five days' tournament played there last month. There were ten combatants in the lists, including the strongest amateurs in the Dominion—Messrs. F. Lambert, S. Jarvis, G. H. Taylor, J. Barry, J. Henderson, J. W. Shaw, D. R. McLeod, Mr. Carey, M.P. for West Elgin, Mr. L. Schull, and the Rev. T. D. Phillips. The prize of victory was a silver cup, and it was won by Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal.

Brentano (New York) announces the advent of a new American Chess Monthly of forty-eight pages at a subscription price of two dollars and a half per annum. It will be edited by Mr. H. C. Allen, assisted by Mr. George Carpenter and Mr. A. P. Barnes. A novel feature of the new magazine will be a series of original sketches and articles, illustrated with woodcuts by the best artists. Intending subscribers should address, Brentano's Literary Emporium, 39, Union-square, New York, U.S.A.

The book of the fifth American Chess Congress, compiled and edited by Mr. Charles A Gilberg, of Brooklyn, has been published in New York. It contains memoirs of the four congresses preceding, and biographical sketches of Paul Morphy, L. Paulsen, Professor Agnel, Professor Allen, D. W. Fiske, Julien, Lichtenhein, Marache, Judge Meek, and many other distinguished American players. The report of the fifth congress comprises the preliminary proceedings, the games played in the several tournaments, and 126 of the best problems contributed to the competition in that branch of the game. The book is handsomely bound in cloth gilt, and is issued at the price of 10s. Brentanos are the publishers.

A return-match between the Isleworth Reading-Room Chess and Draughts Club and the Kingston Institute was played on Saturday last. Kingston won the match at draughts by 6½ to 4½, and Isleworth won the chess-match with a score of six games to four.

A match was played on the 17th inst. between the Camden Town Athenæum and the Greenwich Chess Club, which was won by the latter by three games to one and two draws. Greenwich has thus won every match in which its club has been engaged during the past season.

A match between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. Gunzberg was commenced last week, for a stake of £10, the former yielding the odds of two games out of seven. Mr. Blackburne won the first game played.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1880) of Sir Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., J.P., formerly of New South Wales, and late of Stawell House, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Emmeline Emily Parker, the widow, and Robert Alexander Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his executor, Mr. Smith, £300; to his wife £1000, his wines, consumable stores, dead and live stock, and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for her for life. At her decease he bequeaths £1000 each to the Richmond Hospital and the National Orphan Home, Ham, Surrey; £500 each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Richmond Dispensary, and the Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich-road; £20,000 to his niece, Mrs. Annie Mary Haycock; £30,000 to his niece, Mrs. Emma Jane Vaughan Arbuckle, together with his household furniture, plate, and effects; £20,000 between the two sons of his late nephew George Frederick Trevor Parker; £24,000 between the four daughters of his late nephew Thomas Watson Parker; and legacies to servants and others. The ultimate residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Arbuckle, for life, conditionally on her making Stawell House her permanent residence, and then for her son.

The will of Mr. William Moore Bell, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Banks, Bell, and Co., of Melbourne, and late of No. 25, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, was proved in London on the 12th inst. by Edwin H. Banks, J.P., and John Paterson, the executors, the personal estate in England (exclusive of his property in New South Wales and Victoria) being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths £25,000 each to his brother, Joseph Bell, and to his sisters, Miss Bridget Bell, Miss Elizabeth Bell, and Mrs. Ann Turner; £5000 to Mrs. Jane Bell, the widow of his brother John; £2500 each to his nephews and niece, Richard Moore Bell, Joseph Bell, William Moore Bell, Ann Bell, and Moor Bell;—£250 each to the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne; the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum; the Blind Asylum and School, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne; the Melbourne Hospital; the Melbourne Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Kilda-road; the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Emerald-hill, Melbourne; the Lying-In Hospital, at Carlton, Melbourne; the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at Brighton, Melbourne; the Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society; the Hornbrook Ragged Schools, in Melbourne and the Suburbs; the Melbourne and Suburban City Mission; the Cumberland Benevolent Institution, London; the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle; the Cumberland and Westmorland Convalescent Institution, Silloth; the Carlisle Dispensary; the Carlisle Fever Hospital; and the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary;—and numerous legacies to cousins and other relatives, godchildren, friends, and servants. His freehold estate, Waterside, Cumberland, he gives to his brother Joseph; his freehold estate at Wellrash, in the same county, to his sister Bridget; and he appoints his sisters and brother his residuary legatees.

The will (dated July 23, 1879) with a codicil (dated Dec. 4, 1880) of the Rev. Josiah Gardiner Webster, late of No. 61, Clifton-road, Brighton, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Henry Jephson Mells, Philip Berney Brown, and William John Crickett Mells, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths 10 guineas each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, St. John's Foundation School, the Clergy Orphan Society, the Royal Society of St. Anne's, Wanstead Orphan Asylum, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Earlswood Idiot Asylum, the National Benevolent Society, Haverstock-hill Working School, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Royal Orphan Albert Asylum, the Boys' Refuge, Queen's-street, Lincoln's-inn, and the Sailors' Home, Great Yarmouth; certain stocks and shares upon trust for his friend, Eliza Harriet Widgeon, for life, and then equally between Mrs. Mary Henchman Mells, and Mrs. Maria Emma Hall; and he appoints the said Eliza Harriet Widgeon residuary legatee.

The will (dated March 15, 1877) of Mr. Robert Gibbon, late of Southsea, in the county of Southampton, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by William King and Mrs. Elizabeth Mary King, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after giving legacies to members of his family for mourning, leaves the residue of his real and personal property, as to one fourth for his said daughter; and as to the other three fourths, subject to considerable annuities thereout to his son George and his daughter Mary Ann Forbes, for his five grandchildren, the children of his deceased son William.

The will (dated April 30, 1864) of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., late of No. 11, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 5th ult., at Hyères, France, was proved on the 10th inst. by Dame Blanche Anne MacDonnell, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property, real and personal. The personal estate is sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1874) with a codicil (dated April 8, 1878) of Major Fairfax William Cartwright, J.P., D.L., late of No. 7, New Burlington-street, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by John Locke Stratton and George William Gunning, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator devises all his freehold manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, charged with the payment of £3000 per annum to Robert Barclay Cartwright, £500 per annum each to Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, Thomas Robert Brook Leslie Melville Cartwright, and the Rev. Frederick William Cartwright, £300 per annum to Marie Alexandrine Houteland, and £100 per annum to his cousin, Sophia Louisa Willes, for their respective lives, to the use of William Cornwallis Cartwright, for life, with remainder to the said Robert Barclay Cartwright, for life; with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male; and he gives £1000 to each of his executors; £200 to his servant, Robert Houchin; £100 to the Northampton Infirmary, £50 to John Shippen Willes; the furniture and effects at his residence to the Rev. Frederick William Cartwright; his plate, horses and carriages, wherever they may be, and his house at Brackley, with the furniture, to the said Robert Barclay Cartwright; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the said William Cornwallis Cartwright. The deceased sat as member of Parliament for the southern division of Northamptonshire since 1868.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1866) of the Right Hon. Maria Harriot, Dowager Lady Suffield, formerly of No. 3, Hyde Park-gate South, but late of No. 13, Victoria-terrace, Weymouth, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Horatio Henry Shirley, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testatrix leaves legacies to Charles, Lord Suffield, the Hon. John Harbord, the Hon. Emily Burroughes, and to her maid; and the residue of the personalty to the Hon. Harbord Harbord.

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J. Comyns Carr, Esq., 19, Blandford-square, N.W.
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SECRETARY—J. Standish Haly, Esq.

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It was the original intention of the Directors to limit, as far as possible consistent with the proper carrying on of the business, the working capital of the company, in order that the shareholders should reap the full benefit of their investment; but the very rapid development of the Company's business within the short time that has elapsed since the date of its formation, and the growing demands of the large body of subscribers, necessitate an increase of capital and justify them in now offering for subscription a further 5000 shares, which will be issued at par.

The progress of the undertaking during the year 1880 more than satisfies the expectations of the Directors as set forth in their original prospectus, and the distinguished and representative names that will be found in the published list of members prove that the Grosvenor Gallery Library has been already widely appreciated by the classes for whose convenience it was specially designed.

The library department, placed under the care of Mr. Charles Allen, has been so efficiently organised that it is now in a position to compete with the largest institutions of the kind in existence. In comprehensiveness it certainly surpasses any other circulating library in England; for it represents the first serious attempt that has been made to combine under a single subscription the distinct advantages of an English library supplied with every class of contemporary literature, a foreign library, to which the newly-published French and German works are added as they appear, and a library of instrumental and vocal music; while to these distinguishing features of the circulating library must be added the special advantages offered to the subscribers in the use of the Club premises reserved for the members. It is mainly to the favour shown to this branch of the undertaking that the Directors attribute the high average value of the subscriptions received during the year.

That these highly gratifying results, the fruit of only nine months' trading, are of an enduring character, is witnessed by the fact that the progression in the rates of daily subscriptions received has been steadily advancing.

During the last three months of the year 1880 the average amount of new subscriptions taken each day was nearly three times as large as the receipts of the previous three months, and since the commencement of the present year there has been a further advance of 60 per cent above the point that had been reached in 1880. Taking these results as affording a basis of calculation for the future, and at the same time making due allowance for a diminished rate of income during the summer season, the Directors anticipate an increase in the receipts for new subscriptions of £7000 per annum; and the estimate is, indeed, fully supported by the experience of the business done since the formation of the Company, and during a time when the advantages of the Institution were not so widely known as they are at present. But to the fund estimated to be produced by the accretion of new subscribers must be added the large percentage of renewed subscriptions, which all experience of library business enables the Directors to count upon with confidence.

The Directors are advised that the contract mentioned in the original Prospectus (being an agreement dated Dec. 17, 1879, between Sir Coutts Lindsay of the one part, and Alexander Rivington, for himself and on behalf of the Company therein stated to be about to be formed, under the name of the Grosvenor Gallery Library, Limited, of the other part) is the only contract, the date and parties to which are required, by Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867, to be specified; but, in order to prevent any question, applicants for shares shall be deemed to waive any further compliance with that enactment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the London and County Bank, 21, Hanover-square, or any of its branches; at the Offices of the Company, in New Bond-street; also at the offices of Messrs. Paget and Edward, Stockbrokers, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.

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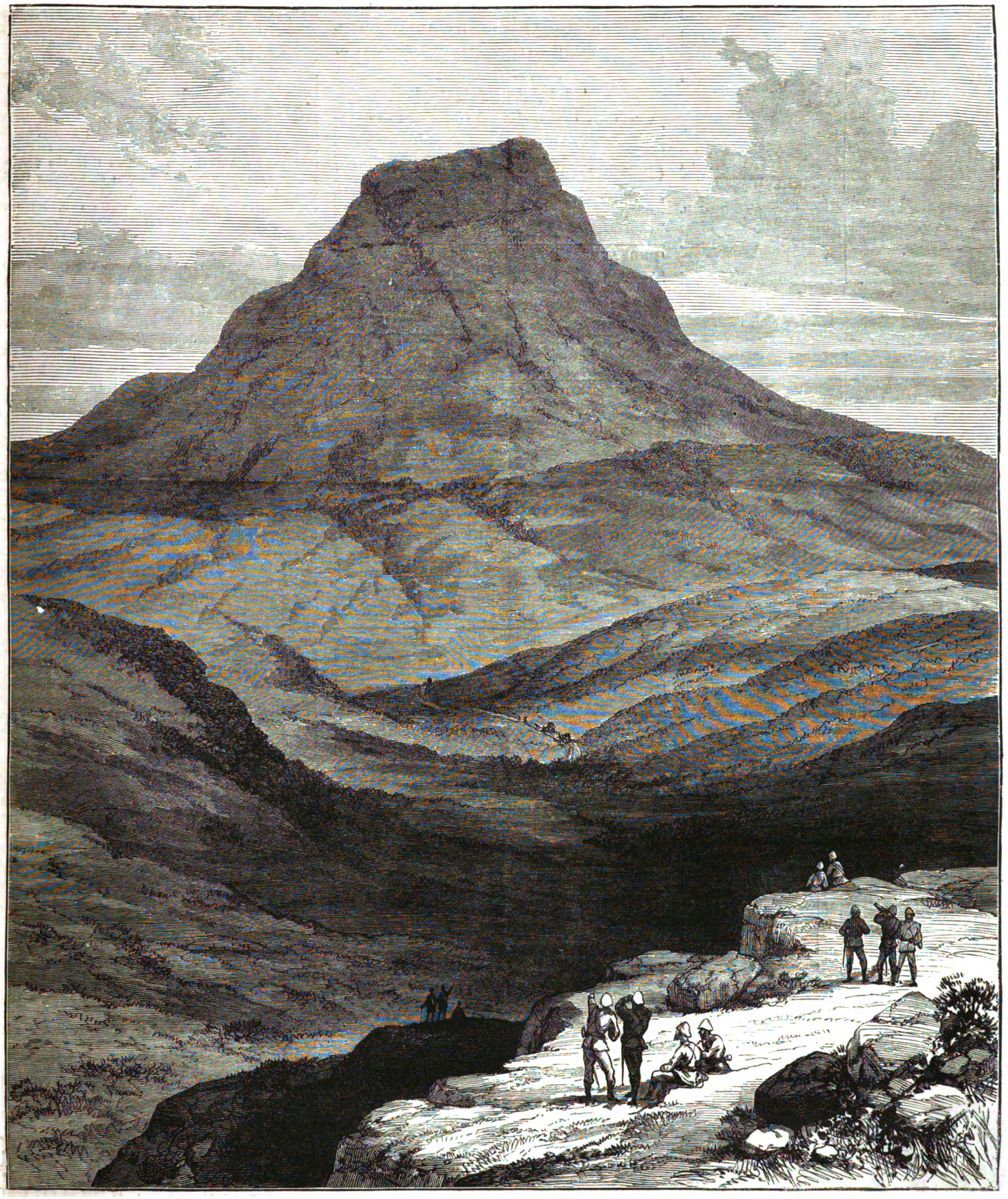
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2185.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: MAJUBA HILL.—SEE PAGE 318

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BIRTHS.

On Feb. 21, at Eden Grove, Grahamstown, South Africa, the wife of Colonel Minto, 3rd Yeomanry Regiment, of a daughter.

On March 26, at 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Hon. Alfred Erskine Gathorne Hardy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Octavius Hammond, Rector of Herringswell, Suffolk, Jennings Holgate, of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, to Marion C. Stewart, stepdaughter of John Tucker, Esq., of 25, Gordon-square, and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at her son-in-law's residence, 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, Martha, widow of Michael Steel, Esq., of Begbroke House, Oxon.

On March 24, at 13, Grosvenor-crescent, Augusta, Countess of Carysfort.

On March 27, at 15, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B., K.C.M.G., late H.M.'s Consul-General, Shanghai, China, aged seventy-one.

On the 16th ult., at 25, Bunhill-row, London, E.C., after a long illness, Mary, only daughter of George Shepherd, of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert Miller, of Dundee, in her 84th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sunday, April 3.

Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Exodus iii.; Luke vi. 20. Evening Lessons: Exodus v. or vi 1—14; 2 Cor. vii. 2.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumptree; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Dean of Durham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. Rowsell; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, Bishop of Liverpool
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., the Dean of Salisbury, Dr. G. D. Boyle.

Monday, April 4.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Pitch).
Victoria Institute, 8 (Prof. Balfour Stewart on the Visible Universe).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Perry on Illumination by Compressed Gas).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lacemaking).
Field-lane Refuge, &c., banquet at Freemasons' Tavern
Society for Advancement of Chemical Industry, inaugural meeting, 4 p.m.
Durham Races.

Tuesday, April 5.

Levée by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Biblical Archæology Society, 8.30.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Baker on the Actual Lateral Pressure of Earthwork).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. H. Hall on Canada).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society (at Royal Institution), Faraday Lecture, 8.30 p.m. (Prof Helmholtz on the Modern Development of Faraday's Conception of Electricity—in English).

Wednesday, April 6.

Old Lady Day.
Moon's first quarter, 3.54 p.m.
College of Physicians, Lumleian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Southey on "Bright's Disease;" and on Friday).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Precious Stones).
Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Alexander's Feast").
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Naval Architects' Institution (at the Society of Arts), the Earl of Ravensworth in the chair (three days).
British Archæological Association, 8.
Asclam Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Fenton on Spelling Reform).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Professor Stokes, Introductory lecture on Solar Physics).

Thursday, April 7.

Prince Leopold born, 1853.
House of Lords adjourns to May 4.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. Haughton on Rainfall).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (1. The Parasites of Elephants, by Professor T. S. Cobbold; 2. On the Indian Species of Primula, by Dr. Watt; 3. On the Green Colouring of the Hair of Sloths; 4. On Individual Variation in the Branchial Sac of Ascidians, by Dr. W. A. Herdman).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. G. Ward on Anti-Vaccination).
Philharmonic Society, concert, 8 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," &c.).
Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m.
University Boat Race commemorative dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Races: Pontefract, Warwick.
Macclesfield Dog Show (three days).

Friday, April 8.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.
Cambridge Lent Term ends.
Oxford and Cambridge University Boat-Race.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. C. R. Colomb on the Necessity for a Naval Intelligence Department).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on the Conversion of Radiant Heat into Sound, 9 p.m.).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Sampson").
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Lieutenant-General Strachey on the Influence of the Sun on Terrestrial Phenomena).
House of Commons adjourns to the 25th inst.
Alexandra Park Races.

Saturday, April 9.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.
Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on American Humorists—Artemus Ward).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°	°	lb	°	°		Miles.	In.
March 20	29·796	45·8	39·6	·80	9	51·8	38·3	W. NNW. NW.	210	0·025
21	29·678	38·3	30·5	·76	6	45·8	34·2	NW. N.	231	0·030*
22	29·951	34·5	31·0	·88	6	45·6	30·8	NW. WSW. WNW.	268	0·050*
23	29·865	40·5	33·1	·77	10	48·1	28·7	SW. S.	571	0·235*
24	29·338	44·0	32·7	·67	3	49·2	38·8	SSW. WNW. W.	332	0·055
25	29·466	37·4	26·7	·68	6	44·9	31·1	W. WNW.	437	0·000
26	29·777	35·9	25·4	·69	4	44·3	30·5	WNW. E.	140	0·005*

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·833	29·701	29·993	29·875	29·333	29·418	29·722
Temperature of Air	48·0	43·3	34·3	43·0	47·6	40·2	37·8
Temperature of Evaporation ..	44·0	38·8	33·8	40·0	41·0	34·4	32·0
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	WNW.	S.	WSW.	W.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 0	4 45	5 5	5 22	5 42	6 5	6 25	6 53	7 20	7 52	8 30	9 10	9 57	10 55

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CLOSED. Will REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight with a New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

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The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will issue the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price One Penny, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881. It will be entitled the BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and will be a journal full of entertainment and information for Youth, and at the same time a paper which parents can with confidence place in the hands of their children.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be edited by Captain MAYNE REID and Mr. JOHN LATEY, Junior, who will present week by week an attractive budget of Romance, Adventure, Natural History, and an interesting summary of the World's News, especially written for Youth, each department of the paper being illustrated by eminent Artists.

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With Number 1, on April 6, will be presented, GRATIS, a carefully prepared Supplement, entitled "THE ROYAL MIDDIES," being Portraits of the Prince of Wales's Sons on board ship, accompanying which will appear the first leaf of "A Middy's Experiences."

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CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyell, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.
London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

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THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Sixty-ninth Season. Patroness, her Majesty the QUEEN. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. FOURTH CONCERT, THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 7. Repetition of "Romeo et Juliette" Symphony (Berlioz), with Orchestra and Choir of 280 Performers.—Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. Frank Boyle, Signor Ghilberti; Beethoven's First Pianoforte Concerto.—Madame Montigny-Rémaury; Overtures: "Figaro" (Mozart), "Tannhäuser" (Wagner), and Vocal Selections from Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven.—Mr. Sims Reeves. Tickets, 12s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s., 4s., and 2s. 6d., of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., Bond-street; and at St. James's Hall; and of the usual Agents. Admission 1s.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. SECOND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, at Eight o'Clock. Handel's Alexander's Feast; Motett in D (J. Seb. Bach); Requiem (Johannes Brahms). Principal Vocalists—Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; reserved, 7s. 6d.; unreserved, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents'; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL (Third Season).—The FIRST of THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 5, at Eight o'Clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at the usual Agents, and at Austin's office, St. James's Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—The FIRST CONCERT this SEASON will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists—Mrs. Osgood, Madame Bolingbroke, and Mr. Joseph Maas. Violin, M. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Leonard C. Venables. Accompanist, Mr. W. H. Harper.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30.—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, APRIL 16.—This Theatre will be CLOSED in PASSION WEEK until SATURDAY, APRIL 16, when will be presented Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM:—Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Elwood, &c. Preceded by Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy THE CUP. Seats can now be booked.—LYCEUM.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays and Good Friday at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

The termination of the War in the Transvaal has given to the people of the United Kingdom an appreciable sense of relief. The war was unpopular, as well as inglorious, from the beginning. It was costly, moreover, in every way, and, so far as one could forecast the effect of it, nothing but mischief could have come of it, whether to Europeans or to Natives. It is not, however, unnatural that the manner in which the issue has been brought about should have incurred decisive condemnation on the part of Colonists at Natal. They were never very friendly with the Boers. They had no sort of sympathy with the narrow and, we may add, the selfish views of that portion of the South African community. A war brought them comparatively few sacrifices, and large gains; for the Transvaal War was carried on chiefly at the expense of the Mother Country. Doubtless, also, they were sensitive as to anything which seemed to touch the dignity of the Queen's authority and the reputation of the Queen's Army. Their pride called for an extorted submission from those who had insisted upon a return to National independence, and who had done so, hitherto, with unexpected gallantry and success. British troops were pouring into the Colony of Natal in numbers out of all proportion to those whom they were sent over to subjugate, and no doubt they would be able to accomplish the mission upon which they had been dispatched. Might was on their side, whatever the case with right; and now, suddenly, all this turmoil ceases, and, in the place of conquest, there is compromise, the main object of the Boers having been ceded to them, and the main purpose of the Government at home having been achieved. Pride has been pocketed and peace established.

All this, or, at any rate, a great part of it, is diametrically opposed to the sentiment that has commonly prevailed among the South African Colonists. May we not go a step further, and say that it is out of harmony with current ideas of Imperialism, in most parts of the world, at most times? The subordination of the power to do a thing to the claims of justice in reference to the doing of it, is rare in the policy of Nations. It requires immense moral courage on the part of the Statesman who deliberately chooses to be guided by the code of right and wrong, rather than by the dictates of power and pride. Perhaps, we shall hereafter hear as much about the Transvaal Peace, as we have already heard, or expected to hear, of the Transvaal War. Apart altogether from the special interests involved, which will, doubtless, be discussed on their own merits, one cannot but observe that the negotiations in South-Eastern Africa during the last fortnight indicate a change in the drift of British Colonial Policy, which is of far more importance than the immediate results that may grow out of it. We believe that the people of England are ready for that change; that during the late General Election they declared, and meant to declare, their desire for that change; and we hold the vote recently given in the House of Commons in respect to our retirement from Kandahar, coupled with the events which in South-Eastern Africa have culminated in Peace with the Boers, has proved no more than the concurrence of Her Majesty's Administration with the dispassionate verdict of the British people. It is a great advance upon the previous state of things. To a certain extent—to a wide extent, we may say—it shows a real improvement in the political ethics of the Empire. It marks out a channel for the flow of ambition, of patriotism, and of international morality, within the limits of which all truly noble aspirations of the mind may find full scope for exercise. It gives us a leading position in the management of human affairs. It constitutes an example which the world may one day be proud to follow. We have done what we thought just, simply because we thought it just; our glory is not to have conquered the Boers by force of arm, but to have conquered ourselves by force of conscience. Whatever the form which our action has taken, or may take, the motive is derived from a high source, and none but common-place minds are likely permanently to depreciate it.

But, in truth, Mr. Gladstone's Government have taken extraordinary pains to adapt their action to the circumstances of the case. They have surrounded the principle to which they were determined to do homage with conditions and precautions which, at the same time, display their sagacity. They have retained for the British Crown the Suzerainty of the Transvaal, while the Boers are promised complete self-government in relation to their domestic concerns. Their relations to the tribes living beyond their own frontier will be under the strictest supervision of the English Government. A British Resident in the Colony will watch over, guide, and, as far as may be necessary, restrain the action of the Transvaal Government, in so far as it may affect the interests of the inhabitant natives. There will be Free Trade. There will be no indisposition on the part of the Boers to confederation with other South African provinces for mutual defence. In short, all that we professed to have in view in the annexation of the Transvaal we shall now gain by the Treaty the details and terms of which will be settled by the three Commissioners appointed thereto by the Crown—namely, Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony. In the negotiations which have led to peace we have retained everything we could desire except—what?—our national honour, say some; our Imperial pride, say others. We will not undertake to assimilate these phrases, nor to ascertain how far an identity between them may be established. It suffices that we have put an end to the conflict, and thus spared the further effusion of blood, on grounds of what we deem to be justice, and with a simple view to acknowledge the claims of justice.

So much for South Africa. We have but one other external point remaining in reference to which there is any cause of anxiety. The Turco-Greek Question still troubles the Cabinets of the Great Powers. The Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople have agreed, we believe, upon a plan of Frontiers, which they are about to submit, with all the moral authority which they possess, for the acceptance of the Turkish and the Greek Government. Should they fail, as they most likely will do, in bringing about an agreement between the two Governments upon the basis of their plan, no alternative will be left, it is said, but that of war. It may be so; but this is not by any means the first time, it may be remarked, that a similar crisis has been confidently predicted upon

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diplomatic authority. Our hope is that the problem will be ultimately solved without any resort to arms. The Great Powers are too deeply interested in maintaining a state of peace in Europe to allow of the outbreak of a local war. It may be we are wrong, but we cannot help thinking that such an attitude will be assumed by the Allied Powers as will eventually coerce both Greece and Turkey to keep the peace.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Let me clear the way for a consideration of the Juliet of Madame Modjeska by a brief allusion to the difficulties in the path of artists and critics alike. The critic who brings to the contemplation of his subject an unprejudiced mind and a warm sympathy, who honestly desires to be instructed and enlightened, and who is not so obstinate as to pin his faith to a preconceived conception in anything but essential points, records his impressions, which are received with more or less courtesy. His opinion is formed on what he sees; he knows nothing of what is passing behind the scenes. The actress may have been compelled to rehearse until six o'clock that morning. She may be ill, put out, nervous, harassed, and out of the vein. She may have played the part infinitely better on other occasions; but, behold! the curtain goes up, and the critic has to sit in judgment, not on what might have been, but that which is. So much the worse for the critic if he has missed the pleasure that is denied him, or has failed to recognise the impression that was intended. The artist who truly bears that name resents, on the other hand, the haste and decision of instant judgment, longs for another opportunity and a fresh chance, feels disappointed and vexed at the poor result of years of study, and is ready to make any excuse for failing to convey to the audience that which was paramount and supreme in the mind. Up to a certain point, I cannot conceive a more ideal, graceful, tender, and poetical rendering of Juliet than that of Madame Modjeska. She was a woman in all her natural purity and unsullied innocence. She cast to the winds all the obstinate heresies about Southern origin, impulsive nature, Italian blood, premature womanhood, and all the specious arguments and theories that, however clever in themselves, tend to degrade and debase the most beautiful and natural woman that even Shakspeare ever drew. The Juliet of Madame Modjeska is not a woman of one clime; but the embodiment of all that is beautiful and pure in womanhood. I have seen Juliet played many times with more or less skill, but seldom has such a fragrant sense of poetry been instilled into the opening scenes. The contemplation of the dawning of this love of Juliet's was as pleasant as watching the opening of a flower. Inclosed as I am in this dark prison of London, and denied the awakening notes of nature, I have some hyacinths close to my desk whose growth and beauty I watch from time to time. The study of Juliet's love-birth was just as soothing to the imagination.

All sense of the theatre and its tendencies vanished. The very atmosphere was purified. I saw the meeting of these young pure hearts, the doubt on the one side, the anguish on the other. I seemed to see the mutual impression of the first kiss of love, the combat of modesty, bashfulness, and daring, the tournament and tilting of inclination and repression; and it seemed to me that when Juliet, with all maiden modesty, shuddered at the contact of Romeo, or shaded her eyes at the mention of matrimony, or with womanly abandonment covered her blushing face with the strayed tresses of her hair, that art had done exactly what Shakspeare intended her to do. I am conscious that I am in a minority here. Those for whose opinions I have the highest respect cannot feel these scenes as I do. They consider the cowering up against the lilies for the first embrace, and the shading of the face with the hair, as abominable and indefensible. They consider them tricks of the most meretricious kind. How strangely men's minds differ! To me they are charged with poetry and by means of art as untheatrical as anything that can be conceived. But when Madame Modjeska has arrived at the balcony scene and suggested so much, I want to know why she cannot continue? My mind is as open to impression as ever—artist and audience are in tune—the love story is not near its completion—indeed, it has scarcely commenced.

An eminent foreign critic crosses swords with me at this instant moment of doubt. He says that the English do not understand the creation of Shakspeare; that they are not persuaded how love, absolute, supreme, and complete, is the mainspring of the play, and that, having obtained ideality up to the balcony scene, they obstinately look for the great dramatic effect in the potion scene and the death. And why not? It seems to me that the scene with the nurse at Romeo's banishment; the scene in the Friar's cell, when Juliet steels herself for the dread encounter; and the potion scene, with all its doubts, anxiety, and horror, lead, step by step, gradually, artistically, and completely, to the triumphant death. What is the climax of this sublime tragedy of love? Am I to believe, with Coleridge, that this terror-stricken Italian girl, a child of fifteen, "swallowed the draught in a fit of fright?" Am I to follow Mrs. Jameson in her notion of the "infantine simplicity of Juliet?" Honestly, I cannot do so. I find in her the most signal example of love-inspired heroism in woman that the master Shakspeare has ever given. When the Friar gives her the potion, what is she but a heroine? When she conjures up the terrors of the grave, sees in her imagination her murdered cousin's ghost, and risks all sooner than lose Romeo, what is she but a heroine? When, her husband having died upon her bosom, she expires upon his lips, still warm, she is a heroine. And I maintain that an actress who does not see in these steps towards the climax the finest elements in the love story does not give the character its highest meaning.

To demand love heroism in the potion scene and love triumph in the death, is merely to carry on the story of love to its legitimate issue. Juliet does not die out after the balcony scene, but increases in power; and it is because, to my mind, there is no reason why the Juliet should yield in force, in persuasion, in eloquence, and in influence, that I disagree with some important portions of this conception. No doubt Madame Modjeska has an idea, for she is an artist; but she failed to convey that idea to my mind, as she had conveyed it up to a certain point of the play. She certainly failed to convey it to the audience, for the depression was obvious. The poetical flavour of which I was so conscious in the opening scene certainly was increased by the Romeo of Mr. Forbes Robertson, who, habited as a picturesque Florentine of the fifteenth century, bore himself with manliness and grace, and thoroughly rendered himself to the passion of the scene. "No fellow ever made love like that before," said a dull, positive, essentially modern, cigarette-smoking, and unimaginative young man sitting behind me in the stalls, whose mind was as impervious to poetry and passion as a flint. I can present Mr. Robertson with no better compliment. The tone and attitude of young men to young women of the present day is not that of the fifteenth century. Some of them, unfortunately, have as much horror of delicacy and refinement as poor people have of cold water. The love that is in them is wholly bestowed upon themselves; their abject refrain is "don't you know:" but they are amongst our judges of art. A welcome and original rendering of Mercutio by Mr. Wilson Barrett, culminating in a highly studied and effective death scene, was a prominent feature of this revival; and I only hope that the "tableau curtain" has been abolished in order that the scenes properly restored to Shakspeare may be enjoyed.

The Alhambra is just the last Theatre in London where anyone ought to be permitted to yawn. Sleep should be impossible in the magnificent and imposing temple where, once upon, a time I heard organs play, saw prismatic fountains rushing up from basement to roof, and listened to the late Mr. Leicester Buckingham lecturing on fairyland in bygone days of the Panopticon; and where again in aftertimes I saw the graceful Leotard skimming like a bird over the supper tables, and Olmar walking on his feet round the ceiling, before a wild set of Parisian dancers turned the place from a magistrate's music-hall into a Lord Chamberlain's theatre. No! I cannot imagine why anyone should be permitted to take forty winks at the Alhambra; but many people will continue to do so unless the new opera, "Jeanne, Jeannette, and Jeanneton," is ruthlessly deprived of one half of the spoken dialogue, which, I am sure, is extremely clever, but am convinced that nobody can hear. The music by Lacome is soothing and satisfactory, and given to perfection by the noble band of M. Jacobi. The pretty graceful songs tell, every one of them, when rendered by Miss Alice May, by Miss Constance Loseby, as true of voice and as earnest in her art as in the old days of the Princess de Trebizonde at the Gaiety; and by Miss St. Quentin, the latest recipient of public favour; but the effect of all is considerably hampered by the explanatory dialogue, which reads well, of course, for it is written by Mr. Robert Reece, an expert in such matters; but on the stage it acts very badly. The eye, as it turns over the countless pages of wasted libretto, longs for the relief of a musical number; the judgment is astonished that Mr. Penley, who was so funny at the Strand, is engulphed in the vastness of the scene; and when the ballets come on with the welcome faces of Gillert and Palladino and Pertoldi, with their brightness and richness and vivacity, and with a myriad dancers in their Louis Quinze costumes and pleasant patches of turquoise blue, I wonder that any interval is permitted between song and dance. Pertoldi seemed to be put on her metal by the first appearance of Palladino, and she danced as she has seldom danced before, winning by acclamation a most exhausting encore. What with one thing and another, the richness of the banquet or the excess of the hospitality, we were not out of the Alhambra on Monday until close upon midnight—a good hour too long. Of course, all this will be altered, as it was with "Michael Strogoff," by dint of excision or closer playing; but it seems a pity that rehearsals cannot discover what is so sufficiently obvious. I hear that the keen-sighted and intelligent Mr. Howard Paul, who has travelled all over the world, and knows America, Paris, and London by heart, has been appointed manager of this important "show" of London. No man by experience understands the public better. The Crystal Palace and the Alhambra are institutions of a peculiar and original kind. Both require showmen who have some taste and refinement to back up their comprehensive knowledge of the spirit and tendency of the age. The Alhambra has certainly obtained such a director in Mr. Howard Paul, and if he does not increase the reputation of the Alhambra he will sustain it.

On the other side of the square, where, adjoining Leicester House, stood the large mansion formerly the residence of the patriotic Sir George Saville, who introduced the Catholic Relief Bill which led to the Gordon Riots in 1780, will now be found another important show. Saville House, though a ruin ever since 1865, when I saw it burnt to the ground in a couple of hours, has been a show-place for eighty odd years. Miss Linwood exhibited her needlework for forty-five years, and in later times the exhibitions were not so artistic and respectable. But a change has come: a French company has taken a lease of a property in the heart of their own colony, and French artists, MM. Poilpot and Stephen Jacob, have painted a panorama of the Crimea at the moment of the charge of the Light Brigade. I daresay thousands of my readers have seen the panorama of the Siege of Paris in the Champs Elysées, and wondered at its power of deception. The Balaclava panorama in Leicester-square is designed on the same plan. A rich foreground of turf, broken ground, rough scrub, and wasted broom, covered with dead men, dead horses, ambulance waggons, scattered swords, and spent shells, fades imperceptibly into painted canvas. The illusion is very surprising, and the arrangement highly artistic, and only those who have seen the panorama in Paris will be in any way disappointed. The effect of distance is not so imposing as in Paris, purely from want of space: the spectators' platform is not so wide; and the velarium wants heightening; but many of these difficulties can be easily remedied. Crimean officers come and make their pleasant critical remarks, and find little faults in technical detail, inaccuracies in uniform, and blemishes in a scene that has now passed into history; but, on the whole, this imposing work may be accepted as a faithful transcript of a glorious moment in the history of England's prowess and undaunted bravery. The picture is at once sad and stirring. It is gloomy enough, with its blood-stained ground, dead heroes, and embowelled horses; it is brilliant with its record of magnificence, though war it may not have been, according to the authority of a famous French epigram.

I hear wonderful accounts of the success of some Ballad Concerts for the People that have been started by a committee of practical philanthropists at the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, in the Waterloo-road. The scene is none other than the old Coburg, the home of blood-and-thunder melodrama, the transformed, swept and garnished Queen Victoria's Own Theayter, as immortalised by Mrs. Brown; and I am particularly delighted to convey the welcome intelligence because I am quite certain that music-halls have in them grand opportunities, were they only worked upon principles of free trade and fair play. All the theories of the experts in music-halls have been upset thoroughly and completely by this triumphant success. They declared that nobody would go near the place without doggrel songs by lions comiques, and all the trashy vulgarity of the modern music-hall. But this is evidently just what the people do not want. The hard-working, enthusiastic dwellers in the New-cut crowd the place to suffocation to hear Sir Julius Benedict play, and Miss de Fonblanque sing. The better the music the more it is appreciated; and the rough working-men are as courteous, as enthusiastic, and appreciative as the fashionable folk at St. James's Hall. William Congreve was right.

> Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
> To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

And I wish the fact could be brought home to those who, by perpetuating our absurd licensing system, deprive music-hall managers of the power of giving the people the very entertainment that might be productive of more good than a thousand sermons. Just think of the contrast, and ponder on it, ye excellent philanthropists. Threepenny galleries filled to overflowing, and a pit crammed with men fresh from their work to hear and to applaud rapturously a cavatina by Raff and a rêverie by Vieuxtemps, on the very spot where, a few nights before the old "Vic" closed, "I saw," writes Mr. Ernest Hart, "a wretched drunken woman dividing a glass of gin at the gallery bar between herself, a little boy of seven years' old, and a baby at her breast." What a pity it is that we have no Hogarth to startle society with these truths of contrast! C. S.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN READ'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett and Mr. Clement Scott having put their heads together, have embodied several appropriate philosophical reflections and lyrical effusions in a new "first-part" or play recently produced at the well-known entertainment at St. George's Hall. The notion contained in "Many Happy Returns" is the ease with which a disagreeable cantankerous person with views can set a happy household by the ears, introduce unworthy suspicion, and turn sunshine into rain. Never was there a happier family than that of Dr. Dundas Daisy before the arrival of the pompous and priggish Professor Septimus Styx. He has views that out Lavater-Lavater: in every simple action he detects an unworthy motive. He misinterprets signs and concealment of birthday presents, and he is on the point of making a cheerful birthday end miserably, when a chance explanation explains the mystery and untangles the skein. The little piece is capitally acted by Mr. Corney Grain, an enthusiastic French Marquis; Mr. Alfred Bishop, the pedantic pessimist; Mr. Alfred Reed, the cheery old doctor; Miss Edith Brandon, a charming granddaughter; and Miss Leonora Braham, the merry little housekeeper. The music is by Mr. Lionel Benson, and is of a light, pleasing, and satisfactory character. After a short rest, dating from Monday next, the entertainment will be closed until Easter-time, when the prominent feature will be "Many Happy Returns."

STATE OF IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Irish Land League in Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Healy, M.P., stated, as the result of their visits to various parts of Ireland during the past fortnight, that "the people" were more determined than ever in their spirit of resistance. The League last week received altogether £3500, being the largest sum obtained in any one week since the League was established.

One of the speakers, a parish priest, at a land meeting in the county of Tipperary on Monday, boasted that the Coercion Act had left Boycotting untouched, and he added that without Boycotting the Land League would fall to pieces. Mr. Dillon, M.P., vindicated his recent attack upon Judge Fitzgerald. He counselled Irish tenants not to pay any unjust rent except at the bayonet's point.

Baron Dowse, in opening the Wexford Assizes, said he had received another threatening letter since his arrival in Wexford.

Some cases exemplifying the dangers of process serving in the south came before Judge Warren, sitting on Monday as Chamber Judge for the Common Law Divisions.

At Midleton, county Cork, last week, a mob wrecked the house of the chairman of the local branch of the Land League because he had, contrary to his avowed intention, paid his rent in full.

Kelliher and Murphy, who were on Thursday week convicted at the Cork Assizes of "Boycotting" Jeremiah Hegarty, merchant, Mill-street, were on Monday morning sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each.

Michael Daly was fired at and dangerously wounded at Ballinahown, county Westmeath, on Monday. His life is despaired of. The crime is believed to be connected with recent disputes about land.

Mr. Edward E. Kay, Q.C., has accepted the judgeship vacant by the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Malins.

Mr. Gladstone was on Tuesday unanimously elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in the place of the late Mr. Carlyle.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Beaconsfield has been suffering severely from gout and bronchial asthma; but, at the time of our going to press, the medical reports indicated some improvement. His Lordship was regaining strength.

Mr. Charles Cooper, the editor of the *Scotsman*, has been elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee, under a rule empowering that body to elect two members in each year who have rendered "marked and obvious services to the Liberal cause."

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Major-General J. F. Wilson, C.B., as Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, in succession to General Sir Donald M. Stewart, G.C.B., who has recently been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

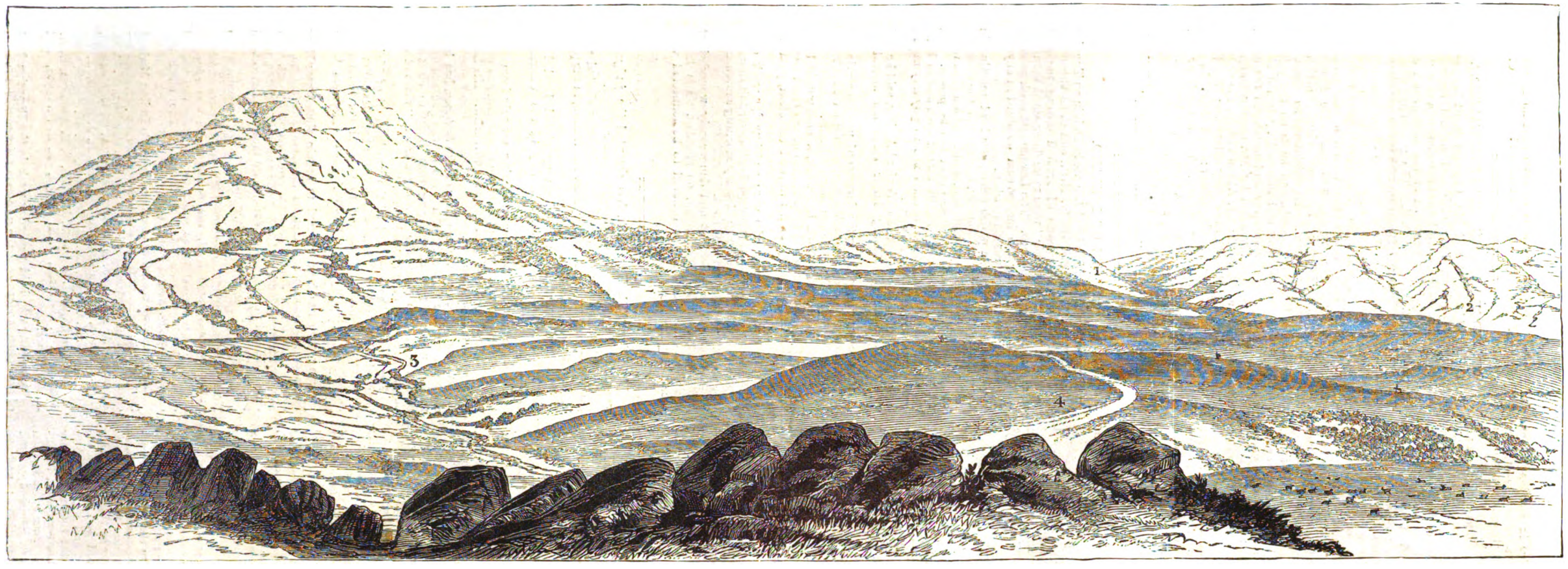
The Queen has been pleased to ordain that Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache and Agatha Manners Tollemache, the sisters of William John Manners, now Earl of Dysart, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father had succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Dysart.

On Tuesday night the members of the joint Midland and North-Eastern Circuits entertained Mr. Justice Cave at dinner in the Inner Temple Hall, the use of which was specially granted for the purpose, in order to celebrate the learned Judge's recent elevation to the Bench. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C.

The following candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination recently held at Burlington House:—H. J. Griffiths, F. D. C. Hawkins, A. Milne, J. A. Cunningham, A. G. E. Newland, H. C. Hudson, P. Mullane, A. Silcock, R. J. Baker, J. W. Rodgers, R. G. Cooper, M. B. Braganza, H. W. Stephenson, W. A. Corkery, A. J. L. Patch, R. Ross, S. T. Avetoom, C. A. Adams, J. F. Maclaren, J. K. Kanga, E. R. Da Costa, and A. J. O'Hara.

A meeting was held yesterday week in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House for the purpose of promoting the proposal to erect a statue on the Thames Embankment as a memorial of William Tyndale, who first translated the New Testament from Greek into English, and who afterwards suffered martyrdom. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who was supported on the platform by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Moffat, the Bishop of Cork, the Rev. Canon Fleming, and others. The statue is estimated to cost £4000. An appeal is to be made to the whole English-speaking people.

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1. Laing's Neck. 2. Hill attacked by 58th Regiment, Jan. 28. 3. Road from Newcastle to Transvaal. 4. Road from Prospect Hill Camp to Laing's Neck.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: THE BOERS' POSITION AT LAING'S NECK.

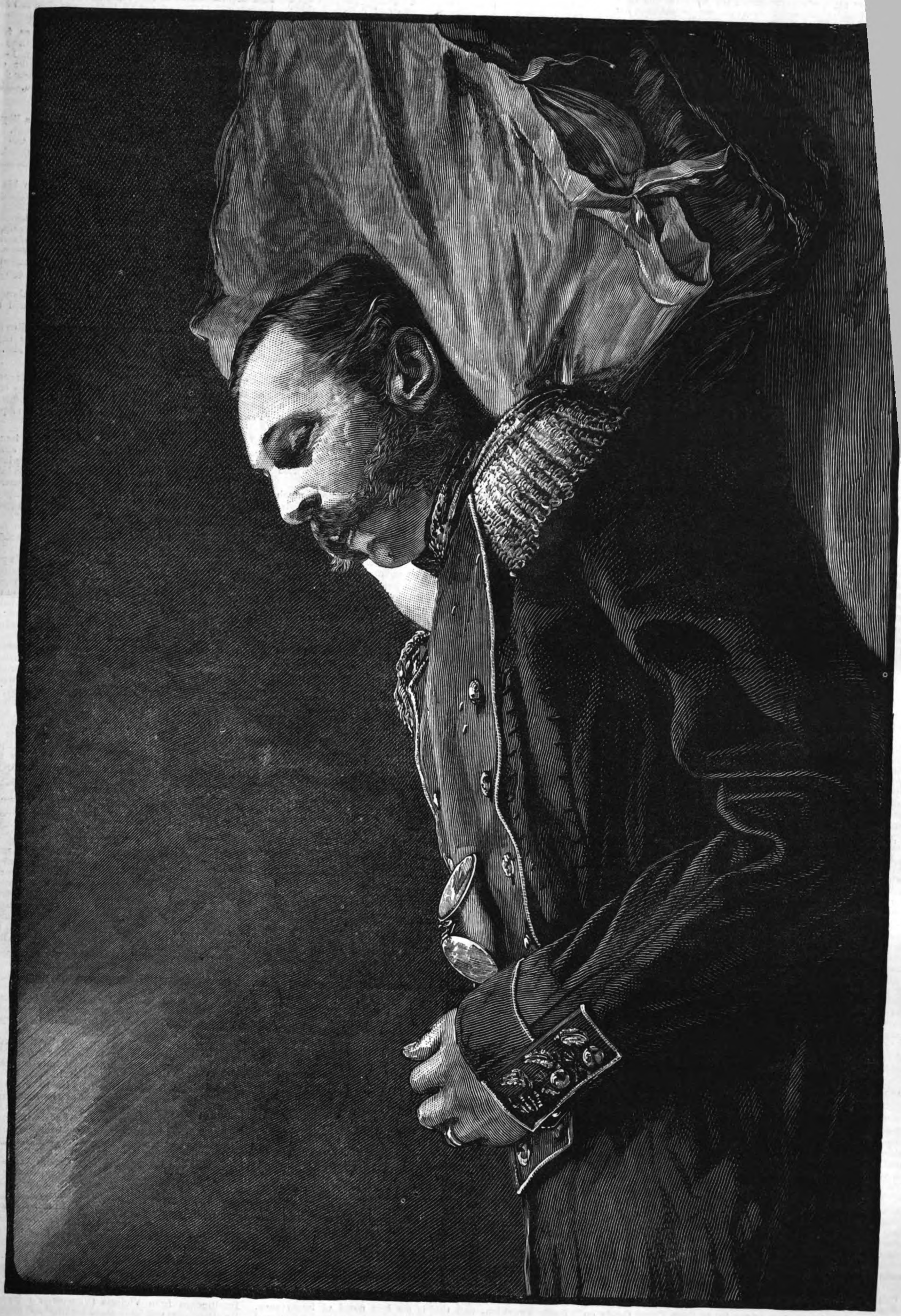


OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT.



WITH THE NATAL FIELD FORCE: AN OUTLYING PICKET AT DAWN.

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THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. OF RUS

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The welcome news of the cessation of this wretched and mistaken conflict has already been made known. It involves the frank concession of self-government to the Boers, reserving to the British Crown a title of supremacy, or "suzerainty," with the control of all foreign relations; the appointment of a British Resident, to ensure the observance of stipulations for the fair treatment of the native tribes; and the retention of some eastern border districts under British government. These terms are such as we have, from the first, considered to be just and reasonable; they were recommended, more especially with regard to the territorial delimitation, in our comments upon the subject on Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, as well as since the armistice began, on March 8, for the opening of peace negotiations. An absolute and unconditional restoration of the former "South African Republic," as it was styled, with its pretensions to own the eastern districts, adjacent to Zululand, and to the Swazi and other native tribes, whom the Boers had never actually subdued, did not seem to be admissible, since the wars of the British Government against Cetewayo and Secocoeni have introduced quite a new state of affairs. This view has apparently been adopted in the recent negotiations, with the consent of the Boer leaders, Messrs. Joubert, Krüger, and Pretorius, whose conferences with Sir Evelyn Wood, aided by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, have achieved a most satisfactory result. The task of marking out the proposed territorial cession, which will include the district of Utrecht, New Scotland, Londina and Luneburg, on the Zulu frontier, and Lydenburg, with the Gold-fields, northward to Olifant's River, is intrusted to the Royal Commissioners, as well as that of prescribing the powers to be exercised by the British Resident in the Transvaal, for the protection of the native tribes. The Commissioners to be appointed are Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Governor of Natal, and Sir Henry de Villiers, a Dutchman, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, who has, from the date of the annexation of the Transvaal four years ago, been a consistent and highly influential advocate of the rights of the Transvaal, and of its claim to domestic independence. There is every reason to hope that the labours of these gentlemen, with the willing co-operation of Mr. Brand, Mr. Joubert, and other Dutchmen of political experience, will make full and secure provision for all legitimate interests, leaving to the people of the Transvaal an ample measure of freedom to manage their own affairs.

In the prospect of such a happy settlement for the future, we are little disposed to dwell much longer upon the abortive military operations lately attempted by Sir George Colley against the Boers' position at Laing's Neck; but our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has reached the scene of action, and we have also received, from one or two occasional correspondents, Sketches that will serve to illustrate the hard-fought actions of Jan. 28, Feb. 8, and Feb. 27. Our view of the entire position, with the roads from Newcastle and from the British Camp at Prospect Hill, by which Sir George Colley advanced on Jan. 28, and with the Pass at Laing's Neck and the hill up which the 58th Regiment made the attack, fills an Engraving that extends the length of one page. It is from a Sketch by Captain Ernest Thurlow, of the 60th Rifles, who also contributes that of a picket of the Natal Field Force, roused at break of day—and wrapping their shivering bodies in their great-coats—upon the occasion of a dubious alarm, which their officer tries to make out by the use of his field-glass, beyond the ken of the vigilant sentries at their post. Our Special Artist, meanwhile, as a lonely traveller on horseback, "remote, unfriended, solitary, slow," is seen making his way to the front, over those rough and hilly roads of Natal, which he traversed in his way to the Zulu campaign two years ago. He is twenty miles from the nearest posting-house or shelter, overtaken by a violent rainstorm; and we trust that the readers of this Journal, for whose entertainment he is put to such hardships, will not be unmindful of their obligations to Mr. Prior. A View of Majuba Hill, the scene of the last disastrous conflict on Feb. 27, when Sir George Colley was killed, appears on our front page. The Engraving presented for our Extra Supplement shows the scene of Jan. 28, on the slope below Laing's Neck, when so many British soldiers lay there wounded, and when, as Sir George Colley testified, the Boers treated them with much humanity, offering what comforts and refreshments they had, though no medical or surgical assistance could be obtained, except from the British camp, nearly four miles distant.

We trust that Englishmen and Dutchmen, who ought to be friends, will never again be compelled to meet each other with hostile intent. The very latest incident of that kind has been announced in the present week. The news has arrived that the fort at Potchefstroom surrendered on the same day that the peace conditions were signed. It was compelled to do so by want of provisions; but during the previous siege there was some hard fighting, in which eighteen men of the British garrison were killed and ninety wounded. The Boers also captured 3000 rounds of ammunition and two guns, which will be restored to the British Government.

The Basuto war has recommenced; and a telegram received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated March 26, states that hostilities were resumed in Basutoland. Major Lawrence had been killed at Leribe, and Colonel Carrington was wounded at Boleka, where a large force of natives is intrenched.

General Sir F. Roberts and General Newdigate, with their staff, arrived at Capetown on Monday, but were immediately to return to England. Of the troops lately sent out, one regiment is to stay at Capetown, and one at Natal, but the rest are to come back, or go on to India.

Sir Horace Rumbold, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, will be appointed to Stockholm in the same capacity, on the retirement of the present Minister, the Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.; and Mr. George Glynn Petre, now her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Stuttgart, will succeed Sir Horace Rumbold at Buenos Ayres.

Roumania is henceforth to be called the Kingdom of Roumania. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest unanimously passed, last Saturday afternoon, a vote proclaiming Prince Charles as King of Roumania. The members went on Sunday in a body to the Palace, where "His Majesty" signed the Act authorising the change, and at night the town was illuminated. Great festivities and illuminations have taken place in all the towns of Roumania.

A conference was being held between the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and the Ashantee Envoys on March 20, at which time all was quiet there. Sir Samuel Rowe, the new Governor of the Gold Coast, was sworn in at Cape Coast Castle on March 12. The Kings of Adansi and Becquali met his Excellency at Elmina, on which occasion they acknowledged their allegiance to British supremacy and offered their assistance in the event of war with Ashantee. The Ashantees are not, however, expected to fight.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 29.

M. Gambetta is decidedly trying to imitate the ways of English statesmen in putting himself into after-dinner communication with various commercial corporations. During the past week he presided over three trade banquets and delivered three speeches. The last and most important speech was that given on Friday night at the banquet of the Union Nationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, at the Grand Hôtel. M. Gambetta uttered many words and many resonant phrases on this occasion. He pronounced a panegyric of trade and labour; developed the importance of practical studies of commercial questions such as he was then pursuing in dining with the members of the Commercial and Industrial Union; and once more explained that opportunist policy of which he is the champion, and which consists in taking into account circumstances and conditions, and in passing successively through all the necessary stages in order to attain the desired end. M. Gambetta even pronounced the words "experimental politics." What little clear and precise statement and promise M. Gambetta's speech contains has given much satisfaction in commercial circles, and whatever may be thought of the speech from a literary point of view, it is highly opportune from the point of view of politics.

The phrase "experimental politics" has furnished M. Emile Zola, the celebrated novelist, with the theme of a curious article on M. Gambetta. M. Zola, referring to the persistent attempts of the advanced Radicals and of the Reactionaries to make out that M. Gambetta is aiming at the dictatorship, remarks that since 1789 the French nation has sown Republics to reap only Monarchies. Now the French are busy making M. Gambetta from a citizen into a king. "In spite of himself, in spite of us," writes M. Zola, "he is taking a more and more considerable place, and one fine morning he may be called upon to play the part of a saviour. What does this mean? It is a simple scientific phenomenon, a remote habit of our soil, an effect of heredity in our race. M. Gambetta, who occupies a secondary place in the State, cannot appear without being proclaimed the beloved prince, at whose hands the nation expects happiness. Journals have been sold to him, other journals have been founded to destroy him, so that every morning his name re-echoes in all the trumpets of renown, a deafening music that makes him the unique man of the moment. He is more than the future King, he is the god of the present hour. We remain," concludes M. Zola, "a people of faithful subjects who, the day when they have killed their king, begin to make another king, by instinct and unwittingly, out of the first man whose strong hand or whose grand phrases move our feelings."

The time of the Senate and Chamber has been much taken up during the past week with useless interpellations, one only of which, that of M. Madier de Montjau, needs to be recorded. M. de Montjau interpellated the Government on the prosecution of five newspapers on the charge of glorifying the assassination of the Czar. M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, justified the action of the Government, principally on the ground that France was not an isolated nation, and that she could not afford to allow foreign potentates to be insulted as long as a law existed punishing that offence. This point will doubtless again be brought forward in the final discussion of the new Press Bill.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Cissey scandal has been issued. It pronounces General de Cissey to be innocent of the charges brought against him.

The Champs-Elysées since Saturday have assumed a more animated appearance than ever. The square in front of the Palais de l'Industrie is black with closely packed carriages of all descriptions, and here and there you see a crook-legged and yellow-booted jockey exercising a horse carefully swathed in bright-coloured cloths. These phenomena are explained by the fact that the annual horse show opened on Saturday and will remain open until April 12. In the afternoon, when the races and trials take place for the various prizes, the Palais de l'Industrie is now the resort of the celebrities of the sporting and fashionable world—terms that are in Paris almost synonymous, *le sport* being for the moment considered eminently *chic*.

The terrible catastrophe at the Nice Opera-House has naturally caused great excitement here; for, with the single exception of the Grand Opera, not one of the Paris theatres is at all secure in case of fire. The Opéra-Comique, the Odéon, and the Théâtre-Français have wide and numerous issues into the street; but these theatres, like all the smaller theatres, are arranged in such a manner that half the spectators are practically the prisoners of the other half. In no theatre in Paris is there a central aisle in the orchestra stalls, and in all parts of the house the side aisles are encumbered with stools and *strapontins*, while communication between the lobbies and the different parts of the houses exists only by ridiculously narrow and dark passages, generally rendered more dangerous by two or three steps. A panic in almost any Parisian theatre would mean death to hundreds. Meanwhile the Parisians, with their usual generosity, are opening their purses for the benefit of the sufferers of the catastrophe at Nice. Subscription-lists have been opened, and a grand benefit performance is to be given shortly at the Trocadero.

Deaths of the week:—On Wednesday last, at the Grand Hôtel, died Nicolas Rubinstein, brother of the composer, Anton Rubinstein, a pianist of talent and director of the Conservatoire of Moscow; Oscar de Lafayette, senator, grandson of the famous General Lafayette, died on Saturday last, at the age of sixty-six; and Auguste de Châtillon, painter, sculptor, and poet, died last week, at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the early and ardent Romanticists, and must have been one of the famous *Hierro* band which Théophile Gautier commanded in the pit of the Théâtre Français on the ever-memorable night of the first performance of "Hernani."

The theatres at the present moment offer little interest. The season is drawing to a close, and, as it has not been a very brilliant one, at many theatres unsuccessful pieces are giving place to revivals. Gounod's new opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora," will be produced at the Opera on Friday, unless, as seems not improbable, circumstances cause it to be delayed until that day week. At the Gymnase, a piece in three acts by two young authors, called Miss Fanfare, was played last Friday. It is well written, but of no dramatic merit, and not destined to success.

Unfortunately, one can rarely recommend modern French novels to the perusal of our innocent and pure English girls. An exception must be made in favour of "Césette" (Paris, Lemerre), a tale of rustic love, the scene of which is laid in the south of France, near Montauban. The author is M. Emile Pouvillon, and this is his first novel of importance. The style is admirable, and its merits have been recognised unreservedly by some of the most scrupulous critics. I may mention also the publication of the third and concluding volume of Colonel Jung's important work on "Bonaparte et Son Temps" (1 vol. Paris, Charpentier). T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Government obtained a majority of 191 votes against 103 on Signor Nicotera's proposal to postpone the vote on the navy when the marine budget is discussed.

Marquis Pepoli, formerly one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Italy, and afterwards Commissioner of Umbria and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, died last Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

The Cabinet has been finally constituted as follows:—Senhor Sampayo, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Barros, Minister of Justice; Senhor Lopo Vaz, Minister of Finance; Colonel Castro, Minister of War; Senhor Dantos, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Velhersa, Minister of Marine; Senhor Riveiro, Minister of Public Works.

GERMANY.

In both Houses of the Cortes on Tuesday a Royal decree was read adjourning the Session until May 30 next.

Prince Bismarck has been directed by the Emperor William to convey his Majesty's heartfelt thanks to all those who forwarded to him their congratulations on the occasion of his birthday.

On receiving a congratulatory telegram on his birthday from Alexander III., the Emperor William exclaimed, "To hear the old accustomed accent of cordial friendship and trust from the lips of the son and successor does my heart good."

On the question of the right of the German Reichstag to be heard before funds are appropriated by the Government for the carrying out of the incorporation of the town of Altona into the Zollverein, on which a conflict has arisen between Prince Bismarck and the Liberals, a vote of 176 against 58 has declared in favour of the right of Parliament.

The German Government has become so alarmed at the extent of emigration that a series of measures will be devised to control this efflux of the population.

Orders were issued on Saturday last by the police authorities of Berlin, according to the *Tagblatt*, for the expulsion of eighteen persons in virtue of the Anti-Socialist law.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The marriage of the Crown Prince with Princess Victoria of Baden will, it is stated, take place about the end of September, at Stockholm. His Royal father having now recovered, Prince Oscar will probably return to Carlsruhe in April or May.

AUSTRIA.

The following order of the day has been issued by the Emperor to the army:—"In order that the close personal friendship which existed between myself and the late Emperor Alexander II. and the special favour which the latter always manifested to my army may be kept in imperishable and honourable memory, I command that the 11th Uhlan Regiment shall always retain the name of its former honorary Colonel, Alexander II. of Russia. I also appoint Alexander III. as honorary commander of the regiment." The Emperor has further directed that the 61st Infantry Regiment shall in future bear the name of Alexander III.

At the opening of Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the first since the assassination of the late Emperor of Russia, the President gave expression to the feelings of abhorrence of the Upper House at the crime of the 13th inst. He said the event was the more painful on account of the indication it gave of the existence of a dark but widespread conspiracy threatening to undermine the principles of society, which the Upper House was bound to stand in the front rank to defend. The President, in conclusion, called upon the members present to rise from their seats in order to testify to the sorrow they experienced at this event, as well as to the sympathy they felt with the grief which filled the heart of the Austrian Monarch, who in the Emperor Alexander II. had lost a true friend. The President's remarks were warmly applauded. The House then adopted the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget in April and May.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Minister of Finance presented a bill asking for power to issue 50,000,000 fl. of 5 per Cent Paper Rente to cover the deficit for 1881.

DENMARK.

The funeral of the Queen Dowager took place on Tuesday in the Cathedral at Roskilde, her remains being laid beside those of King Christian VIII.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Ottoman delegates have presented their final proposals to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, and have declared that the Porte cannot cede Crete or any part of Albania. The line of frontier which they have proposed is understood to go considerably beyond that described by the Turkish Note of Oct. 3, 1880. The territory now offered in Thessaly comprises Larissa, Trikala, Turnovo, and the whole valley of the Salambria, but excludes Prevesa and Metzovo. No part of Epirus is comprised in the proposed line. Turkish troops continue to be dispatched to the Greek frontier.

AMERICA.

President Garfield has decided that there shall not be any extra Session of Congress.

General Grant was on Thursday week elected president of the Mexican Southern Railway, and has accepted the position. He has left for Mexico to further this enterprise, and will return to the United States in May.

The wheat and cotton crops in the United States both promise to be exceptionally large this year.

An elaborate report, signed by Surgeon Glazier, of the Marine Hospital Service, on the history of trichinæ and trichinosis, has been published by the Government.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the quarrel of the Land League factions in America grows in bitterness. Each declares that it is the only authorised medium for the transmission of contributions to Ireland, and charges the others with dishonesty. The *Irish World* says that the total amount of money sent to Ireland is about £16,000. The number of Land League branches in America is 1135.

Mr. Kalloch, the Mayor of San Francisco's son, whose shooting of Mr. de Young, the editor of a newspaper, caused so much excitement last year, has been acquitted by the jury, on the ground that the deed was done in self-defence.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne will probably visit Manitoba in July.

It is understood that the Dominion Government and the Syndicate of the Canada Pacific Railway have exchanged communications with reference to the construction of the proposed Vancouver's Island Railway as a part of the Pacific line. Intelligence from Victoria (Vancouver's Island) states that Mr. Decosmos will leave there for England about the 15th inst. in order to present to the Home Government the British Columbian memorial respecting the Vancouver's Island Railway question. The resolution proposed by the Premier, Mr. Albert Richards, for the appointment of a delegate to proceed

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to England to present a petition to the Queen relative to the construction of the Pacific Railway, was adopted by the British Columbian Legislative Assembly by 20 votes against 4. In the course of the debate Mr. Williams, a member of the Government, said that if a tribe of Indians received from the Dominion Government the same treatment as the Columbians, war would be the result. He therefore called upon the Government to put a musket in every man's hand in order to fight Canada.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on April 28.

In the Nova Scotian House of Assembly yesterday week a resolution was brought forward in favour of an address to the Queen and a petition to the Imperial Government praying them to exert their influence with the Dominion Government to secure the payment to Nova Scotia of its share in the Newfoundland Fishery Award. The House decided against the resolution, but adopted by 43 votes to 5 an amendment declaring that the Government of Nova Scotia should continue to press its claims.

The Legislative Council of New Brunswick has postponed for three months the discussion on the bill recently passed by the Legislative Assembly for the abolition of the Council, thus virtually defeating the measure. The Legislature was prorogued yesterday week.

The British Columbian Legislative Assembly was prorogued last Saturday.

INDIA.

An abstract of the Indian Budget, which was published yesterday week in the *Gazette of India*, has been telegraphed from Calcutta. Including the frontier and the Punjaub railways, there was a deficit for 1879-80 of £1,183,000; but for 1880-1, owing to the war expenditure, there is a deficit of £6,269,000. It is intended to raise an Indian loan of three millions sterling in the ensuing financial year.

Lieutenant-General Hardinge has arrived at Bombay, and taken over the chief command of the forces in the Bombay Presidency.

Yesterday week the formal transfer of Mysore was made to the Government of the Maharajah, when the Governor of Madras installed the young Prince, with great ceremony, as ruler of the State.

Colonel Malcolmson, who commanded a cavalry regiment at the battle of Maiwand, is to be tried by court-martial on the 7th inst.

AUSTRALIA.

A disagreement between the two Houses of the Victoria Legislature is reported in a telegram from Melbourne. The bill for the reform of the Constitution, having been passed by the Legislative Assembly, was yesterday week presented to the Legislative Council, but the latter body refused to receive it, on the grounds that the measure ought to originate with the Council, and not the Assembly, and that a Reform Bill has already been passed by the Council this Session.

A telegram from Sydney reports the final collapse of the attempt of the Marquis de Ray to establish a settlement at New Ireland. The colonists have, it is stated, reached Noumea in a deplorable condition, having been for several days without food and without water.

The Pope's eldest brother, Count Giovanni Battista Pecci, died on Wednesday at Carpineto, at the age of seventy-nine.

Locusts in immense numbers have appeared in several districts of Cyprus, and serious damage is threatened.

There was another shock of earthquake, a slight one, at Casamicciola last Sunday morning.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that news from Zanzibar announces the death of Mr. W. E. Foster, legal Vice-Consul at that place.

Several hundred natives have been massacred at Abomey, on the African coast, in accordance with the annual celebrations which take place there.

The Pope, having discovered that a sacrilegious trade is being carried on in spurious relics, has directed a searching inquiry to be made into the matter.

In consequence of an altercation in the French Chamber, M. Janvier de la Motte, a Bonapartist, on Monday sent seconds to M. Jules Ferry, the Premier. Explanations, however, were given, and the matter was arranged.

Instead of exposing the bodies of the dead in the Paris Morgue in a nude state, as heretofore, it is now decided to exhibit them in their clothing, even to caps and bonnets, the idea being to give, as far as possible, the exact appearance which the deceased presented when living. In the case of corpses without clothing, the inspection will no longer be public.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Three London Corps—the London Rifle Brigades, the 18th (late 36th) Middlesex, and the London Scottish Rifles—held their annual assaults of arms during the past week. In the two first named a special feature was the excellence of the bayonet exercise, which in these regiments has always been carried to great perfection. At all the assaults the attendance was good, and the programmes were of an entertaining character.

The operations representing an attack on and the defence of the metropolis which were carried out by the 2nd London last January, when the snow lay two and three feet on the ground manœuvred over in the north of London, were repeated last Saturday night with signal success. The idea was that the rearguard of an army retreating through London to the southward was closely pressed by the enemy, and determined to hold the northern hills at Highgate and Hampstead, and that while the outposts were being placed the advanced guard of the enemy, approaching from the direction of Barnet and Watford, attacked the outpost line. Captain Græme and Cantlon commanded respectively the attacking and defending forces.

The eighth annual dinner of the South London Club was held at the Club-House, Nunhead, yesterday week, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, 4th Kent. In responding to the toast of "Success to the Club," the gallant chairman congratulated the members on the success they had attained during the past year, and the good promise there was for the present, as there had been an accession of thirty new members. Various matches were in process of arrangement, and everything pointed to a prosperous season. During the evening Colonel Farrell, on behalf of the club, presented Serjeant Take, of the Queen's Westminster, the hon. secretary, with a handsome clock, in recognition of his services during the past year.——At the competitions held at Nunhead last week Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster; Lieutenant Angel, 8th Middlesex; and Corporal Butcher, 6th Surrey, were the winners.

The annual meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers was held last Saturday at the head-quarters, Abbey-gateway, Reading. The regiment numbered 1124 men last year, only three of whom were non-efficient, and 1011 were present at the annual inspection. Colonel Lindsay, in moving the adoption of the report, said the regiment was more efficient than at any time during the twenty-one years of its existence. Out of the 1124 men who formed the regiment 914 have adopted the scarlet uniform. It is not intended that the battalion shall be represented at Brighton, but it will be present at the forthcoming Royal review. The camp was held last year, on the invitation of Mr. Walter, M.P., at Bearwood, and was very successful. This year it is proposed to visit Aldershott for the annual encampment.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, on Tuesday distributed prizes to members of the Liverpool Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on board her Majesty's ship Eagle.

The whole of the applications from regiments for permission to attend the Volunteer Review at Brighton on Easter Monday show a total of 21,600 of all arms. The dispositions of the force, under the command of Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, show that the attacking army will be commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., of the Home District, and the defending force by Major-General Earle. Two brigades only will be commanded by Volunteer officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, South Middlesex, and Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury, Civil Service), all the others being led, as last year, by officers of the Army.——A Snider rifle prize meeting will be held, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Verrall, 1st Sussex, at the ranges in Sheepcote Valley, Brighton, on the Saturday before the review, the matches being confined to rifle and engineer volunteers belonging to the corps officially announced to take part in the operations.

The general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Wednesday afternoon, May 4—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Gye's prospectus, just issued, announces the opening of the new season for Tuesday, April 19. The novelties promised are: Herr Anton Rubinstein's new opera, in an Italian version, as "Il Demonio," and the revival of Rossini's "Otello," with Madame Adelina Patti as Desdemona, and of Mozart's "Il Seraglio," with Madame Sembrich as Costanza. Herr Rubinstein's opera—not his first composition of the kind—has had much success abroad, and its performance here will make him known for the first time in England as a composer for the lyric stage. It is said that he will superintend its production at the Covent-Garden establishment; and during his stay here will give some more of those recitals in which he has hitherto earned renown as a pianist of the highest order. His opera will have the advantage, in its London performance, of including in the cast Madame Albani and M. Lassalle in the principal characters.

Madame Patti's representation of the Shakspearean-Rossinian heroine will combine the attractions of her splendid vocalisation in the florid music of the part, and that tragic power which the great prima donna has so successfully manifested during several past seasons. Madame Sembrich's possession of a soprano voice of exceptionally high compass eminently fits her for the execution of music which was specially written for a singer of rare gifts in that respect. Mr. Gye's programme also names a contingent possibility of the performance of Signor Boïto's "Mefistofele" (brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre last July).

Besides the artists already named, other well-known vocalists are to reappear, among the familiar names being those of Mdlles. Valleria, Pasqua, Mantilla, Morini, Sonnino, Ghiotti, Madame Scalchi, Signori Nicolini, Gayarré, Marini, Manfredi, I. Corsi, Fille, Cotogni, De Reszké, Silvestri, Ciampi, Scolara, Ugetti, Ragner, and M. Gailhard.

First appearances are to be made by Mdlles. De Reszké, Warnots, and Guercia, Madame Fürsch-Madier, Signori Mierzwinski, Perugini, Sante Athos, MM. Vergnet, Dauphin, and Gresse, Herren Labatt and Bulss, and Mr. Griffin.

As during past seasons, the office of conductor is to be divided, Signor Bevignani retaining his position in that capacity and Signor Vianesi being replaced by M. Joseph Dupont, favourably known as conductor at the Théâtre de la Monnaie and the Conservatoire, Brussels.

The orchestra and the chorus will be much the same as last season, the band being still headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violin. The ballet arrangements will again include the three Mdlles. Reuters as principal dancers, with the addition of Mdlle. Viale (her first appearance in England).

The stage management continues under the efficient superintendence of Signor Tagliafico; the scenic department will be, as for many years past, in the skilled hands of Messrs. Dayes and Caney, and other offices will be efficiently filled as before; among them being those of organist (Mr. J. Pittman), leader of the ballet (Mr. Betjemann), ballet-master (M. Hansen), and chorus-master (Signor C. Corsi).

Last week's Philharmonic Concert—the third of the present season—included fine orchestral performances of Spontini's overture to "La Vestale" that by Sterndale Bennett illustrative of passages from "Paradise and the Peri," Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," and Herr Johann Svendsen's overture to "Sigurd Slembe;" the last an effective piece of "programme-music," somewhat in the Wagner school, skilfully instrumented, and containing some highly dramatic passages. Herr Joachim played, with his usual success, Beethoven's violin concerto, and an expressive "Notturno" of the player's own composition. The vocalists were Mdlle. Orgeni and Mr. Boyle, the gentleman having very suddenly replaced Mr. Sims Reeves on account of the indisposition of the latter.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, was of great and varied interest, having opened with Handel's fine Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," which was followed by the Dead March in "Saul;" after which Cherubini's sublime "Requiem" in C minor was very finely rendered; the programme having closed with Mendelssohn's noble music to "Athalie;" the vocal solos in which were well sung by Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge—the incidental text having been judiciously declaimed by Mr. C. Fry. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual. Handel's "Samson" is to be given by the society next Friday evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert completed the weekly performance of Schubert's symphonies in chronological order, the last and grandest—that in C major—having been given with fine effect. Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's characteristic Scottish rhapsody (for orchestra) entitled "Burns" was produced for the first time here, with much success; and Madame Montigny-Rémaury played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, and an "Introduction and Allegro" by M. Godard, with brilliant execution. Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Miss M. Davies and Herr von zur Mühlen.

An interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy for the Blind (Upper Norwood). A well selected orchestra—conducted by Mr. Manns—was an important feature in the programme, which included a performance of Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria" (the vocal solos by Misses A. Campbell and M. Reece, and Messrs. Hughes and West); Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, the pianoforte well sustained by Mr. W. F. Schwier; Mendelssohn's Capriccio for pianoforte (with orchestra), cleverly played by Master A. Hollins; and Mozart's duet for two pianos, the three movements distributed between Messrs. Allen and Askham, Misses Gilbert and Carson, and Misses Cully and Inskip. Madrigals were also sung by the students, and vocal solos by Miss H. Carson and Mr. Pryde. During the evening the worthy principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell, gave an exemplification of the method of notation by which the pupils are taught, its efficiency having been proved by their readily singing a piece previously unknown to them. It is to be hoped that the college will receive that aid of which it stands in need to enable it to extend its valuable operations in cultivating not only the musical but also the general education of the blind, many students being thus enabled to earn an honourable and independent livelihood.

At last week's London Ballad Concert, "I Lingered in the Cloisters," a new song by W. H. Jude, was successfully sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; that lady, Madame Patey, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mr. Maas, Mr. R. Hollins, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick having given effect to a more or less familiar programme, which included part-songs, well rendered by the South London Choral Association. An attractive selection was prepared for this week's concert, which was the last of the series, this having been, as usual, for the benefit of the director, Mr. John Boosey.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Schumann was again the pianist, and Herr Joachim the leading violinist. The lady played, with special effect, Chopin's "Nocturne" in B major and "Scherzo" in B minor; and another piece in reply to an encore. Herr Joachim gave his "Romance" in B flat, and (in association with Mr. Eugene D'Albert), three of Brahms's Hungarian Dances, two of which had to be repeated. The gentlemen just named and Signor Piatti were associated in Mozart's Pianoforte Trio in E major, which concluded the concert, the programme having opened with Beethoven's string quartet in F minor, finely played by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Madame Lowrovska (the celebrated Russian soprano) appeared for the first time this season, and sang with great effect Gluck's air "Divinités du Styx," and Schubert's declamatory song, "The Erl King," Mr. Zerbini having been, as usual, an efficient accompanist.

For yesterday (Friday) evening, a performance of "Highland songs and Songs of Scotland" was announced to take place at St. James's Hall, with the co-operation of several eminent solo vocalists and the members of the Scottish Choral Society.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's oratorio, "The Destruction of Jerusalem," was announced for performance by Miss Holland's choir at the Dilettante Club on Thursday evening, in aid of St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead.

A concert is to be given at the Mansion House this (Saturday) afternoon by the Guildhall Orchestral Society.

This week's Ballad Concert for the People (on Thursday) was under the superintendence of Madame Sainton-Dolby; and the programme included the names of Miss Damian, Mrs. Tuer, Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Blackwell, Mr. Blower, Mr. Piercey; M. Sainton (solo violin), and Mr. Leipold (pianoforte); with a recitation by Miss Cowen of "The Miner's Story," &c.

The second of this year's concerts of the Bach Society takes place at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday evening, when Bach's "Sanctus" in D, Brahms' "Requiem," and Handel's "Alexander's Feast," are to be given.

The first of three concerts by students (past and present, amateur and professional) of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy is to be given at Steinway Hall next Thursday afternoon. Instrumental pieces, by violin pupils of M. Sainton, are to be introduced during the series, this gentleman being the conductor of the concerts, the second and third of which are to take place on July 14 and Dec. 15.

The long-talked of scheme of producing some of Wagner's operas in London, with their original text, by a German company, seems likely to be realised next year by the agency of Herr Franke, who is said to have secured Drury Lane Theatre for performances to be given in May and June, 1882. "Tristan und Isolde," and "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" are the operas of Wagner already spoken of; and it is in contemplation also to give Beethoven's "Fidelio." Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, is to conduct the performances.

The leading vocalists engaged for the approaching musical festival at Norwich are Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Madame Mudie Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton M'Guckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King. The chief soprano part in Sir Julius Benedict's new cantata will be undertaken by Mrs. Osgood, and that in Mr. F. Cowen's new work by Madame Albani.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Cambridge, who presided at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held last week, feelingly alluded to the assassination of the Czar of Russia, whose name had formerly been associated with the institution as one of its patrons. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke of the benefits conferred by the society, and the need of supporting it. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly two thousand four hundred pounds. The Secretary announced that the subscriptions included £100 from the Queen, £100 from the Emperor of Austria, £100 from the Emperor of Germany, and £20 from the Duke of Cambridge; the total being £2381.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes took place on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, when the chair was taken by the Duke of Connaught, supported by many persons of distinction, who undertook the office of steward.

Lord Francis Hervey opened the Homerton and Hackney Working Men's Club and Institute Coffee Palace and Public Reading-room on Wednesday evening; after which a public meeting was held in the Evangelical Hall, adjoining—Mr. John James Jones (member of London School Board) in the chair.

The Lord Chancellor presided at the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, held in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday.

Forty candidates, including five ladies, have been nominated for the eighteen seats on the St. Pancras Board of Guardians. The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian is one of the lady candidates nominated.

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ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: PLACE WHERE THE EMPEROR WAS KILLED.—SEE PAGE 330.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE COURT.

At the private investiture of the Bath, held by her Majesty on Thursday week at Windsor Castle, the following officers were knighted by the Queen, and were invested with the insignia of the military division of the second class of the order—viz., Major-General John Ross, Major-General James Hills, and Colonel Charles John Stanley Gough. Seventeen Companions of the order also received their decorations in the military and civil divisions of the said order. Major Montague Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps, and Captain Henry Wylie, Bengal Infantry, received from her Majesty the insignia of a Companion of the Star of India; and Mr. Richard Isaac Bruce, First Assistant to the Agent Governor-General in Beloochistan, likewise received the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and Princess Beatrice were present with her Majesty during the ceremony, and the gentlemen of the household were in attendance, being in Levée dress. Luncheon was served in the dining-room.

The same day Viscount Torrington, on behalf of the Earl of Seafield, delivered up to the Queen the insignia of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Earl of Seafield; and the Earl of Fife was knighted and invested with the insignia of a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, Prince Leopold being present with her Majesty. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen. Sir Theodore Martin, Colonel Sir Charles J. S. Gough, Colonel Francis H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery, joined the Royal dinner circle in the evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the castle at nine o'clock the next morning for Bagshot Park.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at a special Lenten service at the chapel, Eton College, on Saturday afternoon, when portions of Bach's Passion Music were performed. The Marquis of Hartington and the Bishop of Peterborough and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Prince Leopold came to London after dinner in order to be present the next morning at a solemn funeral service for the late Emperor Alexander II. celebrated at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck being likewise present.

A special service was also performed in the private chapel of the castle on Sunday, the funeral of the late Czar having taken place the same morning at St. Petersburg. A portion of the choir of St. George's Chapel was in attendance, and the Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Queen and Princess Beatrice and Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh were present. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley joined her Majesty and Princess Beatrice at dinner. The Queen heard with much sorrow of the death of the infant daughter of Princess Frederica of Hanover and of Baron von Pawel-Rammingen, who died the same evening at Hampton Court Palace. The child had been privately baptised the previous Friday evening by the Rev. Mr. Wodehouse, Chaplain to the Palace, and received the names Victoria Georgina Beatrice Maude Anne. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice had visited Princess Frederica a few days previously.

While the Queen was at Hampton Court Lady Roberts (mother of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts) and Lady Cavagnari were presented to her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and the Princess came to London, being escorted from Paddington to Buckingham Palace by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The Empress of Austria visited her Majesty in the afternoon at the palace, and was received by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold in the Grand Hall, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting being in attendance. Countesses Victoria and Helena Gleichen (children of Count and Countess Gleichen) visited her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold, the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and Madame Menabrea, the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Lord Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Countess Granville, Viscount Barrington, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Viscount Torrington. Princess Beatrice went to the St. James's Theatre.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday. Princess Beatrice paid a visit to Princess Frederica of Hanover at Hampton Court Palace in the morning. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, and afterwards, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor on Wednesday.

Earl Sydney, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lady Emma Baring have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Evelyn Moore have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The charge of the gold pantry at Windsor Castle, in succession to the late Mr. Goring, is intrusted to Mr. Gower, who has been for many years in charge of the silver pantry.

The Queen, with all the members of the Royal family, has been constant in inquiries as to the state of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The usual state etiquette was observed. There was not a large attendance, and strict Court mourning was adhered to.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with crape and feathers, and a long black tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louis of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, the Spanish and Portuguese orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of black satin trimmed with jet embroidery and lace. Head-dress, black feathers, veil, and coronet of jet. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of jet, with the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a black satin petticoat trimmed with jet, and a train of brocaded velvet with trimmings to match. Head-dress, a tiara of jet, black plumes, and black veil. Ornaments, jet. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of India, the order of Louise of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the medal commemorative of the Emperor and Empress of Germany's Golden Wedding.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales upon arriving at St. Petersburg were met at the railway station by the Empress of Russia and all the Grand Dukes. Their Royal Highnesses during their stay in the capital occupied the Anitchkin Palace; their suite being located at the Hôtel de l'Europe. The evening after their arrival the Prince and Princess, with the other foreign Princes, dined with the Grand Duke Vladimir. The late Czar's funeral took place on Sunday, and on Monday the Prince, on behalf of the Queen, invested the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter. The ceremony of investiture took place in the Throne Room of the Anitchkin Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Imperial family, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany (who wore the ribbon of the order), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The insignia of the order were borne by the officers of the suite of the Prince, headed by Lord Dufferin and the staff of the Embassy. On Tuesday the Prince lunched at the British Embassy, covers being being laid for forty guests, including Prince Orloff and Prince Lobanoff. His Royal Highness left St. Petersburg on Thursday on his return home. The Princess remains with the Empress of Russia.

Lord Colville of Culross represented the Princess at the funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Denmark at Copenhagen.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were entertained at a garden party by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van der Byl, at Fernwood, Cape Town, on March 1. Lady Robinson, the officers of the detached squadron, and a large party of colonists were present. The detached squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, including the Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with the Princes on board, has left the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore, to which place letters should be addressed until further notice.

Prince and Princess Christian have left Berlin, on their return to Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, Addlestone, Surrey, held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge attained his sixty-second year last Saturday. His Royal Highness presided at the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, held on Monday at the Royal United Service Institution. The Duke will hold a Levée next Wednesday at the Horse Guards, Whitehall; and will preside at the general meeting of the National Rifle Association to be held, at the Royal United Service Institution, on May 4.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Sunday night from the Continent.

The Empress of Austria went to Eaton Hall last Saturday and lunched with Earl Grosvenor, the Duke of Westminster being from home. On Sunday her Majesty paid a visit to Sir Watkin Wynn, at Wynnstay, and on Monday the Empress left Combermere Abbey for London. Her Majesty, after visiting the Queen, left town by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for Dover, and embarked thence on board the special steamer Maid of Kent, for Calais, en route for Brussels, on a short visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, before returning to Vienna.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Colonel Harford, Scots Guards, of Downplace, Windsor, with Miss Florence Parsons, youngest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence and Mrs. Parsons, was celebrated last week at All Saints' Church, Braywood, by the Hon. and Rev. Randal Parsons, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Turner, the Incumbent. The bride wore a dress of white satin brocade, trimmed with Brussels point, and a Brussels lace veil, fastened by a diamond spray, and stars in her hair, her other jewels being a diamond necklace and bracelets. The bridemaids—Lady Hermione Duncombe, Miss Kathleen Fitzroy, Misses Violet and Maud Denison, Miss Rachel Duncombe, and Lady Isabel Stewart—were attired in dresses of pale blue satin merveilleux, with plush bodices of the same colour, and bonnets to match. Each lady wore a brooch designed as a small cross, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Chandos Pole was best man. The wedding party breakfasted at Winkfield-place, the residence of the Hon. Lawrence and Mrs. Parsons; after which the bride and bridegroom left for Dale Park, near Arundel, for the honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Desart and Miss Bischoffsheim; also between Mr. Edward Hope, son of the late Mr. Hope, of Lufness, and the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, and Miss Constance Christina Leslie, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Leslie; and between Mr. Louis Ames, late 2nd Life Guards, of Linden, Morpeth, and Miss Meta Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Davies, A. M., to be Rector of Condicote.
Drake, John Bernard; Rector of Clyst Hydon, Devon.
Eames, J. G.; Rector of Ashchurch.
Greaves, Henry Ley, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen; Chaplain to the Forces at Aberdeen.
Griffiths, Talbot Monckton Milnes, late Curate of Owlerton, Sheffield; Chaplain of Kurseong, Calcutta, East Indies.
Jones, Benjamin; Rector of St. Martin's, Manchester.
Phelps, Philip Edmund; Rector of St. Peter, Thetford, Norfolk.
Robinson, H., Clerical Superintendent of the Liverpool Scripture-Reader Society; Perpetual Curate of Luddenden.
Smith, George, Chaplain to the Forces, Aldershott; Chaplain to the Forces, Cork.
Squire, Graham H., Rector of Sunningwell, Berks; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the County of Glamorgan.
Warrington, Thomas; Rector of St. Philip's, Bradford-road, Manchester.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently, in Lambeth Palace, admitted five ladies as deaconesses (raised at the Deaconess Home, Maidstone) for work in his diocese.

We are requested to state that the Archbishop of Canterbury has left home, and will remain for some weeks upon the Continent. Any urgent letters for his Grace may be sent during his absence to his legal secretary, Mr. J. B. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Higher Openshaw, near that city. It is in the Geometrical style, from plans of Messrs. Enticknap and Booth. It has cost £5350, and it will seat 648 persons. His Lordship mentioned a munificent gift of £1000 from Mr. and Mrs. Bowers.

At a meeting, yesterday week, of the Council of the East London Church Fund, which has been established by the Bishop of Bedford for the relief of the spiritual wants of the East-End, grants were made of £50 each to seven poor parishes in aid of curates' stipends; of £150 each to the parishes of Stepney and Whitechapel for the provision of additional curates; and £50 each to three students, candidates for holy orders, who have undertaken to work in East-End parishes. Also steps were taken to enlarge the Deaconesses' Home at Hackney, the accommodation of which is at present insufficient for the number of ladies engaged in parochial work.

The memorial to the late Bishop of Salisbury in Salisbury Cathedral, which stands on the south side of the choir, near the altar, corresponding with that of Bishop Poore, the founder, on the north side, is executed in white statuary marble, and represents the prelate as lying extended, clothed with cope and stole, and holding at his left side his pastoral staff, in the curve of which are placed the arms of the See, and the Virgin holding the Child in her arms. Bishop Hamilton wears the mitre. His hands are folded over his chest. Over the figure is a fine English canopy. The Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, Earl Nelson, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton were present when the unveiling took place last week.

The Bishop of Durham, in an appeal for the new diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says that since the Diocesan Conference he has devoted all his spare time to furthering the work, and he must now hand over the work of collecting the remainder of the money to the clergy and laity—more especially the latter—of his diocese. "The people of Liverpool and the neighbourhood raised about £100,000 in a comparatively short time for a similar purpose. This result was achieved mainly by the direct personal canvass of a few zealous laymen whose heart was in the work. I have a confident hope that their zeal will provoke an honourable rivalry in this diocese, and more especially in Newcastle."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held last Saturday the degree of M.A. honoris causa was conferred upon Mr. Alex. Macmillan, of London, Cambridge, and Oxford, late publisher to the latter University

Mr. D. S. Margoliouth, B.A., Scholar of New College has been elected to a Fellowship at that Society without examination. Mr. Margoliouth has highly distinguished himself during his Oxford career.

The examiners for Dean Ireland's Scholarship have awarded that for the present year to Mr. C. A. James, scholar and Prosser Exhibitioner of Balliol College; and have highly commended Mr. W. M. Lindsay, exhibitioner of Balliol College, and Mr. F. W. Pember, scholar of the same society.

The examiners for the Denyer and Johnson Scholarships have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. F. J. Powell, B.A., unattached student, and Mr. H. B. Southwell, B.A., Pembroke College. They have also highly commended the work of Mr. R. F. Horton, B.A., of New College, and have recommended him for a prize.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. R. D. Roberts, of Clare College, has been appointed an assistant secretary, to take the special superintendence of the local lecture scheme.

Mr. R. C. Seaton (twelfth classic, 1876), Mr. H. H. Turner, (eighth classic, 1880), and Mr. J. C. Watt (ninth wrangler 1880), have been elected fellows of Jesus College.

THE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.
Westcott, Trinity
Goodhart, Trinity
Roberts, King's
Robinson, J. A., Christ's
Harmer, King's
Henn, Trinity Hall
Banton, Jesus
Garland, John's
Pagden, J. D., King's
Lawrence, Pembroke
Smith, G.C.M., John's
Cust, Trinity
Schalhof, Trinity

SECOND CLASS.
Gundry, Emmanuel
Hall, King's
Bland, Catherine
New, Peterhouse
Woolcott, Catherine
Brown, Corpus
Crowder, King's
Reynolds, Sidney
Harvey, Christ's
Smith, H. G., John's
Battersby, Emmanuel
Murray, Trinity
Stuttfield, Trin. Hall
Temperley, Christ's
Hoets, H., Emmanuel
Hill, John's
Lindon, Trinity
Stokes, King's
Walker, Pembroke
Vaughan, Magdalen
Wright, Pembroke
Lawson, King's
Edwards, Sidney
Walker, Jesus
Nimmo, Trinity
Raffles, King's
Townson, Trinity
Hervey, Trinity
Elliott, Catherine's
Ford, King's
Wall, King's
Trevelyan, Trinity

THIRD CLASS.
Palmer, Sidney
Grant, Trinity
Greenland, Corpus
Malcolmson, Corpus
Prior, Queen's
Stewart, Catherine
Surridge, Trinity
Robertson, Caius
Vidal, Catherine
Calvert, John's
Ridout, Trinity
Wilson, C. P., Trin.
Le Farne, Trinity
Metcalfe, Sidney
Mason, Magdalene
Johnson, Caius
Norris, Christ's
Fisher, F. W., Trinity
Jones, L. R., Jesus
Williams, Sidney
Young, John's
Smith, H., John's
Norman, Clare
Haig, Pembroke
Wood, Trinity
Innes, John's
Phillips, non-coll.
Sutton, Trinity
Duff, Trinity
Street, Jesus
Evans, Trinity
Leahy, Pembroke
Treisan, W. S., Sid.
Stallard, Trinity
Wells, Trinity
Sheen, Trinity
Harris, Caius

ÆGROTANT.—Coulton, Catherine; Marshall, Clare.

It has been resolved by the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh to offer honorary degrees to the following gentlemen:—The degree of Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. Frederick L. Robertson, minister of St. Andrew's parish, Glasgow; the Rev. W Fleming Stevenson, B.A., Rathgar, Dublin, minister Irish Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. Alexander Whyte, minister Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh. The degree of Doctor of Laws to Arthur Balfour, M.P.; James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; William Guthrie, advocate, one of the sheriff substitutes of Lanarkshire; Samuel N. Gardiner, Professor of History, King's College, London; Sir Daniel Macnee, president of the Royal Scottish Academy; Bonamy Price, Professor of of Political Economy, Oxford; and A. W. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.

At a meeting of about 200 students and members of the Council of Edinburgh University yesterday week a committee was appointed to take steps for raising a memorial to the late Thomas Carlyle, who was for some time rector of the University. It was agreed that the memorial should take the form of a lectureship, the subject to be afterwards considered.

The Corporation of London having failed to induce the President of the Local Government Board to allow an authorised day Census to be taken in the City in connection with the general Census, have determined to take a day Census of their own, at an expense not exceeding £1200. The Imperial Census affords, from the Corporation point of view, no indication whatever of the actual population of the City, for, being gathered while the population is sleeping, it necessarily omits from enumeration the very class of persons whose trade, wealth, and enterprise make the City the most crowded commercial centre in the world. It is not to the figures or mode of procedure of the Registrar-General that the Corporation object, but to the unfair use of those figures by persons unacquainted with their significance.

In London 2640 births and 1516 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 14 and the deaths 256 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 49 from smallpox, 48 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 9 from diarrhœa, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 419, 384, and 345 in the three preceding weeks, were 348 last week, and 122 below the corrected average weekly number; 210 were attributed to bronchitis, and 85 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths.

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NEW BOOKS.

The islands of the East Asiatic Archipelago, basking in "the heat and glory of eternal summer," are really, as Mr. F. W. Burbidge says, "enormous conservatories of beautiful vegetation." He may well call them, in the pleasant title of his interesting volume (published by Mr. Murray), *The Gardens of the Sun*. It is Borneo, the largest of those islands, one crossed by the Equator, and diversified with mountains and forests, and the Sulu Islands, which lie between Borneo and the Philippines, that are described in this agreeable book of travel. The author is a professional naturalist, in the service of Trinity College Botanical Gardens at Dublin, and formerly of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He went out so far, as other collecting botanists, and zoologists likewise, have often done, in order to procure specimens that would be of scientific value; and he was joined there by Mr. P. Veitch, on the same errand. The result of his active search may partly be seen in the collection of Messrs. Veitch, at Chelsea; one of its most important items was bringing here, alive, the Giant Pitcher Plant of Kina Balu. This plant, which was discovered in 1851 by Mr. Hugh Low, British Resident at Perak, has been described in the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society. Several other curious species of Nepenthes, some new palms, and about fifty new ferns of Borneo, and many from Sulu, which Mr. Burbidge has introduced to England, are enumerated in the Appendix to this volume. He also shot and preserved some rare or quite novel species of birds, which are reported upon by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, of the British Museum. The general reader, however, will be more interested in Mr. Burbidge's account of the scenery of those tropical regions, the habits and manners of their native people, the Malays, and the Dyaks, Kadyans, Muruts, Dusuns, and Badjows, who live in Borneo, and those of Sulu, which has recently been annexed to the Spanish dominion of Manilla. The British settlement of Labuan, a small island off the coast of Borneo, was the head-quarters of his excursions, and he was much assisted by Mr. W. H. Treacher, the Acting Governor, and by Dr. Lys, Colonial Surgeon. The Malay town of Brunei, the capital of the Sultan of Borneo, containing 20,000 inhabitants, is mostly built on piles in a broad river; some of the houses are connected by bridges or rafts formed of floating palm-tree trunks lashed together; but many have no communication with each other but by boats. The principal traders are Chinese; the town has some manufactures, especially of metal, cutlery, brass guns, and other weapons. The Malays, according to Mr. Burbidge, have a bad character for immorality; but he speaks very favourably of the indigenous tribes of Borneo, who seem to be a gentle, kindly, and obliging sort of people. The young men and girls are often exceedingly handsome. He met with ready hospitality and willing service amongst them, in his long rambles up the country, relying more upon what he calls "the strength of right and gentleness," than upon threats and the display of force. Indeed, we are greatly pleased with his anecdotes of these simple people, the Dusun tribe more especially, and the tone of kindly sympathy in which he refers to their domestic and social affairs. The agricultural products, the fisheries, the minerals, the commercial and other statistics of Borneo, as well as of Labuan, are set forth with much precision. The plants, fruits, wild animals, birds, and insects, are particularly noticed. Besides all these matters of useful information, the volume presents a great deal of entertaining personal narrative. Mr. Burbidge twice visited Kina Balu, the noble mountain, above 13,500 ft. high, not far from Labuan, and ascended it to an elevation of 9000 ft.; on the second occasion, he took the route by the Tampassuk river, so that he saw it on both sides; and it seems to be a grand example of mountain beauty. The travelling was usually done on foot, but sometimes riding on the back of a bullock, which was good for fording the rivers. These, when swollen by the heavy rains, became very dangerous; but Mr. Burbidge escaped without any worse mishap than extreme fatigues, and some passing illnesses from exposure to wet, or from the sultry weather. The climate of Borneo seems to be, for a tropical latitude, tolerably healthy; far more salubrious than that of New Guinea. It is only some of the northern parts of the island that are here described: but this book is a welcome addition to our means of gaining acquaintance with a very interesting part of the world.

The students of Biblical topography and the antiquities of Jerusalem may be advised to peruse a volume entitled *The Temple or The Tomb* (Richard Bentley and Son), by Colonel C. Warren, R.E. But this book is of such a purely controversial character that it is difficult to deal with by way of criticism. Colonel Warren, who is so well known for his explorations in Jerusalem, was lately at the Cape, and took a most active part in the events there, and was for a short time appointed Administrator of West Griqualand. While he was there Mr. Fergusson published a large work on "The Temples of the Jews." Colonel Warren, on his return, found that he was severely criticised in that work, and he felt it necessary to make a reply. "The Temple or The Tomb" is the result. Mr. Fergusson's theory is that the Kubbet-es-Sakhra, or Dome of the Rock, is the building erected by Constantine over the Holy Sepulchre. This is rejected by Colonel Warren, who places the site of the Temple close to it, instead of in the south-west corner of the Haram Area, where Mr. Fergusson places it. The present Holy Sepulchre Mr. Fergusson rejects, and affirms that it was transferred from the Dome of the Rock about the eleventh century. Colonel Warren accepts the present traditional site; and this will explain the title adopted for his book. The question involves nearly the whole of the topography of Ancient Jerusalem, as well as numerous points connected with architecture, art, archæology, and history. Students who have given much attention to the subject are very widely divided, and the differences between Mr. Fergusson and Colonel Warren are not the only questions at stake. Both these gentlemen stand high as authorities in this matter, and deservedly so. Mr. Fergusson has done more to instruct the world in relation to Eastern and Indian architecture than any man who has yet appeared. Colonel Warren has explored underground Jerusalem, and revealed to us what has been so long hidden, and given us more knowledge by these means of the Holy City in the past than any other explorer. Instead of attempting to criticise in our limited space it will be better to say—go and read the works of both these eminent authorities; their differences in theories will not prevent the reader from benefiting by their knowledge and experience.

Cradle Lands of Arts and Creeds; or, Nothing New Under the Sun. By Charles J. Stone (Sampson Low and Co.). This is a curiously interesting work, full of Indian and other lore more or less digested; sane, apparently, in general conception, and generally logical in form; but full of theories, sound or purely fanciful, ingenious or of child-like simplicity. Mr. Stone was formerly an advocate in the High Courts, Bombay; and his book is full of references to Hindu and Brahminical literature, and the History of the Aryan races. His aim is to note and reconcile the many coincidences and affinities between the Hindu and other ancient mythologies and orthodox Christianity. He seems to believe in the identity of the name of the Indian god Krishna with that of Christ, the word in both cases meaning, he contends, good or beneficent. He regards Adam as a literal personage, and Eden as probably situated among the South Indian islands. He argues for the immortality of the soul from the phenomena real or imaginary of mesmerism, and of dreams; and from many intangible analogies much as an ancient metempsychosist might have done.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the splendid weather of the previous week, a sudden return to winter was specially trying, and the misery of the Carholme was quite outdone by the wretchedness of Aintree. Sleet and snow fell at very brief intervals during the whole of the Thursday and Friday, and there was a fierce and biting wind that almost threatened to blow one from the top of the stand. We remarked last week that the Lincoln authorities might well have dispensed with the first day, and certainly their brethren at Liverpool would have earned the thanks of all race-goers if they had given up the Saturday, when the sport was of a class that afforded little compensation for the inconvenience of getting home so late. Eos made a sad example of Angelina in the Union Jack Stakes on the Thursday, and, shortly afterwards, Beauchamp II. (12 st. 2 lb.) carried home his 14 lb. penalty in gallant style for the Liverpool Hurdle Handicap. This success, following so closely on his victory at Four Oaks Park, proves him to be one of the best horses of the day "over sticks," and he will have plenty of supporters on the first occasion that he meets Charles I. on even terms. Odds were freely laid on Belle Lurette for the Molyneux Stakes, in spite of the penalty she had incurred by her Lincoln success. She ran well, but seemed to tire a little at the finish, and succumbed to Bulbul, who is also a representative of Pero Gomez. Another son of the same sire, who has begun the season in very brilliant fashion, carried Lord Stamford's colours successfully on the following day, when the programme contained little of interest except the Grand National. As the time approached for the decision of the great event, The Liberator (12 st. 7 lb.) could not keep his position of first favourite, as it became generally known that he was not so fit as on previous occasions, and the terribly heavy state of the ground was all against the heavy weights. Woodbrook (11 st. 3 lb.) and Thornfield (10 st. 9 lb.) were both backed for large sums, and started in equal demand at 11 to 2. The race was run in such a driving storm of sleet that it was impossible to see anything of the field when they were in the country. We learnt, however, that The Liberator fell at the fence beyond Valentine's brook, and lost a considerable distance, though Mr. Moore was up and in pursuit again in a wonderfully short space of time. As they passed the stand for the first time, Woodbrook was showing the way, jumping in the most finished style, and going well within himself, while old Regal (11 st. 12 lb.) brought up the rear, and did not seem at all likely to complete the distance. The leader was never caught again by anything, and won in very easy fashion by four lengths, and it was a great surprise to see Regal work his way through all the rest of the field, and make a very gallant bid for victory. Mr. Thomas Beasley has thus ridden the winner of the Grand National two years in succession, a feat that has also been performed by Tom Olliver, George Stevens (twice), and Mr. Richardson. Thornfield was a poor third, and Abbot of St. Mary's (10 st. 9 lb.), who appeared all abroad in crossing the plough, cut a still more moderate figure. Saturday's racing may be briefly dismissed with the remark that Philammon (8 st. 2 lb.) proved himself a really smart horse by the style in which he beat the highly-tried Invader (6 st. 7 lb.) in the Liverpool Spring Cup, the pair running right away from their field; and that Mr. Henry Beasley escaped very easily with a caution from the stewards for his more than suspicious riding of Fair Wind in the Walton Hurdle Handicap.

The first attempt at a coursing meeting in High Gosforth Park has proved a marked success, the sport being as good as it is possible to obtain in an inclosed ground. Some of the best-known owners of greyhounds patronised the venture, including the Earl of Haddington, who would probably have taken the Gold Cup had not Honeywood gone amiss almost at the last moment. Mr. Morrison, too, was singularly unfortunate, as, after Free Flag had won five courses in the most brilliant fashion, he wrenched himself in making a kill, and could not raise a gallop in the final spin, which was, therefore, a virtual walk over for Marshal Macmahon, by Master Sam—Death. To add to Mr. Morrison's ill-luck, his Merchantman broke one of his toes in the deciding course for the Killingworth Stakes, which left Wrestler, by Crœsus—Wee Pet, to win easily.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club held on Tuesday evening at the Club-House, Albemarle-street, the Prince of Wales was re-elected commodore by acclamation, as were Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Brassey, M.P., and Colonel Wilkinson in the position of vice and rear commodores and cupbearer. The accounts show that the club is in a most flourishing condition, so that £850 has been offered for the races of the ensuing season.

The international regatta was held at Genoa on Tuesday. The result of the yacht-race from Nice to Genoa resulted as follows:—Cetonia, 1; Gertrude, 2; Janira, 3. The above yachts are the property of English gentlemen.

Both University crews have now done a fair amount of work over the actual course, and the opinion of the metropolitan watchers is somewhat divided. At any rate, there appears no chance of extravagant odds being laid upon Oxford. The "Dark Blues" did not create a favourable impression on the occasion of their first appearance upon tidal waters, but have improved rapidly since Monday, and we fancy that they will win. The names and weights of the crews are as follow:—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose (bow)	10	9
2. R. A. Pinckney, Exeter	11	1
3. A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12	1
4. E. Buck, Hertford	11	8
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13	0
6. D. E. Brown, Hertford	12	4½
7. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen	11	8
R. L. West, New Inn Hall (stroke)	11	0
E. Lyon, Hertford (cox.)	7	4
CAMBRIDGE.	**st.**	**lb.**
R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow)	10	12
2. H. Sandford, L.M.B.C.	11	11½
3. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen	12	4½
4. P. W. Atkins, Jesus	12	0½
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	12	7
6. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	0½
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	0½
E. C. Brooksbank, Trinity Hall (stroke)	11	9½
H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall (cox.)	7	4

The race will take place on Friday next, and the present intention is to make a start at about eight o'clock.

The match for the billiard championship, which ought to have been played on Tuesday last, has again been postponed.

HOME NEWS.

The Duchess of Bedford has become a life member of the Bedford centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. G. Hilditch was on Tuesday duly elected a Common Councilman for the Ward of Farringdon Within.

The Spring Term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes in connection with the Science and Art Department at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, will begin next Monday.

Mr. J. B. Minchin read a paper upon Eastern Bolivia, a region in which he had resided for some years, at the Monday's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. This region occupies an area of some 350,000 square miles in the heart of the South American continent.

The suit "Evelyn v. Evelyn," involving the title to the Evelyn estates, was dismissed in the Chancery Division on Monday, without costs, the plaintiff, Lady Evelyn, withdrawing all imputations and charges contained in her statement of claim.

A Parliamentary paper gives the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1880 as 95,857, an increase of 48,493 as compared with 1879. The total number who left the Irish ports from May, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1880, is 2,637,187. Last year the United States absorbed 78 per cent of the emigrants.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, show a large decrease when contrasted with the preceding week; the total being 902 cattle, 504 sheep, 6493 quarters of beef, 1202 carcases of mutton, and 952 hogs.

The House of Lords has thrown out the bill promoted by the South-Eastern Railway Company and the directors of the Crystal Palace Company for a new line to the palace. This course was taken on the ground that the bill had not complied with the standing orders.

The official notification of a reward of £400—of which £300 will be paid by the Government and £100 by the Corporation—for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the recent outrage at the Mansion House, states that three men, Thomas Mooney, O'Donnell, and John, alias Pat, Coleman, are suspected of having been concerned in it.

It appears from reports issued on Saturday by the West of England Bank liquidators that up to date all the debts owed by the bank when it failed for over three millions in 1878 have been settled, save £54,000; and to cover this and the remaining liquidation charges there are assets valued at £76,000, independent of Booker's and the Aberdare Works.

The London School Board has authorised the Educational Endowments Committee to draw up a petition to the House of Commons in reference to the Charities under the City Guilds; and a deputation has been appointed to present a letter to the Charity Commissioners respecting the draught scheme as to the future administration of the Endowments of Dulwich College.

The circuits chosen by the Judges for the ensuing spring assizes are as follows:—Midland Circuit, Mr. Justice Lopes; Western Circuit, Mr. Justice Manisty; South-Eastern Circuit, Mr. Justice Hawkins; North-Eastern Circuit, Mr. Justice Stephen; Northern Circuit, Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew; and North and South Wales Circuits, Mr. Justice Cave.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a deputation from Westminster, headed by Dean Stanley, called attention to the unsightly condition of St. Margaret's churchyard, and suggested that, as it was the main approach to Westminster Abbey, it should be improved and planted with shrubs and flowers. The subject was referred to the Works Committee.

On Monday the hearing of the case in which Mr. Labouchere, M.P., was charged with having published a libel upon Mr. Edward Levy Lawson was concluded. Lord Coleridge summed up in an address which lasted nearly four hours. The jury retired to deliberate at about a quarter to six o'clock; and at a few minutes past seven the learned Judge received an intimation from them that they were equally divided, and that there was no chance of their agreeing. They were accordingly discharged.

The first public distribution of prizes at the Dulwich High School for Girls took place yesterday week. Mr. W. H. Stone, the chairman of the council of the Girls' Public Day School Company, presided, and the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley distributed the prizes. The Dean of Westminster gave an address, in which he spoke of the importance of a liberal education for girls, and of the manner in which cultivated women might use their influence to widen the sphere of social interests.

The annual meeting of the executive council of the North Wales English Congregational Union now meeting at Newtown, Monmouthshire, was held last week at the English Congregational Church, Newtown—Mr. T. Minshall, Mayor of Oswestry, senior treasurer of the Union, presiding. There were present about thirty members, every county in North Wales, with the exception of Anglesea, being represented. About one hundred delegates to the Conference reported themselves to be in attendance. The assembly opened under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

The reopening of Exeter Hall, which now belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, was celebrated on Tuesday by a prayer meeting in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening. The public meeting was held in the Great Hall, which was crowded. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and the speakers included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Cairns, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Fleming. Resolutions were passed recording with thankfulness the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association had become the possessors of Exeter Hall, and thanking the gentlemen through whose munificence the building had been preserved for the purpose originally contemplated by the founders. Of the £23,000 required to pay for the alterations, all except £5000 was subscribed prior to the meeting, and a collection towards the deficiency was made.

A young lady, of Forest-gate, met in Belgium, in 1877, a dramatic author, named Léon de Garden, and their acquaintance resulted in an engagement to marry. The correspondence that followed her return to England was full of protestations of affection, and declarations of a poverty which could only be relieved by her making him remittances. He had sold his last shirt, and that a dirty one. He had then sold all his shirts, and had been living on bread and water for a fortnight, except on those days when he had had nothing at all. He again asked for money, saying he was afraid it would soon end, and he would only have his skin to sell, which he would do, like poor Chatterton, but unfortunately there were no physicians in the present day who would buy it. In other letters he promised the plaintiff he would be able to raise her to a high position when he became a viscount and entered on his family estates. Altogether, she sent him thirty-five pounds, and in 1879 she learned that he had married another lady. A jury, before Mr. Justice Stephen, on Tuesday awarded her three hundred pounds as damages, besides the return of the money borrowed.

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BURNING OF THE MUNICIPAL THEATRE AT NICE.

SEE PAGE 326.

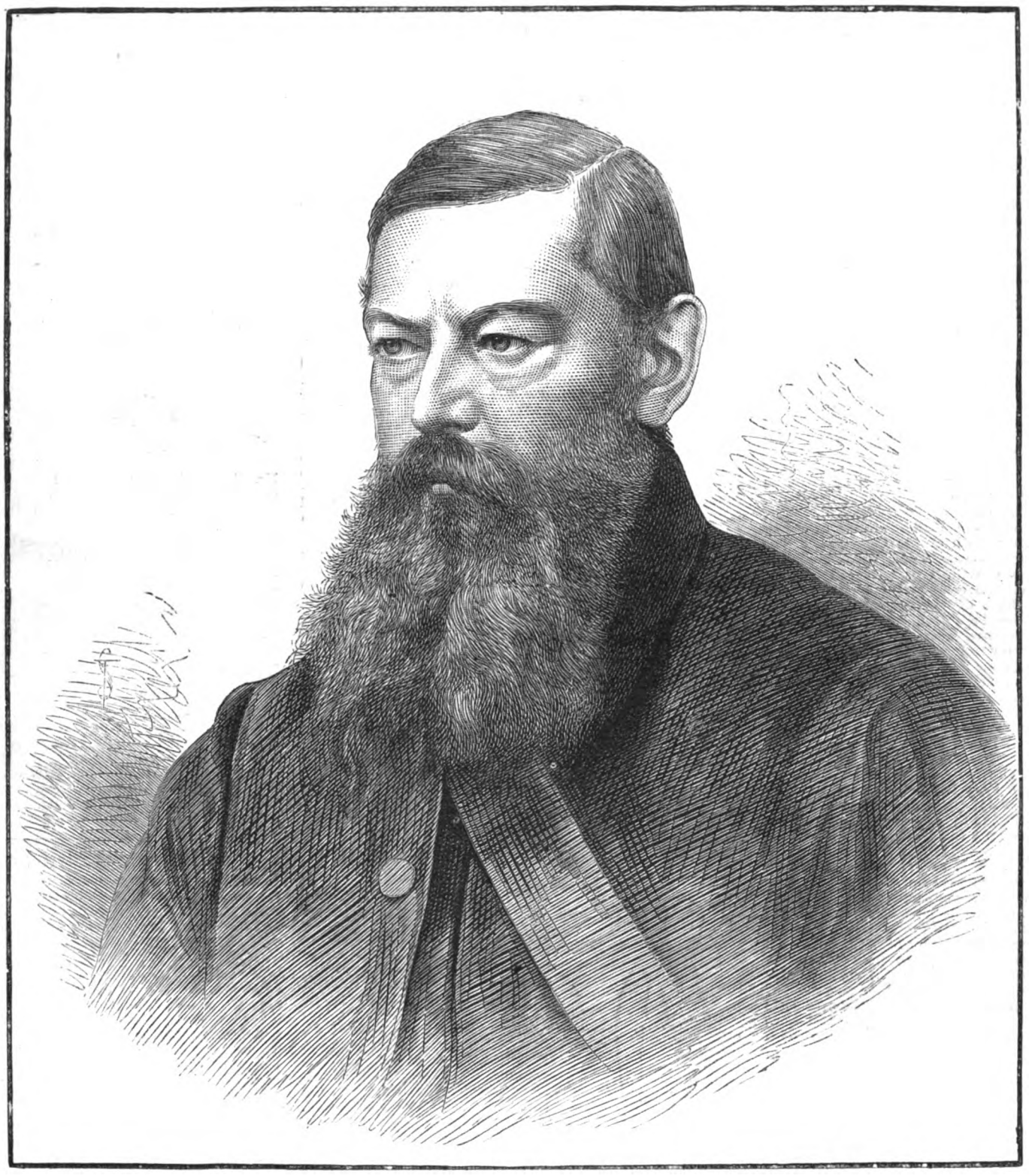


THE THEATRE BEFORE THE FIRE.

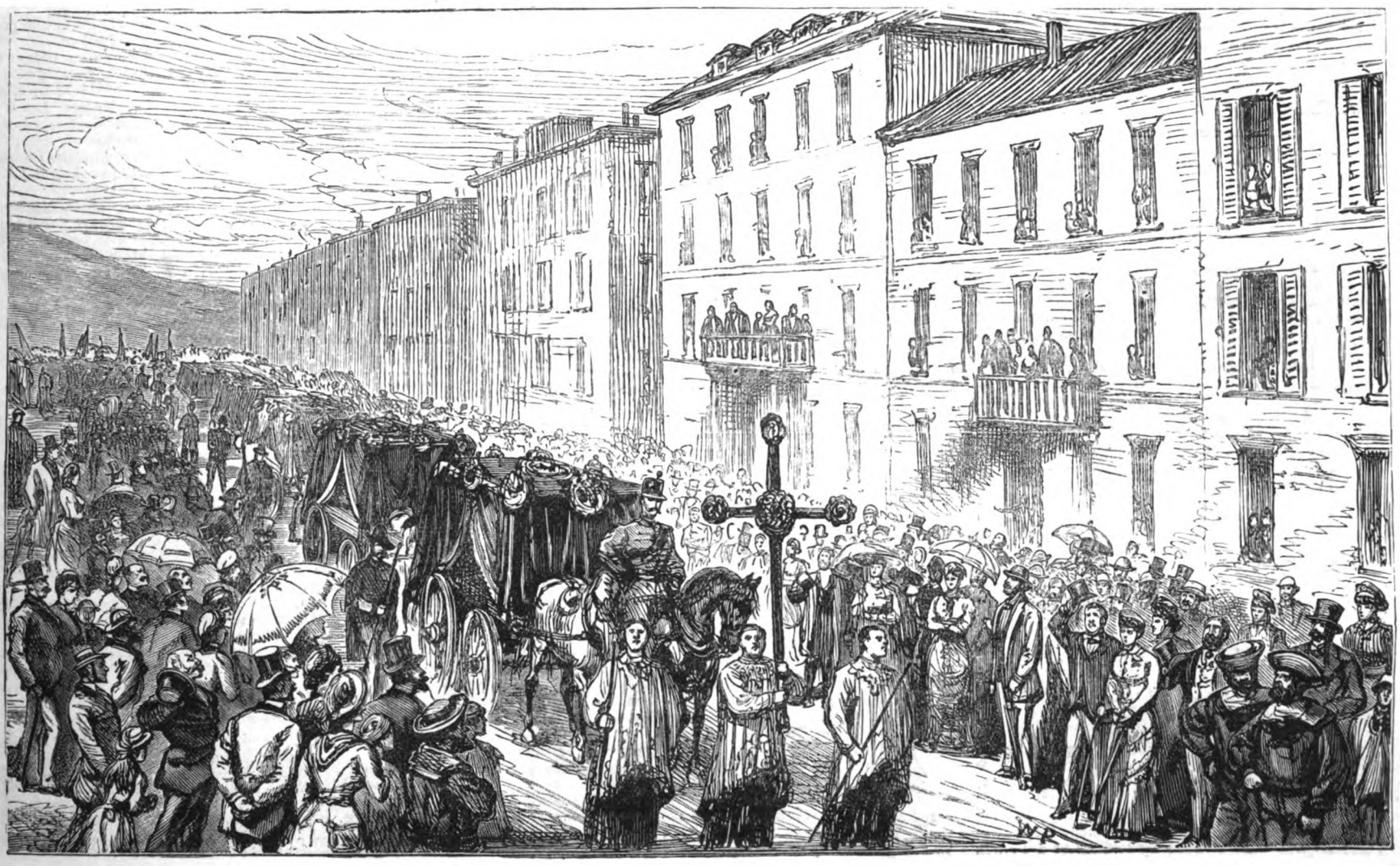


THE FIRE VIEWED FROM THE RUE ST. FRANCIS DE PAUL.

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MR. J. H. BRAND, PRESIDENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DISASTER AT NICE: FUNERAL PASSING THROUGH THE RUE CASSINI.

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PRESIDENT BRAND.

It has been the rare good fortune of this worthy public man, having a twofold personal connection with the British and Dutch communities in South Africa, to render the greatest service equally to both of these, to the Government of Queen Victoria as well as to the Boers of the Transvaal, and not less to those of the Orange Free State. To the opportune mediation of Mr. Brand, conducted with admirable tact and discretion, and with sincere goodwill to all parties concerned, we may ascribe the success of the recent negotiations between Sir Evelyn Wood and Messrs. Krüger and Joubert, for a peaceable settlement of the unhappy conflict, impending these four years past, which broke out last December in open warfare. Mr. Brand is probably the one man in South Africa who deserves to be reputed a statesman; and his conduct, upon this and former occasions, has been inspired by no petty sectional interests, no animosities or jealousies of race and place, but what Shakspeare calls "a general honest thought, and common good of all." He has ever looked to the substantial and permanent welfare of the whole European population in those wide territories, one part of which has been intrusted, since 1863, by the free suffrages of its Republican citizens, to his official administration. And he has shown as much candour as sagacity in admitting the identity of interest, broadly viewed, that underlies the true policy of each and all of the South African colonies, provinces, and separate commonwealths, whether Dutch or English in character. It is earnestly to be hoped that this wise conviction may henceforth prevail; and that Mr. Brand will see the fruits of his conciliatory and judicious counsels in the secured tranquillity and prosperity of the whole vast region where he holds an important post of the highest rank and dignity.

The Orange Free State, an independent Dutch Republic, situated immediately south of the Transvaal, west of Natal, and north of the eastern portion of the Cape Colony, has enjoyed its political freedom since 1854. Its inhabitants, numbering about fifty thousand, are mostly Boers, or pastoral farmers, of the same class and race as those of the Transvaal; and its form of government is precisely similar to that which the Transvaal, with a like population, constitutionally possessed from 1852 to 1877. There is a President, elected every five years, assisted by a small Executive Council, a Volksraad or Assembly, to pass the laws, and local institutions of the same type. Mr. Martin Wessel Pretorius, of the Transvaal, was at one time President of the Orange Free State, and there was some idea of a political union between the two neighbouring commonwealths. But this project was not carried into effect. In November, 1863, Mr. John Henry Brand, a barrister practising at Capetown, of English education, but of Dutch family, being the son of Sir Henry Brand, who held a high judicial office in the Cape Colony, was elected by the Orange Free State citizens to be their President. We recollect that, in the following January, when Mr. Brand passed by Fauresmith and Philippolis, on his way to take up the government at Bloemfontein, he was greeted by the English residents, as well as by the Dutch, with a hearty welcome. He there performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of an English church; and the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Clulee, sent us a sketch of this interesting scene, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of June 10, 1864. Mr. Brand was sworn in at Bloemfontein on Feb. 2 of that year, since which date he has been thrice re-elected President; and the Orange Free State has made greater progress, we believe, in all that belongs to good government, than any other part of South Africa. Its finances have been prudently managed; and its prosperity would have become still more remarkable but that it has been unjustly deprived of the Diamond-Fields (West Griqualand), and has been subjected to exorbitant charges upon its imports and exports through Port Elizabeth, in the Cape Colony. President Brand visited England five or six years ago, when he was invited by Lord Carnarvon to attend the Conference of South African delegates upon the proposal for a Confederation. Whatever may have been his own views and wishes upon that question, he found himself bound to respect the determination of the Volksraad, which positively declined to enter into the projected union, feeling that its advantages would not compensate for the loss of political independence. The Cape Colony itself showed little desire to adopt the scheme, in the shape which it then bore, and its revival, at a later date, has not proved more successful. Hence the Colonial Office now forbears to urge its acceptance upon the different South African communities; but it may perhaps be spontaneously taken up by some of them at a more convenient time. Meanwhile, it is the special merit of President Brand to have played the part of peacemaker, with happy success, between her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal.

BURNING OF A THEATRE AT NICE.

A terrible disaster, which has caused the loss of nearly a hundred lives, took place at Nice on the Wednesday night of last week. The Municipal Theatre, at the opera representation of "Lucia di Lammermoor," by a special company of performers from Italy, with Signora Bianca Donadio for "prima donna," was occupied by a large audience. It was the first day of the regatta at Nice, which had brought a great many visitors to the town, including some French naval officers of the Mediterranean Squadron, then lying at Villafranca. The boxes and stalls, however, were not yet filled, though the pit and galleries were crowded, at the time when the fire broke out, which was a few minutes before eight o'clock, when the performance should have begun. It was caused by an explosion of gas at the back of the stage. All the lights were suddenly extinguished, and left the house in darkness. The people in the pit and boxes were able to get away; but in the upper galleries, which had no way out but down several flights of narrow winding stairs and through a small passage, there was a frightful panic and crush. Most of the helpless victims there were suffocated by the thick smoke; others were thrown down and trampled upon. It is said that not above ten or a dozen of these in the upper gallery escaped alive. Sixty-three dead bodies were got out of the ruins next day, but many more are believed to have perished. The dead were taken at first to the Church of St. Francis de Paul, and were afterwards removed to the Château, for public inspection and identification. Among them, we regret to hear, are the son and two daughters of Mr. David Kennedy, of Edinburgh, the well-known Scottish vocalist. Their names are James Kennedy, twenty-three years of age; Kate Kennedy, nineteen; and Lizzie Kennedy, seventeen. They were studying at Nice under Signor Lamperti, and were in the theatre at the time of the explosion. They were all of great promise as artists, and the family is deservedly popular both in this country and in the colonies. Signora Bianca Donadio escaped from her dressing-room, as did also most of the opera company, and M. Strakosch, the manager; but the basso, Signor Cottoni, was suffocated, and another of the leading male singers. The fire was extinguished about midnight; the town fire-brigade were assisted by soldiers of a French regiment, and by a party of French sailors with the naval fire-engines from the squadron at Villafranca. We present three Illustrations of this subject—a view of the theatre as it appeared before the fire; one of the actual conflagration, from a sketch taken in the street at the time; and one of the public funeral procession conveying some of the dead to the cemetery, on Friday week. The Municipal Theatre of Nice was built many years ago, when that town belonged to the Kingdom of Sardinia, before its annexation to the French Empire in 1859. It received a yearly grant of £4000 from the civic municipality of Nice. The interior was constructed entirely of wood, and only the outer walls are left. The front of the building faced the Church of St. Francis de Paul, in the street of that name, but one end extended to the Quai de Midi.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The severe illness of the Earl of Beaconsfield, regretted by political friends and opponents alike, has been particularly felt by his colleagues in the House of Lords. Whilst the front Opposition bench has not seemed itself without the noble Earl, his absence has also deprived the Ministerial bench of some vivacity; and business, lacking the leaven of Lord Beaconsfield's ironic wit, has been humdrum enough. Questions brought uppermost by the late Boer War in the Transvaal, such as the protection of loyal Boers, the massacre of the men of the 94th at Bronker's Spruit, and the conflict at Potchefstroom the day peace was concluded, have occupied the attention of their Lordships for a few minutes. To the credit of noble Lords must it be put that they sat on Saturday, the Earl of Redesdale presiding, to read the first time the No. 2 Consolidated Fund Bill, Royal Assent to which was signified on Tuesday; with a few other measures. But for active legislation their Lordships are still waiting upon the rather improvident providence which sits enthroned in the Lower House.

The House of Commons has experienced that lull which fitly precedes the storm of rhetoric in store for it next week. Some Opposition laughter was hardly to be restrained when the Ministerial announcement was made that Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts would arrive at the Cape only to find a telegram recalling him. But the most important subject discussed has been the vexed question of the withdrawal from Candahar. The retention of this Afghan stronghold would naturally have justified to a certain extent the Afghan policy of the late Government. Hence the anxiety of Mr. E. Stanhope, one of the most promising juniors of the Conservative Government, to maintain with characteristic confidence and readiness, "That, in the opinion of this House, the withdrawal of troops from Southern Afghanistan in the present critical state of affairs in the country will not be conducive to the true and permanent interests of India." Mr. Stanhope introduced his resolution on the 21th ult.; and used Russian aggression in Asia as his chief argument in favour of holding Candahar. In debating ability, the late Under-Secretary for India met his equal in Sir Charles Dilke. The exceptionally capable Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs finds time, it will be observed from the Sketch, to array himself in evening dress sometimes, probably to undergo the penalty of dining out incumbent on each holder of his office. Sir Charles has been singularly successful as the representative of the Foreign Office in the Commons. His Ministerial answers are invariably distinguished by commendable clearness and a thorough grasp of the question put to him. By his reply to Mr. Stanhope, Sir Charles proved that he has not lost a jot of the argumentative power he acquired in his guerrilla days whilst in Opposition below the gangway, his strongest point in responding to the Russophobist line of reasoning being the declaration that the very first act of the new Emperor was to put a stop to the operations of General Scobeleff, and recall that brilliant Commander to St. Petersburg. In fine, the ultra-Radical member for Chelsea has been transformed into an official Whig, under the velvety manipulation of Earl Granville. The first night of the debate was also notable for the promising speech of Mr. H. S. Northcote in favour of the motion, and for the admirably bright and pointed maiden speech of the Prime Minister's youngest son. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has bided his time to some purpose. The junior member for Leeds was wont when he first entered the House to sit (as delineated) with folded arms immediately behind his father, now listening with justifiable pride to the resonant periods of Mr. Gladstone, anon absently directing his gazelle-like eyes to the illuminated roof when some member of the Opposition, greatly daring, was essaying to refute the Prime Minister's conclusions. When his hour at length arrived, Mr. Herbert Gladstone could not well say anything fresh on the well-thrashed theme; but what he had to say was delivered in so lively and able a manner as to richly merit the Ministerial cheers that greeted him. To a totally opposite school belongs Mr. Bourke, here represented as he sits complacently on the front Opposition bench, ready to propound a pungent query to his successor, Sir Charles Dilke, whom he has not hitherto caught asleep, he himself must admit. Mr. Bourke is one of the dry, official type of officials. Without dwelling on the right hon. member's arid recapitulation of the too-familiar points of the Candahar question, or upon the abler addresses of Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Fawcett, the Marquis of Hartington, and Sir Stafford Northcote, I may with satisfaction point to the figures of the division—by which Mr. Stanhope's motion was negatived by 336 to 216 votes—as the answer of the country to the directly contrary decision of the House of Lords.



Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council (limned as he delights to comport himself in the Lobby), may be regarded as the most emphatically Radical member of the Administration. It is refreshing to note that he continues to have a good opinion of himself and of his own peculiar political views; and that his robust oratory, exercised on such opposite subjects as School Board Education and the Cattle Plague, still rouses the sympathy of Mr. Peter Rylands and his neighbours below the gangway.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, having opened the churchyards to the public generally, and thus interred a grave subject, has now been the medium of abolishing "the cat" in the Army. The lash was doomed on Monday, when, after an interesting discussion, the Army Discipline Bill was read the second time. Afterwards, Mr. Harcourt's motion, declaring it expedient to defray the expenses for highway roads "from other sources than county rates," was defeated by the narrow majority of 14—159 to 145; but this amendment by Mr. J. W. Pease was agreed to:—"That it is expedient to amend the Highway Act of 1878, and especially those portions of it which relate to the main roads." On Tuesday, "the silent highway" was the topic of discussion; and the pressure brought to bear against the Thames River Bill induced Mr. Chamberlain to withdraw it, and to promise a Ministerial measure in its place. Later, Mr. Ashton Dilke's motion in favour of the adoption of the decimal system for coinage and weights and measures led Mr. Anderson to propose that a Select Committee should consider the matter; but the proposal, resisted by the Government, was negatived by 108 to 28 votes. Mr. Leatham's resolution against the sale of benefices was so far fruitful that it called up Mr. Gladstone with a promise to offer every facility for the discussion on Mr. Wortley's bill.

The celerity with which English business has been transacted since the subsidence of the Home Rulers' revolt against "coercion" was notably exemplified on Wednesday, when Mr. W. H. James's bill for the Amendment of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, and Mr. W. H. Fowler's Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill were read the second time, and an ample debate also took place on Mr. Carbutt's measure for the closing of public-houses during election time.

REPORTS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

The Gloucester Commissioners report that corrupt practices extensively prevailed in Gloucester at the election in March, 1880; that Messrs. T. Robinson, C. J. Monk, W. K. Wait, and B. St. J. Ackers were not at the time cognisant of or privy to such corrupt practices; that Messrs. W. K Wait and B. St. J. Ackers did sanction expenditure for illegal purposes at that election, and that Mr. W. K. Wait did, after becoming cognisant of such corrupt practices at that election, repay money expended therein. Secondly, that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at Gloucester at the election of 1874, and Messrs. C. J. Monk, W. K. Wait, J. J. Powell, and Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., were not at the time cognisant of or privy to the said corrupt practices; that Messrs. C. J. Monk and J. J. Powell did sanction expenditure for illegal purposes at that election; that Mr. W. K. Wait did, after becoming cognisant of corrupt practices at that election, repay money expended therein. Thirdly, that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail in Gloucester at the election of 1873. Mr. W. Killigrew Wait is scheduled as a briber in 1874 and 1880. Nineteen hundred and sixteen electors admitted having received bribes to the amount of about £2500 in 1880. The Commissioners suspect about 840 more of having received about £1100, and believe that 2756 were bribed out of 4904 who recorded their votes. About 270 or 280 distributed those bribes. Among those scheduled are three magistrates, three aldermen, fifteen town councillors, five guardians of the poor, one member of the school board, and four solicitors.

After the consideration of the evidence given before the Macclesfield Commissioners, they find that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in 1865, 1868, 1874, and 1880. They do not find that either Mr. Menton Eaton or James Charles J. Whitehorne, the deputed candidates, were guilty of any corrupt practices at the election of 1880; but they had felt themselves compelled to place in the schedule the names of William Coare Brocklehurst and David Chadwick, the late members for the borough, and of William Mair and John Frederick May, the election agents appointed by the Liberal and Conservative candidates respectively, as having been guilty of bribery at that election. They further stated that, in their opinion, Mr. William Mair and Mr. John Frederick May wilfully furnished to the returning officer untrue statements of the election expenses incurred by or on behalf of the candidates, by whom they were appointed. Of the 2872 persons whose names are included in the schedule four are magistrates and five town councillors.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES REED, M.P.

The death of this valued citizen and useful public man, which is recorded in our Obituary, on another page of this week's Paper, has occasioned much regret, especially among those who feel an interest in different works for the social benefit of the population of London, so diligently served by his manifold personal labours. As Chairman of the London School Board, since the retirement of Lord Lawrence, and previously as Vice-Chairman, he has rendered most important services to the cause of popular education. Sir Charles Reed has been an active member of the House of Commons in two Parliaments (with an interval from 1874 to 1880); he was also a magistrate, and manager of the Ulster estates of the Corporation of London. As President of the Sunday School Union and one of the founders of the Congregational Board of Education and its Training College, he devoted his earnest attention to the furtherance of religious instruction. These and other public efforts, in which he showed a high degree of practical sagacity and sound judgment, as well as unremitting industry, have left their mark, for good, on the state of affairs within the range of his influence, in this great metropolis, where the figure of Sir Charles Reed will certainly be missed. His funeral, on Wednesday last, in the Abney Park Cemetery, was attended by a deputation of the London School Board, and by many gentlemen, amongst whom were the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Lord Sandon, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and other members of Parliament. The flag of the Thames Conservancy Board was half-masted, as Sir Charles was one of that body.

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BOW BELLS.

It is really time for the Cockney to assert himself. His position in the world's history is, as I believe, unique. The greatest of all cities is the most laughed at; its inhabitants have, it would seem, the least patriotism; they allow the bumpkin to satirise them, and very rarely and feebly attempt a retort.

Look at the sublime and legitimate scorn with which the Parisian treats the Frenchman of the provinces! In comic papers, on the stage, in songs innumerable, he ridicules his accent, his costume, everything that is his; and treats all reprisals with a contempt that perfectly blunts them. As compared with the Londoner, he is doubly in the wrong, yet he comes out doubly triumphant. Your French cockney, when he gets into the country, is really a ludicrous object. He ordinarily goes about dressed in clothes so thoroughly in place on the boulevards that they must be thoroughly out of place elsewhere. He shoots—and for shooting dons a sort of stage costume quite unfitted to protect his poor little legs against briars and gorse. He rides—and the very sight of him jogging along with his hands in the air, each very full of rein, ought to be enough to create caricaturists. The Londoner goes into the country "pot-hunting"—winning prizes, at their own sports of running, rowing, or putting weights, from the sturdiest rustics! Yet "Parisian" is taken as a term of praise; "Cockney," as a scornful reproach.

It is the story of the statue of lion and man. In France the lion has taken his turn at sculpturing, and has naturally represented himself as winner; here, we of the town have allowed our modesty to over-ride the proper dignity of self-esteem. Moreover, we have a sense of humour, and laugh at ourselves—and, unwisely, allow this laughter to be overheard. Thus, to have been born within the sound of Bow bells—to have the keenness, the polish, the toleration, proper to the inhabitants of a great city—these, our true titles to honour, have become signals for the laughter of our inferiors: and we have permitted it!

This is not so elsewhere in England. Look at the preposterous conceit of individual counties—one might, perhaps, say of *each* individual county! How a Devonshire man brags that he "is Devonshire!"—how he insists on telling you all about the beauty of its moors and its girls, the unrivalled properties of its cream, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer! Considering Devon scenery and women, one might be on the point of admitting that there *was* something in it—when, behold! there comes a Norfolk man, with a tale every whit as long! There never was such a town as Norwich, with its "school" of artists (why should painters always be classified like whales?); there was never any philosopher like Sir Thomas Browne, nor anybody at all like Horatio Nelson. And so he tells his tale—very likely a plausible one, but not a bit better than the Yorkshireman's: whose county has at all events the advantage of size, and who insists on quoting the unintelligible fag-end of a story—of which I have never yet heard the beginning—to the effect that "measter's Yorkshire too."

It certainly seems foolish enough to be elated because you were born only half an hour's rail from the birthplace of Nelson; nor is there any particular wisdom in bragging of the large proportion of good-looking women in your neighbourhood, particularly if *you* are plain. Still, if there is to be any enjoyment got out of these topics, why should Londoners be debarred from their share, and blush rather than boast about their splendid birthplace? In the matter of celebrated natives, only take, as an example, men of letters—go through the list of the greatest poets, philosophers, historians. Nearly every county has one of almost the highest rank; some have two, a very few rise to three. But London the ridiculous, the home of the Cockney, the smoky and unromantic—London has produced its score or its two dozen of the greatest men: London can easily beat any four or five of the largest counties, with their thousands of square miles and myriads of bragging proverbs!

This is not an empty boast; it can be borne out by facts and figures. Old Athens had not greater names than Milton; Goethe did not shake modern Europe with a greater impetuosity of new strength than Byron, bard of Hollesstreet. And yet these were Cockneys, and so to be derided!

For the very word is an insult. Does everyone know the foolish derivation popularly given to it? Men say that, somewhere in the middle ages, a Londoner of the purest went to stay at a farmhouse. There, in the evening, he heard a fiery steed neighing to its partner—horses are quite unknown in the Borough, and our cit remarked (they were called "cits" then, or shortly after), "Oh, how that animal is laughing!" My own belief is that he was a wit—as well as a cit—and was jocularly alluding to a "horse-laugh:" a jest which the rusties were too dense to perceive, and they accordingly—after imitating the nobler quadruped—were condescending enough to inform our gentleman that "Horses didn't laugh; they neighed."

On the morrow he was awaked by the early village cock; and we are to suppose that he had been fortunate enough hitherto to escape the ministrations of that bird—for (as the incredible and wholly ridiculous story goes) he mildly remarked to his host "Did you hear that cock neigh?" One can imagine how the rude rustic exploded, and stamped about the place, and choked, and got red in the face, shrieking "Haw, haw, haw! A cock neigh! Ho, ho, ho! Tha'lt never beat that! Ha, ha, ha!"—with other simple efforts of bucolic wit, of which the staple is merely the rudest possible personalities, shouted in the loudest possible tone.

At all events, the name of "cock neigh" or "cockney" stuck to our Londoner and his race, and even became a sort of generic term for a fool; for Shakespeare mentions a cockney who put eels in the paste alive and cried thereat—also her brother who, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay. Professor Wilson thought he had quite settled a poet like Keats when he had dubbed him Cockney—to which one is inclined to say, "So much the worse for Wilson:" only, unfortunately, at the time people did not think so. In a word, the sharp and witty townsman, who could "chaff" any rustic humourist off his legs in ten minutes, has allowed himself for centuries to be the butt of the clumsiest, but not therefore the least galling, of waggeries. He has been represented as always small and ill-favoured—only walk down Regent-street, and see how true this is!—as constantly substituting *v* for *w* in his conversation: which is far more characteristic of many other dialects—and, most chiefly, of inserting the letter h where it should not be: a crime fiftyfold commoner in Berkshire, Yorkshire, and Nottingham!

Is this to be borne? Let the Londoner retaliate, and insist upon the absurdities of a broad bucolic speech, a clumsy gait, a red face, and the rude and unpolished manner of the shires; let *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Judy* make common cause: and in five years every countryman with a sense of humour will be on his knees to implore the honour of a residence within the mystic circle ministered to by Bow Bells.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

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THE LATE SIR CHARLES REED, M.P., CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—SEE PAGE 326.



DEPARTURE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—SEE PAGE 331.

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THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

One of the Sketches by our Special Artist at St. Petersburg shows the present aspect of the spot where the murderous act which destroyed the life of Alexander II. was perpetrated, on Sunday, the 13th inst., as related in the accounts that have been published. In the evening of that day the spot where the Emperor fell was carpeted with moss and branches of evergreen. A delegation of the Municipality took immediate steps to build a temporary pavilion, or mortuary chapel, adorned with verdure and natural flowers, on a substructure of steps covered with black cloth. On the altar is placed a picture of Our Lady of Kazan, and sentries, placed on either side, keep guard at all hours. Innumerable crowns of flowers and green leaves have been deposited on the steps by the people, and many of the most august personages in St. Petersburg have visited the spot. A permanent Memorial Church is to be erected on this site.

Some fresh particulars of the assassination are given by an assistant military surgeon, Vassili Gorokhoff, who witnessed the horrible affair. He was passing along the Catherine Canal towards the Nevsky Prospect when he overtook a man of middle height and long light hair, dressed in a thin overcoat, with a tall fur cap. The man was carrying a small white parcel. The Emperor's carriage appeared on the canal road, and, having saluted the Emperor, who, Gorokhoff says, returned his salutation, he heard a violent explosion, which impelled him forward, and looking round he saw a Cossack fall from his horse and another staggering. The man whom he had previously observed then ran towards the Nevsky Prospect without any parcel in his hand, and he seized him, a policeman and two soldiers immediately laying hold of the man. The Emperor approached them, asked if he were the criminal, ordered him to be searched, and turned, proceeding towards his carriage. Gorokhoff appears to have a dim recollection of having seen a man of short stature go quickly towards the Emperor, and then something was thrown, either by this man or from between the railings of the canal, which fell at the Emperor's feet with a deafening explosion. The Emperor and all standing around, including the man whom he had noticed, fell to the ground as if mowed down. Gorokhoff saw the Emperor lying on his right side, and an officer with white epaulettes—this was the Police Colonel Dvorjetsky—drag himself towards his Majesty, who slightly raised his head, which then sank again on the snow. Whilst the young man who had been seized running away was being held after the second explosion, a soldier came up and struck him on the head, saying, "You miscreant, what have you done?" Russakoff replied, "For God's sake don't strike me. You will know afterwards. You are ignorant people." When the police were leading Russakoff along the road, Gorokhoff observed two or three groups of people maltreating unknown persons, and several from the crowd ran up and struck Russakoff. He was then placed in a sledge and taken to the Prefecture, where he was undressed and examined. He was respectably clad, and had a purse containing three rouble notes, a passport, and other papers. A small package was found on him, containing several crystals of a dark-blueish colour. When interrogated in another room Russakoff first gave a fictitious name, but soon acknowledged his real name. Amongst other things, he stated that he had met his friends the week previously, who had explained to him that on the Sunday following he would have to shoot at the Emperor. Russakoff also affirmed that he knew others would be appointed to carry out the same deed, but did not know who they were. He had proceeded to the Canal-road, but, being too early, walked across the bridge to the small market-place adjacent. There Russakoff says he met a young woman, seventeen years of age, good-looking and well dressed, who knew him, and whom he knew by sight, not by name. She handed him a parcel, telling him he was to throw it, and it would explode violently. After remaining a short time in the market-place he returned to the Canal-road. What followed is only too well known.

The photograph of the Emperor's body, or what remained of it, was taken immediately after the process of embalming, at the Winter Palace. It is copied in our Engraving. The features are seen in profile, and it is the left side of the face which is exposed. The sparse hair is carefully brushed away from the temples, the grizzled moustache and whiskers are carefully trimmed and combed; but the eyes are sunken, and there seems to have been a wound on the cheek, the marks of which were partially concealed by art. The head reposed on a pillow of white satin; the body was clothed in the green uniform tunic of the Preobrajenski Guard Regiment, with massive epaulettes of gold bullion. The right hand, partly bent, rested peacefully on the breast, close to the medallion of some image sacred to the Russo-Greek communion; but with this head and torso ends, they say, all that remained of the shattered body of Alexander II. From the trunk downwards the destruction caused by the explosion had been such as to leave nothing for the skill of the embalmer.

The removal of the late Emperor's body, on Saturday, the 19th ult., from the Winter Palace to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Citadel, on the opposite bank of the Neva, was attended with great funereal pomp. The procession was formed in thirteen sections, comprising 172 groups or members. First, at the head of it rode a master of the ceremonies, followed by the private escort of the Emperor; the mounted drummers and trumpeter of the Horse Guards, a mounted officer in uniform and deep mourning, a marshal of superior rank, with his bâton, a squadron of his Majesty's Hussars of the Guard, four companies of the Guard Regiment of Pavlovsk, of the Grenadiers, the Engineers, and the Chasseurs of the Guard; then another superior officer of the Imperial stable, followed by forty liveried footmen, marching four abreast, eight luckeys, and as many kitchen-men, likewise in fours, and a corps of twenty pages, with their commander. At the head of the second section of the cortége rode another master of the ceremonies leading up a bâton-bearing marshal and the Imperial standard with the family arms and his Majesty's charger, flanked by two subaltern officers, and followed by two grooms. Then followed five standards, bearing respectively the arms of Tcherkask, Armenia, Kabarda, Georgia, and Karataline, carried by mounted functionaries of the eighth class, and each of their horses led by two subaltern officers. Then came the third section of the long procession, including fourteen other standards, also borne by mounted functionaries of the eighth class, and followed by more chargers and grooms. After this, in similar order and array, came the fifth section, comprising the twenty-six standards of the other districts and provinces of Russia. Following these several banners came other emblems of Imperial power in the shape of the marine flag, carried by a naval captain in deep mourning, accompanied by two frigate captains; and then the great black and white silk standards with the Imperial arms, the former followed by a horse richly draped with sables, the drapery similarly blazoned, and the latter by a figure which attracted much attention—a knight in golden armour, mounted upon a gorgeously harnessed steed, carrying a drawn sword. After him walked a man-at-arms in sable armour, with a drawn sword; and then the mourning standard of black silk, followed by a horse in drapery of the same hue, two grooms, with three officers of the Imperial stable. The sixth section was headed by another mounted master of the ceremonies, followed by a marshal of the rank of major-general and the official of the sixth class, bearing the blazoned shields of Schleswig-Holstein, Taurida, Siberia, Finland, Poland, Astrakan, Kasan, Novgorod, Vladimir, Kieff, and Moscow, with the grand escutcheon of the Empire preceded by four major-generals and carried by two such officers, assisted by two other superior ones—all in full-dress uniform and deep mourning. Then, similarly led as the other sections, walked representatives of the three corporations of peasants, middle-class citizens, and merchants, with those of the rural administrations, and the Mayor of St. Petersburg, followed by the civic secretary and the Masters of the various trade guilds, carrying the symbols of their profession. Then the representatives of various *zemstvos* or provincial assemblies, of the nobility of the capital and of the country, of the various courts of justice, with those of the various governments. These were followed, led by a master of ceremonies as usual, by the Red Cross, the Economical and Philanthropic Societies, by the office-bearers and pupils of the establishments, under the Conseil de Tutelle Impériale, three abreast. Close upon these, in similar marching order, came marshals representing the Ministries of Posts and Telegraphs, Justice, Roads and Communication, and for the control of the Empire, with numerous officials from these departments, and also from the various other ministries and civil, legislative, and administrative bodies. The sable monotony was next relieved by a squadron of his Majesty's Cuirassiers of the Guard, two heralds, and four Colonels carrying the four swords of the Empire reversed. Then followed a crowd of functionaries of the fourth class carrying on golden cushions the foreign decorations, orders, and medals of the deceased Sovereign, fifty-seven in number, and including the Garter, the Black Eagle, the Golden Fleece, the Holy Ghost, the Elephant, and the Medjidie; and after those came functionaries of the third class bearing his Majesty's seventeen other Russian orders and medals, comprising a golden one in memory of the emancipation of the serfs and three others for the war of the years 1852, 1855, and 1856, the conquest of the western Caucasus between 1859 and 1864, and the Turkish campaign of 1877-8. After these, in the care of functionaries of the second class, came the crowns of the kingdoms of Georgia, Tauris, Siberia, Poland, Astrakan, and Kasan, with the Imperial globe, sceptre, and crown, followed by two masters and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies—all these orders and insignia-bearing officials being flanked on each side by a battalion of cadets from St. Paul's Military School, marching in single file. The thirteenth section brought up a taper-carrying multitude of ecclesiastical persons, including the singers of Saint Alexander Newsky and the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Kasan, the clergy, the Metropolitans of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, the archdeacons and priests of the Court, and the father confessor of the deceased Emperor; and now at last appeared the gorgeously gilt funeral car, drawn by eight horses, led by as many functionaries of the eighth class. On each corner sit four aides-de-camp of his late Majesty, the cords and tassels depending from the pall being held by eight Generals and as many Major-Generals, all in deep mourning, while at the sides of the car walked sixty liveried pages, with burning torches.

Immediately after the hearse containing the body of Alexander II. walked the Emperor Alexander III. in full-dress General's uniform of the Preobrajenski Regiment of the Guard. His Majesty was followed by the Ministers of his household, the Minister of War, and two or three Generals of his suite, with all the members of the House present in St. Petersburg, and including the Grand Dukes Wladimir, Alexis, Sergius, Paul, Constantine Sergius, Michaelovitsch, Dimitri, the three Nicholases, Peter, the two Michaels, George and Alexander—all on foot, like his Majesty, with the following Princes:—Romanoffsky, Leuchtenberg, Nicholas and George Maximilianovitch, Peter, Alexander, and Constantine of Oldenburg, and the Dukes George and Michael of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Following them walked the Generals and Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, with the Aides de-Camp and suites of their Imperial Highnesses and the foreign Princes just mentioned; and then, preceded by a company of the Grenadiers of palace, approached a stately mourning-coach with the Empress and her children, accompanied by the Princess Marie Paulovna, wife of the Grand Duke Wladimir, the windows of the carriage being flanked by two esquires at arms, and the rear guarded by a couple of Cossacks. Almost similarly escorted, drove in one mourning carriage the Grand Duchesses Alexandra Josephevna, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg and of the Grand Duke Constantine, Olga Feodorovna, a Princess of Baden, and wife of the Grand Duke Michael, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, and in another carriage the Princess Marie Maximilianovna, the Princess Romanovsky, Duchess de Leuchtenberg, Thérese Petrovna, the Princess Eugénie Maximilianovna of Oldenburg, and the Duchess Hélène Georgievna of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. Following these came the Ladies of Honour attending on these Princesses, then the great Court officials, with Chamberlains and gentlemen in waiting, and his late Majesty's physicians and body servants, with five companies from as many regiments of the Guards, one battery of Artillery, two squadrons of Cavalry, another battery of Horse Artillery, and, finally, a squadron from the School of Cavalry Cadets.

As the funeral car passed, all the troops along the line of route presented arms, while the bands of the various military contingents in the cortége played solemn music. On the hearse arriving at the entrance to the cathedral, in which places had been previously assigned, among others, to the Ambassadors, ministers, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies, the pall was taken up by eight generals, while the Emperor, assisted by the Grand Dukes and Princes, lifted the coffin and bore it into the sacred pile, preceded by the Metropolitan and clergy, and placed it on the catafalque prepared for it. On each side of the coffin-bearers marched six Grenadiers of the Palace without their arms, and six under-officers of the Guard Regiments whereof the deceased Czar was chief, with their helmets off. The steps of the catafalque being thus reached, the coffin lid was taken off by eight aides-de-camp of the Emperor and laid upon a table covered with a silver cloth fringed with gold. On the upper *estrade* of the catafalque, on each side of the coffin, six captains of the Guard take their stand; on the steps twelve pages; at the foot as many pupils from the military schools; beside the columns supporting the canopy, four under-officers of the Grenadiers of the Palace with grounded arms—all as a guard of honour; while the entrance to the cathedral, outside and inside, is guarded by four sentinels. The coffin having been placed on the catafalque, the Metropolitan, assisted by the superior clergy, commenced the solemn and impressive service for the dead, in which all most fervently joined.

An Illustration of the melancholy pageant of the late Emperor's body lying in state, is furnished by another of our Special Artist's Sketches. It was in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the citadel of St. Petersburg, an exterior view of which appeared in our last. The following is a description of the arrangements made for the lying in state, which was viewed by an enormous multitude of visitors throughout every day of last week. "The catafalque bearing the coffin stands in the centre of a raised platform in the form of a cross with seven steps on all sides. The platform is covered with crimson cloth and the floor of the church with black cloth. A baldachin is supported above the platform by four columns, to which are attached the four ends of the cloth of gold, lined with ermine, that hangs suspended over the bier. The huge crown-shaped top of the baldachin is surmounted with white ostrich feathers. On the gold cloth of the canopy the Imperial arms, draped in black crape, are seen at intervals. Across the foot of the coffin is the gold mantle, edged with ermine. Four general aides-de-camp stand at each corner close to the coffin, and several other officers and members of the military schools stand motionless around. One Grenadier of the Palace is posted at the foot of the catafalque, which is towards the altar. At the head, the priests, with lighted tapers, continually read the Scriptures. Clustered in semicircles round the head and foot of the coffin are the Imperial regalia and orders and decorations on gold cushions, resting on small stools, also covered with gold cloth. The lid of the coffin, covered with beautiful flowers and bearing the sword and helmet, rests on a raised structure on one side of the church. It has the simple inscription on a gold plate of the birth, accession, and death of the illustrious Emperor Alexander II. On the two sides of the church are the beautiful white marble tombs of the deceased Sovereigns, the more recent ones decked with fresh flowers. The tomb of the late Empress, especially, is covered with fragrant bouquets and especially with violets, these having been brought from the tomb of her first son at Nice. The walls of the church are draped in black and silver. Continual streams of people press in within stated hours to take a last look at the remains of their late Emperor. Mounting the platform on one side between officers, they each reverently bend over and kiss the hands folded on the breast and make the sign of the Cross. Many cannot restrain their emotion and leave the church in tears." On the later days of the week, it was observed, there was some alteration, from the increasing crowds of visitors, who were admitted with all possible expedition to ascend the steps beneath the catafalque and kneel before the coffin. The face and hand of the Emperor were, however, no longer visible, being completely veiled by the mass of votive crowns placed there by loving and reverent hands. The steps of the daïs were also thickly strewn with wreaths. The *Russian Courier* of Moscow contains a touching narrative, given by a member of a deputation of peasants who travelled to the modern capital for the purpose of laying a floral tribute at the feet of the dead Emperor.

"More and more," says this Russian peasant, "as we approached the church, did I feel my heart sink within me. At last we entered. There were many generals present. They made way to let us pass. From that moment my remembrance becomes confused. We fell on our knees and wept bitterly. We struck the pavement with our foreheads, and our tears flowed abundant and irrepressible. I was ashamed before so many generals; but all was of no avail, and I continued to weep. Three times we bent the knee. There are no words that will express what I felt. The coffin had disappeared between a mountain of wreaths; but General Rylieff parted the mass asunder, in order to place our crowns on the breast of our father. Yes, the wreath of the poor peasants rested on the heart of our liberator, of our martyr. Then our tears began once more to flow. The General permitted us to kiss the hand of the Sovereign. On beholding the countenance of the dead Emperor, I became as though petrified. It did not at all resemble the portraits which we all know. The hair and beard were completely white; the traces of the crime were visible on the left eyelid and on the cheek. They say this was due to the action of the horrible dynamite. But he was there in his coffin, our martyred Czar, with an expression of ineffable sweetness, as though he slept. A sacred image was between his hands; flowers encircled his head; and the whole face bore an aspect of such mildness that the most hardened and depraved heart might have been softened by the sight of this cruel martyrdom."

The final ceremony of burial—that is to say, the act of depositing the late Emperor's body in the vault beneath the floor of the church, where it had lain in state during eight days previously, was performed last Sunday. We shall give some Illustrations of this solemn ceremonial in our next publication.

The Emperor Alexander III. and the Empress, with the Grand Dukes and other members of the Russian Imperial family, arrived in the church soon after half-past ten o'clock. The mournful procession passed up the nave, preceded by the Metropolitan and attendant priests in brocades, robes, and jewelled mitres, to the dais, where they at once occupied the places assigned to them on the right of the coffin. The Emperor stood with his back to the column behind the Imperial regalia. The Empress and the Duchess of Edinburgh stood beside him, and the rest of the Imperial family took their places at the further corner of the platform.

Immediately behind the dais on either side were representatives of the various provinces, delegates from important cities and corporations, and the whole Diplomatic Corps. The body of the church was occupied by officials of the first and second rank, and deputies from all parts of the Empire situated within ten days' journey of the capital.

The religious ceremony then commenced, and was conducted with imposing grandeur and effect. Towards the middle of the service, the deep solemnity of which was softened by the sweet voices of the boy choristers, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Germany, and others, arrived. They joined their august relatives under the central canopy, the Princess of Wales standing beside her sister, now Empress of Russia.

Soon after one o'clock the service was ended; the Emperor stepped forward, and kissed the lips of his dead father. His Imperial Majesty stood by whilst the rest of the Imperial family followed his example. He then covered for the last time the face of the deceased.

Assisted by the Princes who were present, the Grand Dukes lifted the coffin, and carried it steadily and carefully to the side of the open vault.

The lid of the coffin was now fastened in the presence of the mourners, and the body of the Czar in its massive coffin was gently lowered into the vault.

Upon the ground beside the grave were strewn leaves and sand, of which the Emperor scattered a little upon the coffin as it lay in the vault. His Majesty's example was followed by all who were present at the ceremony, as, one by one, they filed by the open vault. Flowers and wreaths were strewn upon the catafalque.

As the last rite was accomplished the troops stationed outside the cathedral fired three rounds of musketry; the cannon of the fortress thundered forth a salvo across the Neva; the Imperial flag was hoisted, and the crowds, watching far off, behind the serried ranks of the soldiery, then knew that Alexander II. had been laid with his fathers.

The Emperor and Empress now returned to the Winter Palace. They were followed by the Grand Dukes and other

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members of the Imperial family, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the German Crown Prince.

The Imperial insignia, which formed a conspicuous object in the ceremony, were afterwards conveyed back to the palace, guarded by a military escort.

The vault in which were deposited the remains of the late Czar was not at once covered, and the military guard which had been in attendance during the lying in State was to remain there till the tomb should be finally closed.

On Monday last, the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, invested the new Emperor Alexander III. with the Order of the Garter. The ceremony of investiture took place in the Throne Room of the Anitchkin Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Imperial Family, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany (who wore the Riband of the Order), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The insignia of the Order were borne by the officers of the suite of the Prince of Wales, headed by Lord Dufferin and the staff of the British Embassy.

The trial of Russakoff and three other supposed accomplices in the plot to murder the late Emperor is fixed for Thursday next. One of them is a young lady, Sophie Peroffskaya.

FINE ARTS.

MR. McLEAN'S AND MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

The spring exhibitions at these galleries in the Haymarket include, as usual, British and foreign oil-pictures, in about equal proportions. As regards, however, a large number of the works in both collections, it is hardly our duty to enter into detailed criticism. These are evidently painted for and offered to amateurs content with minor "examples" of popular artists, either English or foreign, the painters of many of the latter having been introduced to the London public at the neighbouring French gallery. The characteristics of these artists are too well known to need definition; and, besides, will probably in many cases be more fully represented in the major exhibitions of the year. It will suffice, then, to say that here are specimens of Messrs. Vicat and G. Cole, H. W. B. Davis, P. Graham, J. Webb, J. M'Whirter, E. A. Waterlow, Tom Lloyd, E. Parton, J. B. Burgess, R. Beavis, E. Crofts, J. J. Pott, Haywood, Hardy, T. B. Hardy, and James Hardy; and of the foreign artists E. Frere, Seignac, Roybet, Baisch, B. Constant, Rosa Bonheur, J. Benllieure, Fantin, Israels, Sadee, Blommers, &c.

However, there are in both collections a few works of fresher or more salient interest; and, as there appears to be more that is novel at Messrs. Tooth's, we refer to this gallery first. The principal attraction here, then, is a picture by L. C. Muller, representing the Encampment of a Caravan outside Cairo, which fully bears out all that we have said of the same painter's fine work at the French Gallery. The scene, animated with many figures of varied type, in their picturesque Oriental costumes, and flooded with sunlight, has the vividness of reality, with all the charms of art. The area of the view in the French Gallery picture is more limited, and the colouring therefore allowably deeper, but this is fully compensated by the sense of atmosphere and space in the present instance. Another picture is very remarkable as a daring attempt to master the difficulties of rendering brilliant sunlight chequered with the shade of trees. We allude to a view near the Arc de Triomphe, with the gay afternoon crowd of Parisians, by De Nittis. It requires some little time for the eye to become accustomed to the strong contrasts of colour in light and shade; but the picture will repay lengthened examination, and is in many parts a very successful technical achievement, though the artist hardly seizes French physiognomies more accurately than English. A picture by E. Schultz-Breisen tells its pitiful story with much feeling and intelligence, and is careful, honest, and sound, though not showy, in execution. A man "Committed" stands in chains near the prison door, his wife by his side holding their babe for a kiss but hiding her own face; the stern jailor waits impatiently; children, neighbours, and gossips have followed the unhappy pair, and lurking behind a pillar are two guilty-looking associates of the man, or who should perhaps take his place. Examples of foreign mannerisms will be found in R. Madrazo's "Soubrette," crude and meretricious as it is clever in other respects; Jacquet's female bust, in morning déshabille, also very clever and very French; Bastien Lepage's "Mowers"—uninteresting and vapid in colour; Michetti's "Gossip," and Rauber's "Asking the Way"—very sprightly and deft in handling, to which, however, there is little objection. Mr. Pettie almost reaches his best in a dashing pair of costume figures, male and female. Mr. Boughton's "Whisperings" of a couple of rustic lovers is likewise in his pleasantest vein. Lastly, there is a large landscape by Mr. Leader at the head of the room, effective and sparkling, as usual, the right-hand portion being specially successful in composition and in the effect of slanting sunlight.

At Mr. McLean's one of the *pièces de résistance*—indeed, strong meat and highly spiced—is a fearless display of blinding but skilfully-balanced chromatic exaggeration by Ziem, representing a "High-Tide at Venice"—so high that gondolas ply in the Piazza. At the very antipodes to this—in their sobriety, keeping, and perfect graduation of tone—are two small but very noteworthy coast scenes by E. Dücker, "A Summer's Evening" and "Sunrise—Holland." M. Dücker should be better known to our public and artists. There is consummate art in these modest, unlaboured little works, and, at the same time, a truth to nature that is almost illusive, particularly in the latter. A pretty bust of "An Egyptian," so-called, by J. Van Beers, is disappointing after the little picture of the lady in pink at a rendezvous à la campagne, which attracted so much attention at the last Salon. The flesh is smooth and stippled, like a coloured photograph. A picture by Palmaroli is noticeable for its own merit, and also for its frame, which is a charming piece of decorative art. Why cannot we have some inventive design in picture-frames? Mr. Orchardson has seldom done anything better than "Rejected"—a gentleman retiring from a room after receiving his congé from a young lady in a high-waisted dress of the Empire. Despite the artist's slight formal execution, and the canvas to let, the risky situation is given with exquisite feeling, tact, and delicacy. In Mr. F. Holls' "Fisherman's Home" the expression of the young woman holding the knife is not a little ambiguous; and the artist's affection for violent contrasts of light and shade, or rather of whiteness and blackness, grows upon him. Mr. P. R. Morris's picture of a pretty little girl with a nosegay embracing her dainty mamma on her (mamma's) birthday is very sweet in sentiment—almost, indeed, to the point of mawkishness; the background, slight as it is, and conventional in the negative middle tone, is artistically suggestive. By Mr. Briton Rivière there are two or three capital little pictures with dogs, in one of which, called "The Poacher's Nurse," the man's dog is licking his hand as it lies out of bed.

At a general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours held on Monday Professor Adolph Mengel, of Berlin, was elected an honorary member, and Messrs. George du Maurier and Wilmot Pilsbury were elected associate exhibitors.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood, sold, last Saturday, the pictures and water-colour drawings of Mr. A. Roberts, the collection realising more than £8000.

Mr. Keyworth has been commissioned by the Mansion House Rowland Hill Memorial Committee to supply the bust of the Post-Office reformer for the memorial in Westminster Abbey.

An exhibition of ancient English and other art-needlework was opened to the public on Tuesday at the Royal School, South Kensington, and will remain open till the 9th inst.

Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., yesterday week presented the prizes for the past year's work to the successful students at the Broadway (Hammersmith) Science and Art Classes.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess Cowper were present on Thursday week at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Dublin School of Art. His Excellency gave a brief address. On the same day Lord Powerscourt presided at the annual meeting of the Art Union of Ireland.

The Wright Memorial Committee have commissioned Mr. F. J. Williamson to execute a statue in Italian marble of the late Mr. J. S. Wright, to be placed in Birmingham; and Mr. Williamson is executing for the Corporation of Birmingham a bust in marble of Mr. Samuel Timmins, J.P., to be placed in the free library of that town.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual distribution of prizes to students in the Female School of Art on Monday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in the presence of a numerous assembly. In the twenty-first annual report of the committee attention was drawn to the fact that two National Silver Medals, one National Bronze Medal, and five National Queen's Prizes of Books, had been gained in competition with all the schools of art in the United Kingdom. At the same time the committee expressed their gratification at the general excellence observable in the work of the various classes of students, as shown by the sixty-one Third-grade Prizes obtained, being the largest number hitherto awarded to this school. During the past year 223 students received instruction in art education.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE BLOOD CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his ninth lecture, on Tuesday, March 22, by stating that the origin of the nucleated red corpuscles of the blood had been chiefly studied in the chick. Early on the second day of incubation the embryo is seen to be surrounded by a circular area, marked out by its mottled appearance from the rest of the germinal membrane. Reddish specks, which are really enlarged cells (the "blood-islands" of Rander), dot this "vascular area." These extend, and, by joining with one another, become blood-vessels—the blood corpuscles being developed within them (Klein). In mammals there is also a vascular area, in which a similar development takes place; so that the first blood corpuscles and vessels are formed outside the body. The white blood corpuscles are probably only some of the embryonic or germinal cells, which have found their way into the blood-vessels of the vascular area. In regard to the origin of the red disks of mammals, the Professor considered various opinions. It has been thought that the formation of the blood corpuscles takes place in young animals in the cells of the connective tissues, the cells becoming hollowed out and converted into vessels which join those already existing. It has also been supposed that they are formed from white corpuscles, which become coloured and lose their nuclei; or from cells like white corpuscles found in the marrow of certain bones, or from similar cells in the spleen. Besides blood corpuscles and fibrin filaments, there are to be seen in a drop of blood numerous very minute round particles, many of which, according to Hayem, are coloured, being in process of transformation into coloured blood corpuscles. In regard to the problem how and where red blood corpuscles are destroyed, Professor Schäfer suggested, that some are gradually dissolved in the blood, and some are taken into the interior of white corpuscles in the spleen, and broken up in them. In all probability the hæmoglobin of the red blood corpuscles is transformed into the colouring matter of the bile. Numerous magnified specimens were shown by the electric light, including the beating of the heart of the chick in the egg after a few days' incubation.——Professor Schafer, in his concluding lecture, on Tuesday next, will consider the changes which the blood undergoes in disease, and the medico-legal detection of blood.

ANTIQUE ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, March 24, began by contrasting the characteristics of the classic school of ornament with those of the Romance school, the former exhibiting subjection to logical principles in dealing with pure forms, geometrical or natural, the latter aiming rather at general effect, with indifference to logical development and correctness. The Egyptians were described as the precursors of the Greeks in art. They did their best with hard stubborn materials. They used in abstract ornament geometrical forms very effectively, of which very characteristic specimens were exhibited in large diagrams. From them was originally derived the idea of the Greek fret or key pattern, which is based upon squares drawn one within another, the lines being broken off and reunited in such a manner as to mask the real basis of the design. They also, in copying natural forms, such as leaves, appear to have aimed at accuracy rather than conventional treatment. The great excellence of Greek ornament and its prevalence and influence throughout Europe to the present day were next considered. Its logical development, beauty, and refinement were dwelt on, as exhibited in diagrams. In their abstract ornament the Greeks were great masters in the employment of rhythm, symmetry, repetition, and alternation of forms. All their curves are so constructed as to proceed from each other; and even in their treatment of natural objects, such as the honeysuckle ornament, Mr. Statham suggested that it was no imitation, but merely the natural principle of growth from a central stem systematically carried out. The Greeks, he said, adopted ideas from all nations, making them their own, with increased beauty; thus, the Ionic column appears to have had a Persian origin. They conventionalised natural forms, such as the acanthus leaf in the capital of the Corinthian column, with great effect. This was vulgarised by the Romans in their very elaborate copies, in which the foliage appears cabbage-like when compared with the severe purity of the Greek lines and curves. Commenting on the inferiority of Pompeian ornament, he pointed out its remarkable similarity to that of the Renaissance. The lecture concluded with the exhibition of specimens of Byzantine ornament, the link between the Antique and Mediæval styles.

WEATHER AND HEALTH OF LONDON.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S.E., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, at the evening meeting on Friday, March 25, commented on the results obtained, by Dr. Arthur Mitchell and himself, from eight years' study of the meteorological and vital statistics of London as set forth chiefly in the weekly reports of the Registrar-General. The metropolis was chosen for investigation on account of its enormous population, spread over such a limited area, that it may be regarded as having only one climate for each season of the year. The maximum of deaths from diseases of the abdominal organs was stated to be in summer, from those of the respiratory organs in winter. The year was divided into six climates—(1) beginning October (fourth week), damp and cold—"the fall of the leaf;" mortality largely increased over all the line, especially diseases of the respiratory organs and fevers; (2) beginning December (fourth week), cold—rapid increase of deaths from whooping-cough, with maximum of diseases of respiratory organs; great fatality through fog, specially from asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia; (3) beginning February (fourth week), dry and cold—maximum of deaths from nervous diseases; (4) beginning April (second week), dry and warm; healthy period; maximum of some nervous diseases; and at the end of the period rise of deaths from abdominal diseases, cholera, &c.; (5) beginning June (fourth week), heat—maximum of abdominal diseases, atrophy and debility (varying with age), convulsions, hydrocephalus; (6) beginning September (second week), damp and warm—maximum of dysentery and cholera, scarlet fever, &c. Dysentery and similar diseases show a very marked obedience to seasonal influences. The chief maximum time of nervous disease is May. This suggests that in many of the deaths attributed to teething and whooping-cough, the nervous centres are involved. Scarlet fever and diphtheria also appear to be allied. In conclusion, Mr. Buchan said that more recent and extended researches in regard to special diseases, such as scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and bronchitis, convinced Dr. Mitchell and himself of the necessity of securing a greater uniformity in observing the temperature and humidity of the air, and, as regards atmospheric humidity, perhaps more radical changes in the methods of observation, so as to state scientifically what are the actual climatic differences, under different types of weather, of such situations as Wapping, and the air immediately round the parks of the metropolis.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., began his second lecture on American Humourists, given on Saturday last, March 26, by stating that Oliver Wendell Holmes was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1809; graduated at Harvard University in 1829; studied the law for a year; visited Europe in 1833, when he gave up law for medicine, which he studied for three years at Paris; on his return home became Professor in 1836, and practised till 1849. To the first twelve numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, of which he was one of the founders, he contributed the celebrated papers entitled the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," on which his fame as a humourist chiefly rests. Other writings appeared in the *North American Review*. After noticing Holmes's poems, which partly remind us of Pope, Hood, and the "Rejected Addresses," and giving short examples, Mr. Haweis commented on his personal character, which, as it shines forth in all his works, exhibits his religious tolerance, his unrivalled power of observation and delineation of character, his ideal of life, with true love for goodness, not worshipping either talent or money apart from honour; his great respect for women; preferring the "woman of heart" to the "woman of brain;" yet not loving a fool; liking all feminine good qualities to be nicely balanced. In his writings he also duly estimates the relative claims of body and soul; and his close intimacy with suffering, incident to his practice of the medical profession, rendered him inexpressibly tender and humane. In illustration of Holmes's flashes of wit and atmosphere of humour, abundantly mingled with good sense, Mr. Haweis read many short extracts; touching upon the difference between tragedy and comedy, the gilt boluses of money and matrimony, and similar topics. Travellers were described as changing their guineas, and not their dispositions; and people were said to have no consciences respecting horseflesh, violins, or umbrellas. The development of hats, buns, and coughs, was satirically traced; and the lecture concluded with passages from the pleasing love story which closes the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," a work which abounds with lifelike sketches, leaving details to be pleasantly supplied by the imagination of the reader.

Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Conversion of Radiant Heat into Sound at the meeting on the 8th inst.

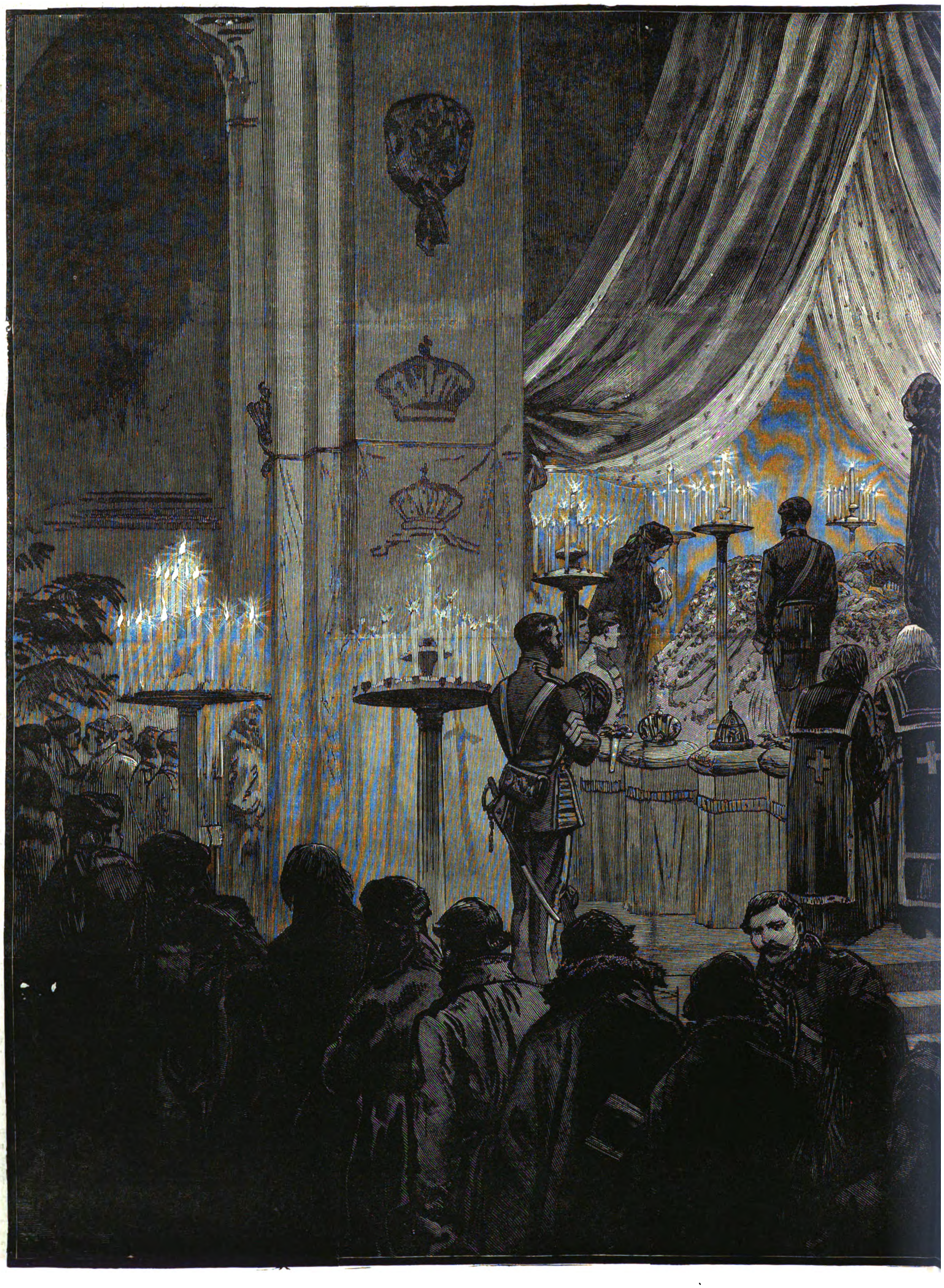
No lectures will be given during Holy (or Passion) and Easter weeks.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.

The doleful countenances and demeanour of these poor people, waiting on the platform of a railway station for the train which must convey them to a port of embarkation, should not be regarded as protesting against emigration to America or elsewhere, if this be considered the best remedy for the distress of the agricultural peasantry. We have read and heard some very decided opinions, from persons of great practical acquaintance with the industrial capabilities of the West of Ireland people, and with the conditions of those new lands of promise to which they are invited to transfer their labour, in hope of a secure and comfortable livelihood. If only half be true of what is said upon this topic, it would be a sin to discourage the poor emigrant; and we do not mean that such should be the effect of publishing our Artist's Sketch. However woe-begone and sorrowful they look—the Irish are most affectionate to their kindred—at the moment of parting from those dearest to them, and from the home of their youth, it is yet to be hoped that they will hail the arrival in Manitoba, or wherever they are going, with a cheerful alacrity, and will soon be engaged in profitable work. Any testimonies which may come to hand proving that Irish emigrants of this class have actually done well in the New World should be published for the consolation of those who sympathise with their lot. We are sure that in England as well as in Ireland it is felt to be a subject of general concern.

Last Saturday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. William Charles K. Clowes was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by recapitulating the progress of the charity for the past year. The Pension Fund showed receipts amounting to £2767, and the expenditure left a balance of £404; the receipts for the Almshouse Fund, including a balance of £43 due to bankers, were £435, which gives the amount of expenditure, including repayment of a debt of £67 due to the treasurer; the Orphan Fund, with a balance of £28 in hand, showed an income of £395, and the eleemosynary outlay was £328. The amount paid in pensions was £1700, and when the financial year closed there were 116 pensioners on the list, and sixteen new ones were elected at the meeting. The report and financial statement were adopted.

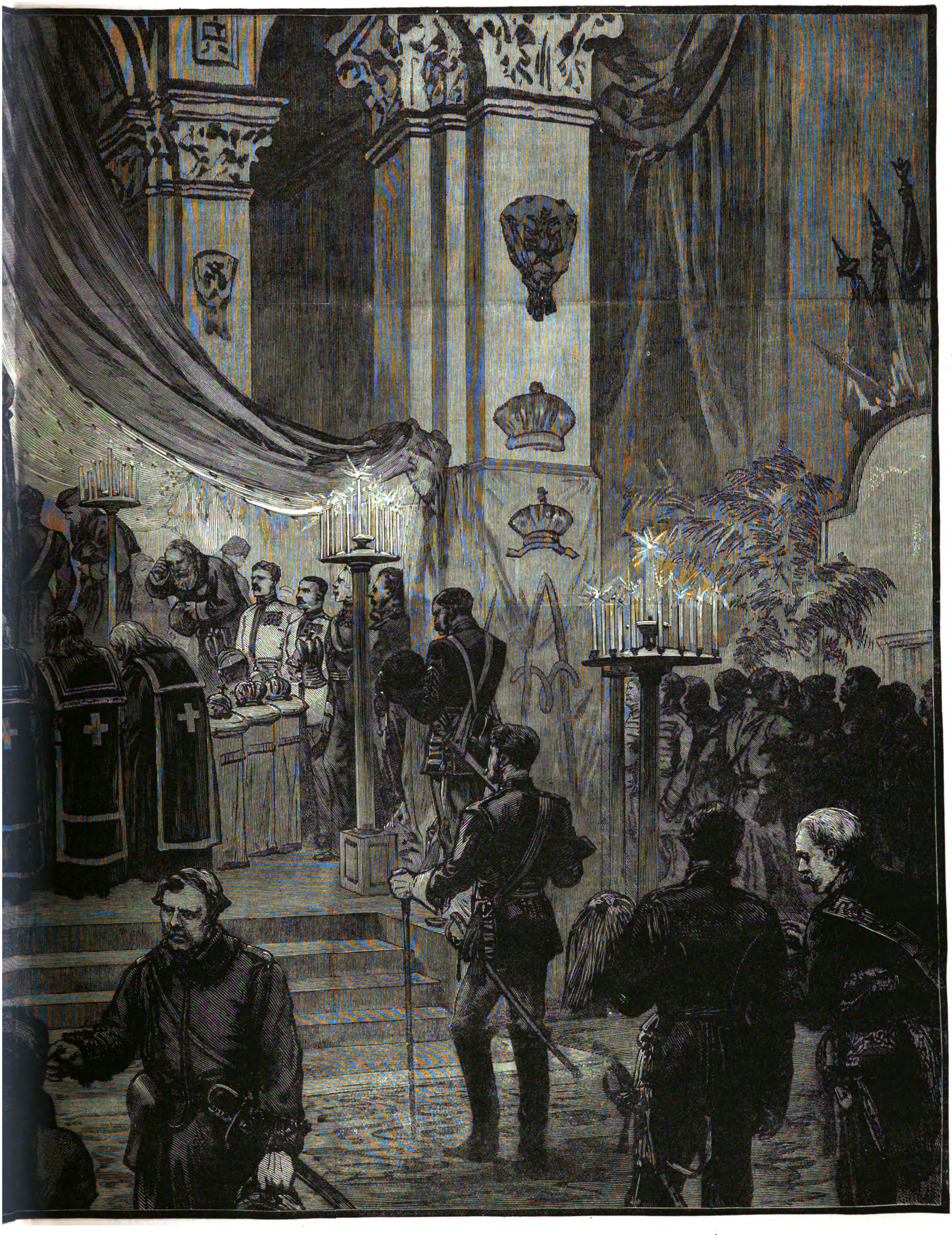
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THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA LYING IN STAT

FROM A SKETCH BY

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STATE IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

The Right Hon. James Sinclair, F.R.S., Earl of Caithness and Lord Berriedale in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Barrogill in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, of Caithness, died at New York on the 28th ult. He was born Dec. 16, 1821, the son of Alexander, thirteenth Earl, by Harriett, his wife, youngest daughter and coheiress of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall, Dean of Hereford, and succeeded to the Scottish honours Dec. 24, 1855, at the decease of his father. His Lordship married, first, in July 1847, Louisa Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., of Weston; and secondly, March 6, 1872, Marie, widow of General the Conde de Medina Pomar, and daughter of Señhor Don Jose de Mariategui. By the former (who died July 31, 1870), he leaves a son, George Philips Alexander, Lord Berriedale, born Nov. 30, 1858, who becomes fifteenth Earl of Caithness, and a daughter, Lady Fanny Georgana Elizabeth Sinclair. The nobleman whose death we record was under Lord Palmerston's Administration a Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and was created, May 1, 1866, a Peer of the United Kingdom. His Lordship was well known by his scientific inventions.



LORD DUNBOYNE.

The Right Hon. Theobald FitzWalter Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, a Representative Peer for Ireland, died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Knoppogue Castle, in the county of Clare. His Lordship was born Feb. 11, 1806, the eldest son of James, thirteenth Lord Dunboyne, by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Mr. David O'Connell, of Cork, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, July 6, 1850. He married, Nov. 14, 1832, Julia Celestina Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. William Brander, of Morden Hall, Surrey, and leaves one surviving daughter, Julia Anne, unmarried, and two surviving sons—viz., James FitzWalter, now fifteenth Lord Dunboyne, and the Hon. Robert St. John FitzWalter Butler, Master of the Court of Exchequer in England, both of whom are married: the elder son, the present Lord Dunboyne, was born May 20, 1839, and married, June 12, 1860, Marion, only child of Colonel Henry Morgan-Clifford, of Llantilio, and assumed in consequence the prefix surname of Clifford. By her, he has an only daughter, Rosalinda-Catherine-Sophia. The noble House of Dunboyne, is an early branch of the illustrious Anglo-Norman family the Butlers of Ormonde, the great rivals of the Geraldines, and their equals in historic importance and renown. The nobleman whose death we record was much beloved. His tastes were historic and antiquarian, and the collections formed by him on those subjects are very interesting.



SIR C. REED, M.P.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P. for St. Ives, Chairman of the London School Board, died on the 25th ult., at Earlsmead, Tottenham. He was born in 1819, the son of the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Mr. J. T. Holmes. He was educated at the London University, and had the degree of LL.D. from Yale University conferred on him in 1876. Sir Charles was senior partner in the well-known firm of type-founders bearing his name. He became Chairman of the London School Board in 1874, in which year he received the honour of knighthood. From 1868 to 1874 he sat in Parliament for Hackney, and at the general election last year was returned for St. Ives. Sir Charles was prominently associated with educational institutions, both at home and abroad. He married, in 1846, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. A portrait of Sir Charles Reed is given in the present Number.

MR. SERJEANT BURKE.

Peter Burke, of the Inner Temple, Serjeant-at-Law, died on the 26th ult., at his residence in South Kensington. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Burke, of London, and grandson of Mr. Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. for that county and the King's County, and was consequently elder brother of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Serjeant Burke was an accomplished scholar, a graceful writer, and, in some branches of his profession, an erudite and able lawyer. He edited several legal works of authority; and, in general literature, gained also considerable reputation. His "Life" of his great namesake, "Edmund Burke," and his "Romance of the Forum" are well known. He was at one time president of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; and always took a peculiar interest in the old Norman town of Caen, where he had been educated. A remarkable incident is associated with his academic honours at the college there. In a concursus with French students in the class of rhetoric he carried off the prize for the best essay in the French language. He was called to the English Bar in 1839, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1863. He practised on the Northern Circuit; and appeared as counsel before the House of Lords in several important peerage cases, such as "Dunboyne," "Fermoy," "Shrewsbury," "Inchiquin," and "Netterville."

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Prescott, Knight, R.A., the well-known painter, late Secretary of the Royal Academy, on the 26th ult., at 24, Maida Hill West.

Mrs. Holt Mackenzie (Harriett), widow of the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, of Wimpole-street, and Aspenden Lodge, Herts, on the 14th ult., aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Barry Girling, D.L. for Norfolk, formerly Captain West Norfolk Militia, at The Heath, East Dereham, in his ninety-third year.

Major P. Cahill, Military Knight of Windsor on the Royal Foundation, an officer who had seen service in China and the Crimea, at his residence in the Lower Ward of the castle.

Mr. William Corrie, late City Remembrancer, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-fifth year. Born in 1806, he practised for a time as a solicitor, but was called to the Bar in 1836. He had a good practice, and was Deputy Judge of the Palace Court until its abolition. In 1851 he was appointed a metropolitan magistrate, and in 1864 was elected Remembrancer of the City of London.

Viscountess d'Airey (Amelia), at Lisbon. She was second daughter of Mr. George D. Walsh, of Lisbon, and was married, in December, 1851, to Captain John Moore Cole Airey, R.N., Viscount d'Airey, in the Kingdom of Portugal, brother to General Lord Airey, G.C.B.

Mr. D. P. Le Grice, of Trereife, Cornwall, on the 19th ult., aged eighty-one. He was the only child of the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, M.A., of Trereife. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., in 1822. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall, a Deputy Warder of the Stannaries, and served as High Sheriff in 1864. He married Arabella Mary, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Tuthill, of Webbville, Cork, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles D. N. Le Grice, who is married, and has children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F C (Gloucester).—We are quite sure you are mistaken. The vast majority of our readers know that a Pawn may be promoted to any piece except a King.

J D (Dublin).—Please to look at No. 1935 again.

D W K (Brighton).—Your play has greatly improved, but the game is much too long and is lacking in point.

H N H (Warsaw).—We will make inquiries, and if the book can be found shall comply with your request.

W B (Stratford).—One of yours is marked for insertion next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1927 and 1928 received from W Pocock (Cape Town); of 1930 and of Mr. Taylor's Problem from Va (U.S.), and of No. 1932 from Philosyntomos.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1933 received from S D Berrell, C M A B (Surbiton), F Thackeray, John Perkins, H F Jones, James Atkinson, James L Myland, and Philosyntomos (Almelo).

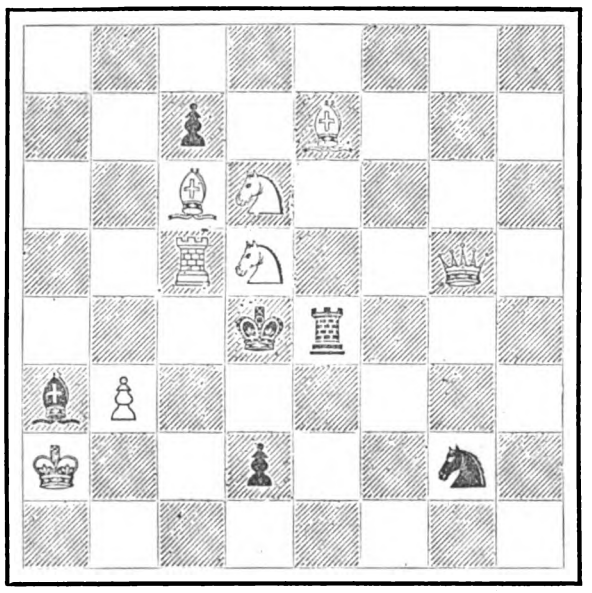
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1934 received from D A (Dublin), W Heward Oulty, J J Vernon, John Perkins, Robert Foster, M H Moorhouse, H F Jones, James Atkinson, J Bumstead, Thornhill-square, "Fitzwarine," and R Bohm Junior (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from H B, Sidmouth, J W Waugh, D A (Dublin), E L G, Sudbury, Cant, East Marden, Shaftorth, H H Noyes, Aaron Harper, R T Kemp, F G Pardoe, S Furrant, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, C W Millson, F Ferris, Elsie, Ben Nevis, C S Cox, R Jessop, An Old Hand, C Oswald, E Casella (Paris), D W Keil, E Elsbury, M O'Halloran, C Darragh, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, N S Harris, J G Anstee, R Grey, G L Mayne, B L Dyke, D Templeton, R J Vines, G W Law, H Langford, Jupiter Junior, H Blacklock, A Karberg (Hamburg), A M Colborne, John Perkins, R H Brooks, J Alois Schmucke, Frank Littleboy, and E Louden.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1934.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B sq	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1937.
By F. J. KELNER (Vienna).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Match between the City of London and the St. George's Chess Clubs, Mr. GUNZBERG on the one side and Dr. BALLARD on the other.
(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	Kt to Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to K 2nd	K takes R
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. P to R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16 Castles	K to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	17. Kt to Q 5th	R to R 2nd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	18. P to K 5th	R to B 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19 B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
8. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	20. Kt to B 6th	Kt takes Q P
9. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
10. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K sq	A singular oversight to occur in an important match game. Black, however, has no good move in this position.	
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
12. P to R 5th (ch)	Kt takes P	21. Kt takes Q (ch), and Black resigned.	
13. R takes Kt			

A bold stroke for victory, and quite in Mr. Gunsberg's dashing style of play.

During a recent visit to New Orleans, Captain MACKENZIE, the American chess champion, played sixteen games simultaneously, of which he won eight and lost three, the remainder being drawn. The following is one of the games played on this occasion.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Captain M.)	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).	WHITE (Captain M.).	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to B 3rd	Kt to Q R 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
4. P to Kt 4th	B takes P	15. Q R to K sq	R to K Kt sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	16. Q to R 4th	Kt to B 4th
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd is the best move at this juncture; but Mr. Maurian's skill has probably fallen off during his long retirement from active play.		18. P to K B 5th	Kt takes B
		19. Q takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th
		20. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	Castles	21. P to B 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
8. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	22. R to K 4th	Q to K B sq
9. P takes Kt	Kt takes Q P	23. R to K R 4th	B to Kt 2nd
10. Q to Q 5th	B takes Q B P	24. K R to B 4th	Q to B 4th (ch)
11. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	25. R to Q 4th, and wins.	

On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., a match was played between the North London and Shaftesbury Chess Clubs, the former winning with a score of seven games to five.

A match between the City of London and St. George's Chess Clubs was played at Willis's Rooms on the 24th ult. The City Club was represented by Messrs. Blackburne, Baddeley, Block, Earnshaw, Gunzberg, Henley, Heywood, Huckvale, Jackson, Jansens, Lord, Macdonnell, Mason, Potter, Stevens, and Vyse; the St. George's Club by Messrs. Ballard, Ball, Gattie, Gunston, Hirschfeld, Lewis, Lindsay, Marett, Minchin, Owen, Puller, Ranken, Salter, Warner, Wayte, and Zukertort. The score of the first-rate players shows a majority of games in favour of the City, but on the whole score the St. George's won the match by twelve games to nine and four draws. We give above one of the games played on this occasion between Messrs. Ballard and Gunzberg, who each won one game of the other.

A handicap tourney, which has been in progress for some time past at the Café de la Régence, Paris, has just been brought to a conclusion. The prize, a hundred francs, presented by the proprietor of the café, was won by M. Najotte.

The score in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg, the former yielding the large odds of two games out of seven, now stands—Mr. Blackburne, 3; Mr. Gunzberg, 4; and one game drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1877) of the Right Hon. William John, Earl of Cottenham, late of Tandridge Court, Godstone, Surrey, who died on Jan. 20 last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Right Hon. Theodosia Selina, Countess of Cottenham, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after making a bequest to his brother, the Hon. Henry Leslie Pepys, gives the residue of his estate and effects to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1870) with a codicil (dated Feb. 14, 1878) of Mr. William Ellis, late of No. 6, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by James Innes and Julian Hill, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Ducamp; an annuity of £300 to his brother, Charles Ellis; £1000 each to his executors, and to John Runtz and the Rev. Lewis Wood; an annuity of £200 to William Andrew Shields; an annuity of £60 to William Lovett; and £200 each to Robert W. Pike, Edward Teather, and James Runtz. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one third upon trust for the children of his late son, Edward Ellis; one third upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Lucy Ducamp; and one third upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Mary Durham.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1879) of Mr. William Hudson, late of Kirmington-vale, Lincolnshire, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by William Parkinson Neale and Robert Brown, jun., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator devises the Kirmington-vale estate upon trust, as to one third for his great niece, Mrs. Hannah Margaret Neale, in tail general; as to another third for Joseph Barton Carter for life, and then equally between his (testator's) great nephew and nieces, Francis Edward Carter, Annie Martha Cumpston, and Charlotte Henrietta Mary Titley; and as to the remaining third for Atkinson Pickering for life, and then equally between his (testator's) great nephews and niece, William Hudson Atkinson Pickering, Atkinson Pickering, and Mary Eliza Pickering; the Thornton Hall estate he settles upon the said Francis Edward Carter, charged with £8000 in favour of his sisters Mrs. Cumpston and Mrs. Titley; the estate at Thornton Curtis, which he bought of Messrs. Winn and Hague, he settles upon the said W. H. A. Pickering, charged with the payment of £6000 to his brother Atkinson and £4000 to his sister Mary Eliza; all the residue of his real estate is settled upon Mrs. Neale; the testator bequeaths £50 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £20,000 upon trust for his said grandniece, Mrs. Neale, for life, and then for her children; and legacies to his executors, relatives, and others. The residue of the personalty he gives to Mrs. Neale for her separate use.

The will (dated April 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1880) of Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., late of No. 26, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, who died on Feb. 3 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Muskett, the daughter, and Alexander Forbes Tweedie, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves legacies to his children, executors, friends, artists, medical attendant, and servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children, his three daughters taking one fifth each, and his son Charles two fifths.

The will (dated March 3, 1877) of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, of Haynes Park, Beds, Sub-Dean of Westminster, who died on Feb. 9, was proved on March 25 by Francis John Thynne and Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Walter Thynne, his sons, the acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths his household effects, &c., at Haynes Park, and his unsettled estates in Cornwall, to his eldest son, Francis John Thynne. The residue he distributes among his younger children.

The will (dated April 11, 1874) of Mr. William Burra, late of Ashford, Kent, banker, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by William Pomfret Burra and Henry Burra, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves his household furniture, plate, and effects (subject to some specific gifts to his other children), horses and carriages to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dent Burra, he also leaves £10,000 upon trust for her; to his sons Henry and James Salkeld certain freehold properties and £6000 each; and among the other bequests there are legacies to the clerks in the Ashford Bank and to his groom. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his son William Pomfret Burra.

The will (dated May 24, 1876) of Mrs. Amelia Cornish, late of Clifton Lodge, Norwood, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Henry Pollock, the nephew, Charles Frederick Bailey, and Charles Cornish Brown, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix leaves to her executors £200 each; to Blanche Daubeney, £500; to her sister Caroline Brown an annuity of £200; to her sister Georgina Ann Brown an annuity of £100; to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bertha Ann Cornish Brown, her residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects during widowhood; legacies to her servants; and the residue of her property, real and personal, upon trust for her grandson, John Charles Cornish.

The will (dated May 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 23, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Josiah Laing, late of No. 82, Holland-road, Kensington, who died on Nov. 15 last, has been proved by Henry Avory and Henry Kemp Avory, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives several legacies, including £3000 to his nurse, Rachel Hiscock; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for his sister, Miss Emma Laing, for life; at her death some further legacies are payable, and one half of the ultimate residue is given to the said Rachel Hiscock, and the other half as his said sister shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1881) of Mr. Henry Constable (the jockey), late of Epsom, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Earl of Rosebery, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator leaves the whole of his property, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, upon trust for his mother, Mrs. Mary Constable, for life, and then as to one moiety as she shall by will appoint, and as to the other moiety, for his sister Helen.

At the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, Colonel Hardy, for the author, Sir George Campbell, M.P., read an instructive paper on "The Tenure and Cultivation of Land in India."

Up to the present time, the *Citizen* states, twenty-one patients, paying at the average rate of 8s. per day, have been admitted into the two wards of St. Thomas's Hospital appropriated to this class of patients under the recent scheme. The number that can be accommodated is about forty. The success, so far, appears to have led the Governors to anticipate that the venture will be financially beneficial to the hospital.

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INCREDIBLE as it may seem, IT IS A FACT that the Queen in Council has specially legalised these marriages throughout Australia, and yet that such Australian marriages are of doubtful validity in England, and the offspring of them certainly illegitimate.
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IT IS A FACT that the most eminent authority on Scotch Marriage Law has recently stated that, as the interpretation of Leviticus remains in dispute, the legality and illegality of such marriages in that country is uncertain, the probability being that the Courts would decide in favour of their legality.
IT IS A FACT that the Law of England regards cousins, although they are consanguineously related, as not being "near of kin," and permits them to marry, while it prohibits a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister, who is not related to him by blood, because she is "near of kin."
IT IS A FACT that the English Law also in the matter of marriage treats a wife's sister as a man's own sister; while in the matter of legacy duty it regards her as an entire stranger in blood.
IT IS A FACT that all marriages of this kind contracted in England prior to Aug. 31, 1835, are not only rendered valid by the statute of that date, but are held to be in the sight of God lawful and binding; while by the same statute all subsequent marriage of a similar kind are declared null and void—presumably on the ground that they are Scripturally condemned.
IT IS A FACT that this British Law is now maintained by a very small minority of the people, in opposition to the known wishes of the vast majority; notwithstanding, it is daily disregarded not merely with impunity but with approval; notwithstanding, also, that "there neither has been nor is, in the Statute-Book of any other country in the world, an Act so inconsistent in its provisions, so repugnant to common-sense, and so shocking to the first dictates of morality" as that upon which this law is founded.

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White-Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," .. .. set of three	1 8

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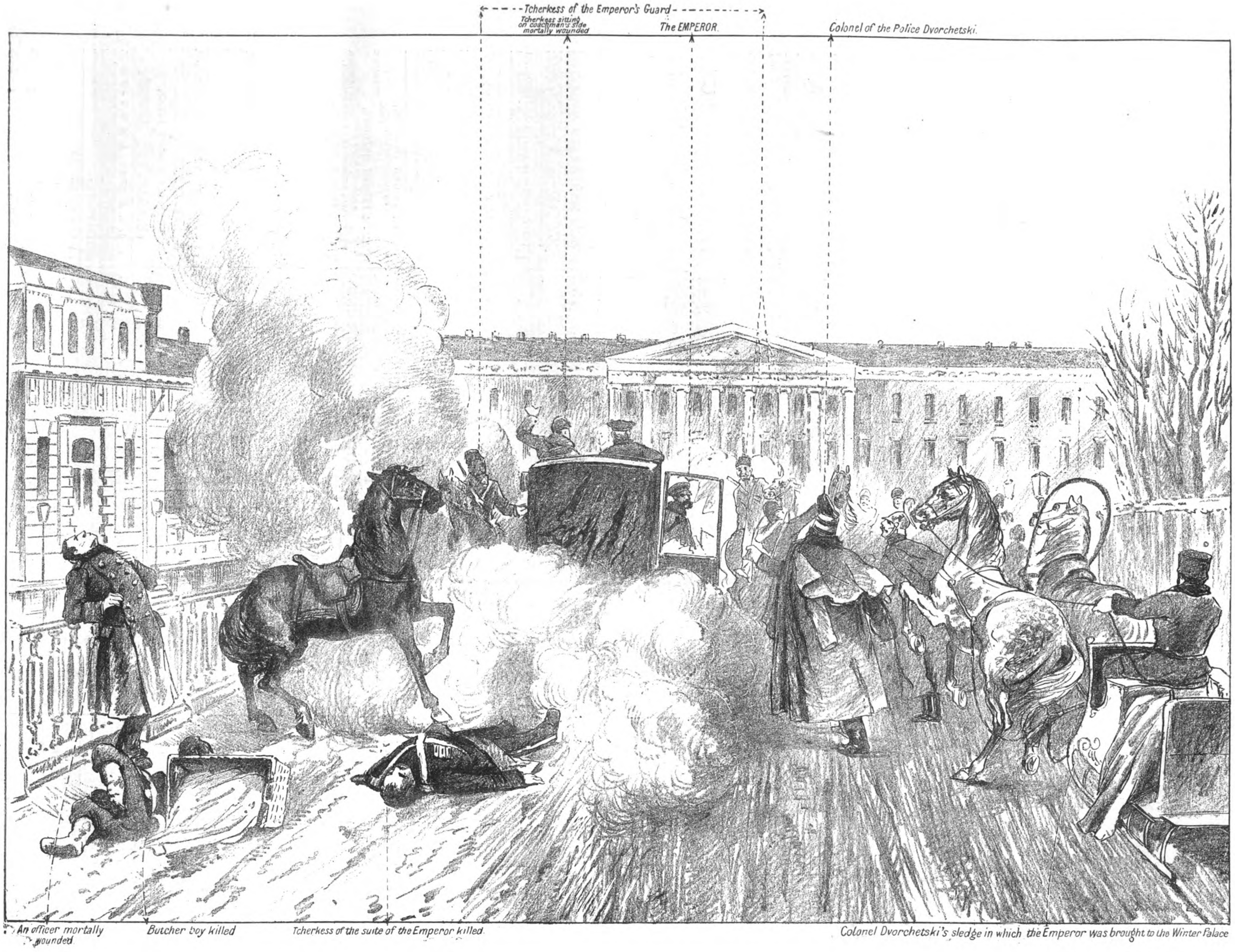
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Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

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ON THE SLOPE OF LAING'S NECK: Evening, January 28.

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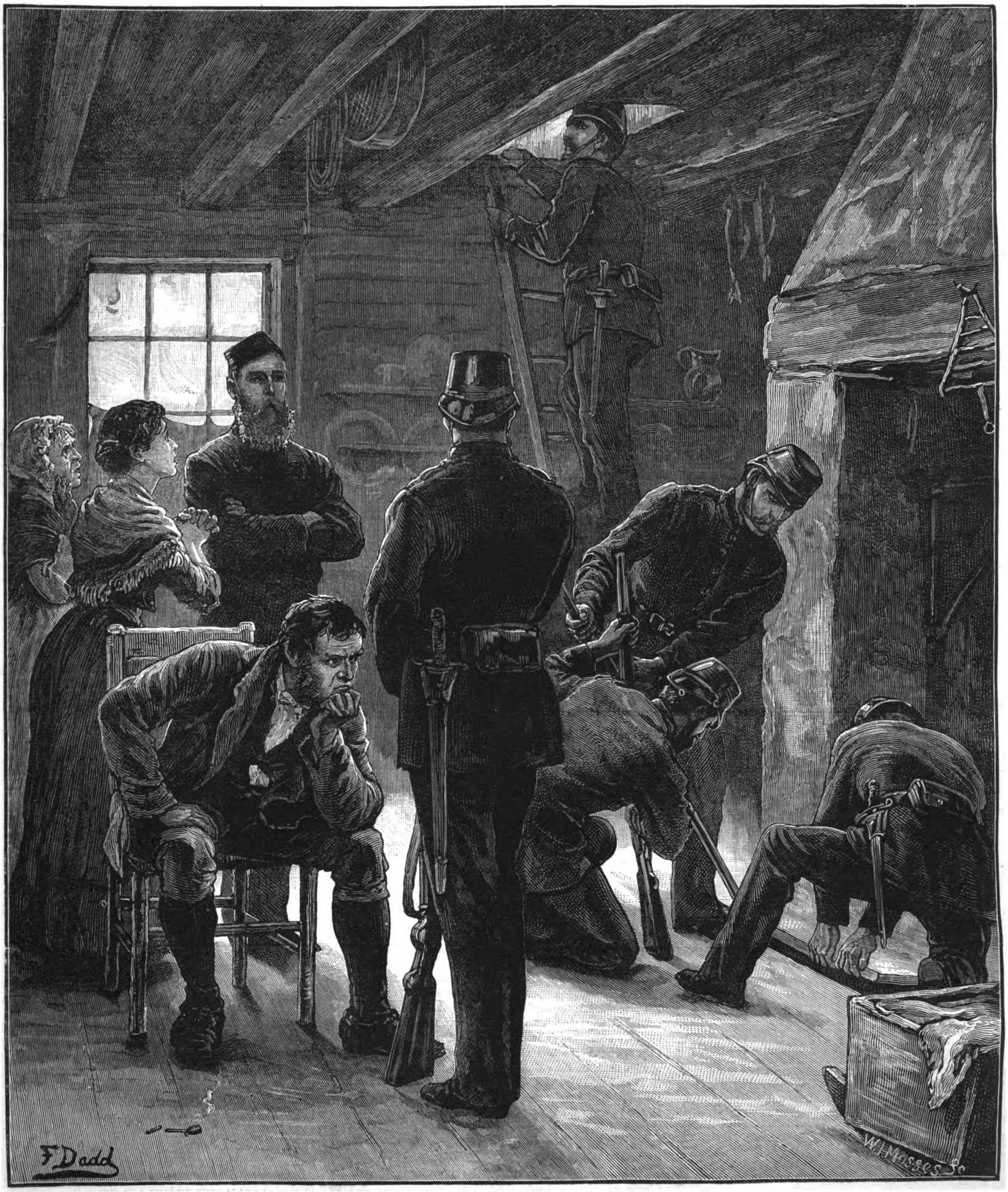
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2186.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: SEARCHING FOR ARMS.—SEE PAGE 342.

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BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Henbury, Wimborne, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. Clark Kennedy, of Knockgray, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Llanfihangel-Rhyd-Ithon Vicarage, Radnorshire, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Arthur Smith, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Gates-heath, Grassendale, near Liverpool, the wife of John Bromfield Williams, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Elliot, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Islip-street, Kentish Town, the wife of the Hon. Sir Henry Page Dick, Bart., of a son (heir).

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Carr Glyn, assisted by the Rev. William Law, M.A., William Bouch, son of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, C.E., to Jennie, younger daughter of Francis Balfour Paton, Esq., of Cairnbank, Forfarshire.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 7, Palace-square, Upper Norwood, Captain Daniel Alexander Rogers, late of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., great-nephew of Samuel Rogers, the poet.

On the 21st ult., at North Carway, New Hampshire, the Lady Blanche Murphy. R.I.P.

On the 30th ult., at Copdock Rectory, Ipswich, suddenly, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, son of the fourth Lord Walsingham, aged 70, forty-four years Rector of Copdock.

On the 31st ult., at Bromley, Kent, in her 82nd year, Dame Harriet Mary Dowling, widow of Sir James Dowling, Knight, for many years a Judge and Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales.

On the 28th ult., at Richmond Villa, Clifton, Colonel P. W. Taylor, Colonel Bristol Volunteers, late commanding the Royal Canadian Rifles, and formerly of the 96th.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Morning Lessons: Exodus ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exodus x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28 or xx. 9—21.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Furse.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Purey-Cust, Dean of York; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Percival, Pres. Trin. Coll., Oxford.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Stanley Leathes.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Telegraph Engineers' Society, University College, 9 p.m., to meet Professor Helmholtz.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Whitley on Supposed Palæolithic Tools in Devonshire).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Col. H. C. Tanner on Kafirstan and the Siah-Posh Kafirs of the Hindu Kush).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lace-making).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Griffiths on Means for Facilitating the Handling and Traversing Heavy Guns).
City of London Pension Society, elections, Memorial Hall, noon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Lucas on the Ethnological Relations of the Gipsies; Mr. Gerrard A. Kinahan on the Sepulchral Remains at Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Archer on Queensland).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Lateral Pressure of Earthwork; Mr. W. R. Browne on the Relative Value of Upland and Tidal Waters in Producing Scour).
Races: Nottingham Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Hilary Law Sittings end.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Shrubsole and Kitton on the Diatoms of the London Clay).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Public Analysts Society, 8 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Dealing with Small-pox, &c., in the Metropolis).

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Full Moon, 11.50 a.m.
Maundy Thursday.
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. St. George Lane Fox on Electricity for Lighting and Heating; papers by Profs. Perry and Ayrton).

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Good Friday.
Morning Lessons: Genesis xxii. 1—20; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah liii. 13 and liii.; 1 Peter ii.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Fleming; 3.15 p.m., Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Whitechapel; 7 p.m., Rev. W. A. Moberly. Addresses on the Seven Words from the Cross by Rev. C. N. Kelly.
St. James's, noon, Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Wilberforce, her Majesty's Sub-Almoner; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Boyd, Principal Hertford College, Oxford.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Williams Momerie; 7 p.m., Rev. Frederic Wallis.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Easter Eve. Whitehall Chapel, Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
March	27	29·905	35·9	23·0	·63	2	43·4	26·9	E. ESE.	197	0·000
	28	29·836	38·0	27·1	·66	4	45·9	30·0	ENE. ESE.	213	0·000
	29	29·728	39·7	26·5	·62	2	54·8	28·8	ESE. N.	226	0·000
	30	30·005	36·7	23·0	·61	1	44·2	27·5	NE. ENE.	281	0·000
	31	29·923	38·3	24·5	·61	0	45·0	33·2	ENE.	536	0·000
Apl	1	29·714	42·8	26·5	·57	3	50·6	32·8	ENE.	545	0·000
	2	29·841	41·3	27·2	·61	5	49·0	36·2	NE. ENE.	726	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·948	29·879	29·727	30·012	29·930	29·771	29·792
Temperature of Air	38·0	40·0	39·8	39·0	40·0	45·1	45·3
Temperature of Evaporation ..	37·0	36·2	36·2	36·0	36·2	38·9	38·9
Direction of Wind	E.	ENE.	N.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 5	11 40	—	0 5	0 28	0 48	1 5	1 25	1 42	2 0	2 15	2 35	2 50	3 10

LYCEUM.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. On SATURDAY, APRIL 16, will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Elwood, Mr. Beaumont, &c. Preceded by Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy THE CUP—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. Hurst.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CLOSED. Will REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight with a New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Easter Monday and Tuesday, at Three and Eight; Wednesday and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office now open, from 10 to 6.

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
All EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual.
EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey Passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor on APRIL 13, 14, and 16; also to Newport and Cowes on APRIL 14 and 16 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

PARIS AT EASTER—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS.
Leaving London Bridge and Victoria at 11.30 a.m., THURSDAY, April 14.
Returning from Paris by Night Service on any day up to and including Wednesday, April 27. Fares—First Class, 30s.; Second Class, 27s.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY AND ON GOOD FRIDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return-Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—The March Past of the Volunteers at the Grand Stand on the Brighton Race Course will take place soon after 2.0 p.m.
A SPECIAL FIRST CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Victoria Station for Brighton at 9.30 a.m. on EASTER MONDAY, returning from Brighton the same day at 4.45 p.m., arriving at Victoria at 6.15 p.m.
Application for Tickets should be made at Victoria Station, or at the General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square, on and after April 9. Fares—London to Brighton and back, First Class, 17s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—
* The Company's General West-End Booking Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.
Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.
Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.
Cavgill's Tourist Offices, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).
Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
Letts and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.
* These two offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, April 13, 14, and 16.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time Books, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1881.
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will celebrate their
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
during the week commencing
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
in which the entire strength of this, the
LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL MINSTREL COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
will take part.
EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES
will be given during the Holidays on
EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
commencing each day at Three.
Tickets and Places for all parts of the Hall can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling.
THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

A Gladstone Budget is a political phenomenon always looked forward to by the British public with liveliest interest, generally suggestive of fruitful reflections, and sometimes involving great financial operations upon one or other of the staple industries of the country. Often they are characterised by immense courage, and, quite as often, the reforms they propose are founded upon economical bases as solid and immovable as granite rocks. Mr. Gladstone appears to possess all the qualities which should go to the making of a perfect Financier. He is enterprising; but he combines with enterprise a faculty of research and a mastery over details which restrain him, so far at least as his legislative proposals are concerned, within the orbit of sobriety and safety. To no man of modern times, perhaps, has the fiscal policy of this country been more largely indebted; and yet no man who has occupied the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer so entirely commands the confidence of capitalists and men of property. He has acquired a reputation among all classes that, in his official capacity, he both knows where he is and what he can do, and is competent so to adjust the burden of taxation—no light one, it may be remarked—to the power of the people to bear it, and to the relative claims of different classes to justice, as to give seemingly and virtually a large accession of vigour to the country, as well as to the State.

This, however, constitutes by no means the entire fitness of Mr. Gladstone's mind to preside over and to arrange National Finance. He can marvellously elucidate and commend to the judgment of others what he has to initiate; his tongue can utter the schemes which his genius conceives. He can even fascinate where he fails to convince, and, what is of still greater importance, he can open out prospects of large fertility, of which, for the time being, he declines to avail himself. Almost every point he touches, in any of his financial statements, he renders luminous, not only in itself, but to a large environment of related circumstances. His greatest changes, as we have already intimated, are safe; but the most trivial of the readjustments which he suggests are so suggested as to be far more important for what they imply than for what they are. He seldom removes an impost, or puts on a duty, without assigning for what he does reasons which cover much more than the ground of the particular instance they are meant to justify. It is, perhaps, this which, quite apart from the direct matters that he handles, imparts such a charm to subjects that, in themselves, are usually considered uninteresting and dry.

Mr. Gladstone's Budget of Monday night was not a great one—not great, we mean, in its immediate promise to the country. It was hardly possible that it should have been such. His hands were tied by previous arrangements for which he was not more responsible than other members of the House of Commons. He had debts to pay which others had contracted. He had increased expenditure to provide for, which had been entailed by a policy to which he strongly objected. The revenue of the last Fiscal year, it is true, exceeded the Estimate of his predecessor in Office by a considerable sum, and his own forecast of Revenue tallied pretty nearly with that given by Sir Stafford Northcote. Nevertheless, the sum actually realised from taxation in the year 1880-1 told somewhat doubtfully of the elasticity of our resources. We need not give the figures. They will be already in the minds of those of our readers whose taste lies in this direction. Suffice it to say that the proposals actually made to the Legislature, affecting the mode of taxation for the year 1881-2, comprise the taking off of the additional penny of Income Tax conceded to him last year, for the purpose of meeting the extra expenditure to be incurred by the substitution of a Beer Tax for the Malt Tax. He thereby surrenders the whole of his apparent surplus, and leaves a deficit, on the side of estimated Revenue, of £275,000. This loss he must recover, and by certain alterations in the mode of exacting Legacy and Probate Duties, and by a readjustment of the Duty on Foreign Spirits, he expects to obtain in round numbers a surplus of £300,000. The Duty on Silver Plate is to be gradually abolished, with a view to encourage a manufacture which, we are told, can be liberally and successfully dealt in by India. Such (without going into minute details) is the gist of Mr. Gladstone's eleventh Budget—the last, he forewarns us, that he will present to the House of Commons. Even if it be (as he seems to have determined in his own mind) his last Financial Statement, and though it cannot be ranked among the highest, it contains waymarks for any future Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, it is to be hoped, will guide that official, be he whom he may, to fruitful results. We will not, however, speculate on matters so largely enveloped in uncertainty. Be it our present satisfaction to learn that we are now rapidly getting rid of extraordinary liabilities, and are closing up the sources from which they issued. Financially speaking, this country is still on the strain, or, in other words, is bearing a larger amount of taxation than is normally due to it. But unless the Queen's Government rushes into new expenses—War expenses, we may say—or unless it is pushed into them by benevolent legislation for civil objects, it may be fairly hoped that we have touched the zenith of expenditure, for several years to come, at any rate, and, even if it should be so, local expenditure, we fear, will be upon the increase for some time forward.

One cannot but wonder at the ease with which the House of Commons has resumed its former habits and spirit. To be sure, it costs the vast majority of members far less to re-enter upon a traditional procedure in regard to business than it does to resist and overcome deliberate and persistent obstruction. But, it must be confessed, the contrast between the last two or three weeks and the first eight or ten which preceded them is so great as to make us wonder at our then alarms. Things which were not long ago spoken of as impossibilities have now been achieved. Dangers which appeared to be imminent and all but inevitable have passed away. We are gliding back rapidly, but almost insensibly, into ordinary channels. We are anticipating a busy time, it is true, but also a time of genuine progress. We have had what we may call a regular Budget accepted, not from sheer necessity, but upon its own merits. And now we are to have an Irish Land Bill, which will make its way, we trust, through both Houses of Parliament; and, what is more, will settle a controversy which has been open from a period long before the memory of this generation.

Our readers will be glad to learn that "G. A. S." will resume his pleasant "Echoes" next week.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett arrived at No. 1, Stratton-street, on Monday.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Modern melodrama, as recently exhibited, appears to me to be as unsymmetrical and discordant as the smart screens that are made out of cuttings from the illustrated papers. They are showy; they startle the eye with some splash of colour or eccentricity of form; they cost their author or manufacturer evident anxiety and labour; but they are totally deficient in harmony, artistic feeling, and taste. The new play at the Princess's Theatre, written by Mr. Richard Lee, and called "Branded," has evidently cost the author an infinity of trouble and the management a considerable amount of money. But, for all that, it is a play of patchwork, and its effect is just as glaring. Situations and surprises; horses from the circus; tongue-tied children; murderesses more abominably callous than Marguerite Dixblanc, who strangled poor Madame Ravel in Park-lane; convicts dragging weighted shot at their ankles; funerals and dead marches; drunken women apostrophising corpses; mortuary chapels tumbling about the ears of hunted criminals; conscience-stricken bankers shrinking under the ordeal by touch, have all been liberally peppered over the scene-plot. The audience is never permitted to wait longer than five minutes for an excitement: but the result is precisely the opposite to what was evidently intended. No one can say that the new drama is dull; but whether in its excess of "sensational" material it is not vulgar is quite another matter. Such a play as this deceives nobody. It is unreal, hollow, and empty of influence. The border line between a comforting deception and a distracting childishness in melodrama is extremely slight; and when I see the horses paraded for military evolutions, the dumb speaking, women shot through the brain recovering as from a trance, the stage littered with the bricks and débris of a fallen chapel, and actors and actresses once more compelled to be subordinate to the mechanical tricks of the scene, I ask myself whether the drama that is gaining intellectual form in one direction is not losing it in another?

For this is altogether a modern idea, to make of melodrama a trap for the laughter-loving and the witless. An entertainment that attracts an audience half influenced by its garishness, and half tickled at its ludicrous exaggeration, is not, after all, a very desirable form of art. It was not thus that old melodramas were made or were acted. Take such familiar instances as the "Flowers of the Forest," the "Green Bushes," "Janet Pride," the "Dead Heart," the "Duke's Motto," the "Colleen Bawn," and "Arrah-na-Pogue," and you will find there exaggeration, no doubt, but mingled with it a very touching and true chord of human sympathy. Laughter and tears were happily blended; romance, however high-flown, was relieved by the comic man, and I don't believe that anyone got up from any of these plays without feeling somehow or other the better for them. You don't get up from "Branded" any the worse for seeing it, for its moral tone and sentiment are unimpeachable, but it can scarcely be called an intellectual treat or even a mental stimulant of any kind whatever. People say that they become children again when they go to a play, and by this they mean that their minds are just as open to innocent influences as children are. But they don't mean that they can get excited at a troop of circus horses just because they are on the stage, or can be thrilled when a built-up edifice crumbles like an infant's box of bricks. The makers of modern melodrama expect too much from our faith when sensation borders on silliness.

But I think the artists who in the loyal service of their art have to play second fiddle as it were to the mechanist, the scene-painter, and the circus director are really more to be pitied than the audience. There is no law compelling man, woman, or child to sit out a modern melodrama of sensational interest; but the actors and actresses, who are faithful servants of the public, are forced to occupy themselves precisely as the public desires. The "drama's laws the drama's patrons give," and so we see Henry Neville, Charles Warner, Mrs. Vezin, and Miss Caroline Hill, *cum multis aliis*, standing aside as it were whilst the sensation is preparing that is to astonish London in the form of a gigantic poster. The sensation is not the outcome of the acting: the actor is subordinate to the situation. It was not ever so. The art of the melodramatic actor was continually in high and deserved esteem. Frederick Lemaître and Mélingue, Benjamin Webster and Charles Fechter, Leigh Murray and Boucicault—these are names of great pith and moment. They were artists one and all, although they most distinguished themselves in melodrama; but I should be surprised indeed if Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Caroline Hill, and Mr. F. Archer seriously believe that their talent is even tested in a work of this description. I may be in a minority, but I do not honestly believe that melodramas of patchwork, plays pasted together of clever odds and ends, curious, fantastic experiments of combined experience, are really so pleasing to the public as the stage romance of other days, that had much absurdity in its development but a good deal of heart and nature at its root.

But if Mr. Richard Lee will excuse me for saying so, he suffers most from the unaccountable suppression of comic interest. Melodrama must have this relief. What would the Adelphi melodramas have been without Wright and Toole and Paul Bedford to vary the monotony of the strain on the imagination? In recent days, what would the "World" have been without Mr. Harry Jackson's comic Jew, or "Michael Strogoff" without Mr. H. J. Byron's pun-making Englishman. That comic sexton in "Branded"—a most dreary creature, it must be confessed—is not strong enough as an olive to give a taste for the full-flavoured wine. If some comic scenes could be written on to the new melodrama, "it is not impossible it might run, with its other showy attractions.

"London Assurance" is what is called an actor's play; or, in other words, it brims over with good parts, capable of bringing out the individual characteristics of clever people. Experience shows that the famous comedy is as safe "to draw" as "The School for Scandal," or even "Hamlet" itself. There has been no exception to this rule down at the Imperial, at Westminster, once more turned into an afternoon theatre, where Miss Helen Barry, Mr. J. H. Barnes, and various other clever people will be found. Miss Helen Barry is a striking instance of the result of hard work and indefatigable industry. Every year she improves; practice makes perfect; and her Lady Gay Spanker is full of vivacity, humour, and good-nature.

I am sorry to hear that Charles Warner, the Michael Strogoff of the Adelphi Russian melodrama, has broken down at last under the strain, pain, and nervous excitement caused by the injury to the palm of his hand that I have already described. He kept up bravely till the last moment, in the teeth of medical and surgical advice; but on Tuesday, after consulting two of the first surgeons in London, Mr. Warner was compelled to take to his bed and submit to a course of complete rest that was imperatively ordered. The management discovered a substitute in Mr. J. H. Clynds, a melodramatic actor well known in the east end of London, and of great experience. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Clynds was at the old Victoria, when he played a virtuous working man excellently, as I thought. In fact, I have never ceased to wonder why Mr. J. B. Howe, Mr. Reynolds (of the Britannia), and Mr. J. H. Clynds did not more frequently appear at West-End theatres. Mr. Mead, as we all know, is now an established favourite at the Lyceum.

For the rest, there has not been much stirring in the way of novelty at the playhouses or places of entertainment, if I except a pleasant evening, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson, at the Steinway Hall, when Miss Gertrude Kellogg, a clever American lady, recited chiefly from the best prose and poetry works of America. Her success was indisputable. Easter no longer brings to us a pretty collection of fairy plays and fanciful stories, as in the days when we knew the combination of Madame Vestris, Charles Mathews, and J. Robinson Planché, at the Lyceum. True, there will be a change at the Lyceum, when, on Saturday week, Mr. Henry Irving will revive "The Belle's Stratagem," and enact Doricourt to the Letitia Hardy of Miss Ellen Terry. Everything done at the Lyceum must necessarily be interesting, but excitement at present is veering towards the new æsthetic opera by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, that is almost ready at the Opera Comique, where it follows the successful "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," and "Pirates of Penzance."

C. S.

"THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

Another new journal for the young! The first illustrated newspaper, for boys was published on Wednesday last, at the price of one penny, under the auspices of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. Over 100,000 copies of the first Number of *The Boys' Illustrated News* were ordered by the Trade on the day of publication. A fresh edition has since been printed. We trust this popularity will not be considered undeserved. Our readers may rely upon it that *The Boys' Illustrated News* will be a journal full of entertainment and information for youth, and at the same time a paper which parents can with confidence place in the hands of their children. We have to thank *Punch* for paying the following graceful compliment to the new venture and to its Conductors:—

"Captain Mayne Reid, with Mr. John Latey, Junior, edits the New Journal for Boys. Of course, under such direction, there'll be nothing in it they Mayn't read. The Boys are quite e-Latey'd."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, its silver medal was voted to the Rev. J. O'Reilly Blackwood, and £21 to the crew of the Ballywalter life-boat, for putting off during a severe easterly gale, the weather being bitterly cold and the sea running most high, and, with great difficulty, saving, in two trips, the crew of twenty-five men of the ship Castlemaine, of Liverpool, which had stranded in Ballyhalbert Bay. Double the usual reward, £24, was also granted to the crew of the Holy Island life-boat for their services during a hurricane on March 8, in pulling the boat a distance of six miles through a very heavy sea to the barque Jupiter, of Liverpool, which had gone ashore on the Sand Rigg at Goswick, and saving the crew of fifteen men, together with one women and two children. Other rewards, amounting to £487, were granted to the crews of various life-boats for recent services, the boats having been instrumental during the month of March in saving altogether 113 lives, besides helping to rescue three vessels from destruction. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Thomas Bate, coxswain of the Bude life-boat, and its thanks, inscribed on vellum, to Mr. George Tickle, jun., of H.M.S. Defence, in acknowledgment of their gallant and meritorious conduct in assisting to save, by means of life-lines and a hawser, the crew of three men of the ketch Shicley, of Bude, which was wrecked off that place during stormy weather on Dec. 31 last. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £4000 were made on different life-boat establishments.

The receipt of her Majesty's annual subscription of £50 to the institution was announced, with other contributions, including £500 from Mrs. Molison, of Errol Park, per W. O. Dalgleish, Esq. The late Sir Thos. Tobin has left the institution a legacy of £186 to supplement his "Penny" Life-Boat Fund, which is to be appropriated in providing a life-boat in memory of his son, the boat being named the Arthur Lionel.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

Mr. Gladstone is to be invited to a banquet of the Fishmongers' Company on the 27th inst.

General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., G.C.B., has been appointed Constable of the Tower.

Mr. Rigby, Mr. Karslake, Mr. Whitehorne, and Mr. Romer have been promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

The Duke of Portland has been elected president of the Nottingham General Hospital.

Major-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, M.P., has been appointed to the command at Aldershott.

The Prince of Wales, at the request of the German Crown Prince, has consented to allow his Indian art-treasures to be exhibited at Berlin in the autumn.

Sir R. Malins has been made a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on his retirement from the Vice-Chancellorship.

The members of the South-Eastern Circuit have invited Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew to dinner in the Inner Temple Hall on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was appointed Chairman of the Buckingham Quarter Sessions at Aylesbury on Monday, in place of Lord Cottesloe, who has resigned on account of his great age, eighty-three.

A report from Tipperary states that the Empress of Austria has taken Thomastown Castle, between Cashel and Tipperary, the residence of the late Comte de Jarnac, as a hunting-lodge for next year, and that a sum of £5000 is to be expended shortly on the house and grounds. The situation is picturesque, and is in the centre of a fine sporting district.

Lord Beaconsfield's health was, at the time of our going to press, slowly improving. The bulletin issued on Wednesday morning stated: "Lord Beaconsfield has passed a fair night. The symptoms generally, as regards the chest and the gout, are improved. His Lordship's condition is, on the whole, favourable." Dr. Kidd returned to Curzon-street at about one o'clock on Wednesday, and saw Lord Beaconsfield for a short time. On leaving, the medical gentleman stated that his patient had had a quiet morning, and was "doing nicely." Dr. Quain and Dr. Kidd again called in the afternoon, and were satisfied with his progress. A telegram was sent to the Queen at five o'clock by Lord Barrington with the latest report.

MUSIC.

THE GUILDHALL ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

The concert given at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon was eminently successful. This institution and the Guildhall School of Music, both under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, are raising the City to a high reputation in musical art. The orchestral playing on Saturday was generally excellent, especially so in the opening overture, that by Mendelssohn, entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage;" other pieces having also been given with great effect by a very full band, consisting almost entirely of amateurs. A novelty was a pretty Gavotte, composed expressly for the society by Mr. Louis Diehl.

A difficult solo for the clarinet was remarkably well played by Mr. V. Gerard (an amateur); and two clever little ladies, Misses G. M. and A. G. Porter, distinguished themselves by performances, respectively, on the violin and violoncello. These juvenile artists are pupils of the Guildhall School, as are Messrs. J. D. Henderson and H. Gluenstein, each of whom was successful in vocal solos.

The delivery of Linley's song, "O bid your faithful Ariel fly," by Miss B. Cox, was especially meritorious; Miss E. Gibson having also sung well in Sterndale Bennett's sacred air "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out." These ladies are students at the National Training School. Mr. Weist Hill conducted with special ability.

The Corporation Music Deputation is to be congratulated on the success with which this new civic movement is being carried out by the energy and skill of Mr. Hill.

THE LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The first concert of the third season took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, when a fine choir and select orchestra gave full effect to the "Dixit Dominus" of Leonardo Leo (the great Neapolitan composer who flourished contemporaneously with Handel), and the late Herman Goetz's impressive setting of the 137th Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon." Both these works have before been given and commented on. In Saturday's performance the solo portions were very effectively rendered by Misses A. Williams, Wakefield, and J. Jones, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. Spencer G. Lyttelton, in the "Dixit Dominus;" and Viscountess Folkestone and the last-named gentleman in the psalm.

The second part of the concert opened with a highly skilful performance of Herr Max Bruch's violin concerto by Herr Emil Mahr, and closed with a new "Magnificat" by Mr. E. Silas. This work—for chorus, orchestra, and solo vocal quartet—was performed for the first time, and proved highly effective, although placed at the end of the programme. It contains some very skilful writing, both in the fugal and the florid styles, the choral portions being especially well constructed, and the orchestral details well contrasted. The incidental quartet, "Et misericordia," was smoothly sung by Viscountess Folkestone, Miss Wakefield, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton. Mr. Barnby conducted with care and judgment, and Mr. W. Hodge was a competent organist.

The second concert takes place on June 30.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, Mr. F. H. Cowen's symphony in C minor was performed for the first time there. This is the third and the most elaborate work of its kind produced by Mr. Cowen, and is intended to reproduce the impressions received by him during his professional tour in Scandinavian countries. As we have already spoken of the merits and characteristics of the symphony when recording its production at one of Mr. Cowen's concerts (in December last), we need now only record its fine performance and favourable reception at Saturday's concert; other specialties at which were Herr Joachim's rendering of the adagio and allegro from Spohr's sixth violin concerto, and of the player's own theme with variations. Miss Santley sang with much effect, as did Mr. F. King, each in two solo pieces.

At the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, Herr Straus was the leading violinist; Madame Schumann having again been the pianist and Madame Lavrouska the vocalist. At the following evening concert, on Monday, the lady last named and Herr Joachim reappeared, Miss Agnes Zimmermann having contributed some effective pianoforte performances, solo and concerted. The last Saturday afternoon performance takes place this week; and the final evening concert of the series on Monday next, this being, as usual, the director's benefit.

The "South London Choral Association" opened its third season with the first of three concerts at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the old madrigal, "Come again, sweet love," by Dowland, Stevens's glee, "The cloud-cap't towers," and various modern part-songs, were effectively rendered—the programme having also included vocal solos by Mrs. Osgood, Madame Bolingbroke, and Mr. Maas. Mr. Sainton having contributed a brilliant violin fantasia. The second concert takes place on May 19, and the last on June 22.

The first of three concerts sustained by past and present pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's vocal academy took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Of this week's performances of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Bach's "Sanctus" (in D), and Brahms's "Requiem," by the Bach Society (at the second concert of the year), we must speak next week.

The fourth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included a repetition of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony (produced at the previous concert) and other interesting features.

For the same evening performances of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch" and Brahms's "Requiem" were announced by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby; the principal solo vocalists named having been Mesdames Albani and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. F. King, as at the production of the work at last year's Leeds Festival.

Handel's "Samson" was promised for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Wells, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Bridson as principal vocalists.

This week's "Ballad Concert for the People"—at the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall—was under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and the programme included the following names:—Miss Avigliana, Miss Edith Phillips, Miss Clara Myers, Miss Constantine; Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Percy Blandford; solo violin, Mr. Marcel Herwegh; pianoforte, Mr. Deacon, with a recitation by Mr. Lionel Tennyson; and the "Toy Symphony," performed by a band of thirty musicians.

The series of twelve Twopenny Concerts given by Mr. Ridley Prentice at the Kensington Townhall has recently been brought to a very successful close. Much good music has been included in the programmes, and the performances have been generally appreciated by large audiences.

Mr. Mapleson has announced that the Italian Opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre will open on May 7.

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THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



R. A. PINCKNEY (EXETER).



BOW: R. H. J. POOLE (BRASENOSE).



A. R. PATERSON (TRINITY).



E. BUCK (HERTFORD).



COXSWAIN: E. H. LYON (HERTFORD).



R. S. KINDERSLEY (EXETER).



D. E. BROWN (HERTFORD).



STROKE: L. R. WEST (CHRIST CHURCH).

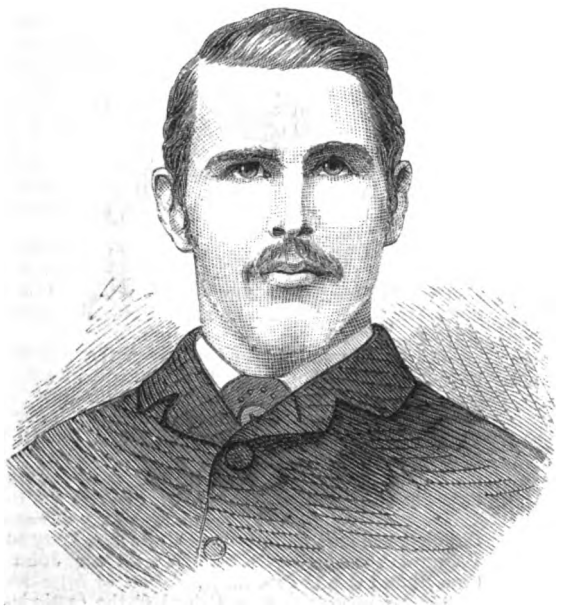


J. H. T. WHARTON (MAGDALEN).

THE OXFORD CREW.—SEE PAGE 342.

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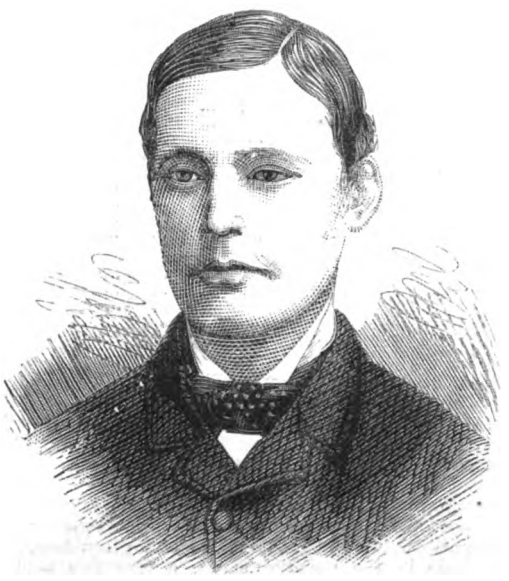
THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



H. SANDFORD (ST. JOHN'S).



BOW: R. C. G. M. GRIDLEY (TRINITY).



J. A. WATSON-TAYLOR (MAGDALEN).



P. W. ATKINS (JESUS).



COXSWAIN: H. WOODHOUSE (TRINITY HALL).



E. LAMBERT (PEMBROKE).



M. HUTCHINSON (JESUS).



STROKE: E. C. BROOKSBANK (TRINITY HALL).



C. W. MOORE (CHRIST'S).

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.—SEE PAGE 342.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the result of the Universities Boat-Race will be generally known before these lines appear, it is difficult to write anything of much interest concerning it. The practice of both crews was carried on under great difficulties last week, owing to the fearfully rough state of the river, and on Monday the Cambridge boat was very nearly swamped below Putney Bridge. Each crew has had several trials with scratch eights, and, on the whole, they can scarcely be said to have passed the ordeal favourably, as they have not been able to get away from their opponents until superior condition told its inevitable tale. The "light blue" is certainly the prettier crew to look at, and has done the better times over the course; but the betting—an infallible guide in this race—points to the success of Oxford. We append the names and latest weights of both crews:—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose (bow)	10	9
2. R. A. Pinckney, Exeter	11	3½
3. A. R Paterson, Trinity	12	6½
4. E. Buck, Hertford	11	11
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13	2
6. D. E. Brown, Hertford	12	6
7. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen	11	10
R. L. West, Christ Church (stroke)	11	1
E. H. Lyon, Hertford (cox.)	6	12
CAMBRIDGE.	**st.**	**lb.**
R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow)	10	12
2. H. Sandford, St. John's	11	11
3. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalene	12	4
4. P. W. Atkins, Jesus	12	0
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	12	6
6. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	1
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	11
E. C. Brooksbank, Trinity Hall (stroke)	11	9
H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall (cox.)	7	3

We never remember to have seen such a muster at Northampton as that which took place on Tuesday last. Progression in the large ring was really a very difficult matter, and the outside public congregated in thousands, doubtless tempted by the weather, which was beautifully fine and bright, with less north-east wind than we have suffered from during the past fortnight. After Old Elsham Lad had given Archer a successful ride in the opening event, a very fair field of youngsters came out for the Althorp Park Stakes. In spite of her poor exhibition at Lincoln, Isabel was once more made a hot favourite, the next in demand being Comely, a filly by Winslow—Belle of Kars, belonging to Sir George Chetwynd. Corky was also backed again; and Adrastus, a half-brother to Flavo, for whom Mr. Bates gave 1250 guineas last season, had a few friends. Belle Lurette could tell the stable exactly what chance Comely possessed, so we were not surprised to see her gallop home a very easy winner from a couple of complete outsiders, the trio having no trouble in beating Isabel and Corky. Mowerina, who was in rare form last autumn, took the Buccleugh Cup; and then eighteen numbers were hoisted for the Spencer Plate. Sir George Chetwynd supplied the favourite in Œnone (6 st. 12 lb), a very smart two-year-old last year, and who had been so well tried with Grace that her defeat was never thought of. Whyborn, who had never won an important event, rode her in somewhat eccentric fashion, but she had so much in hand that getting badly away and coming all round her horses below the distance did not prevent her success. Eastern Empress (7 st. 7 lb.) and Golden Eye (7 st. 7 lb.) finished a dead-heat half a length behind her; but St. Augustine (7 st. 1 lb.), in spite of carrying a very large sum of money, never looked dangerous.

The field for the old-fashioned Northamptonshire Stakes dwindled down to very small proportions, only three starters putting in an appearance at the post. This was almost compensated for, however, by the grand race that ensued between Baron A. de Rothschild's Commandant, by Le Petit Caporal—Marcella, 5 years (7 st. 9 lb.), and Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's School Boy, 4 years (6 st. 11 lb.), the former, with Fordham up, winning a most exciting race by a neck only. Barratt, the pilot of the outsider Verax, was unfortunately unshipped when going very well, in consequence of his saddle slipping round, and therefore did not pass the post.

The melancholy death of George Levett, coupled with the recent accident to James Potter—who, we regret to say, is lying in a very precarious state—call attention once more to the great need of a fund amongst jockeys and stable-lads to meet cases of this sort, where a man is deprived of all means of livelihood in a moment, or leaves a widow and children quite destitute, or only partially provided for. The present system of raising a subscription, to which all classes of racing men, and the members of the ring in particular, seldom fail to contribute most liberally, is unsatisfactory in many ways; and we sincerely trust that the idea of a Turf Benefit Society, which has so often been mooted, will ere long be carried into effect.

The much-postponed match for the billiard championship, between Joseph Bennett, the holder of the title, and F. Shorter, will positively take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening next.

The recurrence, this week, of the annual Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race on the Thames, with the "jubilee" celebration, in which many of the old University oarsmen are now pleased to join, gives fresh interest to a book published eight years ago, and noticed by us with approval at that time. It is a volume issued by Messrs. Macmillan, bearing the title "University Oars," the author of which is Dr. J. E. Morgan, M.D., M.A., of University College, Oxford, Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and now Professor of Medicine in the Victoria University (late Owens College) at Manchester. Dr. Morgan had applied much care and labour, during four years, from 1869 to 1873, to ascertain the facts bearing upon a question then much disputed by the medical profession, the effect of hard rowing, or that of hard training for these rowing contests, upon the young men at Oxford and Cambridge who engage in them with so much zeal and fortitude. His personal inquiries concerning the after life and state of health of some two hundred and fifty members of the rival University crews, from 1829 to 1869, accepting their own testimony or that of their family connections or intimate friends, must be regarded as conclusive and satisfactory in a high degree. The remarks of Dr. Morgan, as a physiologist and physician, and himself experienced in the captainship of a college boat at Oxford, should have considerable weight in our judgment of this question. His views are discriminating, though sufficiently decided; and, while he commends rowing as a beneficial exercise, in moderation, for ordinary persons, he points out what sort of persons may be fit subjects for its more athletic trials of bodily strength and endurance. The lists of University crews, and particulars of former races, appended to this volume, may be referred to again this week.

In the theatre of the Society of Arts, on Monday evening Mr. Allan S. Cole gave the first of the course of Cantor lectures for the present session, the subject being "The Art of Lace-making." This lecture dealt principally with the history of the art, which Mr. Cole said covered a period of some 300 years, so far as relates to what we now speak of as lace.

The Extra Supplement.

PEOPLE WHO ALWAYS SEE THE RACE.

The popular mind of London yearly gets into a fit of more or less affected excitement, upon the favourite occasion that comes off on Friday morning, as usual, along the famous rowing-course of the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, where Oxford and Cambridge champion eights, the "Dark Blues" and the "Light Blues," pull against each other for the honour and glory of their respective Universities. It is not a little remarkable that the declaration of a zealous sympathetic partisanship for one or the other of those learned and reverend academical corporations, the two ancient English Universities, should be most frequently uttered by the mouths of babes and sucklings, of servant-maids, errand-boys, and the illiterate streetocracy, who can have no possible reason for partiality to either serene abode of classic studies. "Are you Oxford or Cambridge?" these simple folk demand of every one they meet, as if it were a contested election, when one is supposed to be Liberal or Tory, and to know the reason why, unless one has a still better reason for not being either the one or the other. It is like what the fuss about "the Derby" used to be, among people whose actual knowledge of horses was equally naught with their knowledge of boat-racing, and whose real concern and interest therein was not less remote. For all that, we are bound to confess that the Epsom Downs, on a fine Wednesday of early summer, with some fifty thousand Londoners making holiday there, afford a magnificent sight; and nearly the same is to be said of the crowded banks of our river on the Friday morning, though too soon in the spring season to escape a perilous chilliness of the air, when the rival "Blues" exhibit their manly prowess in a competition of aquatic swiftness. The scene which our Artist has delineated in the large Engraving presented for an Extra Supplement this week abounds with characteristic figures and gestures of "People who always see the Race."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Illustration of a scene occasioned by one of the extraordinary measures of precaution that Government has been obliged to adopt in Ireland, the search for concealed arms under the Peace Preservation Act, might sufficiently explain itself. We here see a party of that half-military police force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, with their officer in command, in the kitchen of a small farm-house, raising the hearthstone with a crowbar to look for suspected rifles or revolvers, while the loft overhead is about to be explored by the man now ascending the ladder in the corner of the room. The fierce and sullen temper of the man in custody, or perhaps only expecting to be led off as a prisoner when the evidences of his illegal conduct shall have been discovered, is plainly expressed by his face, sitting there, hopeless of resistance, amidst half a dozen armed guardians of law and order. His wife and daughter are trying, but in vain, the power of their tearful entreaty to relax the officer's stern sense of duty; and there can be no doubt that the resident magistrate of the district will have to deal with this case.

The *Dublin Gazette*, issued on Tuesday night, contains proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act, and orders that every person not licensed to carry arms is required, on or before the 15th inst., to deposit at the nearest police-station all arms and ammunition in his possession. The Act is to be in force from the 7th inst., in the county of Cork, in certain baronies of county Donegal, in the counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Westmeath; in parts of Kilkenny, Queen's County, city of Limerick, city of Cork, Galway town, county Cavan, county Monaghan, and some baronies of Tipperary. Regulations are provided for the sale of arms and ammunition, and arms issued for some of these counties and districts.

An order in the *Dublin Gazette* of yesterday week proclaims twelve baronies in the county of Cork to be in a state of disturbance and requiring additional establishment of police.

Mr. Joseph Tully, editor of the *Roscommon Herald* and Land League organiser for the county, has been arrested under a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant, charging him with "Boycotting" and intimidation, and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol.

Several men were killed and others were wounded in an affray last Saturday between the people and a number of police who were protecting a process-server on an estate at Clogher, Gurteen, near Ballaghadareen, in the county of Mayo. It seems that the police marched with the process-server from Mullaghmore; and when half-way between that place and Ballaghadareen a party of country people, armed with sticks and other weapons, came from behind the hedges and attacked them. Stones were flung and some of the police were injured. Constable Armstrong, of Mullaghmore, who was in charge of the party, was knocked down by a blow of a stone, and received so severe a wound that he lay insensible on the road. The police fired in self-defence, and two men were shot dead. The fight then became general and the people continued to throw stones, but were ultimately driven off. Constable Armstrong was then conveyed to the neighbouring police-barracks and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced the case hopeless, as his skull had been smashed, and he died shortly afterwards. Thirty-two of the mob were wounded.

George Marshall, son of a farmer at Ballymacelligott, near Tralee, was arrested on Monday morning under the Coercion Act, and was conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol by the 8.30 a.m. train.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The ninth Census of the United Kingdom was taken on Monday throughout the British Isles. The only religious Census to be taken is as to Ireland, and there no record is required as to imbecility or lunacy, as directed in England and Scotland. The Census in England is taken under the Local Government Board, in Scotland under the Secretary of State, and in Ireland under the Lord Lieutenant. At the last Census, in 1871, the number of persons returned in the United Kingdom was 31,857,338, against 29,571,644 in 1861. The Census of 1871 showed an increase of 2,646,042 persons and 519,612 inhabited houses in England, in Scotland 297,724 and 18,965, in the Channel Islands and Man 1191 and 844. In Ireland the decrease was 387,551, or 56,506 families, and 33,927 houses, giving, after the deductions, an increase of 2,205,694 persons, and 505,620 inhabited houses as the result of the Census. It is anticipated that the present Census will show that the population has increased to about 34,000,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, as was expected, were above those of the preceding week: making a total of 1004 cattle, 486 sheep, 7046 quarters of beef, 1514 carcases of mutton, and 342 pigs.

THE COURT.

The funeral of the infant, Victoria Georgina Beatrice Maud Anne, daughter of Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, took place on Thursday week at Windsor Casle. The coffin was conveyed from Hampton Court Palace at an early hour and deposited in the Albert Memorial Chapel. It bore the inscription, "The infant child of Princess Frederica, daughter of the King of Hanover, and Baron Freigher von Pawel Rammingen. Born March 7. Died March 21, 1881." At twelve o'clock the funeral service was performed in St. George's Chapel, which was attended by Baron von Pawel Rammingen and his sister, Baroness von Coburg, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot, Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Frederica, and Mr. W. H. Roots, her medical attendant. Princess Beatrice was present, and also Major-General Du Plat and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, on behalf of the Queen. The Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Canon Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated, the infant being placed in the Royal vault beneath the chapel, where lie her grandfather and other relatives. Various wreaths were placed upon the coffin. Baron von Pawel Rammingen and Baroness von Coburg were afterwards received by her Majesty, and subsequently left Windsor for Hampton Court.

Princess Christian visited the Queen upon her return from Berlin, and General Sir Neville Chamberlain and Major-General Wilson, with Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty.

A Council was held by the Queen the next day, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and the Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt. Earl Spencer and Sir William Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty; after which Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Justice Cave, and Mr. C. W. Sikes, of Huddersfield, were knighted. Major-General Sir John Cowell arrived at the castle on his return from attending the funeral of the late Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lady Southampton, Viscount Torrington, Major-General Sir John and Lady Cowell, and Captain Edwards.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at the castle last Saturday, on a visit to the Queen. Princess Beatrice met the Empress at the Windsor Station. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty; and the Royal dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, Madame d'Arcos, M. Pietri, Viscount Torrington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and General Sir Lintorn Simmons.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiating. The Empress Eugénie went to St. Andrew's Chapel, Clewer. Her Majesty and the Empress drove out in the afternoon. Prince Leopold arrived from Claremont. His Royal Highness and Princess Beatrice were present at the afternoon service in St. George's Chapel.

The Empress Eugénie returned to Coombe Cottage on Monday. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. Mr. Francis Clare Ford was presented to the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Athens, and, with the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl and Countess of Lathom, was included in the Royal dinner party.

The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday, and the Prince of Wales visited the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice left Windsor on Wednesday for Osborne.

By the Queen's desire, telegrams are sent daily to her Majesty giving intelligence of the state of Lord Beaconsfield.

While the Court was in town last week Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught went to the Haymarket Theatre, and also visited the Exhibition of Water-Colour Sketches of South Africa, by Miss Catherine Frere, at the Librairie de l'Art, in New Bond-street, and the Panorama of the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava in Leicester-square.

Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty; and Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The *Gazette* announces that her Majesty's birthday will be generally kept on Tuesday, May 24 next; but that, in order to avoid interference with the business of Parliament on that day, it will be celebrated in London alone on May 28.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By the Queen's command, the Prince of Wales held a Levée on Tuesday at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness was escorted from Marlborough House by a detachment of Life Guards. The Levée was attended by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. There was a large attendance, the presentations numbering three hundred.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, travelling strictly incog., arrived at Berlin on Saturday from St. Petersburg. Their Royal Highnesses, after exchanging visits with their relatives, dined at the Crown Prince's Palace, with the Emperor and Empress and the immediate members of the Royal and Imperial family, including Prince and Princess William and the uncle of the latter, Prince Hohenlohe-Lagnenburg. The journey was afterwards continued to Brussels, where the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh were received at the railway station by the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and the *personnel* of the British Legation. Their Royal Highnesses were present at a dinner given in their honour at the palace on Sunday. The Princes left Brussels on Monday morning, travelling viâ Calais to Dover, and thence, by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, to Charing-cross, whence the Prince drove to Marlborough House and the Duke of Edinburgh to Clarence House. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh remain at St. Petersburg. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian visited the Prince on Tuesday. His Royal Highness held a Levée, and called to inquire after Lord Beaconsfield, and afterwards went to Windsor Castle.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, accompanied by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, visited St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday week, Bishop Claughton conducting them over the edifice.

Prince Leopold presided at a second meeting of the committee for promoting the proposed special Loan Exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art held at the South Kensingtom Museum last Saturday.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck and her children and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Royal London Panorama, on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, last Saturday.

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The Duchess of Teck, with Princess Victoria of Teck, visited the exhibition of ancient needlework, now being held at the Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition-road, on Monday.

The marriage of the Hon. Coplestone Bampfylde, 1st Life Guards, and Miss Beaumont, is fixed to take place on May 19; and the marriage of the Earl of Kilmorey and Miss Nellie Baldock, second daughter of the late Mr. E. H. Baldock (who sat for Shrewsbury), is arranged to take place during the ensuing season.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 5.

The Parisian spring has two opening days—one regulated by the calendar, and the other by the movement of *le high-life*. The question of spring weather is altogether different. The signs of the approach of the spring of fashion which have to be accorded this week are the opening of the Hippodrome and the first spring race-meeting, which took place at Longchamps last Sunday. It is at Longchamps that the Parisian ladies decide what shall be worn and what shall not be worn, what shall be the cut of dresses and what the form of hats. Unfortunately, the race-meeting last Sunday was not favoured by fine weather. It rained nearly all day, and so the ceremony was a failure, from the point of view of society. Otherwise Paris is quite prepared for spring. The milliners' windows are gay with straw hats and bright-coloured flowers; the dressmakers are shewing summer stuffs; new potatoes may be had even in the cheap *prix fixe* restaurants; asparagus is plentiful; green peas may be bought by the bushel at the market; the chairs in the Champs Elysées have been newly painted. The only thing wanting in order to make Paris altogether agreeable is a little sunshine.

Last Friday the notabilities, artistic, literary, ministerial, social, and nondescript, who form the heterogeneous whole known as *tout Paris*, met together at the Opera to hear and see Gounod's new opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora." When one thinks of the time and labour spent in composing and preparing a spectacle of the importance of a modern opera, it seems cruel to dismiss it in two or three lines. Still, a journal has limits; and this letter, in particular, has very narrow limits. I regret, therefore, to say briefly that the general impression is that the "Tribut de Zamora" is an inferior work, and, while containing details that are admirable, it is deficient and uninteresting as a whole. It was only saved from a flat failure by the immense talent of Madame Krauss, who has a good scene in the third act.

Last night a detachment of the *tout Paris* above referred to was present at the opening of a new theatre, La Comédie-Parisienne, built on the site of the old Menus Plaisirs, in the Boulevard Strasbourg. The house is very prettily arranged; the staircase is mediæval and monumental, and the *vitraux* of the crush-room or *foyer* would delight your most æsthetic and long-chinned lily maids. The opening piece is a vaudeville, "La Reine des Halles," which was well received, and in which Thérésa, who plays the leading rôle, achieved a great success. The director of the new theatre is M. Léon Dormeuil, formerly one of the directors of the Palais-Royal.

Before quitting the world of theatres let me announce what is thought a great event here: Hortense Schneider, the famous operetta queen of "Belle Hélène" and "Barbe Bleue" renown, is about to sell her diamonds, jewels, artistic furniture, miniatures, eighteenth-century *bibelots*, and all the wonderful collections that adorn her famous villa in the Bois de Boulogne. The sale will last, at the Hôtel Drouot, the whole of next week.

We have two art exhibitions to discuss for the moment *en attendant* the opening of the Salon: one, an imitation of the London "Black and White," in the gallery of L'Art in the Avenue de l'Opéra, the other in an apartment on the Boulevard des Capucines. The latter, the exhibition of the irreconcileables, the "artistes indépendants," formerly known as "impressionists," is the most interesting as well as the most original. It is the sixth annual exhibition of a group of painters who are enemies of shadow and see all things brightly, after the Japanese fashion. The principal and most characteristic exhibitors are Degas (who sends a remarkable wax statue of a *danseuse*), Pisarro (whose landscape reminds one of Millet), Madame Berthe Morisot, Miss Mary Cassatt, Forain, and Raffaelli—all names worth remembering. Pisarro is a man whom posterity will recognise.

On Thursday next, M. Rousse, a barrister of reactionary opinions, author of a consultation favourable to the expelled religious congregations, will be received at the French Academy. M. Rousse is a man of no literary or legal eminence, and his election was due to party spirit alone. He takes the place of Jules Favre. The Duc d'Aumale will reply to the new Academician's reception speech. *Apropos*, the Duc d'Aumale, who lately sold his mansion in the Rue Saint Honoré, has just bought another, which formerly belonged to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and which gives on to the gardens of the Elysée Palace. The wits say that it is of no use for the Duc d'Aumale to get near the National Palace; he will never enter it.

Politics are practically at a standstill. Both Houses are occupied with reading bills and modifying them, and reciprocally refusing to accept each other's modifications. The reporter of the committee appointed to examine the *scrutin de liste* bill has resigned, and there is no probability of that bill being brought before the Chamber until after Easter. Meanwhile the conflict between the Paris Municipal Council and the Prefect of Police has come to a head. The Council demands that functionary's revocation; the Government virtually throws him over; and the Prefect, like Marshal MacMahon, says, *J'y suis, j'y reste!* The police of the capital is naturally not so well attended to in these conditions as the inhabitants could wish. This affair will doubtless be officially brought before the Chamber of Deputies, and probably a new law will be passed concerning the relations of the Prefect and the Municipal Council.

The Government has at length determined to put an end to the disturbances in Tunis. Yesterday the Chamber and the Senate both approved an announcement of M. Jules Ferry to the effect that troops had been dispatched to punish the marauding tribes, and particularly the Kroumirs, who lately caused some bloodshed in engagements with French troops on March 30 and 31. Some wiseacres say that the end of this matter will be the French annexation of Tunis. T. C.

The Hereditary Princess of Denmark died at Copenhagen on Thursday week. The venerable Princess was born Oct. 28, 1793, and married, Aug. 1, 1829, the late Duke Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, who died June 29, 1863.

The Windsor Castle, 1075 tons, Captain Smith, chartered from Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, by the Agent-General for Queensland, left Plymouth on Thursday week with emigrants for Brisbane. She has on board 323 souls, of whom 100 are English, 29 Scotch, 112 Irish, and 82 foreigners.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Budget was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday by the Minister of Finance, Signor Magliani. The surplus for 1880, which was estimated in May, 1879, at 3,500,000 lire, was found at the close of the year's accounts to be 28,252,940 lire, and, but for 25,208,707 lire of additional expenses which the Government will have to ask the House to authorise, it would have amounted to 53,461,647 lire. This unforeseen expenditure of twenty-five millions was due, the Minister said, to exceptional causes; among them the extraordinary luck that had fallen to the gamblers in the State Lottery, entailing a loss on the latter of some 5,000,000 lire. The Budget for 1881 showed a surplus of 15,000,000 lire. The Minister said that the Government would make every effort to abolish the forced currency, and the loan which it was intended to raise would be concluded on honourable and advantageous terms.

SPAIN.

Floods and gales have devastated the provinces of Seville, Granada, Huelva, Cordova, and other parts of the South of Spain. The Cabinet has sent one of its members to Seville with £2000, but the losses exceed £200,000, and 30,000 poor people are said to be in want of provisions. The senators and deputies of Andalusia have decided to open a national subscription for the sufferers, and the King, Queen, and the Infanta Isabella have consented to head the list with subscriptions respectively of £400, £200, and £100. Loss of life has happily been slight.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William will leave Berlin for Wiesbaden in about a week's time, and will afterwards, it is said, proceed to Ems and Gastein.

The Berlin papers announce the approaching betrothal of Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Cassel.

At the approaching marriage of the Archduke Rudolph of Austria at Vienna the Emperor of Germany will be represented by the Crown Prince.

The German Parliament has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the resolution of Herr Windthorst, recommending International Treaties for the prosecution and extradition of persons guilty of murdering, attacking, or conspiring against the life of the chiefs of the States which shall join the proposed League.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria arrived at Vienna on Sunday morning.

Last Saturday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath discussed the bill providing for the issue of 50,000,000 fl. of Five per Cent Paper Rente to cover the deficit in the Budget of 1881. After the Minister of Finance had spoken in justification of the measure, it was decided to consider the bill clause by clause. The whole bill was eventually adopted in the form proposed by the Committee.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to a Constantinople telegram, the Ambassadors there, having received information of the view taken by Greece of the last proposal of the Turkish Government, held a meeting on Monday to consider the question of fresh overtures to the Porte and the form in which they might be made. It is stated that no decision has been come to as to the mode of action to be taken by the Powers—whether it should be collective or identical—nor as to who shall take the lead in urging the acceptance of the new frontier upon Greece. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that "a complete understanding has now been arrived at between the Powers with regard to the frontier line to be recommended both to Greece and Turkey, all the Powers having given their consent to the line of the Ambassadors. It does not seem, however, that this step was taken without some discussion, and it is even said that the Russian Government wished to go back to some arrangement in connection with the cession of Crete, as being the line most likely to lead to an understanding. Notwithstanding the warlike spirit of the news from Athens, the eventuality of Greece not refusing the offer at once, but trying to negotiate and improve on the offer, seems to be by no means excluded." The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna states that a private telegram from Athens announces, as "the last word of the Greek Government," the cession of the island of Crete, in addition to the territory about to be offered by the Powers on behalf of the Porte. There have been fights in Crete between the Greeks and Mussulmans, in which several of the latter have been killed and numerous combatants wounded on both sides, and the Governor-General of the island has applied to the Porte for reinforcements.

The review originally fixed for Independence Day, the 6th inst., was held at Athens on Monday, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Royal children, and 8000 spectators. The troops on the ground numbered 4510, besides eleven batteries of field and mountain artillery. King George presented new colours to the regiments, and expressed himself highly gratified at the military bearing of the whole force. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The Khedive of Egypt has declined to furnish Turkey with a contingent in the event of a war with Greece, on the ground that the present state of Egyptian finances does not admit such a considerable military expenditure. The Sultan is reported to be greatly incensed by this refusal.

The Porte has agreed to rectify the Turco-Persian frontier, giving the district of Khotour to Persia, in conformity with the map presented to it by Mr. Goschen and M. de Novikoff on the 31st ult.

AMERICA.

The Senate is still engaged in the political debate on the Republican resolutions concerning the election of officers. Several important nominations have not been confirmed.

Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice that he will redeem any outstanding funded Five per Cent Bonds of 1881 embraced in the 101st call, at the rate of 101¼ dols. in full payment for each 100 dol. bond.

Lieutenant R. M. Berry has been appointed to the command of the expedition to be dispatched in search of the Polar exploring vessel Jeannette.

Destructive floods have occurred along the Upper Missouri River.

The Tennessee Senate has rejected, by 13 votes to 12, the bill passed by the House of Representatives settling the State debt at par with 3 per cent interest.

Resolutions have been adopted by the executive committee of the Anti-High-Rent League of New York City denouncing the 10 to 30 per cent increase of rent demanded by the landlords after May 1 next.

CANADA.

The revenues of the Dominion for March show an increase of 320,000 dols., as compared with the same month last year.

A public meeting has been held at New Westminster, British Columbia, at which a resolution was adopted denouncing the petition to the British Government relative to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and expressing satisfaction at the efforts made by the Dominion to carry out the terms of the agreement.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has unanimously adopted a Ministeral resolution for the dissolution of the present House of Assembly and Legislative Council, to be followed by an appeal to the people, with a view to substituting an Assembly of only fifteen members. A petition to the Governor-General of Canada has also been adopted complaining that the Dominion Government has failed to maintain efficient steam communication between Canada and Prince Edward Island, thereby violating the terms of the union, and asking for the redress of grievances.

Captain Kirwan, an Irishman, has published a letter warning the Fenians in the United States that the Irish population of the Dominion would feel bound to protect their country against any scheme devised for the invasion of Canada.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the evacuation of Candahar will begin on or about the 10th inst., the exact date of the commencement of the march being left to General Hume's discretion, and that the troops will return to India by the Thall-Chotiali route. Telegrams from Candahar announce that the advance guard of the Cabul army, consisting of about 2000 cavalry, is now only thirty-five miles from Candahar. The main body, consisting of 3000 infantry and 2000 militia, with twelve field guns, left Cabul on March 21, and will probably arrive at Candahar about the 12th inst. The Governor-elect, Muhamad Hashim, a son of the late Sirdar Muhamad Azim Khan, is with the cavalry. A *Times* telegram says that it is believed that the Ameer himself will come down to Candahar before long to superintend the operations against Herat.

A telegram from the Viceroy received at the India Office confirms the statement that Herat is being besieged. Ayoub Khan is reported to have been taken prisoner.

A later telegram received at the India Office from the Viceroy states that Hashim Khan, with the Cabul cavalry, reached Robat on the 3rd, and was to halt there for the present. General Mahomed Khan had established himself at Girisk, and proclaimed the Ameer's accession. Many chiefs were coming in to him.

AUSTRALIA.

The statement of the revenue of New South Wales for the quarter ending March 31 is of a satisfactory character. The total receipts are £1,393,000, or £465,000 in excess of the revenue of the same period last year; and for the year ending March 31 the increase of revenue, as compared with 1880, amounts to £1,080,000.

The Victoria Legislative Council has waived its objections to the introduction of the bill for the reform of the Constitution, and has read the bill the first time.

It has been decided to apply the Spanish Constitution and press laws to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Her Majesty's Government have decided not to accept the invitation to attend the Monetary Conference in Paris, for which invitations have been issued by France and America.

Mr. George H. Wyndham, C.B., now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, has been appointed secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg.

By an edict of the communal council of Unterhallen, in the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, young persons under fifteen years of age are forbidden to smoke tobacco or cigars, whether in the public streets or at home.

Considerable excitement is reported to prevail in a number of villages in Russian Poland, the peasants belonging to the United Greek Church having refused to take the oath of allegiance in the Russian United Greek Churches, declaring that they will do so only in presence of Roman Catholic priests.

Mr. Stephen Massett, recently gave an entertainment on board the United States man-o'-war St. Mary's, lying in New York Harbour, for the benefit of the sailors and boys of the nautical school. There was a large attendance, among those present being a number of ladies and gentlemen, including many officers of the United States Navy and Army. The occasion was of much interest, and a journal remarks, that "the audience were alternately moved to tears and laughter."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHIOS.

The present year threatens to be known as a year of earthquakes. The little Turkish island of Chios, in the Ægean Sea, was on Sunday visited by an earthquake, which destroyed a great part of its chief town, Chio, and many neighbouring villages, three thousand persons being killed or injured. The shock was felt at Smyrna and Syra. A Constantinople telegram states that fresh shocks occurred on Monday, and that the inhabitants were taking refuge on board the steamers in the harbour. The island of Chio, Scio, or Skio, for the name is thus variously spelt, is situated in the Ægean Sea, separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel not more than seven miles wide where narrowest, and about fifty-three miles west of Smyrna. The island is the ancient Chios, and contends with many other places for the honour of having given birth to Homer, an excavation in the rock being pointed out as the place where "the blind old bard of Scio's rocky isle" is said to have taught. Chios is of somewhat quadrangular form, thirty-two miles long from north to south, with a mean breadth of about twelve miles, and an area of 296 geographical square miles. The population of the island is over 60,000; the capital, Chio, containing about a quarter of the whole number of the inhabitants. Chio, which appears to have been the principal sufferer by the disaster, is situated near the middle of the east coast, and consists almost entirely of houses built for the most part of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs. It is defended by a castle, and the manufacture of velvet and some lighter fabrics is carried on in the town, while at its harbour, formed of two moles and provided with two lighthouses, which are rendered necessary by the difficulty of access, a considerable trade is done.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held last Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, when Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., read a paper on "The Visible Universe," which he described in general terms, and then sought to trace its history back, giving a passing sketch of the views of the theologian on the one hand and the materialist on the other, through its many forms to its first logical origin. A discussion ensued.

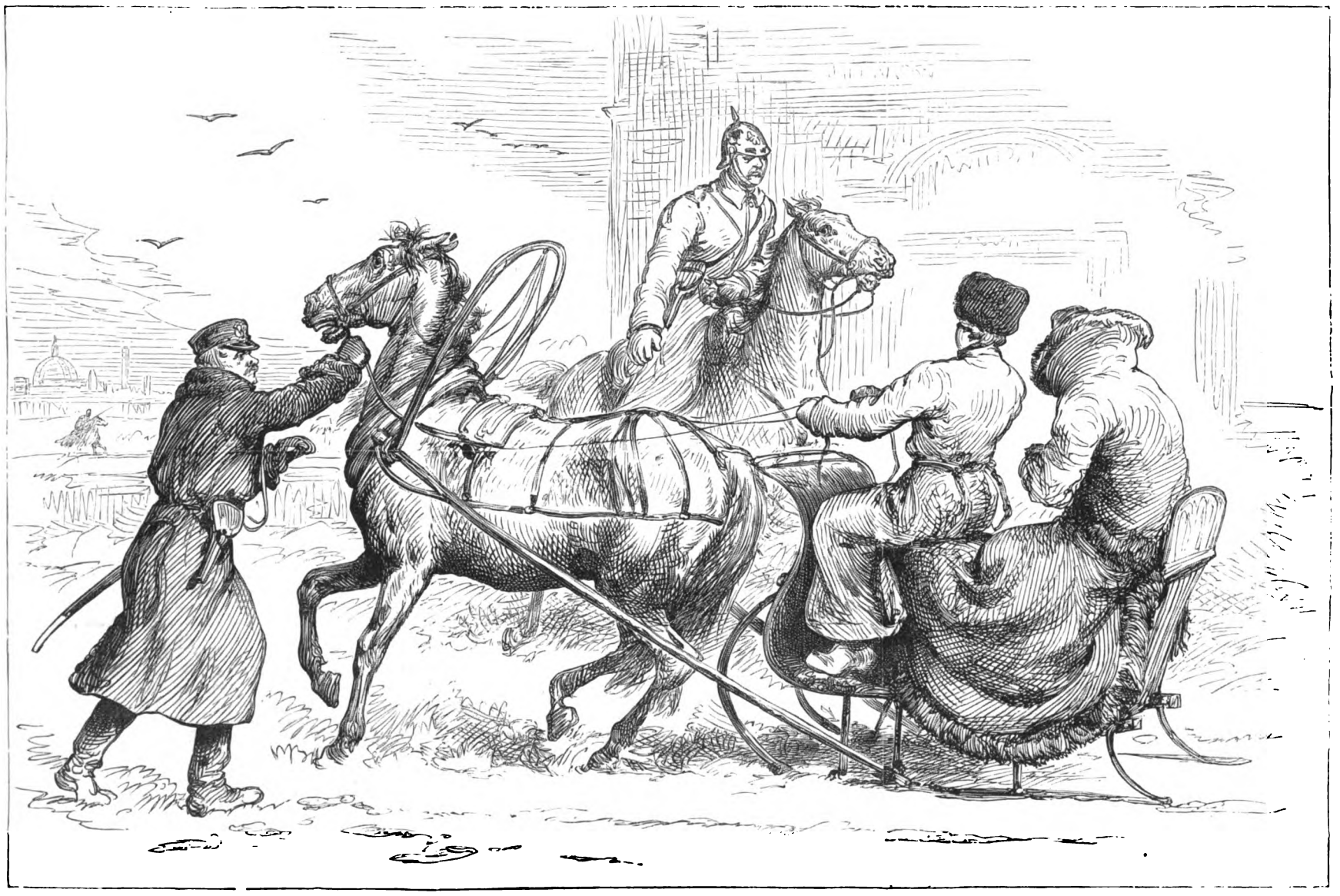
Lord Carrington presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, at which the questions of railway charges, instruction in agricultural science, the Rivers Conservancy Bill, and distress for rent were discussed, and resolutions passed. Several objections were advanced against the Rivers Conservancy Bill, and a Deputation was appointed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board on the subject. It was stated that American cheese was brought to London at the rate of 30s. a ton, while it costs 50s. to bring Cheshire cheese to the metropolis.

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SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



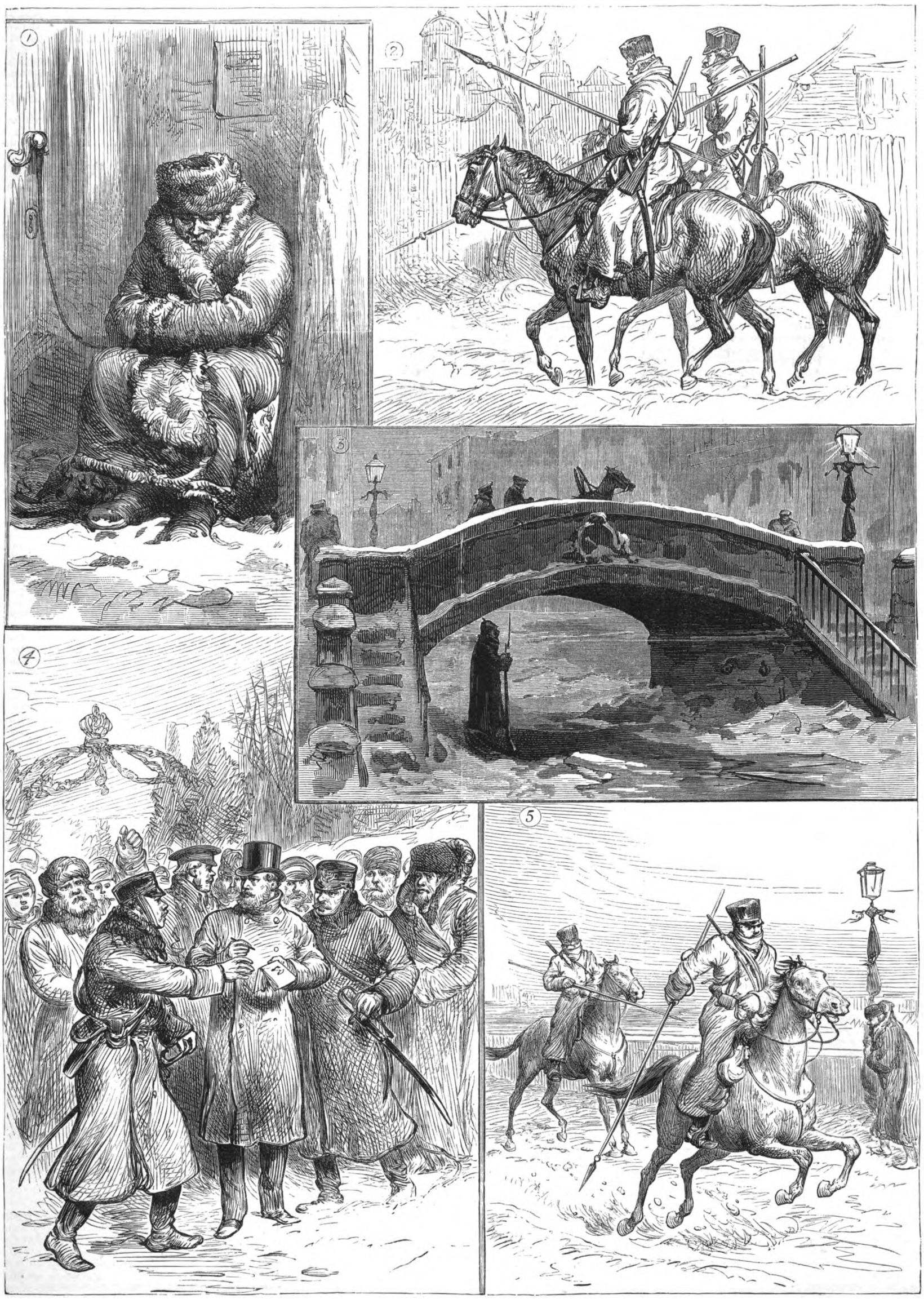
CHEESEMONGER'S SHOP IN LITTLE GARDEN-STREET, WHERE THE MINE WAS DISCOVERED.



SLEDGE APPROACHING THE CITY STOPPED BY POLICE.—SEE PAGE 346.

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SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. A Night Watchman at a House Door. 2. Cossacks Patrolling. 3. Sentinel under Canal Bridge. 4. Our Special Artist in a Difficulty. 5. Cossacks on the Alert.

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THE CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.

The Sketches of our Special Artist in St. Petersburg show some of the incidents of the present condition of that city, where fresh discoveries have been made by the police, and extraordinary precautions have been adopted, since the alarm caused by the assassination of the late Emperor Alexander II. The city is now invested by a chain of Cossack patrols, with posts of guard officers and police on all the high roads. There are no means of ingress or egress for Nihilist conspirators or peaceable citizens. If special passports for this purpose are to be issued, such an alleviating measure will follow later as of secondary importance. Last Saturday morning, the various entrances to the city were thronged by troops of travellers and public carriers of all kinds to whom a return to the capital was positively forbidden. The inconvenience to many townsmen, whose business constantly calls them outside St. Petersburg, can easily be imagined. The Cossacks are instructed to send everybody trying to enter the town to the superior officers stationed on the highways, by whom the strictest investigation is made, and travellers arriving by rail must engage their cabs through an agent of police, according to the Berlin railway regulations. Every householder is obliged to keep a private watchman outside the street door all through the night, which affords the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches.

An important experiment has been successfully initiated by the new police prefect, General Baranoff, on whose suggestion the Emperor has approved the formation of a Council of the inhabitants to advise with the Prefect respecting the measures to be adopted against the troublers of social order. The idea evidently is to unite the administration and the inhabitants in the presence of the common enemy. The householders and lodgers in each of the 228 sections of the city were invited to elect one representative for each section, and these 228 elected persons selected from their number 25 members to form a Council. The choice actually made is generally approved, comprising as it does such experienced persons as General Trepoff, the former police prefect, Count Bobrinsky, marshal of the St. Petersburg nobility, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, General Bogdanovitch, Baron Korff, mayor of St. Petersburg and an active member of the municipality, M. Kraieffsky, proprietor of the *Golos*, and other well-known persons. It remains to be seen what will result from this measure, obviously aimed in the direction of bringing society to co-operate actively with the Government in combating revolutionary conspiracies.

One of the Paris journals publishes a narrative of the operations of the Russian police and the Nihilists, professing to emanate from a correspondent at St. Petersburg. It is very startling, but there may be some foundation for it. It may be interesting to reproduce it in a condensed form:—

"You are aware that several of the leading members of the Nihilist party have been arrested. The Advocate Trigoni, Michaeloff, Sheliaboff, Mdlle. Peroffskaya, and a few others are under lock and key. The important position of these individuals in the Nihilist party was ascertained through the confession of Goldenberg, the assassin of Prince Krapotkine. They organised all the recent attempts, but never carried them personally into execution; and the facility with which they so long escaped detection reflects the highest discredit on the Russian police. It is evident to any one who has investigated the facts that, with a little common vigilance, the assassination of the Czar might have been avoided. At the beginning of February the police received an intimation from abroad that one of the heads of the Terrorist Party had proceeded to St. Petersburg. This was no other than the Advocate Trigoni. He took up his abode at the Maison Likatchdef, opposite the Anitchkoff Palace. He was discovered on Feb. 20, but, instead of being at once arrested, the police were content to follow him about. He thus had ample time to organise the attempt; and it was on the eve of its perpetration only that he was taken into custody. When brought before General Melikoff he ironically exclaimed, 'I don't care about being taken. This time he cannot escape.' Again, the case of the pretended cheese-shop, where the mine was dug which was to blow up the quarter of the Anitchkoff Palace, affords another fair illustration of the peculiar imbecility of the police authorities. The suspicious character of the shop was made known to the police, and watched. The Dvorniks of the quarter insisted upon the house being searched. General Morolinsky, a member of the Local Board of Health, went to the place to see if the house was damp. The sham cheese vender, of course, said he did not complain of it on that score. 'And what have you got in that barrel?' inquired the General. 'Only cheese,' was the reply. The same question was asked as to the contents of two other barrels, and met with the same reply. The General did not think it worth his while to see what the contents were, or he would have found that the barrels were full of dynamite, and that a large press or chest which had attracted his attention contained the tools, and some of the earth that had been removed to form the mine."

The trial of the five persons, three men and two women, who are in custody upon the charge of conspiring for the assassination of the late Emperor, was to commence on Thursday last. The prosecutor for the Crown, M. Mouravieff, is a nephew of the distinguished General of that name. His persuasive eloquence in the famous Valets de Cour trial at Moscow brought him into notice, and increased the reputation which he had already gained by books on many legal subjects. The trial is expected to last four days. There will be sixty-two witnesses and eleven experts.

The official indictment, or "Act of Accusation," is drawn up against Nicholas Ivanoff Reesakoff, aged nineteen, workman; Nicholas Andrew Ivanhoff Sheliaboff, thirty, peasant; Sophie Looffa Peroffskaya, twenty-seven, gentlewoman; Gabriel Timothy Michaeloff, twenty-one, peasant; and Hesse Miroff Helfmann, twenty-six, workwoman. After briefly stating the nature of the crime of which the prisoners are accused — namely, the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II., the Act goes on to relate the circumstances in which it took place.

Facts elicited by inquiry into the attempts of April 2, Nov. 19, 1879, and Feb. 5, 1880, showed that a fresh attempt had been determined on by the same criminals. It has now been discovered who these people were, and which of them actually planned and carried out the crime of the 13th of March.

In November, 1880, was arrested Alexander Michaeloff, living under the name of Polivanoff, in whose possession were found dynamite and other materials evidencing his criminal occupation. Further searches led to the discovery of two lodgings, in one of which dynamite was manufactured, the other being a clandestine printing-office. In course of time many visitors to these lodgings were arrested, amongst them two persons, Michael Trigoni, student, and Sheliaboff, already charged with complicity in an attempt to blow up the Imperial train at Alexandroffsky in November, 1879. Sheliaboff was arrested a few days before the assassination of the Emperor, together with Trigoni, in the latter's lodging at the corner of the Nevsky Prospect and Karavannaya, close to the Sadovaya, or Little Garden-street, where the mine was discovered beneath the cheesemonger's shop.

On March 14, the day after the Emperor's assassination this prisoner, Sheliaboff, sent a letter to the Procureur declaring his intimate complicity with Reesakoff, and demanding to be included in the indictment. He had several times attempted to take the life of the Emperor, and if he had taken no physical part in the assassination, this was only by accident. Further, Sheliaboff acknowledged his participation in all the doings of the Nihilists, and that he belonged to the Narodnaya Volya party, which held the destruction of their rulers one of the means to be employed in an active struggle for the attainment of their ends. As an agent of the third degree—that is, possessing the full confidence of the executive committee—he received from it the commission to organise a fresh attempt on the life of the Czar. He chose Reesakoff and the others from forty-seven men who answered to his call for volunteers.

There is a long statement relating to Reesakoff's connection with the Revolutionary party. His inclination tended towards Nihilism even in 1878, before his entry into the School of Mines; but he took no active part until January, 1880. A year ago, feeling that he could do nothing alone, he determined to enter into the Workman's Revolutionary Organisation, and this he was enabled to do by the intervention of Sheliaboff, whose acquaintance he made about that time. It seems that Reesakoff was a friend of Sheerael, hanged last year for complicity in various attempts on the Emperor; and that this connection got him into trouble with the police, whereupon he began to live under the name of Glazoff, with a false passport. Before he entered actively upon Nihilism, Sheliaboff told him that the party were in great need of money, upon which Reesakoff drew five months' allowance, and gave fifty roubles to his associates. But in January last they offered him membership in the workmen's organisation, and regular pay to the extent of thirty roubles a month. Reesakoff, in turn, worked hard at the organisation of workmen's circles, the meetings of which took place sometimes at his rooms, sometimes elsewhere. At these meetings terrorist measures were only spoken of as a means to quicken the movement and protect the party against spies. Afterwards, feeling the want of a leader, it was determined that the Narodnaya Volya party should act as such; and the workmen were divided into a propagandist and directing party and an Executive Committee; to the latter of which belonged Reesakoff, Sheliaboff, Elnikoff, and Michaeloff. The assassination of the Emperor did not emanate from the workmen's party, but was proposed by the Executive Committee (that is of the Narodnaya Volya set), by whom even Reesakoff at first understood that it would be carried out. However, the deed was discussed, and ten days before its consummation Sheliaboff called for volunteers willing to undertake it.

On March 13, a few hours before the assassination, Sheliaboff's fellow-lodger, Slatveensky, living with a woman calling herself Vozinovaya, was arrested. In his rooms were found chemicals and several tin boxes which had contained sweetmeats or sugar, and two red caoutchouc tubes. In two of the boxes was a small quantity of black dynamite, of which, when full, they would have held seventy-two pounds. The woman escaped, but was captured in the Nevsky Prospect, and proved to be Sophie Peroffskaya, already charged with participation in Hartmann's attempt. On her were found printed proclamations, dated March 14, and referring to the event of the previous day—eighteen copies being issued by the famous Executive Committee, and fourteen by the "working men" section of the Narodnaya Volya party.

The statement of this woman, Sophie Peroffskaya, who is of high family, the daughter of a former Governor of St. Petersburg, and niece to an officer of the Imperial Court, fully confirms all that had been said by the other prisoners. And she, like them, makes no secret of her actions and motives. She followed the higher women's course in the Gymnasium in 1869, and in the year following left her home to become a teacher of the people. In 1872 she joined the Revolutionists, and was several times arrested and condemned for propagandism. In 1878 she was sent to exile in the Olonets district, but escaped, and has since lived "illegally" under various names. When the assassination took place, she was standing on the opposite side of the Canal, and saw both explosions.

Reesakoff states that he was directed, by Sheliaboff and the Executive Committee, to go about the assassination in company with Elnikoff, and to follow all the movements of the Czar, under the direction of Sophie Peroffskaya. The other "volunteers," who met in Nicholas Sablin's rooms, were Michaeloff and one "Michael." From time to time, too, a man made his appearance who was called "The Technic," who explained in detail the bombs, and furnished them with a sample, which the volunteers tried with full success in a field behind the Smolno Monastery.

On the eventful day, at eight in the morning, they assembled again to get final instructions and the bombs. These were brought by Peroffskaya in a bundle. There were but two of them, but she said that perhaps more would come; they had been working all night at them, but had been unable to prepare the number previously decided upon. After this "The Technic" arrived, bringing more bombs, which were given to Peroffskaya, who drew on the cover of each a plan of the streets, marking the spots where the respective bearers were to stand. The disposition was as follows:—If the Emperor passed down the Sadovaya, the mine was to be exploded, Reesakoff standing with his engine in the square at one end, "Michael" at the other end of the street where it runs into the Nevsky. In the Manège-square, as the more dangerous place, were to stand Elnikoff and Michaeloff, as being better known to each other, more experienced, and with a better Revolutionary record. On the explosion of the mine all were to run towards the spot to ensure the death of the Emperor if the explosion had failed to do its work. If, however, the Imperial carriage did not come that way the conspirators were to meet in the Michael-street, where Peroffskaya would give them a sign if they were to go to the Catherine Canal and wait their victim there. This was what in fact happened; and Reesakoff, getting the signal from the woman, went to the Canal, and, as already stated, threw his bomb under the horses. At that time Elnikoff was standing by the railing some way further on. He threw the second bomb, which killed both the Emperor and himself.

On the night of March 15, in consequence of information received, took place the police raid already described, in a house where one man shot himself dead with a revolver. He was identified by Lieut.-Colonel Sablin, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, as his brother, Nicholas Sablin. The woman captured proved to be the prisoner Helfmann. Sablin had belonged to the Revolutionary party since 1873. In this lodging were found two bombs, or tin cases, exploding on concussion, and containing the main charge of nitro-glycerine, mixed with camphor, which last ingredient increases the violence of the explosion. There were also found various chemicals and chemical apparatus; a plan of St. Petersburg, with pencil marks on locality of Winter Palace, and along streets leading from the Manège; and, finally, a sketch which, on comparison with the map, proved to refer to the neighbourhood of the assassination, with marks where the deed was done, in the Manège-square, and where the mine was found in the Sadovaya. Among other things in Sablin's lodging, a note evidently referring to the organisation of the assassination, which, after referring to revolvers, daggers, passports, &c., says:—"The work goes on swimmingly, but we want a woman, a Jewess, to take an intelligent part. Ask Hesse (Helfmann) from me if she will take this on herself; if not, tell A. M. to intrust her with the direction of affairs in Petersburg, and come herself."

On the same night the prisoner Michaeloff was arrested, after firing six shots from a revolver, wounding two of the men who made the capture, in the same lodging where Sablin had committed suicide. On Michaeloff were found copies of the revolutionary proclamation announcing the accession of Alexander III., and a note of three addresses, with an hour named against each. These appointments, needless to say, were kept by the police; and in the confectioner's shop at the corner of the Nevsky and Sadovaya they captured Ivan Gregorieff Orloff, son of a priest, who had on him a dagger, revolutionary proclamations, and manuscript inflammatory articles in the writing of Michaeloff.

Several witnesses identify Sheliaboff as a visitor to the shop in Little Garden-street, or the Sadovaya, and in his lodgings was found cheese, which, from the stamp on the wrappers, was bought there.

Keebalchich, who figures in the Act of Accusation as the maker of the bombs, confesses the part he took in the attempts to blow up the Imperial train on its way from the Crimea in 1879, near the towns of Odessa and Alexandroffsk, as well as his participation in the crime of last month. This Keebalchich, also the son of a priest, spent some years in a seminary, but afterwards entered the School of Government Engineers, and there laid the foundation of that scientific skill and knowledge which have constituted such a terrible weapon in the hands of the Nihilist party. The dynamite and electrical apparatus used in former attempts, as well as the fatal bombs and the subterranean torpedo of Sadovaya-street, were the work of his hands. But he declares that there are others at large quite capable of taking his place.

A special Imperial escort is to be formed from the various regiments of the Guard, after the model of that organised for the protection of the late Emperor during the war.

The Imperial Charitable Society announces that it will take charge of the families of all loyal subjects who may lose their lives in the course of the present struggle against the Nihilists.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The general orders for the volunteer field-day at Brighton on Easter Monday have been issued by the War Office. There will be an attacking force and a defending force.

The attacking force will comprise two divisions, and will be commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B. The artillery will be commanded by Colonel W. N. Waller, R.A., and will comprise the Honourable Artillery Company, the 3rd Middlesex, and 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal), in all 976 men and twenty-six guns. Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., will command the First Division, which will include three brigades. The first will be under the command of Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards. Battalions:—The Civil Service, Post Office, City of London Rifle Brigade, 2nd and 3rd London—2504 men of all ranks. Lord Ranelagh will have the Second Brigade, consisting of 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and Tower Hamlets, Engineers, and the 1st Herts and 3rd Hants (Portsmouth) Rifles—total, 1973. The Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel R. A. Logan, C.B., will comprise the following corps:—Hornsey, West Middlesex, Harrow, South-West Middlesex, North Middlesex, Central London, and the 23rd Middlesex (Westminster)—total, 2930. The 2nd Middlesex Artillery will be the divisional battalion. Total of the brigade, 7816. Second Division.—Commander Major-General the Hon. Richard Monck. First Brigade, Colonel G. R. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards. Battalions:—West London, St. George's, Victorias, London Irish, Paddington, Bloomsbury, and Finsbury—total, 3179. Second Brigade, Colonel H. Wilkie, Forty-sixth Brigade Dépôt. Battalions:—1st Surrey (South London), 3rd Surrey (Clapham), 7th Surrey (Southwark), 3rd Kent (West Kent), and 4th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal)—total, 2197. Divisional Battalion, 2nd Tower Hamlets. Brigade total, 5877. Total of attacking force, 14,669, and to it will be attached a troop of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry.

The defending force will consist of one division only (the Third) commanded by Major-General W. Earle, C.S.I. The artillery will be in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tester, Brighton Artillery, and will comprise 670 men and eight guns. First Brigade—Colonel G. H. Moncrieff, Scots Guards. Battalions—South Middlesex, London Scottish, 10th Middlesex (Colonel Oxley's), Queen's Westminster, Inns of Court, Cambridge University, and the Artists'—total, 2640. Second Brigade—Lord Bury. Battalions:—1st Hants (Portsmouth) Artillery, Brighton Rifles, Hastings, Worthing, 1st Essex (Ilford), and 3rd Essex (Plaistow)—total, 2145. Third Brigade—Colonel T. F. Lloyd, 48th Brigade Dépôt-Battalions:—Croydon Rifles, Reigate, Rotherhithe, and 8th (late 19th) Surrey (Kennington)—total, 1725. Divisional battalion, 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles. Total Third Division, 6971. Total of defending force, 7641. This makes the total of all arms 22,310 and 34 guns, and a troop of yeomanry cavalry, which is about 1000 more infantry than last year, while the number of guns is the same. All the corps will rendezvous at Brighton before and after the review.

The programme of the railway arrangements has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Knight, the general manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The tickets will be ready for issue to corps on April 8. The return fares will be—officers 5s., men 2s. 6d., and will be available from the morning of Wednesday, April 13, till the evening of Thursday, April 21. Great confusion and interference with the general arrangements having last year been caused by volunteers who had straggled from their corps, it has been decided that stragglers will not be conveyed from Brighton except by the volunteer trains.

Messrs. L. D. Gover and F. H. Weber, students of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have been successful in obtaining the diploma and life membership of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, in the examination concluded in Edinburgh; and two other students, Messrs. Alfred Hardie, and J. M. Little, have obtained, the former a first-class, and the latter a second-class certificate.

Thursday week saw the end of the financial year, and the Revenue Return published shows what events have long foreshadowed, a handsome surplus. The total receipts amount to £84,041,288, which is £2,776,233 more than the twelve months preceding, and £1,345,288 more than Mr. Gladstone's estimate in June last of £82,696,000. The Customs show a decrease of £142,000; but there is an increase of £1,420,000 from property and income tax, £640,000 from stamps, £350,000 from the Post Office, £180,000 from the telegraph service, and £70,000 from land tax and house duty.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Audsley, Thomas Moss, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Philip, Dewsbury.
Bulkeley, Richard George; Vicar of St. John Dukinfield, Surrogate.
Campbell, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary, Laisterdyke, Bradford.
Carter, Arthur R.; Rector of Wapping.
Christie, Francis William; Curate of Helmsly.
Irvine, A. C.; Head Master of Walsall School; Vicar of St. Mary, Warwick.
Knox, Andrew; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Birkenhead, Surrogate.
Lang, O. C. S.; Rector of Frensham, Surrey; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the County of Surrey.
Matthews, Thomas Robert, Incumbent of Earlstown; Surrogate.
Maynard, John; Curate of St. John's, North Woolwich.
Mitchell, Joseph; Vicar of New Wortley, Leeds.
Porter, G. F., Vicar of St. Anne's, Dropmore, Maidenhead; Vicar of Banbury.
Prest, Ven. Archdeacon, Rector of Gateshead; Rector of Ryton.
Sewell, H., Vicar of Aldsworth; Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge.
Williams, E. Cyril; Vicar of Denham, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
Wilson, Thomas Holt; Rector of Redgrave-cum-Botesdale, Suffolk.
Wood, William; Rural Dean of Deddington.—*Guardian*.

A handsome three-light window, the work of Messrs Jones and Willis, has been erected at Chelmorton church, near Buxton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Ven. John Henry Gray, M.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, formerly Archdeacon of Hong-Kong, in recognition of his valuable services during twenty-eight years' residence in China.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-eighth session yesterday week at the Jerusalem Chamber. The first revision of Proverbs was completed, and that of Ecclesiastes carried as far as chap. vii., verse 6.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chichester opened Hove church, which had been closed for extensive alterations and repairs. His Lordship afterwards presided at a public meeting in support of the provision of a new church for the north-west portion of the parish. The scheme was generally approved.

The Church Association has offered to give six prizes of twenty guineas each to the writers of the best essay on each of the following subjects:—1. The Church; its Constitution, Character, and Continuity. 2. The Ministry and its Functions. 3. The Sacrament of Baptism. 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 5. The Rule of Faith. 6. Worship and Ritual.

The Dean of Chester, speaking at the annual meeting of the Chester Diocesan Deaconesses' Institution last week, said the new translation of 1 Timothy iii. 11 would show that in the ancient Church the word "deaconess" did not mean merely the wives of deacons, but a separate organisation of women deacons. Had this passage been so read heretofore the English people would not have so long allowed that ancient institution of the Church to remain in abeyance.

A memorial signed by 23,997 laymen, including peers and other influential persons, was forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury last Saturday, emphatically protesting against the "toleration within the Church of England of any doctrines or practices which favour the restoration of the Romish mass or any colourable imitation thereof, any reintroduction of the confessional, or any assumption of sacerdotal pretentions on the part of the clergy in the ministrations of the Word and sacraments."

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has restored the mutilated and long-neglected monument, now placed in the vestibule of Hackney parish church, of Lady Lucy Latimer, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester, and wife of the Right Hon. John Nevyle, Knight, Lord Latimer. The monument to this lady, who died on Feb. 23, 1582, and from whom the Baroness claims descent, used to be a conspicuous and much-admired object in the old Church of St. Augustine at Hackney, but was allowed by the Puritans to fall into decay. It has lately been in the sexton's tool-house, beneath the old church tower. The smaller effigies of Lady Latimer's four daughters, which formed part of the original monument, were much damaged.

The thirty-third report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England was published last Saturday. In giving an account of their work during the year (ending Oct. 31, 1880), the Commissioners state that they have constituted or assigned fifty-two districts under the designation of district chapelries, consolidated chapelries, districts, and new parishes, &c. In eighteen cases the boundaries of districts or new parishes have been altered. In sixteen cases new churches have been substituted for old or existing parish churches. In seventeen cases churches have been formally approved by the Commissioners as churches for new parishes. Scales of pew rents have been fixed for four churches, and 167 conveyances of sites for churches, burial-grounds, parsonage-houses and glebe respectively have been accepted. The report states:—"During the year certain real estates have been assigned to the Bishop of Hereford as the permanent endowment of his see; and, on the avoidance of the see of Durham, the estate previously assigned as the endowment of that see has been revised and resettled." The Bishopric of Liverpool has been founded, and the net income of the see is now reported at £3245 per annum. The Commissioners give a summary of the work accomplished by them in the augmentation and endowment of benefices during the last forty years. The total number of benefices which have been augmented and endowed by the Commissioners is about 47,000.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

The Examiners for the Hall and Hall-Houghton Prizes have awarded them as follow:—Senior Septuagint, Mr. C. W. Ridley, B.A., University College; Junior Septuagint, Mr. C. J. Spurrell, B.A., scholar of Balliol College; Proxime Accessit, Mr. J. J. Powell, B.A., unattached student. Senior New Testament, no candidate. Junior New Testament, Mr. A. R. Buckland, B.A., scholar of Pembroke College; Proxime Accessit, Mr. M. H. Peacock, scholar of Exeter College. Syriac Prize, Mr. Thomas Randell, Mansell Exhibitioner of St. John's College. The Examiners recommend Mr. Powell and Mr. Peacock for a prize of books.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., University of Glasgow, to the office of Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer for the ensuing year.

A Congregation was held on Thursday week, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, whereat the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Helmholtz, of Berlin, according to Grace passed at the last Congregation. The Professor was warmly welcomed, and was presented by the Orator to the Vice-Chancellor in a laudatory speech.

The Bell University Scholarships, for which, under the will of the founder, a preference is given to sons or orphans of clergymen, have, after competitive examinations, been adjudged to—1. S. M. Leathes, Trinity College; 2. G. W. Blenkin, Trinity College; H. Joynes, King's College—the last two equal in merit.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected to Minor Scholarships at Trinity Hall:—J. C. Nicol, King Edward's School, Birmingham, to a Scholarship of £70; J. D. Kerrich, Grammar School, Beccles, and D. Tait, Marlborough College, whose merits were equal, to Scholarships of £50 each; the values are yearly.

The following are the awards, as the results of competitive examinations, at the colleges named, so far as at present declared. The values stated are yearly in all cases:—St. Peter's: W. H. Young, City of London School, £80, J. W. Bartraffi, Christ's Hospital, £60; A. J. Parish, King's School, Ely, £60. Clare: For Mathematical Attainments—Knight, Larmer, and Parkinson, £60 each. For Natural Science—Johnson, £60. For Classics—Griffith, Cave Exhibition, £50; Pilgrim, Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition, £32. Jesus: Recommended for Scholarships and Exhibitions: Classics—T. Herring, Christ's Hospital, £50. Mathematics—F. W. Hewitt, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50. Rustat Scholarships—A. Nairne, Haileybury, H. Atkinson, Rossal School; W. H. M. Ragg, St. Andrew's, Chard, School; R. W. K. Edwards, Beccles School. Marsden Scholar—E. M. Lance, Winchester College, £40.

ABERDEEN.

Lord Rosebery presided yesterday week as Lord Rector at the Arts Graduation ceremony in connection with this University, and afterwards distributed the eight University prizes. His Lordship was accompanied by the Countess.

EXETER HALL, STRAND.

The jubilee, or celebration of fifty years' past existence, with the renewed dedication of this well-known building, henceforth to be occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, was held on the Tuesday evening of last week. It was attended by above three thousand persons, the Large Hall being densely crowded. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Cairns, Lord Mount-Temple, Lord Radstock, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Sir T. Chambers, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., Bishop Perry, Canon Fleming, Dr. Thain Davidson, the Rev. John Clifford, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, the Rev. W. Hay Aitken, Mr. W. Hind Smith, and others. There was special prayer offered, at an earlier hour, in the Lower Hall, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the religious works and services to be carried on in the building. Addresses were delivered, in the Great Hall, at seven o'clock, by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cairns, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Mayor; and appropriate resolutions were passed by the meeting. We give an Illustration, showing the appearance of the Lower Hall, from four to five o'clock, when Mr. George Williams presided over the prayer-meeting.

The purchase of the lease and the reconstrutcion and adaptation of the building have involved an expenditure of £50,000, which has nearly all been subscribed. The internal changes which have been made by the architect, Mr. Alfred Pite, have the effect, in the first place, of removing all serious objections to the structural arrangements on the score of safety. The means of egress, in case of any alarm, are now ample. A reconstruction of the main staircase was one of the points insisted on by the Metropolitan Board of Works. This has been effected by cutting away the wall on each side, so as to enable the double flight to be continued up from the first landing, where it formerly converged, the ascent being thence made by a single staircase. On the ground floor there has been a complete remodelling of all the apartments. The lower hall, in which the rehearsals of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts used to be held, and which would accommodate no more than 350 persons, has been enlarged by taking in the corridor and by continuing the gallery at the western end along the southern side and north end, so that the number of seats will now be upwards of 700. The spacious apartment heretofore tenanted by the Ragged School Union—who have taken rooms above stairs—is now fitted up as a restaurant for members of the association, who will also have a commodious reading-room on the same floor. The basement has undergone a still more important change. At a sacrifice of the rent formerly paid by mercantile firms, who used the cellarage for storing their wares, class-rooms, well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, have been provided, with lavatories, and an engine-house for driving the cold-air fan, and for supplying the coil pipes by which the building is to be warmed. The open area in Exeter-street, measuring 92 ft. in length, has been covered with a glass roof, and will henceforth serve as a gymnasium, in connection with which are baths. A small day gymnasium, for ladies and children, is also provided, on the other side of the basement, in a room which was once an open yard, and which will serve for evening lectures, tea meetings, and similar purposes, after dusk. On the intermediate floor, midway between the entrance and the great hall, rooms are let to various bodies, such as the Ragged School Union, the Country Towns Mission, and the Young Abstainers' Union. Access is also gained from this level to the gallery of the lower hall, which has entrances at every possible point. The great hall has undergone several important alterations. The steep and quite unnecessary rise of the area floor has been reduced, so that the back seats are lowered by four feet, leaving a lofty space beneath the end gallery, opposite the organ. Windows that have been obscured are now restored to their right use; the walls have been redecorated, the chandeliers freshly lacquered, and the whole aspect of the once dark and dingy interior brightened and rendered pleasant. Most praiseworthy of all the improvements, however, is that by which eleven entrances are given to this hall, instead of the seven which formerly admitted slow-moving crowds. A council-room, approached from the grand staircase, has been obtained by the appropriation of a chamber which had been let to the Exeter Hall Hotel, and used as a private theatre. The alterations have been executed by Messrs. Higgs and Hill, the builders, under the architect's personal directions.

A small volume, entitled "Exeter Hall and its Associations," by F. Morell Holmes, is published this week by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It narrates the founding, building, and opening, on March 29, 1831, of this important place of meeting for religious and philanthropic societies. The originator of the scheme was Mr. J. S. Brooks; but Captain Pownall, late chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, Admiral Lord Gambier, Sir G. H. Rose, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Henry Drummond, and others, took an active part in it. The name was derived from the site, having anciently been part of the garden of Exeter House, belonging to the elder branch of the Cecils, Earls of Exeter (their present rank is Marquis), who inherited it from Queen Elizabeth's great Minister, Lord Burleigh. Old Exeter 'Change, demolished in 1829, took its name from the same circumstance. Mr. F. M. Holmes's little book relates also the most interesting courses of public meetings held in Exeter Hall to promote special undertakings in the past fifty years, such as those of the Anti-Slavery movement, the Temperance Reform, the Ragged School Union, the Bible Society, Foreign Missions, and, lastly, the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 20, 1871) with a codicil (dated July 10, 1873) of the Right Hon. Alexander William Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Lindsay, and Baron Wigan, late of Haigh Hall, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 13 last, at the Villa Palmieri, Florence, was proved on the 28th ult. by James Ludovic, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Margaret, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, whom he appoints sole guardian of his infant children, £3000 and his furniture and effects at Brook-street; he makes up her annual income to £5000; and she is also to have the use during her life of the Villa Palmieri, with the farm lands, furniture, and fittings, as purchased by him from the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; his house, No. 47, Brook-street, and his plate and diamonds (with their settings); subject thereto, the said villa and furniture, house, plate, and diamonds are given to his said son. To each of his daughters he leaves £300; to his cousin, Miss Catherine Hepburn Lindsay, an annuity of £500; to his brothers, General the Hon. James Lindsay and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, some shares in the Wigan Coal and Iron Company; and a large number of shares in the same company have been settled. The residue of his real and personal estate is left to his said son.

The will (dated March 8, 1877) of Mr. John Chave Luxmoore, late of Gloucester-square, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Charles Manby Nainby, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the London Homœopathic Hospital; £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Exeter, and the Blind Institution, Exeter; and legacies to friends and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be held upon trust for his grandson, William Chave Nainby, for life, and then for his children or other issue, as he shall by deed or will appoint. He provides that his said grandson shall take the name and arms of Luxmoore.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Bullock, late of Fern Lodge, in the parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by his sons Thomas Bullock and William Henry Bullock, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator devised and bequeathed unto his said sons, Thomas Bullock and William Henry Bullock, all his freehold and copyhold lands and real estate, and also all his leasehold estate, and all his money, securities for money, shares, and personal estate, upon trust for realisation and conversion; and, after payment of certain pecuniary legacies, and particularly legacies to the children of his deceased daughter, Caroline Millichamp, upon trust as to the residue, to divide the same into five parts—one fifth to each of his sons, Thomas Bullock, Alfred Bullock, and William Henry Bullock; and as to the two remaining fifths, upon trust for his two married daughters, Ann Maria Proctor and Emily Louisa Walker, and their respective children. As to his freehold hereditaments and works in Cleveland-street, Birmingham, the testator gave to his sons Thomas and William Henry (who then occupied the same) the option of purchasing them at a valuation to be made by a surveyor named by him in his will.

The will (dated April 23, 1879) of Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, late of Newark-on-Trent, Notts, who died on Feb. 14 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Alice Hodgkinson, the widow, and Grosvenor Hodgkinson and Robert Hodgkinson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property the testator leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his three sons, Grosvenor, Robert, and George. To his son George he bequeaths £6500; to his sons Grosvenor and Robert, £5300 each; and to his daughters, Alice and Julia, £5000 each. A sum of £20,000 is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death further legacies of £5000 each are bequeathed thereout to his said daughters, and the remainder of the said sum is given to his three sons. The residue of the personalty he gives to his wife.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 27, 1877) of Mr. Charles Rivers Freeling, late of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, and of No. 6, Cambridge-square, who died on Dec. 21 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by George Augustus Luard and Lestocq Robert Erskine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. After making some bequests, the testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children by his late wife, Mrs. Emma Amelia Freeling, the children by his first wife having been already provided for.

The will (dated July 19, 1880) of Mr. John Cousen, late of Holmesdale-road, South Norwood, who died on Dec. 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Lumb Stocks and Arthur Stocks, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are considerable legacies to relatives and others, and the residue of his property the testator divides between his brother and certain of his nephews and nieces.

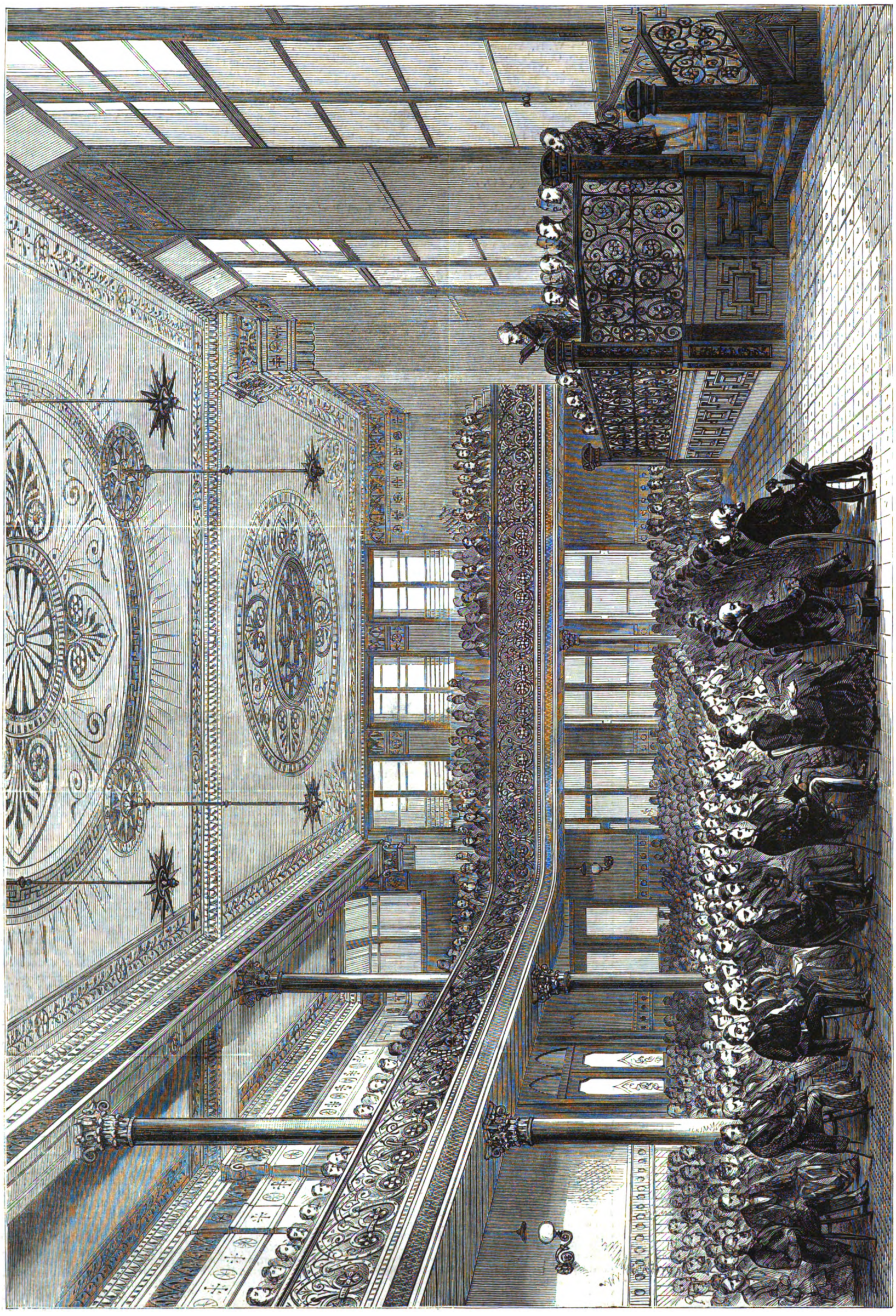
The will (dated Jan. 13, 1880) with two codicils (dated Jan. 15, 1880, and Jan. 19, 1881) of Miss Lucy Walker, late of Percy Villa, Buckingham-road, Brighton, who died on Feb. 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Miss Hannah Walker, the niece, and John Grundy Thompson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. Among numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths nineteen guineas each to the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, the Home for Fallen Women, Euston-road; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Brighton; the Connemara Schools, West of Ireland; and the Institution for Homeless Boys and Girls, in connection with Dr. Barnardo. The residue of the personalty she gives to her said niece.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1881) of Lord William Pitt Lennox, late of No. 34, Hans-place, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Lennox Peel and Harvey Ranking, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator leaves one third of his real and personal estate to his son, William Robert Lennox, and two thirds to his wife, Lady Maria Jane Lennox.

The will (dated Jan. 6, 1876) of Mr. Henry Hill, late of No. 52, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, P.C., James Williamson, jun., and Henry Wood Hill and George Wood Hill, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. There are bequests of considerable amount in favour of his wife and his seven children, and legacies to his executors, Sir Samuel Martin and Mr. Williamson, for their trouble; the testator directs his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds are to be applied in aid of the personalty in payment of the legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided equally between his four sons, Henry, George, Thomas, and John.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

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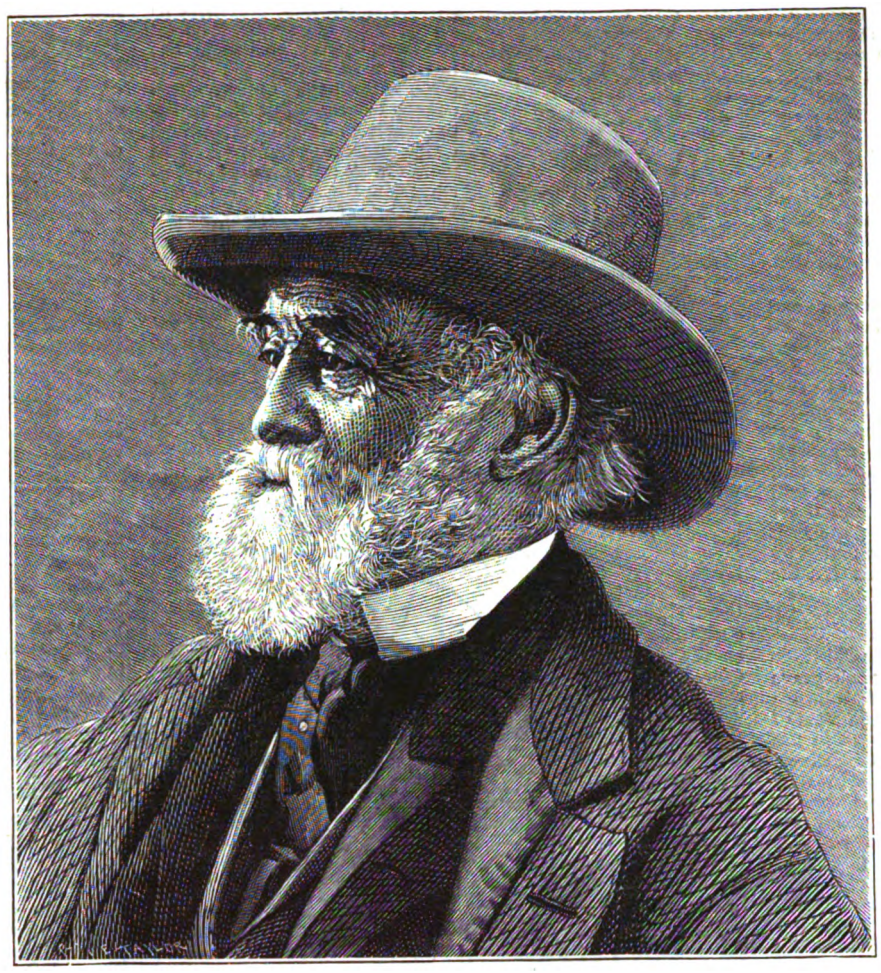
REOPENING OF EXETER HALL BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight, whose death we have already announced, was chiefly known as an able portrait-painter, especially successful with male sitters; but early in his career he painted many genre and historical subjects in the somewhat conventional style of the day. The artist was a son of Knight, the comedian, and was born at Stratford, in 1803. He began life as a clerk in a merchant's office; but on the failure of the firm, having shown some love of drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under the late Mr. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. He began to exhibit about 1826; was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1836, a full Member in 1844; and two years after was appointed secretary to that body, a post he resigned in 1873. Since then the Academicians have appointed a lay secretary, and, in view of the varied duties of the post and the scholarship requisite, particularly since the Academy has undertaken the annual exhibition of Old Masters, they have, no doubt, done wisely.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by the Imperial Photographic Company, Baker-street.



THE LATE MR. J. P. KNIGHT, R.A.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE CITY.

The rival systems of electric light apparatus, respectively produced by the Anglo-American Brush Company and by Messrs. Siemens, of Woolwich, have been put on trial in the City streets, beginning with the Thursday night of last week. A third system, that of the Electric Generator and Light Company (Loutin's) will be tried in Southwark. The Thames Embankment has long been lighted by the Jablochkoff system, and the British Electric Light Company has recently provided a fine illumination for the Cannon-street railway terminus, quite equal to that at Charing-cross. It is claimed for both of the systems tried last week in the City that they possess special advantages. The Siemens lamps, suspended from the tall latticed iron poles, are so constructed to take carbons of sufficient length to last eighteen hours without renewal. Each great lamp, such as those at the Mansion House, is fed by its own dynamo-electric machine, separate conductors being led from the machines to each lamp, while the twenty-eight smaller lights are arranged in four groups of seven lights each, and fed from two alternate current machines, each supplying two groups, or fourteen lights. The Siemens lights are supplied from works erected in Old Swan-lane. To prevent as far as possible any risk of accident, the communicating wires have been laid in cast-iron pipes, and the generating engines are divided into two equal groups, each of which is driven by a steam-engine. A third steam-engine is kept as a reserve. The Brush system requires for the lighting of its section of the City, including thirty-two lamps, only two "generating" machines of its own special kind, and works the whole of it from the Victoria Works, Vine-street, York-road, Lambeth. It is also claimed for the Brush system that, although the initial cost of "plant" may be large, the yearly cost of working will not exceed that of gas. The "double-rod" Brush lamp has two sets of carbons, one set being automatically lit after the other is consumed. This lamp will last for sixteen hours, and if three sets of carbons were introduced would last for twenty-four hours. In cost, as in method, the competing systems vary greatly. The estimates of the three contracting companies are for a year's lighting of almost equal areas as follows:—The Brush system, £1410; the Siemens, £3720; and the Loutin, £2930, all these charges including those of installation. The City authorities have decided on a year's trial of these systems.

Our Illustration shows the scene in



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

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front of the Mansion House, where the combined effect of Siemens Brothers' three lofty lamps—each 75 ft. high and of 2000 or 3000 candle power—shed a splendid effulgence on the surrounding area, and brought out with startling effect the architectural features of the Royal Exchange, the Bank, and the Mansion House. For a while there was scarcely a perceptible flickering of the large lights, but subsequently some amount of unsteadiness was shown, though not to any serious extent. The lighting by Siemens' system extended from London Bridge, by King William-street, and the Poultry, to the middle of Cheapside, and to Guildhall; and that of the Brush Company from the middle of Cheapside, through St. Paul's Churchyard, down Ludgate-hill, and by New Bridge-street to Blackfriars Bridge. The Lontin system, which is to be displayed on the night of May 1, will extend from Southwark Bridge, up Queen-street, along Queen Victoria-street in one direction, and along Mansion House-street, in the other.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week at the office of the charity, 18, Newgate-street. Mr. William Morley, chairman of the managing committee, presided. The committee of management, in their report, acknowledge a great increase of public support. The fourth dinner in aid of the funds of the institution produced a net result of over £1788. The report of the managing committee further stated that the general appearance of the institution, the exhibitions of needlework, boot-making, tailoring, &c., met with the warmest commendation of the Royal and other visitors. The number of children admitted during the past year was 37. Of these 33 were admitted by election and 4 by presentation. During the year 28 boys and 14 girls left the home to take situations provided for them.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

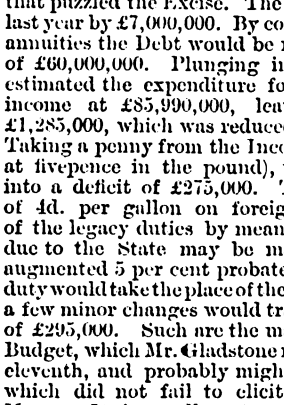
The continued absence of Lord Beaconsfield through grave indisposition from the House of Lords gave peculiar significance to the brisk encounter between Earl Cairns and the Earl of Kimberley on Thursday week. Peace with the Boers was the "horse of battle;" and the ex-Lord Chancellor led the charge.



Now, Earl Cairns in robe and wig and Earl Cairns in mufti (as here limned) are two different personages. As guardian of "the Queen's conscience" and solemn maintainer of a host of precedents and customs, a Lord Chancellor as he sits with more or less dignity on the woolsack, seems to have a close affinity to the sedate occupants of the episcopal benches. But in a frock-coat, and in Opposition, Earl Cairns can evidently hit out straight from the shoulder with a freedom hardly compatible with the wearing of a sombre silk gown. As Lord Selborne admitted at the sitting in question, Earl Cairns is a "master of the art of minute, destructive criticism." His natural acuteness, his remarkably lucid style and clear enunciation, gave incisive force to the lively attack he delivered against the Government, apropos of their rather shilly-shally proceedings with regard to the Transvaal. His speech, too long by half, was at the same time effective as a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party; and would have been a complete success had he not, as Lord Kimberley adroitly pointed out, avoided the important fact that it was the late Administration which threw upon the present Ministry the burden of the Transvaal difficulty. The Colonial Secretary pleaded that Sir O. Lanyon and Sir George Colley told him "up to the last moment that things were quieting down, and that there was reason to believe all our difficulties would disappear." Which Ministerial excuse for the unfortunate Boer War being a surprise, the Government ought assuredly to make Ministers more careful in the selection of capable and trustworthy representatives abroad.

Lord Cranbrook, Lord Northbrook, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Salisbury also took vigorous part in the Transvaal debate in the Lords; and this set assault on the Ministry, combined with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's notice on the same subject in the Commons, point clearly to the use of the Boer charger as a stalking-horse against the Government. Earl Granville's absence (through that fashionable complaint, a cold) has naturally prevented foreign questions from being general. Noble Lords have fallen back, as they did last Tuesday, on such topics as exits from London theatres (the Lord Chamberlain's confidence in the adequateness of which will not be widely shared), and Army Reorganisation, Lord Abinger's practical recommendation with regard to which deserved something more direct in the way of reply than H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's resurrection of a Mansion-House speech.

The Lower House has once more to deal with the unpalatable case of Mr. Bradlaugh. The Judges on Appeal having decided in favour of Mr. Clarke, who claimed the penalty against Mr. Bradlaugh for having voted in Parliament without taking the oath, the junior member for Northampton was thereby unseated. Whereupon, Mr. Labouchere on the Friday moved that a new writ should be issued for the borough. Sir Richard Cross endeavoured to throw the onus of the proceedings on the Government. But the Attorney-General was ready for him. Sir Henry James (outlined as he sits on the centre of the Treasury bench) is prompt to rise, and by clear thought expressed in plain speech clear the mists with which a controversial matter is oft-times veiled. The Attorney-General in this instance made it evident that the Government had done nothing one way or the other with regard to this delicate subject. Sir Stafford Northcote did not see how the issue of the writ could be opposed. Mr. Gorst, however, made the motion the grounds of a fresh attack on the Ministry, whom Mr. Gladstone neatly defended in a light and jocose vein. The upshot was that the writ was issued. To-day the new election takes place, with the probable results of Mr. Bradlaugh's re-election and the placing of the House on the horns of the same dilemma that perplexed us nearly a twelvemonth ago.



"Butterine or Oleomargarine?" Mr. Sclater-Booth (sketched as he disposes his ample form on the front Opposition bench) has not risen to address the House often since the Conservatives changed sides. But the introduction from America of spurious compounds under the euphonious names of "Butterine or Oleomargarine" was a thing the late President of the Local Board could not stand. Ere the division could be taken on Sir H. Maxwell's motion to prohibit the importation of these delectable articles, Mr. Sclater-Booth, rising to the occasion, by a mighty effort got on his legs, and emphatically insisted a spade should be called a spade, or, in other words, this American adulterated butter should be named "Butterine or Oleomargarine." Nevertheless, the resolution was negatived by 75 to 59 votes.

The Prime Minister had on Monday merely a plain, unvarnished tale to tell. Yet there was the usual brilliant and crowded House to hear Mr. Gladstone's masterly financial statement as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget speech lasted a little over two hours. The right hon. gentleman's proposals were of a far more moderate nature than those he made last year. He indulged in a pleasant play of fancy when he compared Burton beer to nectar, an allusion which drew sympathetic laughter from the majority. Figures were handled with all the old familiar dexterity.



The past year's revenue was £84,041,000 instead of £82,696,000, as estimated, the great increase coming from the Post Office and similarly fruitful sources. The conversion of the Malt Duty into a Beer Tax had not been immediately successful; but this text gave Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to refer, in a light and amusing strain, to "Mum" as a mysterious liquid that puzzled the Excise. The National Debt had been reduced last year by £7,000,000. By converting short annuities into long annuities the Debt would be reduced by 1906 to the amount of £60,000,000. Plunging into current figures, the Premier estimated the expenditure for 1881-2 at £84,705,000, and the income at £85,990,000, leaving an apparent surplus of £1,285,000, which was reduced £100,000 by a loan to barracks. Taking a penny from the Income Tax (which would then stand at fivepence in the pound), the surplus would be converted into a deficit of £275,000. This would be met by a surtax of 4d. per gallon on foreign spirits; and a readjustment of the legacy duties by means of which the whole payments due to the State may be made at once on payment of an augmented 5 per cent probate duty and a 1½ per cent probate duty would take the place of the 1 per cent legacy duty. These and a few minor changes would transform the deficit into a surplus of £295,000. Such are the main features of this unsensational Budget, which Mr. Gladstone remarked, in conclusion, was his eleventh, and probably might be his last—a pathetic allusion which did not fail to elicit the sympathetic cheers of the House. It is needless to add that the Budget resolutions were agreed to.

It was fated that the Ministerial Land Bill for Ireland should not be introduced without a final flicker of Milesian excitement. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (perhaps the ablest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants) on Tuesday provoked an animated discussion by animadverting upon the alleged unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Forster's answers, and by urging that the promised measure ought to be retrospective in its action. Mr. Forster, even Mr. Gladstone himself, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and Mr. Parnell carried on the debate, which ended, however, in a count-out.

On Wednesday, the Lords met for a few minutes to read the second time, but not without remonstrance, the Army Regulation and Discipline Bill. The chief business done in the Lower House was the second reading of Mr. Litton's bill for assimilating the Irish Lunacy Law to that of England.

Samples of the Easter and birthday cards issued this year by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. exhibit great taste and elegance of design. Some of the birthday cards have appropriate verses inscribed upon them.

An amateur performance will be given at Cromwell House on Monday, May 9, in aid of the new out-patient wing of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea. The pieces selected for representation are "Out of Sight," an operetta in one act, by Frederick Clay; and "Les Beaux Arts," a French comedietta, by Mrs. Freake.

The "Journeymen Butchers' Festival" took place at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, on Tuesday, when about 2000 were entertained to a "knife-and-fork" tea, at five o'clock p.m. A public meeting was held at seven o'clock, at which Mr. W. Caine, M.P., who presided, Mr. H. Varley, Dr. Barnardo, and other gentlemen gave addresses. Mr. Spurgeon was absent owing to illness.

The Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Field-lane Refuges and Homes affiliated therewith, held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 150 guests sat down. The children, boys as well as girls, are maintained, clothed, and educated at the expense of the committee having the management of the institutions. It was stated that many thousands of destitute children and others had benefited by the philanthropic labours of the committee, who annually expend in their work about £7000. The greater part of which is supplied by subscriptions. At the conclusion of the festival, the secretary, Mr. Peregrine Platt, announced lists of subscriptions amounting to £1300, inclusive of £639 upon the chairman's list, and numerous gifts from the City companies. The neatly attired children from the schools, who were brought into the room prior to the proposal of the first toast, sang a selection of pieces in a pleasing manner.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Flowers took his seat upon the bench of the new police court in Bow-street on Monday for the first time.

The Hull Cattle Market, which had been closed since the first week in February, was reopened for business on Tuesday.

An exhibition of building and decorative materials, on a plan similar to that which was successfully carried out last year, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell was on Tuesday elected Governor, and Mr. John Saunders Gilliat, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

The quantity of gold coin in the Bank of England at present is greater than it has been for many years past, amounting to fifteen and a half millions.

We learn from the *City Press* that the commission has given the city companies a further extension of time until May 13 to make their reports.

The Rev. W. H. Jervis, Vicar of St. Paul's, Colchester, has, it is stated, succeeded in discovering the registration of the marriage of his grandfather, by which, if proved, he will be enabled to claim the title of Viscount St. Vincent.

Intelligence received at Dundee indicates that the Newfoundland seal fishery of the present year has been exceptionally successful. The value of the catches by Dundee vessels alone is estimated at £100,000.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin in London, on Thursday, June 23 next, the medical inspection taking place at the Academy on the previous day.

Lanhydrock House, near Bodmin, the seat of Lord Robartes, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The walls were hung with paintings by the first masters, many of which were lost.

Why water wood pavements? asks Mr. Hubbard, M.P., in the *Times*. There ought to be no dust on wood, and the surface could be better cleansed without water than with it, as the moistening only renders it slippery.

At the dinner in aid of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Girls, which took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday week—the Duke of Connaught presiding—donations and subscriptions amounting to £3200 were announced.

The anniversary festival of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum at Lower Norwood was held last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. B. L. Cohen, supported by a large number of prominent friends of the institution. The subscriptions amounted to £3987.

The Drapers' Company have placed at the disposal of the London School Board, for competition this year, four scholarships of the average value of thirty pounds per annum each, and tenable for four years. Two of them will be offered to boys and two to girls.

The annual banquet of the Institute of Civil Engineers was held last Saturday, Mr. Abernethy presiding. Among the guests were Lord Kimberley, Lord Derby, Mr. J. Russell Lowell, American Minister, Lord John Manners, and the Lord Mayor.

The Duchess of Manchester distributed the prizes to the successful competitors of the 24th Middlesex Volunteers yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Cannon-street Hotel; and the Lord Mayor presides this (Saturday) afternoon at the annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd London Volunteers.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, sent for Charlotte Pickens, the young woman who acted so courageously in attempting to secure Williams, the perpetrator of the Kensington outrage, and ordered her to receive a reward of £10.

Judgment was given yesterday week on the Wigan election petition. Mr. Powell, the sitting member, was unseated, and ordered to pay his own costs and those of the petitioners, the latter not to exceed £2000. The Judges exculpated Mr. Powell from any personal participation in corrupt practices, but stated that "gross corruption" had prevailed at the election.

At a conference held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Saturday last under the presidency of the Mayor, it was resolved to celebrate the centenary of the birth of George Stephenson in that town on June 9, and that the leading feature of the commemoration should be the erection of a Stephenson College, in connection with the University of Durham.

By order of the Government, Lancaster Castle was yesterday week taken possession of by the military authorities as the new military prison for the north of England. The southern portion of the prison buildings will be used for military prisoners, and the northern portion—the old part of the prison—for civil prisoners.

Mr. Fawcett, in a special circular to the Post-Office telegraphists, draws attention to the misrepresentations which have been made respecting the interview on the 15th ult. Whilst expressing his strong disapprobation of the tone which has been adopted, he intimates that he will not allow this to prevent him from doing full justice to the case generally.

A demonstration, attended by between two and three thousand people, was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, when a resolution was carried protesting against the action of the Middlesex magistrates in having issued an order to prevent religious services on Sunday in the Metropolitan Music-Hall.

Mr. John Brett, Major-General Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, and the Rev. George Rawlinson, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, were on Tuesday elected by the committee to be members of the Athenæum Club, under rule 2, which provides for the admission of persons eminent in literature, science, or art, or for public services.

The Japanese model exhibited at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, by Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent-street, is fitted together, as is always the case with Japanese Houses, entirely without nail or rivet. It is that portion of a Japanese house called the "Chajasuki"—i.e., the room reserved for specially favoured guests or friends.

On Thursday week an evening assembly was held at Exeter Hall in commemoration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent. The charity provides homes for 300 little homeless boys, who are received under ten years of age from all parts of the kingdom. They are either absolutely without shelter or are in danger of falling into crime. There are ten separate homes, where the boys are boarded and lodged in families, each under the care of a Christian man and his wife. They receive a good elementary education, and are trained to industrial work, being, above all, grounded in religious principles. In connection with the ten homes are schools, workshops, bakehouse, swimming-bath, cottage infirmary, the chapel, reading-room and library, together with an "Old Boys' Lodge." The great hall was crowded in all parts, the Earl of Aberdeen, with whom was the Countess, presiding.

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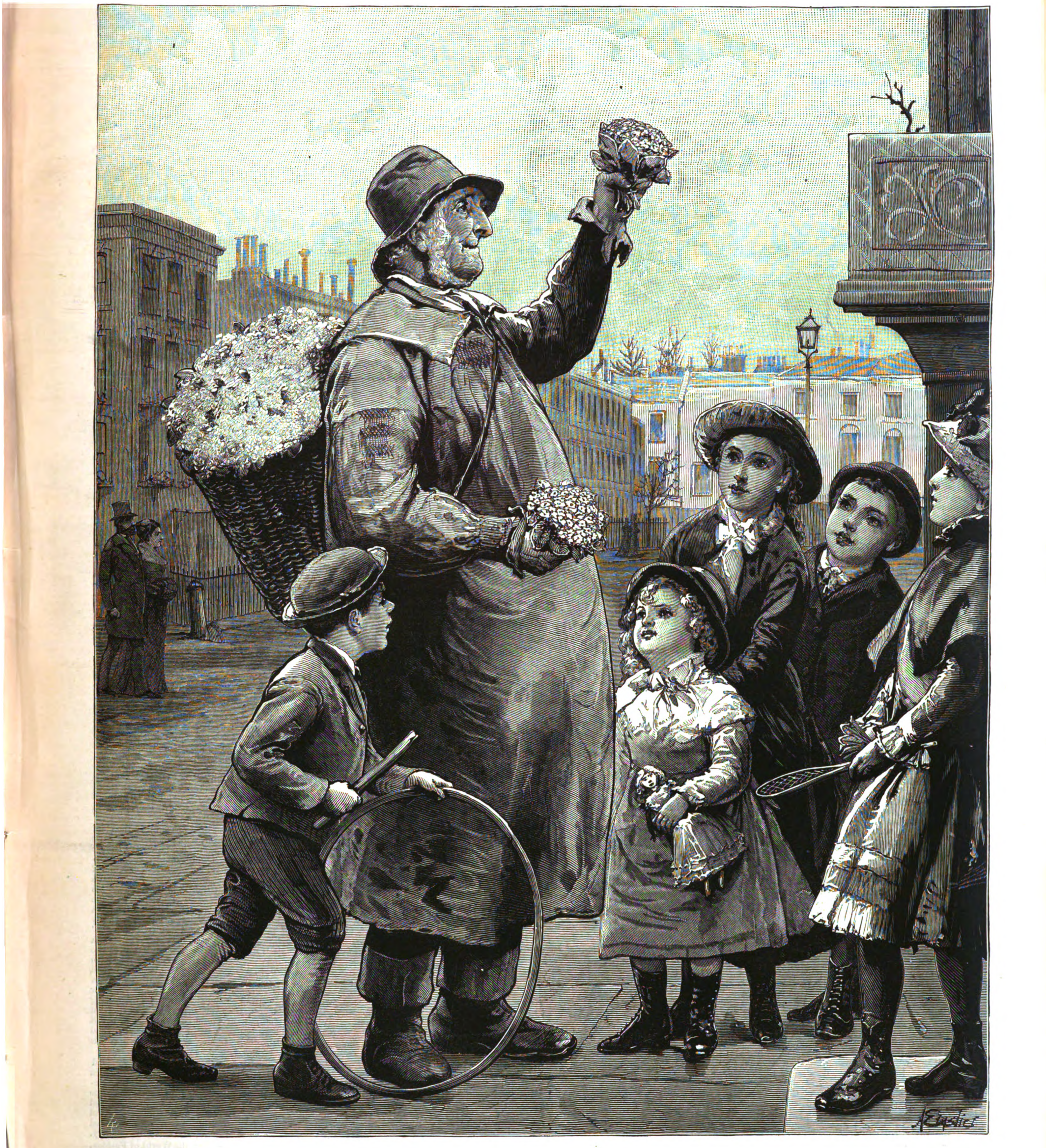
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HERALDS OF SPRING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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HERALDS OF SPRING.

Once more the season has come round when, in the midst of the busy, toiling city, comes a cry that carries us away from brick and mortar, dust and smoke, to quiet country lanes, and purling streams, and banks "whereon the wild thyme blows." London cries, as a rule, are not much like angel voices, and are scarcely such as to lull one back into dreams of innocence and childhood; yet who has not been refreshed, while passing through the busy streets, with hearing the simple words, "Violets, sweet violets!" and "Primroses, fresh gathered!"

We suppose there are some, though we can hardly believe it, of whom it might be said—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

But, surely, there can be very few among us to whom this darling of the spring is nothing more than a common little yellow wilding. Who for a moment stops to compare its pale loveliness with the blushing splendour of, say, a summer rose, or the faint perfume of the one with the voluptuous fragrance of the other? 'Tis not for its beauty, though it is fair enough, nor for its perfume, though it is sweet enough, that we so dearly love our primrose. 'Tis because of its being one of the "earliest nurslings of the spring," and because around it cling a hundred tender associations born of love and hope, and of childhood's far-off days. It is pre-eminently the flower of spring. The gentle snowdrop, that braved the sleet and cold of February, was a harbinger of the joyous season, but died, alas, before spring had really come to stay with us. And the nodding daffodils, which met with proud defiance the north-east blasts of early March, are already beginning to wither. The crocuses, too, are drooping, and all the early bulbs of our gardens. Very sweet and dear to us are those earliest blossoms of the infant year; but we look upon them rather as brave-hearted Heralds of the Spring, than associate them with the fresh young Spring herself.

On the more sheltered of our mossy banks primroses and sweet violets have been blooming sparingly for some weeks past; but it is now, when March is just over, when "the tyrannous breathing of the north"—which, as Shakspeare touchingly tells us, "checks all our buds from blowing"—is nearly spent, and when coquettish April, with her smiles and tears, has come, that the primroses burst forth in all their fresh loveliness. Wherever the soil is congenial, we find the sweet pale things in rich profusion; in the shade of groves, whose budding trees are all but bursting into leaf; on sloping mossy banks; under the hawthorn hedges, which are now fast becoming tinged with green; on the moist margin of the bubbling brook and winding river; in field and wood, and by the lane-side. There is a peculiar charm in coming upon one solitary little tuft of primroses, all by itself; but so delicate is the perfume of the sulphur-hued blossoms, it almost escapes us where there is only a single tuft. In those more favoured spots, however, where primroses carpet the sloping banks as thickly as buttercups in June, where else in Nature's vast domain shall we find the air laden with more delicious fragrance? How prettily, too, the pale petals of the primrose contrast with the beautifully cut leaves, which in the balmy spring mornings, when the dew is still fresh upon them, seem to have been embossed afresh in the night-time by some of the merry little sprites of Mab and Oberon.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Our further Illustrations of the recent campaign on the border of the Transvaal, in the northernmost part of Natal, are chiefly supplied by the sketches of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist; but we present another sketch by Captain Ernest Thurlow, of the 60th Rifles, third battalion, who accompanied the Natal Field Force in the advance of Sir George Colley's troops from Newcastle to Mount Prospect, when preparing for renewed operations against the Boers' position at Laing's Neck. Captain Thurlow furnished us with the distant view of Laing's Neck, and of the scene of the unsuccessful British attack on Jan. 28, which appeared in our last week's paper, and which he sketched from the camp at Mount Prospect, three miles and a half south of Laing's Neck.

The sketch by our own Special Artist, engraved for this Number of the *Illustrated London News*, is that of a view from the heliograph station on the hill above Fort Amiel, at Newcastle, looking northward to the advanced camp at Mount Prospect, four miles beyond the Ingogo river and the hill called Schain's Hoogte, where the second fight of the late campaign, on Feb. 8, was fought by Sir George Colley with a view to clear the road behind him, and to protect his communications with Newcastle.

It will be remembered that, about that time, the Boers were supposed to be threatening Newcastle, and some parties of them had been seen, it was said, far to the south of that town, in the neighbourhood of the Biggarsberg range of hills, which is crossed by the road from Ladysmith to Newcastle, half way between these two places, and twenty miles from either town. The 97th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Browne, was therefore charged with the defence of the Neck or Pass over the Biggarsberg. One of our Special Artist's Sketches represents the head-quarters of the regiment at this place, with the earthworks and shelter trenches they constructed to fortify the position, and with a waggon convoy, under escort, passing on the road to Newcastle.

The remaining Sketch, by Captain E. Thurlow, shows an incident of the march up, from Pietermaritzburg to Newcastle, on Jan. 16, in crossing the Incangua river, near the last-named place. This river, like many others on the high roads of South Africa, is yet unbridged, and is usually crossed by a ford, or "drift," as they call it in that country. But after heavy rain, as it then rises very quickly, a "pont" is used, with ropes pulled by men over the water, to convey waggons, horses, and passengers to the opposite bank. Upon this occasion, it seems, a chain broke and the pont was upset, with a laden waggon upon it, which was thrown into the river. A great part of the contents of the waggon, bags and bundles, could be saved by the men, some of whom swam out for that purpose. Such rough experiences are common enough in ordinary South African travelling.

An "Eye-witness," writing to one of the Capetown papers, gives the following details of the fight on the Ingogo, otherwise called that of Schain's Hoogte:—"On Tuesday morning, the 8th, General Colley moved out from the camp with five companies of the 60th Rifles, numbering 500 men, two field and two mountain guns, and a detachment of mounted men patrol led the road. To cover the passage over the River Ingogo a company of the 60th, with two mountain guns, was left on a commanding height; the rest of the column crossed the river and passed on to a ridge of hills, from which a large body of the enemy were then seen, about 400 yards off. The 60th Rifles extended in skirmishing order, and took up position along the ridge, whilst the main body made for and obtained position of a plateau, about four acres of flat land. In the meantime the Boers, numbering about one hundred horsemen, extended along a ridge rather lower than that taken up by the British. The nine-pounder field-pieces opened fire, but were not of much use, the elevation being too high, but the fire had the effect of causing the Boers at once to relinquish their position and rush to the nearest dongas for shelter. The Rifles then opened fire, and the nine-pounders still continued in action. The Boers having gained the shelter of the dongas, replied with a heavy fusillade, directing the principal part of their fire upon the artillerymen, and both horses and men began to fall rapidly. Captain Grier was killed early in the action, and Lieutenant Parsons, who thereupon took charge of the guns, behaved with the greatest coolness. At first the Boers had only attacked from three sides, but about two hours after the commencement of the fight they gradually got to the remaining side and kept up a dropping fire. The General and his staff were in the middle of the hill, where few shots reached. The Boers kept up a hot fire during the afternoon, receiving reinforcements from time to time, while our men looked in vain for the remainder of their men, with the two seven-pounders, to come to their assistance. The artillery, being stationed within 500 yards of the Boer position, suffered severely. Men dropped very fast, although the limber and dead horses were taken advantage for the cover they afforded. At four o'clock in the afternoon a heavy thunderstorm came on The sufferings of the wounded, who were lying out in the open and were sadly in want of water, were very great. From four to six o'clock the Boers kept up a telling fire, insomuch that it was dangerous to show above ground, and men were shot in a recumbent position. Lieutenant Parsons was wounded whilst walking towards the guns for the purpose of giving an order, and the 60th Rifles were obliged to supply the place of gunners as man after man was hit. For six hours this kind of warfare was carried on, the British troops having no chance against the Boers in the way of shooting, the aim of the latter being particularly deadly. Darkness was now coming on, and as the ammunition of the British was running short, whilst the Boers were constantly receiving supplies from their camp, it was determined to retreat. At nine p.m. the retreat was commenced, and a terrible time it seems to have been. Seven of the 60th Rifles are reported to have been drowned in recrossing the Ingogo, and the survivors did not reach camp until seven o'clock on the following morning. About fifty wounded were brought in; but three times that number were left upon the field, and as soon as possible assistance was sent forward under a flag of truce. The British troops are reported to have behaved with great gallantry; but they were too few in number to do anything more than hold their own, whilst their fire was never at any moment so effective as that of the enemy. It is estimated that about 1000 Boers were engaged."

We have little authentic news from the Transvaal, since the Boers dispersed at Laing's Neck and returned to their homes. The British soldiers who were prisoners of war have, of course, been released and come down to Natal; they state that they were kindly treated. Sir Evelyn Wood has gone up to Pretoria, where he will be joined by the two other Commissioners, Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry de Villiers, to settle the affairs of the Transvaal. The Cape Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council have adopted an address of thanks to her Majesty for making peace with the Transvaal.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

"A Grape from a Thorn" continues to be the leading feature of the *Cornhill*, and is indeed a singularly graceful specimen of comedy in the form which comedy most affects in this age—the novel. The artist and author friends, the young lady whose charms seem likely to turn their friendship into rivalry, and the polished, worldly, but really affectionate father, are all typical figures of genteel comedy. There is comedy, too, in "Love the Debt;" but the mixture of insolence and cowardice displayed by provincial magnates in electioneering matters is less agreeable than humorous. "A Poaching Adventure" is a well-told anecdote; there is picturesqueness in Mr. Symonds's sketches of winter life at Davos, and dignity in Mr. Gosse's "Timasitheos," though we do not understand his accentuation of Greek proper names. A paper on the forthcoming Census contains much seasonable information respecting the method of carrying it out—down to the difficulties likely to be experienced in enumerating such persons as usually reside in the open air, "and own dogs of much fierceness." Mr. A. C. Ewald effectually explodes all the stories respecting the *jeunesse orageuse* of Henry V., and seems to consider that he has rendered his memory a great service thereby. We always thought *melius sic pœnituisse quam non errasse.*

Macmillan has but one contribution likely to attract a wide interest—Mrs. Oliphant's recollections of Carlyle, with special reference to his own reminiscences. Mrs. Oliphant's recollections principally turn upon Mrs. Carlyle, and she is evidently rather amused and not a little taken aback by the ideal aspect in which she presented herself to her husband. We have no doubt that Mrs. Oliphant saw all of Mrs. Carlyle that an observant woman could see; but a certain lack of finer insight is apparent throughout her paper, and makes us suspect that much was hidden from her. Professor Gardner's Disney Lecture at Cambridge is a fine exposition of the service which archæology can render to history. Mrs. Macdonnell tells the story of Lucretia Mott, one of the noblest of American female philanthropists; Mrs. Julian Marshall describes the operations of the People's Concert Society; and Mr. Odell offers a useful view of the present condition of the Free Libraries question.

Miss Helen Zimmern has found an attractive subject for *Fraser* in "Jewish Home Life," as illustrated in the fictions of Leopold Kompert. Kompert, a writer hitherto unknown in this country, appears to have displayed singular ability in grasping the various picturesque situations arising out of the peculiarities of the Jewish religion, or the relation of the Jews to their Christian neighbours, and working these up into stories which Miss Zimmern's lucid analysis satisfactorily prove to be of the highest merit. The paper is, moreover, most seasonable at the present revival of anti-Jewish intolerance. Mr. Lang's essay on Carlyle's Reminiscences deserves the palm among all which that publication has hitherto called forth. It neither strikes out novelties nor sets old truths in a new light, but is a model of sense, kindliness, and justice. An official of the Indian uncovenanted service points out its grievances in a very temperate spirit, and offers several suggestions tending towards a reduction of the expense of administration in India. The monthly review of the political situation is chiefly remarkable for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's sympathies are with the more Conservative portion of his Cabinet.

Blackwood has several fair papers, but "The Private Secretary" continues the *pièce de résistance*, bright in style, lifelike in its portraits of character, and with enough of varied incident to keep the attention continually on the stretch. "Round Delia's Basket" is a pretty little comedy, not without a touch of pathetic interest. Vallombrosa is the subject of a fine sketch by W. W. Story, steeped in Italian colour and sunshine. General Shadwell's life of Lord Clyde is impartially reviewed, with a full recognition of the superior judgment of Lord Canning. "Old Scottish Society," "Lighter Spanish Poetry," and "Freaks of the Telegraph" are all agreeable and entertaining contributions.

The leading article of the *Nineteenth Century* is one of great pith and moment, upon "The Military Impotence of Great Britain," by Captain Kirchhammer, of the Austrian general staff. Captain Kirchhammer tells us nothing that is not already well known to well-informed and reflecting persons, but his essay may be of much service in driving the mortifying truth home to the perception of persons who are neither. At the same time, the scope of his article being purely military, he omits the political and financial considerations which would make the strongest Continental Powers think twice before they quarrelled with England. Mr. Burt gives what is no doubt a very fair explanation of the general indifference of English working men to the Irish Land League agitation; and Mr. Matthew Arnold proposes two remedies for the present discontent, the expropriation of bad landlords and the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. He does not sufficiently consider that the agitation is directed not against particular landlords, but against property in land altogether, and that the acceptance of a State provision is more likely to destroy than to confirm what remains of the Roman Church's influence over the Irish people. Lord Blandford, in a vigorous paper, assails feudal institutions altogether; and Lord Sherbrooke, condemning the recent resort to "urgency" in the Commons, advocates the *clôture* by a simple majority. Mr. Lionel Tenny on's article on the Persian Passion Play and Mr. Wedmore's account of Jacquemart are agreeable contributions to the æsthetic department of the periodical; and M. Janet's critique of Diderot is an almost unique example of a contribution to an English review being written in French.

Perhaps the most important among the varied contributions to the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. Blackley's damaging critique on Prince Bismarck's scheme of compulsory insurance. Mr. Blackley is himself well known as the advocate of a measure which might pass under the same designation, but with the all-important distinction that, while Mr. Blackley wishes to compel the working classes to insure themselves, Prince Bismarck would enact that they should be insured by others. The English critic shows clearly that, apart from its demoralising effect, this would produce a general fall in wages. Mr. Muskett gives a favourable account of "The Boers at Home," but predicts that the concession of their independence will lead to a general unsettlement of the Dutch colonists throughout South Africa. Oscar Meding, better known under his pseudonym of Samarow, contributes an interesting sketch of the late deposed King of Hanover, of some of his Ministers, and of the Hanoverian Government's relations with the German press. They have not as yet gone far enough to show what induced the King to commit the irretrievable mistake of siding with Austria. Mr. R. S. Poole treats the gradual elevation of woman among the Hebrews as a clue to the order and date of the Old Testament Scriptures. Mr. Heath's memoir of Edgar Quinet is too uniformly eulogistic, but is useful as introducing a distinguished and little-known writer to the English public. "A Study of Carlyle" is very well written, but merely repeats what students of Carlyle have generally said.

The same remark is applicable to Mr. J. C. Morison's review of Carlyle's Reminiscences in the *Fortnightly*, which is, however, redeemed from mediocrity by its peculiar depth and earnestness of feeling. Dr. Hueffer's essay on the modern Italian poets deals principally with the new realistic school, which has rather an unpleasant smack of M. Zola, but whose chief, Carducci, appears capable of imparting a really classical stamp and polish to his verses. Mr. Morley's article on Ireland is less striking than might have been expected; but Mr. Courtney supplies some curious and suggestive statistics of the cost of the late General Election. The most remarkable paper in the number, however, is Sir John Lubbock's on Fruits and Seeds, popular in style, but most philosophical in substance, and, a novelty in the *Fortnightly*, illustrated with excellent cuts.

The American magazines are, as usual, exceedingly good. The literary standard of the *Atlantic Monthly* continues of a very high order, though there is no contribution so remarkable as the exposure of the mineral oil monopoly in the last number. Mrs. Moulton's sonnets are particularly beautiful. *Scribner's* and *Harper's*, relying rather upon their illustrations, have, nevertheless, much matter of excellent literary quality. In the former we notice especially two charming and exquisitely illustrated articles on the applicability of marine forms to decoration and on the Panegro terra-cottas, besides an interesting account of Father Hyacinthe. *Harper* has equally excellent papers on "Salisbury Cathedral," "The Green Mountains in Summer Time," and "Milwaukee." This capital of Wisconsin is undoubtedly a very fine city, and it is pleasant to learn that one great cause of its prosperity is its reputation for honesty.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" is the chief attraction in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also contains its usual share of bright gossipping papers; and one, Mr. Mew's essay on the interludes of Cervantes, which manifests considerable research. *Belgravia*, besides its serial stories, has one of Mr. Cobban's quaint and original tales. The Rev. James Christison's Adventure. "The Æsthetics in Parliament" is an amusing double-barrelled shot at "æsthetes" and the "Fourth Party," but is certainly overcharged. There is an interesting sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, and Miss Hardy contributes a bright picture of "April Days in Colorado." There is nothing worthy of note in *Time*, except the ever fresh "Sophy." *Temple Bar's* serials, "Kith and Kin" and "The Freres," continue to rank among the best of current magazine fictions; and there are good papers on "Haroun Alraschid" and "Thackeray as a Poet." The most prominent feature in *London Society*, after the continuation of Mrs. Riddell's "Senior Partner," is a highly exciting story entitled "A Night Among the Nihilists." There are, however, other contributions of merit on subjects which have of late attracted more or less of public attention, such as "The Man of Ross," Berlioz, and the London Hospitals. The *Argosy*, *St. Nicholas*, and *The Theatre* maintain their accustomed standard of merit.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received the first part of an important work, Picturesque America (already noticed), a fit companion to their admirable Picturesque Europe; also Illustrated British Ballads, Magazine of Art, Family Magazine, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, an Illustrated Book of the Dog, the Royal Shakspere, and Cassell's Cookery.

The Fashion Books include Le Follet, the World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Household Journal.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are the Art-Journal, Home (with a pathetically-tender article to the memory of Joseph Hadley Riddell), Good Words, Leisure Hour (containing a duet for female voices by A. Sullivan, words by Tennyson), Welcome, Month, Catholic Review.

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Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, first part of Celebrities of the Day, Burlington, Portfolio, Men of Mark, St. James's, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, North American Review, Calcutta Magazine (for March), first part of Dictionary of Needlework, Antiquary, Science Gossip, Modern Thought, and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Social Notes, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

The greatly increased cultivation of etching in this country in recent years—due largely to the precept and example of Mr. Hamerton and Mr. Seymour Haden—has at length led to the formation of an exhibiting society that has opened its first display at the Hanover Gallery. The title, however, of "Painter-Etchers" which the society has adopted is, perhaps, a little illiberal, seeing that it implies a distinction that must exclude many celebrated etchers. The "painter-etcher" is one whose work is entirely autographic—that is to say, who, either being a painter or in the manner of a painter, produces his own conceptions or representations direct from nature, and does not copy or translate the works of other artists. The distinction is no doubt valid, but with important reservations. Setting aside original imaginative inventions (of which there are few nowadays in any branch of art) the same faculties, or nearly so, are employed in copying or translating a picture or other work of art into black and white, as in copying or translating nature. And, in point of fact, there are many etchings from works of art infinitely more artistic than many etchings from nature. A distinction that virtually depreciates and practically rejects from an exhibition of etchings reproductions such as those by Jacquemart, Bracquemond, Rajon, Flameng, Waltner, and many others, seems to be somewhat pretentious and ill-advised. The term came from France, but its legitimate meaning and scope have been much exaggerated by those who seek to give to etching itself a much higher importance than its very limited resources (compared with other branches of art) warrant. The same narrow perfervid admiration of the art has led to the placing of an absurd value on the accidental strokes and blots of the amateur, and the baldest hieroglyphics of the more expert, on the ground of their supposed "suggestiveness;" while the most pregnant and perfect work of the master has been voted wanting in artistic impulse and spontaneity. Depend upon it, however, that in a great majority of cases the suggestiveness of a work of art depends rather on the degree of knowledge, memory, and sympathetic insight that the spectator brings to it, rather than on latent meanings only half articulated by the artist. A person ignorant of art may derive a more vivid impression of reality from a child's caricature on a wall, than from an etching by Rembrandt himself—who, by-the-way, was always definite and accurate and complete in the essential details.

The council of the new society is announced as "Provisional"—which explains, we presume, the absence of some well-known names, even among the painter-etchers. However, the present council includes Messrs. Hamerton, Seymour Haden, Ernest George, Heywood Hardy, J. C. Hook, Colin Hunter, Professor Legros, R. W. Macbeth, J. Tissot, and other distinguished etchers, several of whom, however, do not exhibit, or only send one or two works—probably owing to the hurried formation of the society. For the same reason, doubtless, a considerable number of the works are not new to the public. But it is announced that in future exhibitions the works must not have been previously exhibited or published. The artists of the Council whose names we have given are well represented (with the exception of Mr. Hamerton, who is absent), but we may assume that their styles are too familiar to require minute discrimination. We may observe in passing that it is interesting to note how differently sometimes a given artist's temperament manifests itself in etching and painting. Mr. Hook, for instance, is far more careful, not to say laboured, than might be expected; while Mr. Colin Hunter is even more vigorous, graphic, and to us even more fully descriptive in etching, than when he relies upon the artifices to which he resorts in oil. Other English or naturalised artists who take a prominent position are Messrs. Herkomer, Batley (designs for decoration), C. O. Murray, Otto Weber, R. S. Chattock, C. W. Cope, T. I. Dalgleish, C. J. Watson, D. Law, J. C. Hodgson, the brothers Slocombe, W. Burgess, J. H. Bradley, T. Ellis, C. W. Sherborne, H. Helmick, A. H. Haig, C. W. Mansel Lewis, G. P. Jacomb Hood, J. Mac Whirter, &c. Mr. Alma Tadema sends an etching of early date we suppose; and by Mr. G. F. Watts there is a small portrait of Mr. Legros, which may be commended to those etchers who seem to imagine that the art is an affair of haphazard, fortuitous scribbling. There is also a large contingent of etchings by American artists—many of them of much merit. Lastly, the works by foreign artists are numerous, and generally excellent; indeed, they force the conclusion upon us that, despite recent progress, our school is still far behindhand in the draughtsmanship that forms the only basis for good etching. We have space only to refer to the productions of Messrs. O. Bacher, F. Duvaneck, L. Richeton, L. L'Hermite, A. Ballin, P. Renouard, J. L. Meissonier, F. Buhot, A. Lançon, C. S. de Gravesande, M. L. Menpes, &c.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition at Suffolk-street continues the improvement perceptible in the recent displays of this society; and in the hanging of the pictures we do not observe such flagrant instances of disregard of relative merit as on some former occasions. By a more liberal admission of new members, the exhibitions gain both in merit and variety; new tendencies among our younger painters are now as fully illustrated as at the Dudley Gallery, and once more this society is becoming a useful auxiliary to, and feeder of, the Royal Academy. In saying thus much we would not be understood to depreciate the members of longer standing. These favourites of the middle-class amateurs have done good service, if only in pointing the way to new efforts, and other and higher aims. It is, however, not necessary for us at each new show in these rooms to discuss styles or manners that are familiar to every frequenter of the gallery. We all know, for instance, what to expect from Mr. G. Cole, still an able landscape-painter (who sends a large single picture, No. 118); or from Mr. Peel (who is best represented in No. 554); or from Mr. Cobbett, with his picturesque groups of rustic lasses set in appropriate backgrounds; or from the brothers Holmes, with their child subjects and similar surroundings—Mr. George Holmes having, however, a rather stronger picture than usual, showing a girl laden with a couple of fox-hound pups (164); or from Mr. Woolmer, with his fantastic world of all jewelled colours peopled by nymphs, or what not, yet who has a very rare decorative gift; or from Messrs. Ludovici, who, if they draw from fancy as well as nature, have an artistic feeling for colour; or from Mr. Hayllar, with his jovial farmers and large-eyed beauties; or from Messrs. Patten, Wyburd, J. Morgan—who, by-the-way, has betaken himself to the fields, without, we are bound to say, a very happy result; and the younger members, W. L. Wyllie, and G. S. Walters. There are little pictures, too, of more than ordinary prettiness by Messrs. Haynes King, T. Roberts, and Mann, the characteristics of which will likewise suggest themselves.

But whatever indulgence may be due to some of these painters it is clear that the conventionality chargeable to several of them has not yet shown itself in most of the more recently elected members of their body. These have gone directly to nature, and if they only give us simple transcripts, those transcripts have the charm of freshness and fidelity. Take, for example, Mr. Stuart Lloyd's pleasant outlook over the sea, from a bank of flowers and weeds, "where once a garden grew" (136); or Mr. Yeend King's powerfully coloured view of a stream in a wood (181); or Mr. W. H. Bartlett's scene on the West Coast of Ireland (169), which is very noticeable for its truth and daylight effect. And with these may be associated the landscapes of F. Hines, Sir Robert Collier—"Last Sunrays, Rosenlaui" (295), T. F. Goodall, A. F. Grace, A. de Breanski, and L. Rivers. The landscape by the last (a name new to us), called "Where Gipsies Congregate" (444), representing a level heath with a narrow band of clouds along the horizon, lit by the sunken sun, is remarkable for breadth, and it seems to us a work of great promise. Mr. H. H. Canty's contributions are also fresh and vigorous, and he is equally at home in figures and landscape. His "Whither?" (173)—a little girl gazing seaward from the steps of a jetty, is, besides, pleasant in idea. A higher indefinable sentiment with chastened colour distinguish Mr. J. E. Grace's landscape, No. 43. But for beauty of colour there is little here to compare with a small landscape with figures (43), by W. E. Symonds.

Another important new element is brought into the society by painters of the Scotch school. We had not seen anything by Mr. J. Burr so refined as "A Fisher Lass" (67), or so brilliant as "The Pride of the Ballet" (84). It is, however, the Scotch landscape-painters, J. R. Reid and J. White, who seem to have had more influence with their studies of "bits" of landscape, often under exceptional effects. We may quote as a typical example the small picture called "Strayed" (248), by Mr. Reid, showing a girl looking at a friendless dog on a road wet with recent rain, the sky being a mass of dark grey cloud, except where it lifts along the horizon, disclosing a band of gold and orange. This is an effect a French *impressioniste* might essay, and if he realised it with the same summary truth he would hardly obtain the same solidity and force. Such force, however, is attained by sacrificing tenderness, subtlety, and realisation of detail. Mr. Edwin Ellis might belong to the same school. He has undoubtedly a natural gift in landscape, but his pigments are still more loaded to give brilliancy of lighting, and he forces his colouring, particularly the crude greens and blues, far beyond the modesty of nature. A. E. Emslie and W. C. Estall, and other exhibitors, appear to be taking the same direction, though their works are not yet so exaggerated. "The Village Bridge" (239), by Mr. Macnab, has much merit, though it has little of the characteristics of the Scotch school.

J. S. Noble's "Waiting and Watching" (195), a hay-cart with two collies, and "Return from Sport" (13), are, as usual, sound and masculine pieces of work. "On the Move" (426), by H. Moore, a dreary scene with highland cattle, is unwontedly heavy in effect for this artist; H. Cafferi distinguishes himself as an artistic colourist in "Isabella" (185), with her pot of basil; and in a landscape; Mr. Dendy Sadler, whose angling picture, "Great Expectations," we recently engraved, has another humorous illustration of the "gentle art" (12), in which he shows us a number of Franciscan monks leading a brother Dominican, on a visit, to a fishing rendezvous. We have also to mention with commendation W. Hughes's "Summer Fruits" (19), a capitally painted group of strawberries, white currants, &c.; an artistic little picture (289) by L. P. Smythe; T. Sydney Muschamp's "The Fool and Maria," from "Twelfth Night" (541); "The Loving Cup" (202), by J. Savile Lumley; two sea-pieces by J. Frazer; a "View in Sussex" (269), by C. Gibbs, which won the Turner medal at the Academy the year before last; J. D. Watson's "A Moonlight Walk" (428), which is either the picture exhibited at Burlington House last year or a replica; F. W. Meyer's "By Moonlight" (433), which also has a pair of lovers; P. Pavey's "Nubian Orange-seller" (484); and P. H. Millar's portrait head called "Violets" (149).

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION.

The distinction—of modern date—between Fine and Decorative Art is, if understood as depreciatory of the latter, futile or erroneous from many points of view. The highest art must, as the humblest may, be decorative. Fine Art at its best is decorative; decoration in its very nature is art—which can hardly be said of many pictures claiming to be fine-art. Decorative art concerns itself primarily with colours and forms, so as to convey pleasure to the eye—without which there can be no art. In painting, it usually frankly acknowledges the surface on which it is employed, and does not pretend to be a hole in it; nor in its other applications does it affect to be anything different from what it is. And, surely, this is a true if not the entire function of art. Art has its own language, or vehicle of expression, complete in itself, without borrowing incident or story, or even a definite individual scene or subject from life, literature, or nature. It *may* employ these as media, and superadd poetry and imagination; but, we repeat, these are not essential; indeed, they are often inappropriate or impossible if we would bring art into our homes, and have its charms in all our daily surroundings. The old masters knew nothing of the distinction to which we refer, and they never seemed to have dreamt that any application of art was beneath them. The anomaly of the distinction is obvious when we reflect that, while decorative art embraces the simplest operations of the art-workman, it is also understood to include the noblest works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, and Rubens. However, since the distinction exists, the best plan—if we would have art outside so many frames of the same pattern—is to acknowledge the artistic claims of all forms of decoration, and to show the connection of the lowest with the highest.

This is precisely what seems to be proposed in the Decorative Art Exhibition, to be opened this season in Bond-street. The principles of decoration and design—i.e., of art, are to be shown in examples ranging from mural painting and sculpture through all the varied applications of decoration and ornamentation to every kind of material, surface, or object. The idea is a new one, and deserves the success which we are informed is already assured to it by the support the exhibition is receiving. The moment is favourable to the project, and it is started under other favourable conditions. The galleries and rooms in Bond-street are spacious, measuring 260 feet in length. The list of "patrons," which is headed by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, includes a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, many of them noted for their encouragement of the decorative arts, or as authorities thereon. The committee consists of artists, writers on art, and other connoisseurs. The director, Mr. T. J. Gullick (who will furnish further information to intending exhibitors), has been connected with several exhibitions.

A series of three large pictures by Madame Courtauld Arendrup are on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, 133, New Bond-street. The intention of all three pictures is to enforce "Christ's Appeal," by presenting our Lord in the Agony in the Garden; on the Cross; and in His glorified Person presenting His wounded hands in an attitude of loving invitation. Texts from the Bible and the Apocrypha are given as mottoes for the picture. The profound religious feeling that distinguished former pictures by this lady which we have noticed at the Royal Academy is still more intense here, but the large scale of the works has proved rather too severe a test of the artist's powers—considerable as these certainly are. However, both the subjects and scale of treatment could be better appreciated in a church than in a small room.

A collection of South African sketches by Miss Catharine Frere (daughter of Sir Bartle Frere), forming an interesting little exhibition, is now visible at the Librairie de l'Art, 134, New Bond-street; the proceeds will be devoted to the South African Colonial Relief Fund. The sketches, several of which are lent by various owners, among whom is the Queen, comprise scenery, some of the more characteristic inhabitants, portraits, many illustrations of the brilliant and varied flora of South Africa, &c. In artistic merit they are much above the ordinary level of amateur work—as we need hardly say, for to a portion of them that was in the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 was awarded a bronze medal.

Lord Rosebery will open an exhibition in the Whitechapel Schools on the 14th inst. Pictures by Sir F. Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Burne Jones, Walter Crane, and other well-known artists, embroidery and pottery from some of the best private collections, and several cases from South Kensington Museum have been put at the disposal of the committee.

Much interest is felt in artistic circles concerning the associate who will be elected to fill the place of the deceased Royal Academician, Mr. J. P. Knight, among the forty.

The proposition to erect a statue on Chelsea Embankment and to place a bust in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Thomas Carlyle has met with ready support amongst his friends and admirers, and an influential committee has been formed for its promotion.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday a portrait of the late chairman, Mr. Hugh Hamersley, was presented to the county. It will be hung in the grand jury room, in company with those of the Hon. J. W. Henley and Mr. W. H. Ashurst, both of whom were members for the county, and filled the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

Princess Mary Adelaide, attended by the Hon. Mary Thesiger and accompanied by Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, has visited the exhibition of ancient needlework being held at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, Exhibition-road. Owing to the interest taken in the exhibition by the public, the committee have determined to allow it to remain open over the Easter holidays.

At a meeting in Glasgow of the subscribers to the memorial to the late Dr. Norman McLeod, the secretary reported that £1400 had been received, and that the committee had now decided to erect upon a pedestal in Cathedral-square, near the Barony Church, a bronze statue of Dr. McLeod.

At Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's rooms, Old Bond-street, last week, a collection of high-class modern pictures was disposed of.

An attractive sale of prints, embracing choice and rare examples of Bartolozzi and his school, formed by Mr. Tuer to assist him in his book on "Bartolozzi and his Works," and fine mezzotints, principally fancy subjects, will take place at Christie's on the 12th inst.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods have for sale during the present week the striking collection of pictures, water-colour drawings, and sculpture which belonged to the late Mr. H. S. Bicknell, of Cavendish House, Clapham-common. The collection includes more than two hundred original paintings by David Roberts, all of which came direct from his studio, many of them being presented by the artist to his daughter, the late Mrs. Bicknell.

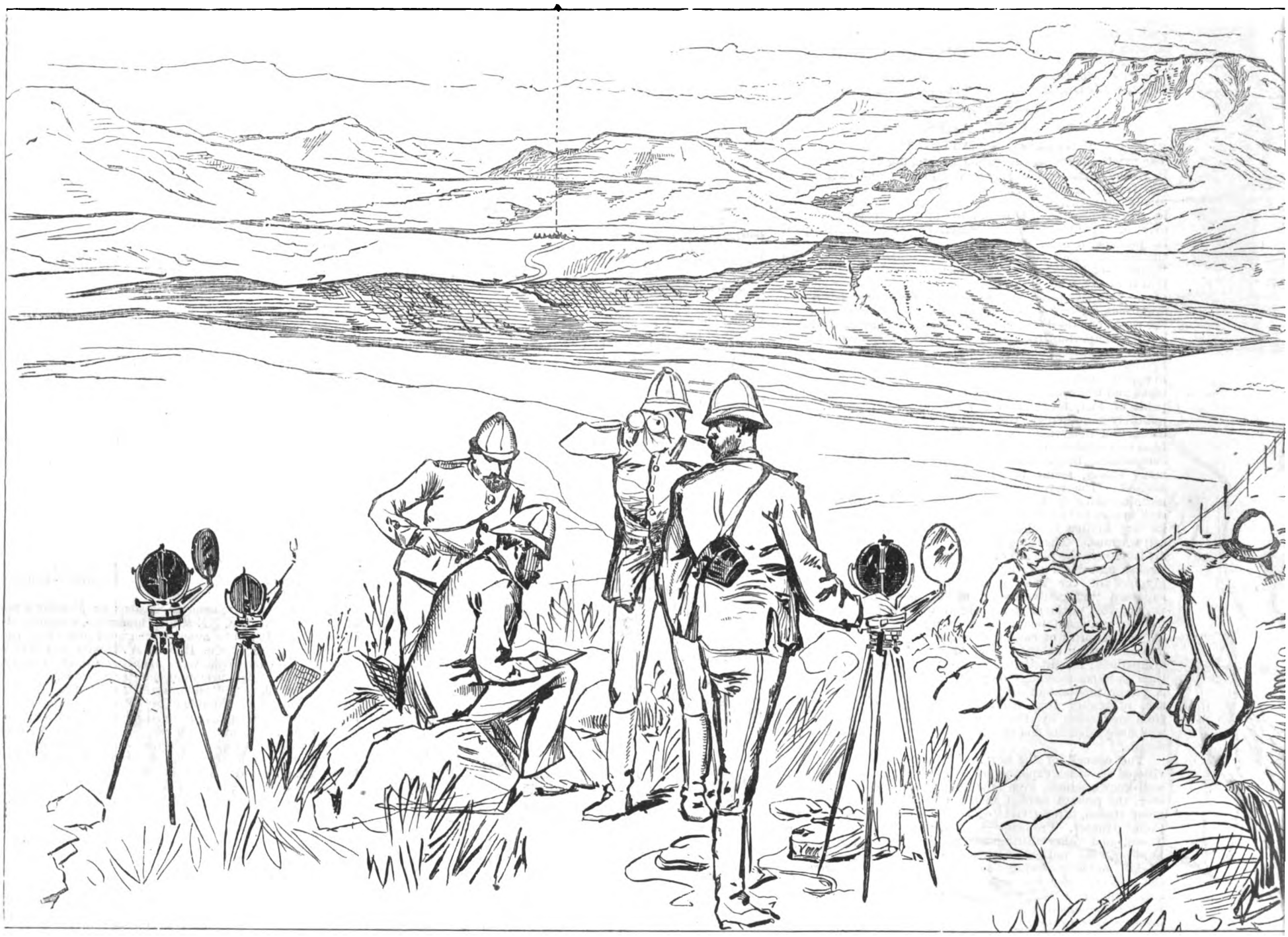
The season of the Royal Botanic Society was inaugurated on Wednesday last week at the gardens in Regent's Park by an exhibition of spring flowers, and, although the east wind somewhat tried the endurance of visitors, the sunshine and flowers attracted an unusually large company. Princess Mary Adelaide and daughter visited the exhibition at an early hour. Her Royal Highness spent much time in the examination of the collections exhibited for prizes, especially admiring the groups of roses, cyclamens, and amaryllis. In addition to the prizes offered in the schedule, special medals were awarded for miscellaneous collections, many of which were very extensive—the hyacinths of Messrs Veitch and the cyclamens of Messrs. Smith forming grand banks of colour and numbering many hundreds of plants.

The death of Sir Charles Reed was the principal subject discussed at the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday week. Mr. Edward Buxton, the vice-chairman, moved a resolution placing on record the profound sorrow and regret of the members, and the sense of the loss they had sustained through the death of their chairman. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Freeman; and, after several members had expressed how deeply they felt the death of Sir Charles Reed, and how greatly they sympathised with Lady Reed and her family, it was agreed to unanimously. It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution should be sent to Lady Reed, together with an expression of the members' deep and heartfelt sympathy.——At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on the same day a resolution was unanimously passed expressing great regret at the death of Sir Charles Reed, deputy, a valued, useful, and much-respected member of that body.

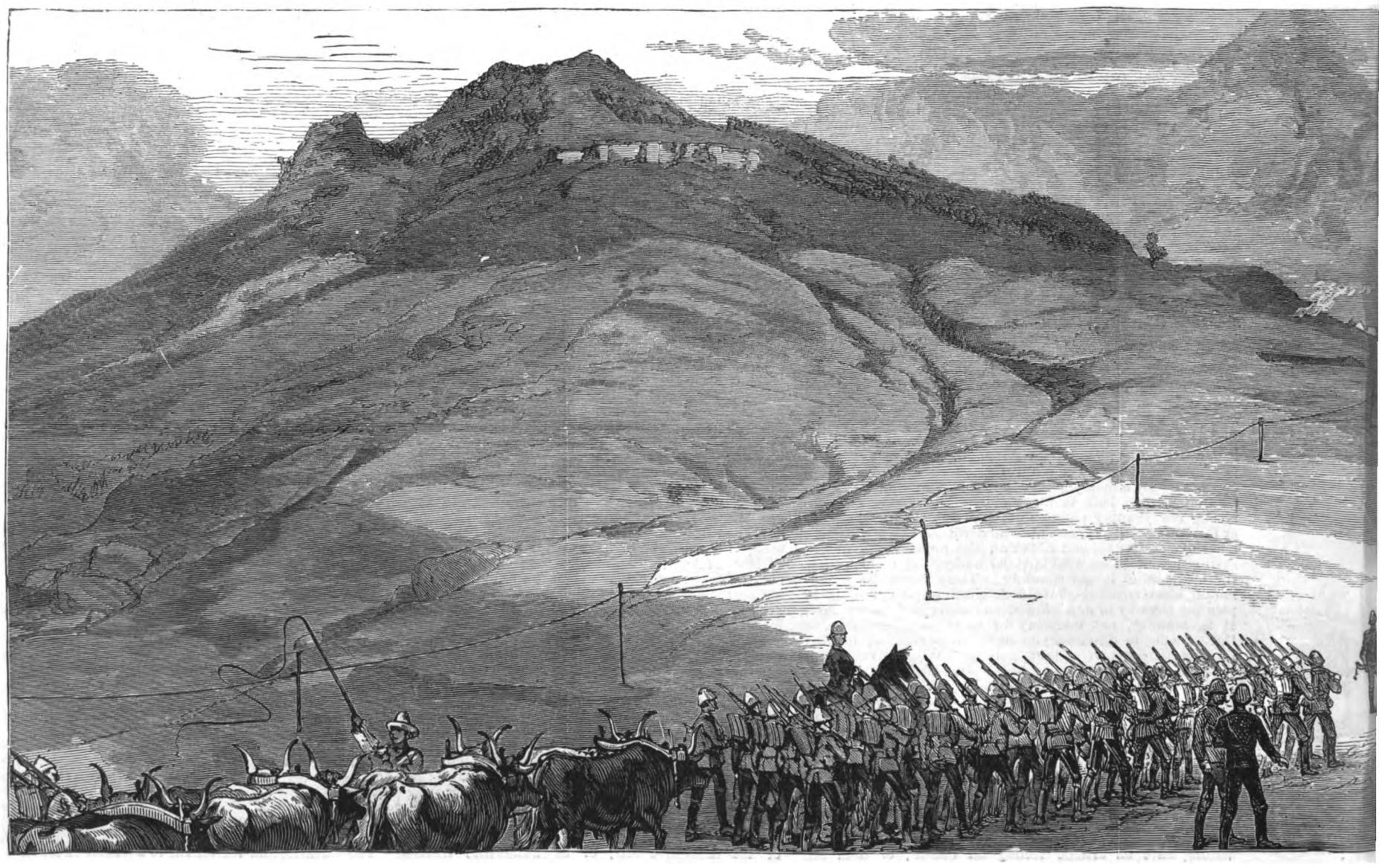
A meeting convened by the committee of the People's Entertainment Society was held last Saturday at the Grosvenor Gallery, and was well attended by ladies and gentlemen, and by many members of the working classes. The chair was taken by Sir Coutts Lindsay. The report stated that the society, which was in its third season, was giving concerts every Saturday evening at Lammas Hall, Battersea; Bolingbroke Hall, Clapham; the School-room, Star-corner, Bermondsey; and the Dartmouth Hall, Westminster. During the past year similar societies had been formed in Manchester, Newcastle, and Winchester, and arrangements were being made for starting others in Liverpool and Nottingham. The report added that the committee had received numerous and convincing proofs of the vitality of the movement and of the real good accomplished. The claims of the society to public support were advocated by the chairman, Mr. Bethune, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Henry Leslie, and others, and resolutions to a similar effect were adopted.

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Schain's Hoogte Fort.

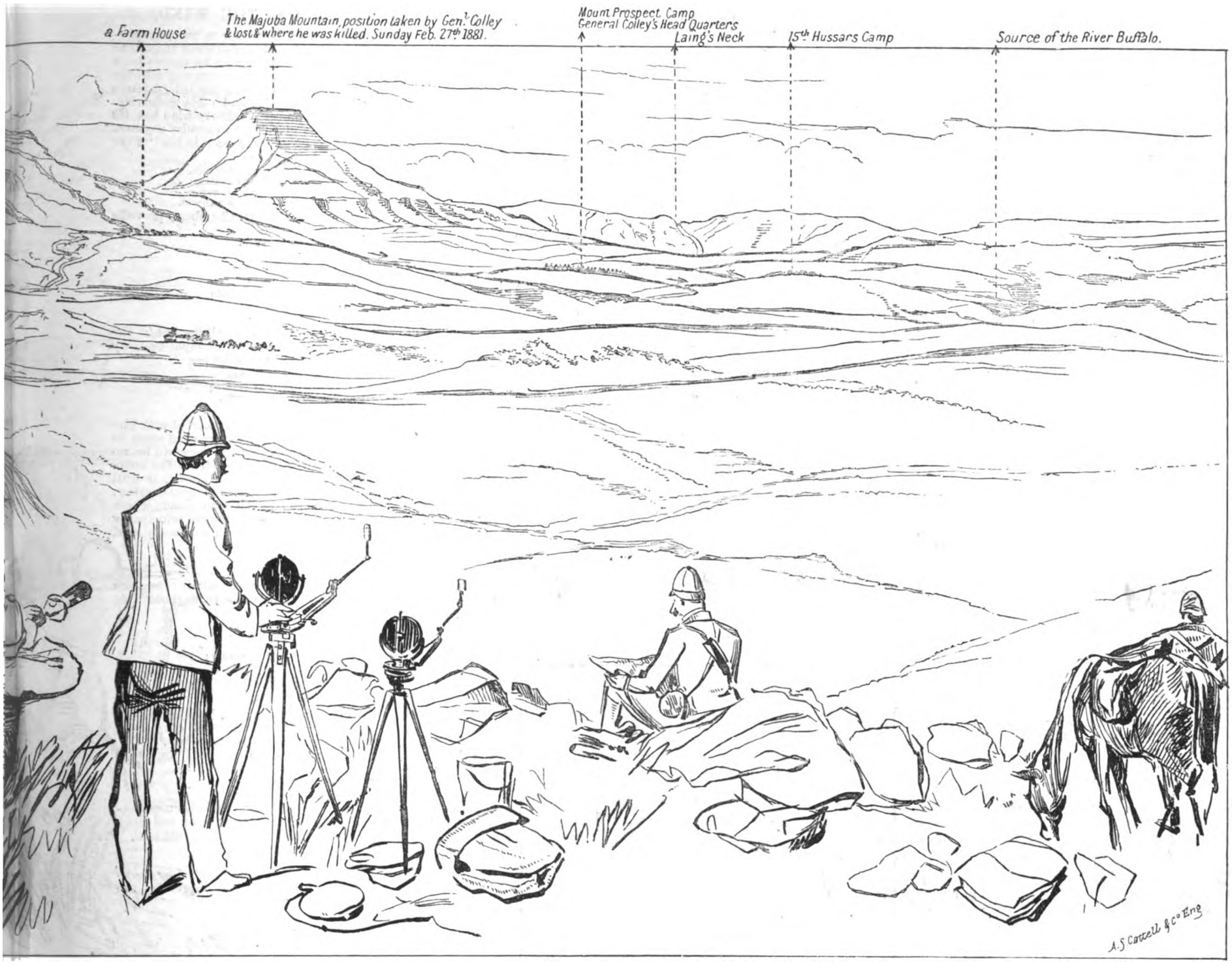


THE TRANSVAAL WAR: GENERAL SIR G. P. COLLEY'S CAMP AT PROSPECT HILL—V
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OU

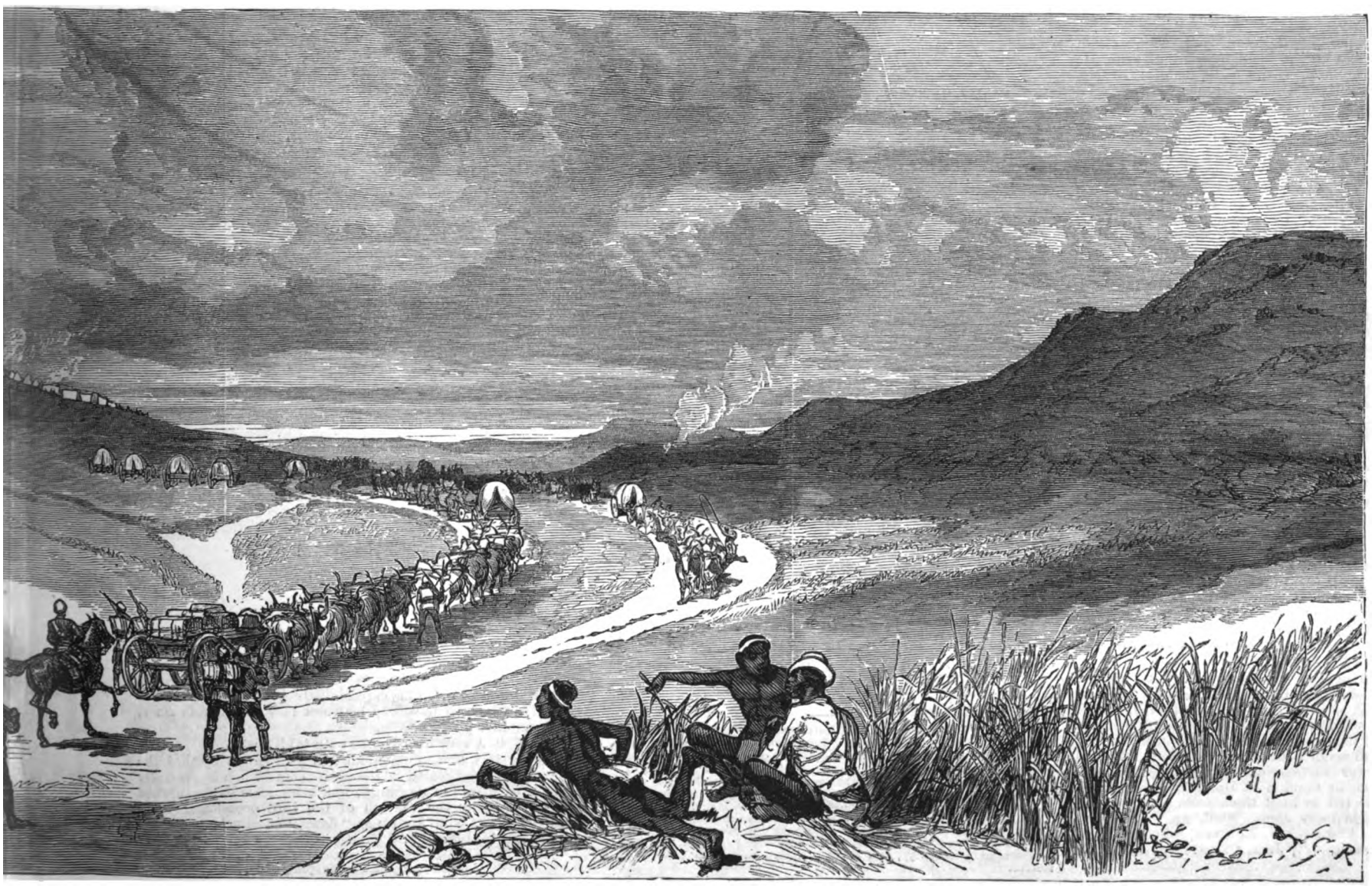


HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 97TH, UNDER COLONE
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL AE

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FROM THE HELIOGRAPH STATION ON THE HILL ABOVE FORT AMIEL, NEWCASTLE.
AL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



H. BROWNE, HOLDING BIGGARSBERG NECK.
. MELTON PRIOR.—SEE PAGE 354.

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OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL WIGSTON.

Admiral James Wigston, of Bitterne Hall, Southampton, died on the 30th ult. at Southsea. He was born in 1792, the second son of the late Mr. John Wigston, of Trent Park, Herts, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir James Winter Lake, third Baronet, of Edmonton; was educated at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1804. His commission as Lieutenant bears date in 1811, and that of Admiral in 1866. On board the Greyhound he served at the capture of the Dutch frigate Pallas, for which he was given a medal; was afterwards in the attack on two French frigates off Barfleur; and took part, in the boats of the Norge, in co-operation with the troops against New Orleans. Admiral Wigston married, in 1833, Mary Theodora, only daughter of Major-General Sir J. Chalmers.

HON. AND REV. F. DE GREY.

The Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, M.A., J.P. for Suffolk, for forty-four years Rector of Copdock, in that county, died on the 30th ult., aged seventy. He was fourth son of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and was great grandson of Sir William de Grey, Lord Chief Justice, on whom the Barony of Walsingham was conferred in 1780. The Hon. and Rev. F. de Grey was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and took his M.A. degree in 1836.

MR GRANVILLE R. H. SOMERSET, Q.C.

Mr. Granville Robert Henry Somerset, Q.C., D.C.L., Recorder of Gloucester, and a J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire, died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Queen Anne's-gate, aged fifty-seven. He was born Jan. 7, 1824, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset, by the Hon. Emily Smith, his wife, tenth daughter of Robert, first Lord Carrington, and was thus cousin to the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Having received his education at All Souls' College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and attained his silk gown in 1868, his practice being principally at the Parliamentary bar. He was appointed Recorder of Gloucester in 1877. Mr. Somerset married, Aug. 18, 1857, Emma Philadelphia, second daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Bart.

SIR BROOKE ROBERTSON.

Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, K.C.M.G., C.B., late her Majesty's Consul-General, Shanghai, China, died on the 27th ult., at 15, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. He was son of Mr. Daniel Robertson, by Emily, his wife, daughter of the Rev. R. Brooke Clarke; was born in 1810, and married, in 1839, Ellen Nutter, daughter of Mr. Charles Aingell, by whom he leaves issue. He received knighthood in 1872, and was made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1879. He was called to the Bar in 1840, and was at one time Consul at Canton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., M.P. A memoir will be given next week.

Admirable J. T. Talbot, on the 30th ult., at Merton Lodge, Clifton.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. Cleugh, D.D., resident at Malta fifty-seven years, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-eight.

Lady Dowling (Harriet M.) widow of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, aged eighty-one.

Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G., late Governor of St. Helena, a naval officer who saw good service not only in his own profession, but also in the colonies, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Newton St. Loe.

Mr. John Vere, of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts, a country gentleman of estate and position, on the 27th ult., at Park Hill, Torquay, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Vere had a strong impression, fostered by family tradition, that he was a male descendant of the illustrious house of De Vere Earls of Oxford.

Lady Blanche Murphy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, granddaughter, maternally, of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll, and wife of Mr. Thomas P. Murphy, at North Conway, New Hampshire, on the 21st ult. She was born in 1845, and married in 1870.

Mr. Frederick Cowper, of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., on the 31st ult., in his eighty-seventh year. He married, Sept. 5, 1818, Susan Lydia, elder daughter of Mr. Andrew John Nash, of Hyde House, Middlesex, and had a large family. His eldest son, Frederick, is J.P. and D.L. in Westmorland.

The Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, whose death is announced, was a distinguished and much-loved member of that University. For several years before his election, in 1857, as Master of St. John's he held the important office of Public Orator. In 1858 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Bateson married, in 1857, Anna, daughter of Mr. J. Atken, of Liverpool, and leaves issue.

Augusta Maria, Dowager Countess of Carysfort, on the 24th ult., at her residence in Grosvenor-crescent. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Listowel, K.P., by Maria Augusta, his wife, daughter of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk. She was born May 31, 1832, and married July 19, 1853, to Granville-Leveson, fourth Earl of Carysfort, K.P., who died without issue in 1872.

On Aug. 2 an International Medical Congress will be held in London, and for the first time in England. Medical men from many parts of the world have already signified their intention to attend the congress, and a large number of the most distinguished professors of medicine in all its branches in the Universities and medical schools, both of the Continent and of America, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society was held at Burlington House last week. Professor Roscoe, the president, in his annual address, congratulated the society on its flourishing condition. He said that at no period in its history had the number of Fellows been so large, while the number of papers read during the past twelve months had increased both in number and in importance. The Research Fund, founded by Dr. Longstaff, had done much for the progress of science. The Longstaff Medal was presented to Professor Thorpe, of the Yorkshire College Leeds, as the Fellow who had done the most to promote chemical science by research.

The naval pension of £50 a year for navigating officers, vacant by the death of retired Commander Edward Rose on March 21 last, has been awarded to retired Captain J. Stokes from that date. An additional Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year for chief inspectors and inspectors of machinery in the Royal Navy, and seven additional Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 a year for chief engineers, having been created by her Majesty's Order in Council of March 2, the following officers have been selected to hold them from that date:—Chief Inspector of Machinery James Steil, £80; Chief Engineers Robert Gow, Frederick J. Newton, John M. Ollis, John M'Kie, John G. Oakshott, James M'Gregor, and Felix Foreman, £50.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A C P (Drayton).—We are always glad to hear from you. The problem shall soon appear.

P J (Broadmoor).—The correction of your four-move problem is noted; and the new one, in three moves, shall have early examination.

Va (U.S.A.).—Your last communication shall be replied to through the post. The solution of Mr. Carpenter's problem was published some weeks ago.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—The defence referred to is answered in the solution which appears below. The first two moves of No. 1935 are conceived in the highest spirit of chess strategy.

E J P (Preston).—As you are very wide of the mark in your proposed solution of No. 1935, you are probably mistaken in respect of the "late problem," but such a reference is too indefinite for us to satisfy either you or ourselves on the point.

R P G (Herts).—The correction of your problem is noted.

W B (Stratford).—Your three-move problem has succumbed to a final examination. There appears to be a solution by way of 1. Q to Q B 3rd, P moves; 2. Q to R 3rd, K moves; 3. Q to R 6th, mate. If Black play, 1. K to Kt 3rd, then 2. Q to R 3rd, and mates next move.

J P (Fishguard).—The problem shall have early attention.

D A (Dublin).—The last shall be first.

H E B (Exeter).—As the club is intended to be, as you say, a very unpretentious affair, it does not seem to call for public notice.

Correct Solutions of Problem Nos. 1931 and 1932 received from Va (U.S).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1934 received from H J Grant, The Almelo Chess Club, Brick, E Philp, John Tucker, and F W Humphries.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1935 received from J J Heaton, S G C, G A (Bonchurch), J Burnstead, H Stebbing, A Chapman, M H Moorhouse, E Philp, John Tucker, W F R (Swansea), Alpha, and Lulu.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1936, in two moves, received from H B, Shadforth, Sidmouth, John Fraser, Portobello, W J Eggleston, Semaj, W C C, Pingopia, East Marden, G G (Abingdon), E Louden, J W W, J B H, J Allen (Chiselhurst), W F R (Swansea), Trial, F J Wallis (Newcastle Chess Club), J J Heaton, Rev F W Clements, S G C, A Dearlove, W F Wood, Cholwell, C Wood, W T, G Michal (Rotterdam), Fred Carroll, Norman Rumbelow, A Chapman, Damiano, E W Martin, J Way, Lily and Conrade, R H Brooks, James Dobson, X Y Z, Matthew Hendrie, John Wood, Dr F St, Smutch, P Daly, H N, E Philp, H T, John Perkins, E Ridgway, F O N Hopkins, John Tucker, N Rix, Lulu, W Biddle, Theodor Willirk, T H (Wilmslow), E L G, J Perez Ventoso, W Hillier, C Darragh, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, B R Wood, R J Vines, Jupiter Junior, L Falcon (Antwerp), Klaie, L L Greenaway, F G Parslow, H Noyes, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, C Oswald, R Gray, E Casella (Paris), F Ferris, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G A (Bonchurch), Fred Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, and J G Anstee.

Note.—Many of the foregoing correspondents have sent the author's intended solution, as well as the mate in two moves. The following have sent the author's solution only:—W H Lancaster, Emile Frau, A C (Staines), Œdipus, Botkin, W P Gartside, J Watson, J H Symington, James Bunce, John Balfour, James L Hyland, H Stebbing, E Nicholls, Ernest Garrs, J A Schmucke, S Home, M H Moorhouse, Stuart Berkeley, A J Brigham, B R, Julia Short, Alfred Rowley, and W Fleetham. The problem may be corrected by placing a White Pawn at K 5th.

Solution of Problem No. 1935.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 2nd	P to B 4th*
2. Q takes R P	K moves

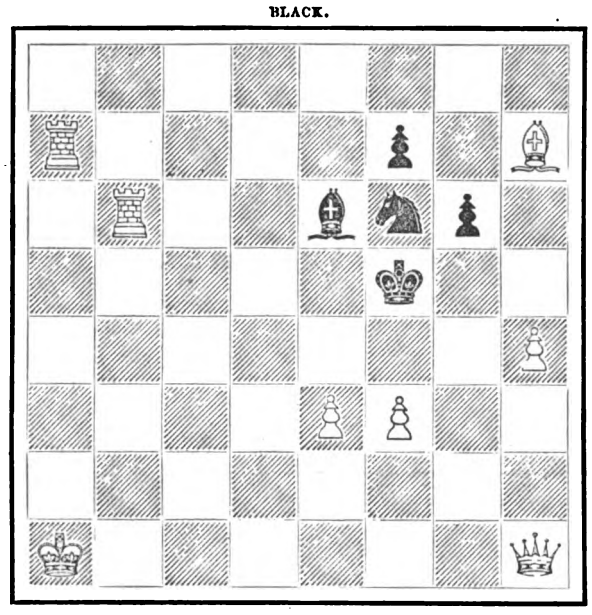
3. Mates by Q to R sq or B to K 6th, accordingly.

*If Black play 1. P to K 3rd, White continues with 2. B takes P (ch); if 1. K takes Kt or 1. K to K 4th, then 2. B to K 6th; and if 1. P to B 6th, then 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), mating on the third move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1938.

By John Tucker.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

On Monday last, the 4th inst, a match was played between six members of the fourth class of the City of London Club and a representative team from Oxford University. The match, which excited much interest in London chess circles and attracted over a hundred spectators, was very closely contested, the City winning, however, with a score of three games to two and one draw. We append one of the games played on the occasion between Mr. Gattie, of the University, and Mr. Cutler, of the City Club.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
7. B to Q B 4th	

In this form of the Scotch gambit the Bishop is better posted at Q Kt 5th.

7.	Kt to K 4th
8. B to Kt 3rd	

8. B to K 2nd is the correct move here.

8.	Q to Kt 3rd
9. Castles	P to Q 4th
10. Kt to B 5th	

The best way of meeting the threatened attack by B to K R 6th, besides bringing about an exchange of the minor pieces.

10.	B takes B
11. P takes B	B to K 3rd
12. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
13. P takes P	B to Kt 5th
14. Q to B 2nd	P to K B 4th
15. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
Black chooses the line of attack which offers the most chances of victory, and conducts it with considerable ingenuity.	
16. R to B 2nd	P to R 5th
17. Q R to K B sq	R to R 4th
18. P to K 4th	R to K B sq
19. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt
20. B takes Kt	R to Kt 4th
21. P to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
22. K to R sq	P to R 6th
23. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 6th
24. Q to Q 2nd	

An unfortunate oversight, which deprives White of all resource. He should have played 24. Q to Q B sq, remaining with a winning game.

24.	B to B 6th ch)
25. K to Kt sq	

He cannot, of course, take the Bishop with the Rook without losing his Queen, and Black now cleverly mates in four moves.

25.	R takes P (ch)
26. P takes R	P to R 7th (ch)
27. K takes P	R to K R sq (ch)
28. K to Kt sq	R to R 8th.

Mate.

The following table shows the pairing of the players and the full score in the above-mentioned match. The ½ signifies a drawn game:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.		CITY OF LONDON CLUB.	
Gattie (Christ Church)	1	Cutler	0
Welsh (Christ Church)	0	Stiebel	1
Lynam (Hertford)	0	Hunnex	1
Wainwright (University)	1	Blunt	0
Beebe (Trinity)	½	Staniforth	½
Wise (Lincoln)	0	Atkinson	1
	2½		3½

The match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg, the former yielding the odds of two games, the goal being seven, is drawing to a conclusion. The score at present stands, Mr. Blackburne six, Mr. Gunzberg five, the draws not counting.

We go to press too early in the week to note the result of the annual match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was arranged to be played at the St. George's Chess Club on the 7th inst., with seven players aside. We have not been furnished with the names of the Cambridge champions, but Oxford will be represented by Messrs. Gattie Taylor, and Welsh (Christ Church); Kinder (Brasenose); Lynam (Hertford); Wainwright (University); and Beebe (Trinity), with Wise (Lincoln) as a reserve.

WEATHER-LORE OF THE WIND.

Various rules have been laid down, from time to time, for predicting the state of the weather from the position of the wind; some of which, framed after long observation by those whose employment has kept them much out of doors, are very reliable guides, embodied as we find them in those many trite sayings and proverbial adages current in this and other countries. Thus, according to a popular proverb, "Every wind has its weather," a maxim which has given rise to sundry rhymes, as for instance the following, given by Tusser in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry":—

North winds send hail, south winds bring rain,
East winds we bewail, west winds blow amain:
North-east is too cold, south-east not too warm.
North-west is too bold, south-west doth no harm.

A similar rhyme, we are informed by Mr. Chambers, prevails in Scotland:—

When the wind 's in the north,
Hail comes forth;
When the wind 's in the wast,
Look for a wat blast;
When the wind 's in the soud,
The weather will be fresh and good;
When the wind 's in the east,
Cauld and snaw comes meist.

This rhyme, of course, varies in different localities, but in the main points it is the same. One further example we may quote as still in use among our rural peasantry:—

The south wind brings wet weather,
The north wind wet and co'd together;
The west wind always brings us rain,
The east wind blows it back again.

Beginning, then, with the weather-lore associated with the north wind, we are told in Suffolk that if the wind veers to the north and continues there in a dry season, there will be no rain so long as the wind remains northerly. If, on the contrary, the wind veers to the north in a wet season, it will continue wet so long as the wind remains in the same quarter. It is also said that "in whatever point the wind stands when the sun crosses the line on March 21, it will remain principally in that direction until June 21." It is also commonly said that—

A northern air
Brings weather fair.

We may give here a piece of weather-wise advice to anglers which is found in a variety of versions throughout the country:—

When the wind is in the north,
Then the fishes do come forth;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth;
When the wind is in the east,
Then the fishes do bite least;
When the wind is in the west,
Then the fishes bite the best.

A north-west wind is universally popular, bringing with it the finest weather. Thus, in Yorkshire, one is advised to "do business with men when the wind is in the north-west."

Just as unpopular, however, is a north-east wind, for, as the proverb runs:—

The wind from north-east
Is neither good for man nor beast.

A south wind, on account of its wet and boisterous character, has naturally given rise to numerous quaint and pithy sayings. On account of the rain it brings, we are told how,

When the wind's is in the south,
'Tis in the rain's mouth.

Its boisterous nature has been graphically described by Shakspeare in "1 Henry IV." (v. 1), where he represents the Prince of Wales as saying—

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes;
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest, and a blustering day.

Again, in "As You Like it" (iii. 5), Rosalind says,

Like foggy south puffing with wind and rain.

In days gone by the south wind was supposed to be the bearer of noxious fogs and vapours, in allusion to which Caliban says, in "The Tempest" (i. 2),

A south-west blow on ye,
And blister you all o'er.

A book, too, with which Shakspeare appears to have been thoroughly familiar—viz., Battman, "De Proprietatibus Rerum"—tells us, "This southern wind is hot and moist. Southern winds corrupt and destroy, they heat and make men falle into sicknesse." Hence, in "Troilus and Cressida" (iv. 1), Thersites speaks of "the rotten diseases of the south;" and in "Coriolanus" (i. 4), Marcius exclaims,

All the contagion of the south light on you.

A south-east wind is regarded as an unpropitious one; and in Scotland the peasantry affirm that if it bring rain it will be sure to last for some days. The wind, however, which is most unpopular is the east one; the same antipathy existing towards it everywhere in this country. In Edinburgh it is, we are told, the one of worse character among the medical faculty. Sir John Dalyell, nevertheless, in his "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," expresses his belief that the north is the most fatal to health, adducing, in proof of his assertion, the fact that an epidemic prevailed in 1833, after the wind had remained unusually steady for some time in that direction. Even with the fisherman, an easterly wind finds no favour, for

When the wind is in the east,
The fisher like s it least;
When the wind is in the west,
The fisher likes it best.

The following rhyme, prevalent in Northumberland, expresses, says Mr. Chambers, in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," an idea current among the Scottish peasantry—

A west wind north about,
Never long holds out,

the notion being that a wind which goes from east to west, or contrary to the course of the sun, rarely continues for a long time, but soon relapses into the congenial direction. According to another Scotch rhyme we are told that—

East and wast
The sign of a blast;
North and south
The sign of a drouth.

The west wind, lastly, is always welcomed, as—

When the wind is in the west,
Then the weather 's always best.

Although it is also said that—

The west wind always brings wet weather.

Mr. Swainson, too, in his capital little book on "Weather-Lore," to which we have had occasion now and then to refer, quotes another proverb,

A western wind carries water in his hand.

Lastly, it was a common idea in years gone by that the vapours being congealed in the air by cold (which is generally most intense in the morning), and being afterwards rarefied and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasioned those sudden gusts of wind known as "flaws," an allusion to which we find in "2 Henry IV." (iv. 4):—

As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—During the past month adverse reports as to the position and prospects of this Railway prevailed to such an extent that it might have been supposed some great calamity was imminent which would annihilate for ever the hopes of the Proprietors. These rumours were concocted by speculators with the sole object of depressing prices, and those who take the trouble to inquire will find that there has not been the shadow of foundation for any of the statements which have been so industriously circulated. My name has been freely used to assist in these operations, telegrams purporting to come from me having been scattered throughout the country recommending holders to realise, and in order to expose the nature of these tactics I was compelled to issue a special circular on March 16, flatly denying the allegations put forward.

Real investors in the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway have nothing whatever to fear from the temporary fluctuations in market values. The improvement which has taken place during the past year has not been due to any phenomenon, but to a natural course of development, which is still going on. The best evidence of the steadily advancing prosperity of this company is afforded by the traffic returns. Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter in America, the receipts for the thirteen weeks of the present year show an increase of £23,833, as compared with last year, when for the same period an increase of no less than £54,986 was earned in excess of 1879.

Apart from the improving position of the Grand Trunk Railway through the growing prosperity of Canada, the Chicago Extension must become a very valuable adjunct to the parent system. The recent issue of the balance of £160,000 first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Company will provide additional rolling stock and steel rails for completing the relaying of the line; and upon this subject Mr. Hickson, the skilful and experienced Manager, states—"With more power and a better road we could speedily double the receipts of the line."

While the process of this doubling of receipts on the Chicago Extension is going on, the Grand Trunk will be benefited in a twofold degree—viz., by the increased traffic derived from this new feeder and by the concurrent growth in value of its large holding of 2nd Mortgage Bonds and practically the whole of the Ordinary Capital in the Chicago line.

Since April last year the growth of the Grand Trunk Company has been enormous—the traffic receipts have increased no less than £291,741, large savings have been effected by the issue of 5 per cent Debentures in lieu of higher charges, the 1st and 2nd Preferences have received their full 5 per cent interest, and the 3rd Preference a small dividend, and yet the Ordinary Stock, which was quoted 26 at the date of the Meeting in 1880, is now only 22½, and the 3rd Preference, in the same period, has fallen from 46 to 44½. I feel confident that the forthcoming Report and Meeting will demonstrate that there is every reason to expect a considerable rise in value of all these Securities. The 1st and 2nd Preferences at 101 and 92 respectively are good dividend-paying stocks, together yielding an average of about 5½ per cent, while the 3rd Preference and Ordinary must be regarded as steadily improving properties at the quotations of 44½ and 22½.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS FUSION.—The smouldering embers of this old controversy have once more burst into flame, and shareholders in the two Companies are again confronted by the opposite statements of their respective presidents. On the one hand it is contended most positively by the president of the Grand Trunk that enormous savings would be at once effected by a fusion, while the president of the Great Western impeaches the accuracy of such estimates. Meanwhile, the shareholders, who should really be masters of the situation, are mere passive spectators of the strife.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO RAILROAD (ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN). The decline which has taken place in the securities of this Company within the past few days has been brought about solely by market operations, and is not due in any way to unfavourable changes in the condition of the railway. So far from the latter being the case, the position of the property shows continued improvement. The unusual and late recurrence of snowstorms, which has unfavourably affected the traffic of many American railways, has caused but little diminution in the revenues of this line, and with improved weather the business should show considerable gains over last year. The heaviness in quotations has been increased by the difficulties of a provincial firm who were large speculative holders of these securities, the forced realisation of which exercised for a time the usual adverse influence. The stock thus offered, however, was speedily absorbed by investors, and I now look with confidence for a renewal of the upward movement based on the considerations fully set forth last month. The alliances and arrangements to which I have more than once drawn attention are still the subject of active negotiations, and will, it is expected, lead to the appointment of a strong Board, representing the leading interests at the next election. The 1st Mortgage Bonds at the present price of 68½ cannot fail to prove a sound and progressive investment.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—The revenue return for the month of February is an agreeable surprise, for, while all other American lines have shown the effects of the stormy weather, the Reading line shews an increase of net revenue of 313,000 dollars, being at the rate of 6 per cent on the Ordinary Shares, and 5 per cent on the Deferred Bonds per annum. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Gowen will triumph over the factious minority of one, which in view of the recent voting disclosures it may fairly be called. The large holding of the one great opposing firm cannot absolve them from the injustice of endeavouring to oppose the will of 1600 shareholders, who have supported Mr. Gowen with remarkable unanimity.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the past month have again shown enormous increases, and the values of the various securities of this Railway have consequently advanced. This Company affords a striking example of the rapidity with which a well-managed foreign Railway can develop. It is only so recently as October, 1879, that I first prominently recommended investments in these shares, and the following comparison of the quotations as at that time and the present will be interesting:—

	Price, October, 1879.	Price, April, 1881.
Ordinary Shares	2½	15½
1st Preference Shares ..	9½	28
2nd ditto ..	4½	19½

During the progress of this development exactly the same tactics have been resorted to, as latterly in the case of the Grand Trunk, with the manifest intention of depressing prices for speculative purposes, but the analogous position of the Mexican to the Grand Trunk Railway in the enormous and continuous increase in the number of Shareholders has completely counteracted these influences.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Ordinary Stock of this line is one of the few remaining low-priced small dividend-paying English railway securities attractive as an investment for the future. The metropolitan, suburban, and Continental traffic are all greatly improving, and the line will derive further considerable benefit by the saving of working expenses incident to the opening of the Bishopsgate Goods Station (formerly the Shoreditch terminus) since Jan. 1. The important connection of this railway with the Great Northern, by means of the Spalding and Sleaford line), which will be opened during the ensuing summer, will ensure a profitable return upon a large amount of capital which at present is lying unproductive. There is also the prospect of a net saving of £30,000 a year being effected at an early date by the final extinguishment of the "Permanent Way Suspense Account," which was created a few years since, and this will of course be entirely for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders. The Stock is now to be bought at 67, and having quite recently been quoted 5 per cent higher, must be a very attractive investment in view of the improving prospects of the line. Perhaps the most astounding feature is the enormous development of the suburban traffic, as shown by the extraordinary increase in the season tickets. The value of building land adjacent to this railway has nearly doubled since the opening of the City Terminus.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—Owing to the very satisfactory dividend recently paid (the highest in the history of the Company), the £5 fully paid shares are in demand at £5 10s. per share ex dividend. In my opinion they are well worth buying, the current year's prospects being very good.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—Shareholders in this undertaking must ere this have become almost oblivious to the "gigantic gooseberry" and "sea serpent" class of sensational rumours which have found currency from time to time. During the past month a new competitor for Atlantic Cable business was heralded, under the loud-sounding title of the Canadian and Asiatic Company, but, with the disavowel of any connection with the enterprise on the part of one of the reputed sponsors, the whole scheme seems to have collapsed.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.—During the past month the Iron trade has been suffering from a depression which now appears to be passing away, while at the same time the business in Coal has been more active. There is therefore no reason why the 7 per cent Debentures of the Rhymney and the 7 per cent Preferences of the Llynvi and Tondu Companies (both being amply secured) should not still be regarded as desirable investments, yielding, as they do, 6 and 7 per cent to present investors. The Coal and Iron trades now exhibit more vitality.

TRAMWAYS.—There has been more inquiry for these shares during the past month, which will no doubt continue as the receipts are affected by spring and summer traffic. I hope shortly to issue a special circular upon the subject of Tramways and Road Railways, for which latter I think there is a great opening in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.—Considerable interest is just now being manifested as to the quartz crushing on these Estates. From private advices I have reason to believe that the first company to show practical results will be the Indian Gold-Mines Company of Glasgow, and this probably within the next fortnight. It may not be generally known that this Company was started eighteen months before the South Indian and Glenrock, and their works are therefore in a much more forward state. It is very evident that the event is looked forward to with great confidence, as it is impossible to purchase the shares, there being absolutely no sellers.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD-MINE.—The works on this property are vigorously proceeding. The reefs already opened out show practically an inexhaustible supply of rich quartz. Last month I anticipated the machinery would be in full work this month, but it is just possible there will be a delay of a fortnight or three weeks before the crushing is absolutely commenced; but no doubt long before this the Glasgow Company will have demonstrated the value of their property, which adjoins that of the South Indian. The present quotation for the latter includes the dividend of four shillings per share, which will be paid on or before the 15th inst. This Company's holding of £26,000 of shares in the Indian Trevelyan Mine has already advanced 26 per cent in value, so that this particular investment represents within £18,000 the total original cost of the entire property, the remaining portion of which, amounting to no less than 800 acres, is among the very richest in the Wynaad. The price of these shares is now 3 to 3½.

INDIAN GLENROCK AND INDIAN PHŒNIX.—The Glenrock machinery will be at work about the same time as the South Indian, and the Phœnix will quickly follow, all the necessary appliances having just arrived from Australia. No matter, however, which company is first to show results, the effect on the value of each property will be immediate and considerable, as it will stamp the whole enterprise with the one evidence of reality which is alone required to indorse the accumulated testimony of every engineer and practical miner who has been consulted on the subject. Glenrock shares are now 2 to 2½, and Phœnix 1½ to 1¾.

INDIAN TREVELYAN.—Shareholders will be glad to know that this Company is losing no time in making preparations for working. The Directors have appointed an engineer, who proceeded a fortnight ago to India to take possession of the estates, and lay the foundation for the machinery, which is now in course of shipment per Vespasian S.S. for Beypore direct. The Company will forthwith commence the reduction of quarts, of which there are several thousand tons on the bank. For some time past the miners who were sent out to the properties by the South Indian Gold-Mining Company, the late proprietors, have been busily engaged in opening up the reefs, their work being now considerably advanced. Although this Company is one of the youngest, the Directors are using every endeavour to be among the first to give results, and they anticipate that at the statutory meeting they will be enabled to lay before the shareholders a highly satisfactory report. The shares are now to be bought at 1¾.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for April.

10, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

FRY'S | Gold Medal, Paris. — First Award, Sydney. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

COCOA. PURE COCOA ONLY. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT. "Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol. Thirteen Exhibition Medals.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½lb. and ¼lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 18,000,000lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York. Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR FOR THE NURSERY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour, Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; Households, for Bread making, 8s. 8d.; Whole Wheaten Meal (granulated) for Brown Bread, 8s.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Indian Corn, 5s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 14 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

NOTICE.—For PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse, "REGENT-STREET" is the only one address.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS. Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also Materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT-STREET." Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families. Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges. Address only to 256 to 262, Regent-street, London. PETER ROBINSON'S.

THE BEST CRAPES, THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN. Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON. Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE. 300 PIECES OF RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS, very fashionable now for Costumes and Mantles, 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

100 PIECES OF BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL, a New Make of Satin, Rich in appearance, and wears better than any other silk. 5s. 6d., and up to 10s. 3d.

BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, now this Season, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON, a good useful Silk, for Hard Wear, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK DUCHESS SATIN, at 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; Magnificent qualities at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

BLACK SATINS (Cotton Backs), 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d.

BLACK BROCADED VELVETS, 5s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.

BLACK TWILLED SILKS, for Summer Wear, at 3s. 6d., and above.

BLACK SURAT SILKS, with White Floral Designs, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.

COSTUMES in SILK, SATIN, and BROCADE. Facsimiles of Expensive Paris Models at 4½ guineas and up to 20 guineas. Materials for Bodices included. For Patterns of the above, Please write to— PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SPRING SAMPLES. Patterns post-free. FRENCH CASHMERES, BEIGES, SERGES, HERRING-BONE and MILAN STRIPES, and all the Newest Materials in the most beautiful colours.

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D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON. SOLE LESSEES OF THE COSTUME COURT, CRYSTAL PALACE.

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LADIES IN THE COUNTRY are requested to write for Patterns of EARLY SPRING SILKS, including Surahs, Merveilleux, Duchesse Satins, Brocades, Figured Velvets, Black Silks, Satin de Lyon, Gros Grains, Fancy Silks, &c. All to be had in Black, White, and the Eighty-seven New Shades of Colour. Cash Prices. Parcels free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY are requested to write for patterns of NEW EARLY SPRING DRESSES, including Angola and Camel Hair Beige Casimir Foulé, Cachemire de Paris, Mixed Wool and Silk Damassé, Cashmere Merino Drap d'Italie, Fine Vigogne, New Shades of Black and Coloured Rich Velveteens, New Pompadour and Plain Satins, Percales, &c. All the New Colours and Designs. Cash Prices. Parcel free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

ROYAL and IMPERIAL PATRONAGE. EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES For LADIES and GENTLEMEN include the Best Makes. Patterns free. Address 4, Wellington, Somerset.

MADAME ELLIOT makes up DRESSES stylishly and fits elegantly. 8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

MADAME ELLIOT'S CORSETS. Splendid Shape. French and English make. 5s. 6d., 10s 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., 31s., 42s. To avoid delay, send size of waist and P.O.O. for the amount. Corsets changed if not approved. Corsets made to order.—8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

FLORIMEL OF PALM. A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind." The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair. Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each. PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London. May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

TURKISH PASTILS. "Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SACHETS. PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being too piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all Soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle. ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS. IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies and Children. Of all Chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS' "PERFECTED" COD-LIVER OIL is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and causes no nausea or after-taste. Of all Chemists, in capsuled bottles only.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all Impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S. European Depôt, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HOOPING COUGH. ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. THIS celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp. Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

TOOTHACHE. INSTANT CURE. FORMS A STOPPING. SAVES THE TOOTH. J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I consider HUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief." Of Chemists, 1s 1½d. per Packet.

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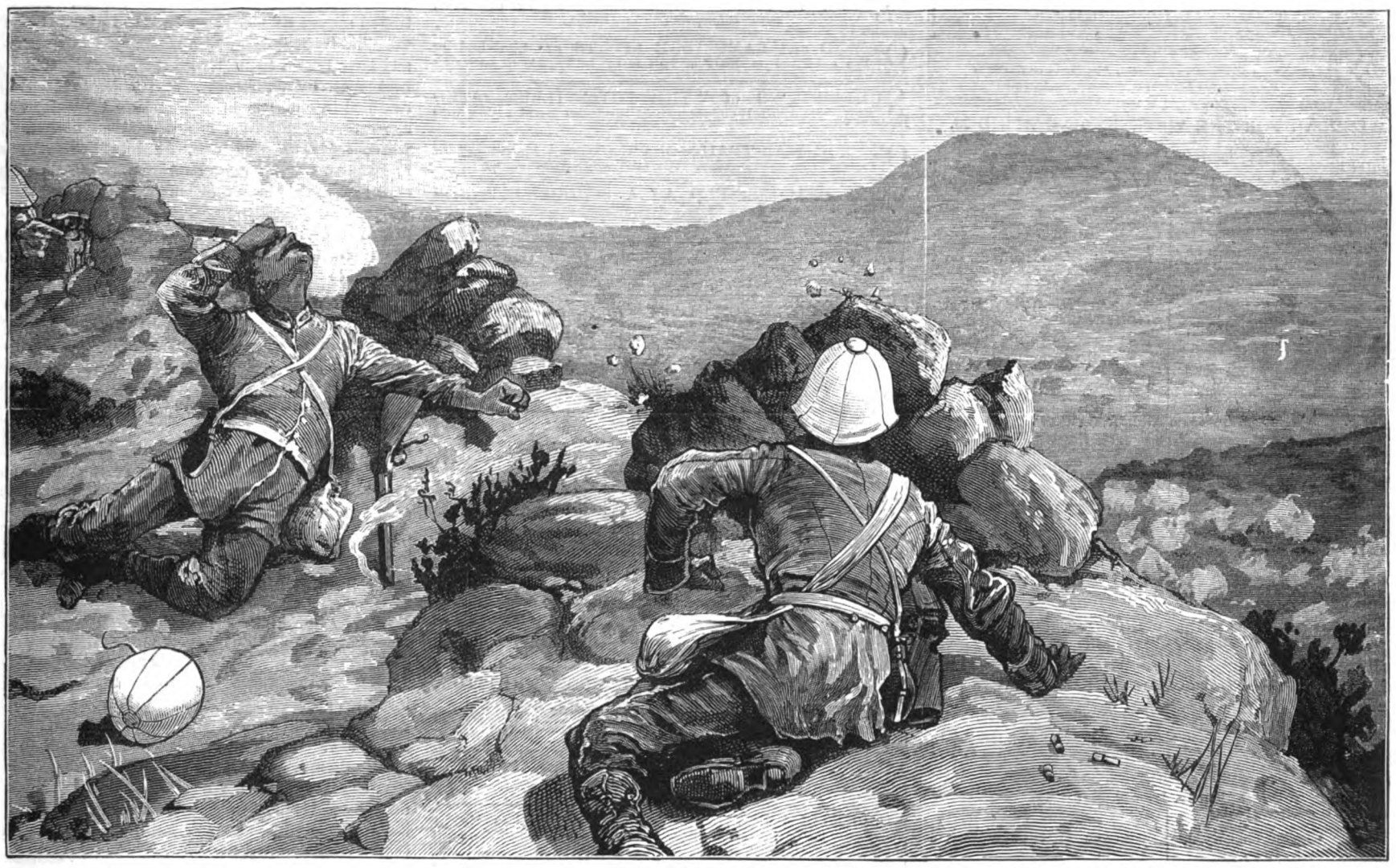
THE TRANSVAAL WAR: CAPSIZING OF THE PONT ON THE INCANGUA RIVER, NEAR NEWCASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN ERNEST THURLOW, 60TH RIFLES, NATAL FIELD FORCE.—SEE PAGE 354.

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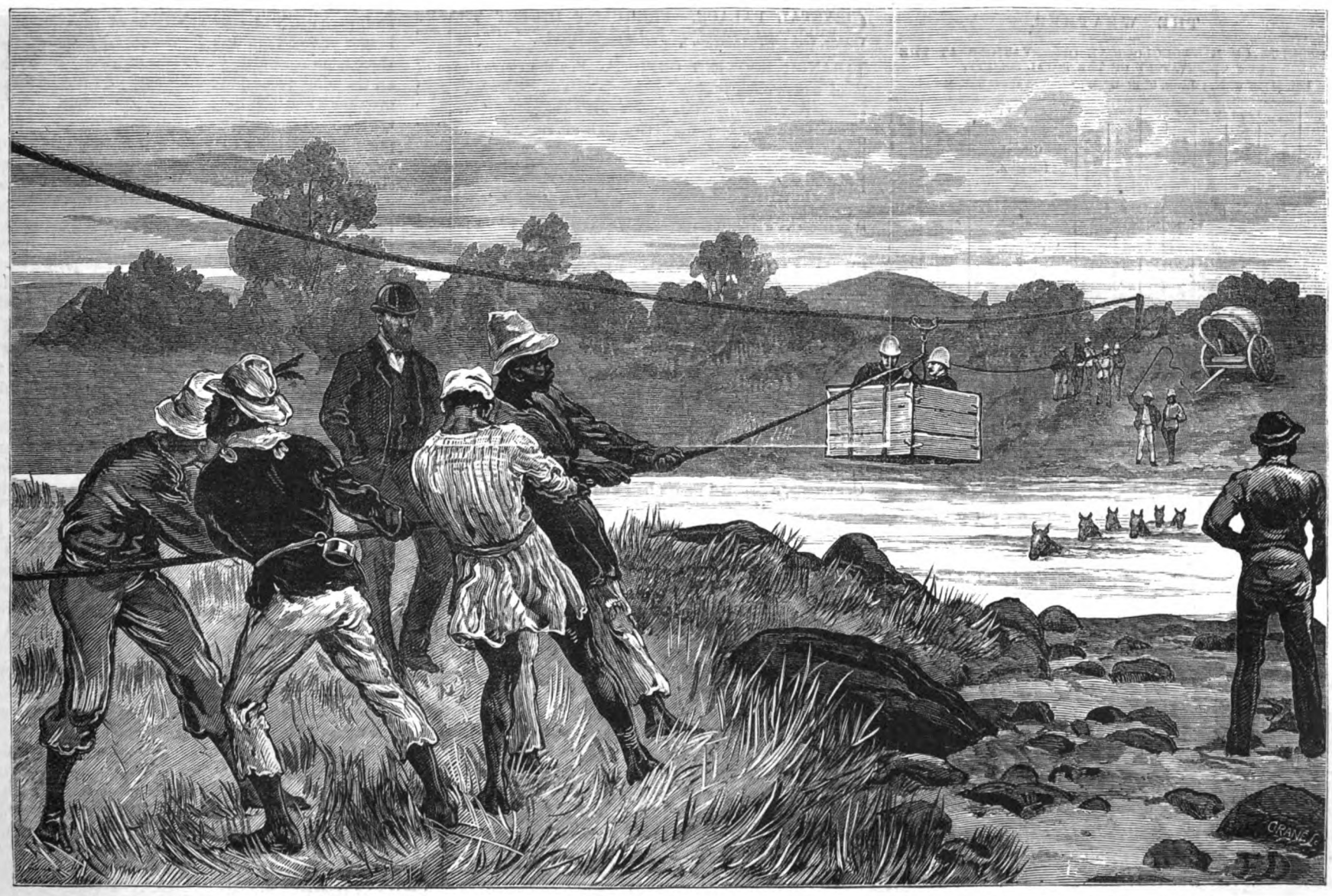
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2187.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: ALL THAT WE SAW OF THE BOERS AT MAJUBA HILL.



DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA OFFICERS CROSSING THE INGAGANI RIVER (SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST).—SEE PAGE 370.

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BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at No. 14, Carlton House-terrace, the Countess of Lonsdale, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 18, Chester-street, the Lady Augusta Fane, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Brington Rectory, Northampton, the Lady Beatrice Stewart, of a son.

On Palm Sunday, at The Rookery, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, the wife of Captain J. Grove White, 57th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Captain Raymond Parr, third son of the late Thomas Parr, Esq., of Grappenhall-Heyes, Cheshire, to the Hon. Constance Plunkett, younger daughter of Lord Dunsany.

On Feb. 8 last, 1881, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, W. H. Buckerfield, Esq., Jun., Justice of the Peace, grandson of the late Rev. B. Buckerfield, M.A., Rector of St. Peter, Marlborough, Wilts, to Mary Ann, second daughter of George Dowler, Esq., formerly of Highfield House, in the county of Warwick, G.B., but now and for some years past an extensive landed proprietor in Ontario.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at 7, Ovington-gardens, London, Henrietta Louisa, widow of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., aged 77.

On the 10th inst., at Hazelcroft-Ripley, Yorkshire, Elizabeth Henrietta, widow of the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Cowesby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 79.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, Mortimer-road, Kilburn, London, aged 79 years, Charles Richard Craddock (late of the firm of Ridsdale, Craddock and Ridsdale, Solicitors), for upwards of fifty years of Gray's Inn.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

Easter Day.
Morning Lessons: Exodus xii. 1—29; Rev. i. 10—19. Evening Lessons: Exodus xii. 29 or xiv.; John xx. 11—19 or Rev. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. E. B. Ottley.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Wilberforce, the Sub-Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Ven. Dr. J. A. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. West, Dean of St. Patrick's.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
Volunteer Review at Brighton.
British Museum, Natural History Department, South Kensington, to be opened.
Architectural Association, soirée, 7.30.
Geologists' Association: excursion to Salisbury, &c. (two days), Waterloo Station, 9 a.m.
Opening of National Fisheries Exhibition, Norwich.
Races: Enfield, Nottingham, Four Oaks Park, Kempton Park, Manchester, Newcastle.
Athletic Sports: Woodbridge, Godalming, Newport, Bournemouth, Colchester, Epsom.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Dublin Society, Spring Cattle Show (three days).
Southern Counties Dog Show, Maidstone (three days).
Somerville Evening Meetings (Viscountess Harberton on Dress Reform).
Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, opening of the season.
Races: Newmarket Craven Meeting; Curragh.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition to be opened.
Oxford Easter Term begins.
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. John Smith on the Government Bankruptcy Bill).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Dr. W. Köppen on Rain; papers by Mr. G. M. Whipple).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8 p.m.
Albert Hall, "Judas Maccabæus."
University College Hospital, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m., Willis's Rooms.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. B. Hopkins on Reformed Spelling).
Races: Lichfield Spring Meeting.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Moon's last quarter, 9.38 a.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Maugham on the Drainage of North Lincolnshire).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on the New Morality).
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. E. Adeney on the Estimation of Hydrie Peroxide, &c.).
Catterick Bridge Races.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Propagation of Gospel Society, 2 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m.
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. A. Wilson on Science Culture for the Young).

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

St. George the Martyr.
Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.
Antiquaries' Society, anniversary, 2.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
April. 3	29·985	36·3	22·1	·69	4	43·0	32·9	ENE. NE.	749	0·000
4	29·957	37·9	26·3	·66	3	46·4	30·2	NE. ENE.	660	0·000
5	29·738	39·6	25·8	·61	8	48·0	33·4	ENE. NE.	541	0·000
6	29·792	40·3	27·4	·63	4	49·2	34·8	ENE.	538	0·000
7	30·088	40·1	27·9	·65	3	48·3	32·8	ENE.	639	0·000
8	30·029	41·7	31·5	·70	7	45·3	32·1	NE. E.	441	0·000
9	30·027	44·4	35·0	·72	5	53·8	39·1	NE. E.	324	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·005	30·001	29·787	29·775	30·009	30·044	30·042
Temperature of Air	34·19	41·52	41·7	42·29	43·73	46·2	47·22
Temperature of Evaporation ..	31·°	35·06	35·3	36·89	29·8°	39·9°	42·6°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 30	3 48	4 10	4 30	4 52	5 13	5 37	6 5	6 35	7 5	7 42	8 20	9 0	9 45

LYCEUM.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. TO-DAY (SATURDAY, APRIL 16) will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Elwood, Mr. Beaumont, &c. Preceded by Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy THE CUP—Synorix, Mr. Irving; Camma, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. Hurst.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, BISHOPSGATE. Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas. Production of the great Sensation Drama, POOR RELATIONS, by James Willing. Miss Bella Pateman with Mr. Leonard Boyne and full company. EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881, at 7.15, POOR RELATIONS, dramatised from "Jane Eyre." Jane, Miss Bella Pateman; Rochester, Mr. Leonard Boyne; Messrs. Ernest Willmore, Walter Brooks, Vincent, and A. H. Hatton. Mesdames Dora Vivian, Lucette, Cuthbert, Vivian, Alice Raynor, and Fanny Addison. New scenery. Startling effects. Concluding with a Farce.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL. TWO PERFORMANCES on SATURDAY, the 16th, and on each Day in Easter Week. Great change of Programme, including the revival, with new features, of the Scene entitled WILL WITCH AND THE WATCH, which created such an enormous sensation in London eight years ago. For further particulars see daily papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with a New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Easter Monday and Tuesday, at Three and Eight; Wednesday and Friday, at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office now open, from 10 to 6.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.
The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

"PUNCH," of APRIL 9, says of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS:—"Captain Mayne Reid, with Mr. John Latey, Junior, edits the New Journal for Boys. Of course, under such direction, there'll be nothing in it they Mayn't read. The Boys are quite e-Latey'd."

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—In No. 1, APRIL 6, was commenced

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author.

OVER 100,000 COPIES of Number One of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS were ordered by the Trade on the first day of Publication.

FRESH EDITIONS were Printed last Week of the First Number of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" will make every reader of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS laugh.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SPORTS are Sketched by Pen and Pencil in No. 2 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for APRIL 13.

NUMBER TWO of "THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS" for APRIL 13 contains a bright Illustration depicting "The Brave Deeds the Royal Humane Society delights to Recognise."

ON THE WAR-TRAIL.—See the second instalment of Captain Mayne Reid's Romance, "THE LOST MOUNTAIN." APRIL 13.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AS A SCHOOLBOY!—Read the hitherto unpublished details of Lord Beaconsfield's Schooldays, Written by a Son of one of his Tutors, begun in No. 2 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, APRIL 13.

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, price One Penny (post-free, 1½d.)
THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

THE SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Exhibition NOW OPEN, Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. 10 till 5.30. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Will close shortly after Easter.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling.
THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The Twenty-Eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools (including Portraits of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, Dr. Döllinger, and other works by Franz Lenbach), is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
All EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual.
EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey Passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on APRIL 16 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return-Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—The March Past of the Volunteers at the Grand Stand on the Brighton Race Course will take place soon after 2.0 p.m.
A SPECIAL FIRST CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Victoria Station for Brighton at 9.30 a.m. on EASTER MONDAY, returning from Brighton the same day at 4.45 p.m., arriving at Victoria at 6.15 p.m.
Application for Tickets should be made at Victoria Station, or at the General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square, on and after April 9. Fares—London to Brighton and back, First Class, 17s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—
* The Company's General West-End Booking Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.
Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.
Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.
Cargill's Tourist Offices, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).
Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
Letts and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.
* These two offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on Saturday, April 16.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time Books, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

Hurrah for the Holidays! They have come, this year, nearly as late as it was possible for them to come; they have been preceded by an anxious time; and, in spite of some drawbacks to which the season is liable, they will probably be thankfully accepted, not only by public men, but by the community in general. To the Members of the Legislature, and especially to those of the House of Commons, a decided pause had become necessary—a pause which even their constituents will gladly share. Oh, the weariness of the earlier weeks of the Session! the blank absence of satisfaction, whether to mind or heart, that accompanied and followed the inglorious campaign of Obstruction! Happily, it has passed away, not soon again, we hope, to return; and now, lo! we have fairly advanced into the Spring season. Our heaviest troubles may be laid aside; our sunniest expectations may be cherished, not over-fondly or confidently, but without any sense of foolish presumption. Let all our lighter, more lightsome, and more healthy energies flap their wings, and be off in pursuit of needed recreation. And, if possible, let us pigeon-hole our remaining cares until we come back from the recess to resume our business.

We will not speak of wind or weather within the compass of the Easter Holidays. We dare not—its character being so uncertain that even professed Meteorologists, forecasting only for a space of twenty-four hours, are baffled in their predictions quite as often as they succeed. The approach to Easter has been a curious one. A severe winter seems to have been dissatisfied with its work, and to have prolonged it by fresh and still fresh attempts to push back the geniality of season which longer days and bright sunshine were fitted to promote. A persistent East wind smote with paralysis the heart of Spring. We had blazing skies and icy airs. Mornings and evenings, clear as they mostly were, made us shiver. Whatever one touched was cold—it might be shiny, but it never became warm. There was a treacherousness in the very look of the skies. Perfect loveliness, combined with horrid bitterness. The heavens were as brass, but not so the earth. Frosts crept along the ground and stopped all the customary signs of herbal life. The meadows scarcely took to themselves a deeper tinge of green than that which January left them. The trees continued almost as naked as in December. Some of the wild flowers successfully struggled with adverse influences, and have begun to illustrate the old truth that ferocity is best met by gentleness, and that modest beauty is destined to conquer in any serious contest with savage strength. The season has proved an abnormally backward, albeit a dry one, at least round about the Metropolis and its neighbourhood. But vernal airs are sure to come at last, and we can only hope that Spring will not run into Summer, as has been too frequently the case, of late. May the Easter Holidays be blessed with a fortunate share of enjoyable, as well as brilliant, weather!

Taken generally, in an ecclesiastical as in a secular sense, the Recess represents a resurrection from gloom to gladness. The aspect of our public affairs just now is fairly typified by the season. Thoughtful men are beginning to feel that in Great Britain, at least, sound and honest statesmanship is not only possible, but will, in the long run, prove to be most permanently successful. This consideration, besides being a grand one in itself, stimulates all the higher qualities of national character. The consciousness that we are improving is one of the surest and most trustworthy pledges that we shall improve. For, in this sense—not the highest, it is true—"to him that hath shall be given." There is nothing so certain of being followed by moral deterioration as despondency in regard to the progress of national life. Despair breeds shameless corruption, and corruption naturally augments despair. It is well to have stated intervals, now and then, for common rejoicing. The Easter vacation is wont to send a whiff of purer air into the atmosphere of common life, and to touch with golden tints the masses of drudgery at which we hastily look back. 'Tis a break; and there come to all of us times when a short breach of continuity in our daily occupations is invigorating. It may be well or ill spent—may strengthen or weaken us for our future duties. But the opportunity is, at least, desirable, and, when it occurs, should be gratefully seized.

The Trade prospects of the Country have not been extremely flattering since the opening of this year. The promises which they exhibited were somewhat illusory, and, perhaps, will continue to be of that character for a longer period than has been generally anticipated. But there is no reason that we know of why, if it can be caught on the wing, pleasant recreation should not be made use of even for a few days only. Under any circumstances, men of trade and of commerce, of manufacturing and of mercantile pursuits, will have to meet grave crises requiring much vigilance and care to surmount without serious loss. But should it be otherwise, they will be none the better prepared to wrestle with their troubles for having denied themselves the bodily and mental refreshment to be obtained out of a short holiday. We hope, however, that they will encounter no very serious danger on this side of the autumn; and there are few, indeed, who are likely to regret having taken grateful advantage of the brief rest allowed to them by the arrangements of society.

The young people of both sexes are to be envied the zest with which they will quit, for a few days, the term of their studies, and will rush into the innocent pleasures kept in store for them by those who with parental interest watch alike over their labours and their rest. Gladness, somehow or other, usually begins with them; and, like the circlets of water into which a stone has been cast, it evermore spreads, enlarging its scope whilst in expression it becomes weaker. Long live the youngsters! Long may they be able to assimilate, by easy digestion, the pleasures which are put within their reach! They, too, we trust, will have their opportunity of relaxation from toil. Twenty years ago the utterance of this wish might have assumed an appearance of irony. To a small minority it may do so now. But school studies are not as they used to be, easily scrambled through, or negligently toyed with. Our young readers will, no doubt, have done their best, like our Legislators, to earn a temporary frolic. That they will enjoy it we can fully believe. They will hardly need any exhortations or admonitions on this head. But we would pray them not entirely to forget that play is with a view to better work, and that too profuse an expenditure of strength in the former may seriously disqualify them for resuming the latter. But we are drifting into the lecture line, which, of all lines, is least fitted for Easter.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although I am passionately fond of home life, and esteem Diderot's ragged dressing-gown the most comfortable of all possible garments, and the "Old Arm-chair," once celebrated by Miss Eliza Cook, to be an article of furniture much more to be desiderated than the lordliest of foreign fauteuils, I am from time to time constrained, very much against my will, to go Out of Town—sometimes a very long way out, and at the very shortest notice. That I should be obliged occasionally to take the most unceremonious of French leaves of my patrons is (I can sincerely assure them) all the more distressing to me; as I am sure to find on my return a vast accumulation of letters from the great tribe of correspondents who, like Mr. Arthur Clennam, in "Little Dorrit," "Want to Know," and who are, no doubt, highly indignant because I am not always on the spot to answer their queries in the "Echoes."

For example, "Inquirer," writing from Bristol, is anxious for information touching the Hindu method of computing time. He is not satisfied with the explanation in a work called "The Faiths of the World" (Fullarton and Co., London and Edinburgh); and for that I am sorry, seeing that I should have referred him to the extensive compilation in question, in which (vol. ii., p. 929) it is stated, under the heading "Yug," that there are four yugs in Hindu chronology, and that the Brahmanical "kalpa" is equal to the whole period of the four yugs, and consists of 4,320,000,000 solar years, "which is a day of Brahma; and his night has the same duration." For further information I might refer "Inquirer" to Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., the author of "The Light of Asia." That gifted poet and accomplished scholar knows several billions more facts about Hindustan than I do. He is not a much busier person than I am; he is the most amiable and obliging of mankind; and but for the Post-Office regulations he would probably feel inclined to send me a dose of strychnine as a recompense for my endowing him with an additional correspondent.

Then, "A. E. C." writes from the Cape of Good Hope with reference to a statement as to the bibliography of the English translations of Rochefoucauld's "maxims" made by the late Mr. E. S. Dallas in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*. I entreat my esteemed correspondent at Cape Town to consult *Notes and Queries*. "W. F.," a gentleman engaged in military educational pursuits at Kamptee, Central India, writes me a very long letter about Euclid's Elements. "J. H. S.," Sheffield, asks for the correct pronunciation of the names "Villon" and "Gautier" (I have no personal remembrance of François Villon; but I knew Théophile Gautier well, and I think his name was pronounced "Goatyay"); and then "J. H. P., Greenhithe," would be obliged for a line or two of advice as to the best part of the United States for a doctor to settle in. Horace Greeley, when he was applied to for counsel by juvenile aspirants for employment, had one stereotyped reply—"Go West, young man." I might (following the Horatian maxim) say to my Greenhithe correspondent, "Go to Omaha, or to St. Paul's, Minnesota, and then begin to 'prospect about.'" If my own trade fell, I think that I should make for San Francisco, and try to obtain a situation as assistant to a photographer. The heliographic tribe have good times in El Dorado. As a man becomes richer and richer he naturally grows fonder and fonder of having himself, his wife, and his children photographed.

And what am I to say to "M. L.," who is much exercised as to whether the American people are still given to the use of what Mr. Thackeray used to call "expectoratoons"? I beg to state that I have a work on the United States (highly topographical, geological, statistical, and politico-economical) in the press; and that I have no wish to imperil its success by saying anything on the vexed question of "expectoratoons." And then "Le Mer," who contends that it was not a "steam jacket" which exploded on board the Great Eastern, but a cistern or tank to contain water for the purpose of feeding the boilers? What shall I say to him? "Le Mer" admits that at the time of the accident he was off the South African coast, and that he did not read the account of the explosion until some months afterwards. I can only repeat (from ocular observation) that it was a steam jacket, and not a cistern; only I should have said that it encircled the funnel instead of (as I erroneously put it) the mast.

Then a lady correspondent at Constantinople addresses me enthusiastically about the comfort and joy experienced by her only son, aged nine years, owing to his constant perusal of an excellent periodical for boys which she found recommended in the "Echoes." I am always delighted to give my small word of praise to journals calculated to train the minds of young people in the right direction;—journals that are wholesome, cheerful, and innocent, like the paper alluded to; like *The Boys' Illustrated News*, edited by Captain Mayne Reid and John Latey, jun., of which the first two numbers—bright, cheery, and entertaining, both in text and pictures—are now before me; like the publications of Messrs. Cassell; and like my dear old "Family Herald," in which was published seven and thirty years ago the first story that I ever wrote, and the monthly parts of which I still continue punctually to peruse.

But there must be a surcease in my "Answers to Correspondents." Next week I will endeavour to dispose of a few more kind friends who "Want to Know." I most respectfully beg my readers to bear in mind that I have been unavoidably absent from this page since Saturday, the Twelfth of March. I should have given notice, you may urge, of my intention to elope. Kind ladies and gentlemen, there was in me no guilty intention of running away. I had not the slightest idea of going out of town. In fact, I had made arrangements to deliver, on Saturday, the Nineteenth of March, in the drawing-room of one of the kindest and most hospitable ladies in London, a little twenty-five minutes' lecture called "Down Among the Mormons; or, Life in Salt Lake City." But I reckoned without Fate; and Fate forced me temporarily to suspend the "Echoes" and to disappoint my kind hostess, who will, I am afraid, never forgive me.

On Sunday, the Thirteenth of March, I was dining at a great house not far from Cavendish-square. Henry Irving, Frank Burnand, Arthur Cecil, and other celebrities were there, with many magnificoes, whom I refrain from naming. Ere we sate down to table came to our host the copy of a telegram from the North to Prince Labanoff. "*Sa Majesté est grâvement blessée.*" Thus ran the gist of that fateful message. By-and-bye arrived another despatch of even more direful purport. The Tsar Alexander II. had been assassinated. Immediately, mingled with horror at these appalling tidings, there came over me a mortal terror of the Printer's Devil. I slipped away from the table as soon as I could; and, dreading being run down by the Inky Fiend, conveyed to an office in Fleet-street, and kept until half-past two in the morning writing fantastic biographies of the murdered Emperor, I wandered furtively from club to club, and did not return to my own domicile until it was too late for the P. D. to wreak any harm on me.

But the Sooty Imp ran me down punctually on Monday. He assumed the guise of a person infinitely dearer to me than anyone else in the world. About two o'clock in the afternoon the person, who had been into the City, returned with a message from a Party therein. "Will you write a leading article about regicide?" said the person; "and a sub-leader on the high price of fish? and, after that, will you go to St. Petersburg?" I looked interrogatively at the person. "Yes," was the reply. "It will be dreadfully cold; but this is a case in which you ought to go; and you *must* go." So I pointed to one drawer in a bureau, and said "Passport," and to another drawer, saying "Bank;" and so sate down to my work, which I managed to finish by six o'clock. My passport had been *visé* for Russia, letters of credit procured, and all my packing completed while I was writing. I had time to dine comfortably, to run down to a saddler's and purchase a pigskin cigar-case capable of holding twenty-four regalias, and to fill my case at Mr. Carreras', in Princes-street; and at 8.5 p.m., I left Charing-cross for Dover.

So to Ostend. Delightfully calm passage. At noon on Tuesday, Cologne. Lovely spring weather in the Rhine country. At Berlin in time to dine at the Hôtel de Russie. I lost, to my great annoyance, a whole day in the not particularly agreeable capital of the German Kaiser, owing to the stupidity of the railway official at Ostend, who had wrongly registered my luggage. But on Wednesday night I left Berlin for Kœnigsberg; on Thursday, at half-past three, we crossed the Russian frontier at Wierzbolof (German, Wirballen), some five hundred miles from Petersburg; and by half-past six on Friday evening we reached the City of the Tsar itself. From the frontier to the banks of the Neva we found winter, and winter of the Arctic sort.

I spent twelve days of almost unmitigated wretchedness in the splendid metropolis to which I made my first journey nearly five-and-twenty years ago. Anything more intensely mournful and miserable than the aspect of St. Petersburg as I found it during my sojourn it would be difficult to conceive. Opera-houses, theatres, music-halls, all, of course, closed for an indefinite period. Black flags in all the streets. Black Care (apparently) sitting behind the statues of Peter I. and Nicolas I., bestriding their bronze chargers. The hotels crowded to overflowing with grandees bidden to the obsequies of the murdered Tsar, and who were all, seemingly, at a sad loss to know what to do with themselves till the funeral took place. A great deal of heavy eating and drinking of a silent sort going on. Consternation on most official faces. Too many official faces, generally speaking. Too much gendarme. Too much detective policeman. Too much spy. Too much mutual doubt and suspicion. His Imperial Majesty's Gaol, as a whole. That was the complexion to which St. Petersburg for the nonce had come. Sofia Perovskaya and the rest of the Nihilist assassins close prisoners in the casemates of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the Emperor Alexander III. a prisoner not much less closely kept in the Anitchkoff Palace.

If I had not had a great deal of work by day and by night to do in this City of the Dead I think that I should have gone melancholy mad. As it was I was tied, so to speak, to the tail of a telegraphic wire, and felt uncomfortably galvanic. I used to fancy that the obliging cashier at Messrs. Thomson Bonars', the bankers from whom I was continually drawing large sums of money to pay for telegrams, had an idea that I was speculating on the Stock Exchange, or that I had taken to baccarat or to unlimited loo, and had been hit, heavily. In any case, I should be the most ill-conditioned of curmudgeons were I not to take the earliest opportunity of stating that for whatever success I may have obtained in the performance of a task, full of anxiety and difficulty, I am mainly indebted to the constant kindness and protection of his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg. I have had the honour to know Lord Dufferin for many years; but I lack words to express my gratitude for the invaluable assistance which his Lordship rendered me during a most momentous period.

In literary circles since my home-coming have I heard much talk, and rather unpleasant talk, concerning the not very decorous haste with which publicity was given to the "Reminiscences" of Thomas Carlyle, and the strictures passed therein, of some famous contemporaries of Mr. Carlyle's youth. One admires the genius and venerates the character of the grand old man so deeply that it is wretched to think of him deliberately sitting down ungratefully and unkindly to sneer at and disparage people who were kind to him when he was young, and obscure and poor.

Some passages, however, in these ill-timed "Reminiscences" have naturally provoked Mrs. Anne Benson Procter, the venerable yet brightly valid widow of that charming English lyrist "Barry Cornwall," to print "for private circulation" certain letters written by Mr. Carlyle between the years 1822 and 1830 to her mother, Mrs. Basil Montagu, and to her husband, Mr. Bryan W. Procter. In just two pages full of scathing indignation Mrs. Procter stigmatises sundry statements in the "Reminiscences" as "malignant lies;" and she points out that they are calculated to give pain not only to herself but to her children, her grandchildren, and a host of collateral kinsfolk and old friends of Mr. and Mrs. Montagu who are still living.

In the correspondence printed by the righteously wrathful relict of "Barry Cornwall" there is not much beyond expressions of gratitude for favours received, written in terms of so much adulation that one glances at the bottom of some of the sheets to see whether the smooth stuff is signed "Thomas Carlyle" or "Pertinax MacSycophant." Fancy the man who wrote "Sartor Resartus" "booing" in the following style to Mr. Procter:—

My dear Sir,—I have long felt that I owed you a letter of the kindest thanks. Yet now I am not intending to repay you, but rather to increase my debt by a new request of favours. The case is this. I am since yesterday a candidate for the Moral Philosophy Professorship in the University of St. Andrew's, soon to be vacated by the transference of Dr. Chalmers to Edinburgh, and thus my task for the present is to dun all my friends who have a literary reputation for Testimonials in my behalf. . . . Your friend Mr. Jeffrey is my Palinurus, and forwards me with much heartiness. I may also reckon on the warm support of Wilson, Leslie, Brewster, and other men of mark in this City; and now I am writing to London for yours and Mr. Montagu's. . . . *Shall I hope, then, to ornament my little list with two other names?*

Thomas Carlyle with "a little list" and in want of names to "ornament" it! Well, what does all this prove? That there are spots on the Sun: not much more, I take it. Will the love and admiration felt by all true Carlylian scholars for the greatest English writer whom this age has seen be diminished one iota by the reminder that he was human, and that to err is human? Who is so sternly wise and upright that he has not had to "boo" now and again? Alighieri himself may have "booed" when bread was very hard to get. And as for that Bacon, whose works Mr. Basil Montagu edited so nobly, was he not continually bowing himself in the House of Rimmon?

"Echoes from Paris." I am very glad to welcome a confrère, or rather a sister, in a dainty little periodical, of which the fourth number has just been sent me, with the above title, published by Messrs. Strahan in London, and at Messrs. Galignani's Library in Paris, the chief object of which appears to be the furtherance of the admirable English Church Orphanage and Sanatorium in the French capital—institutions for which so much has been done by Miss Ada M. Leigh. These are good "Echoes"—I mean the Parisian ones, and I find in them, in addition to pleasant literary reading, much instructive information touching free registries for governesses and servants, Sunday Schools, a Young Women's Christian Association, Band of Hope meetings, and Bible and Singing classes; all for the benefit of the formerly neglected British community in Paris. *Mademoiselle Echo, j'ai l'honneur de vous saluer.*

A word or two about clubs. I believe that I am right in stating that his Excellency M. Challemel-Lacour, the Ambassador of France at this Court, has become a member of the Rabelais Club, and may be expected to preside at one of the coming festivals of that convivially erudite or eruditely convivial society. Then as regards the much talked about Falstaff Club (they knew all about it in St. Petersburg), I have to state that the club is established; that the transformation of "Evans's" into a palatial mansion will at once commence; and that the committee have began to elect members. For further particulars apply to the secretary, Piazzas, Covent Garden.

Admirers of Thomas Bewick, the father of the Revival of Wood Engraving in England, and all lovers of beautiful books, will rejoice in the publication, in *édition de luxe* form, by the Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street, of Mr. F. G. Stephens's "Notes on the Collection of Drawings and Woodcuts" by Bewick, recently exhibited at the Fine-Art Society's rooms. The work also comprises a complete list of all works illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick, with the bibliography of the various editions, and it is illustrated by thirty-two splendid vignettes of "Father Thomas's" own designing and cutting. A choice tome indeed. The only fault I have to find with it is that the cover is a marvellously cunning imitation of antique leather binding, and that this skilfully simulated envelope will have to be stripped off when I send the book to be bound in whole morocco, extra.

I read about an endeavour to revive what may be termed "political pottery," in a memorial tankard, produced by Messrs. Mortlock at the request of Mr. Milnes Gaskell, in the shape of a triple-handed "tyg" of brown Doulton ware, designed to commemorate the return, for the first time in the history of the county of York, of six Liberal members for the West Riding. We have all heard of the "Rodney" Jug and the "Protestant Hero" Jug; but has any collector among my readers met with the ceramic cameo brooch executed by Josiah Wedgwood (was it designed by Flaxman?), and worn by the lady adherents of the Abolition of the Slave Trade? I have not Miss Meteyard's inestimable monograph of Wedgwood by me, and have only read about the cameo in Thomas Clarkson's History of Slave Trade Abolition.

This being Passion Week, we are going to press a day earlier than usual. I came back from Russia in as desperate a hurry as I went there, and have since been too tired to go to the play, save once, last Saturday, to the Haymarket, to see once more the delightful "Masks and Faces," with Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Marion Terry's admirable acting, and Mr. Lewis Wingfield's beautiful (and historically accurate) costumes. So there will be no Playhouses this week. At Eastertide I shall begin to grumble again. And, thank you, with all my heart, Mr. Clement Scott, for so promptly, gracefully, and efficiently filling my theatrical stall and the Playhouses column while I was out of town.

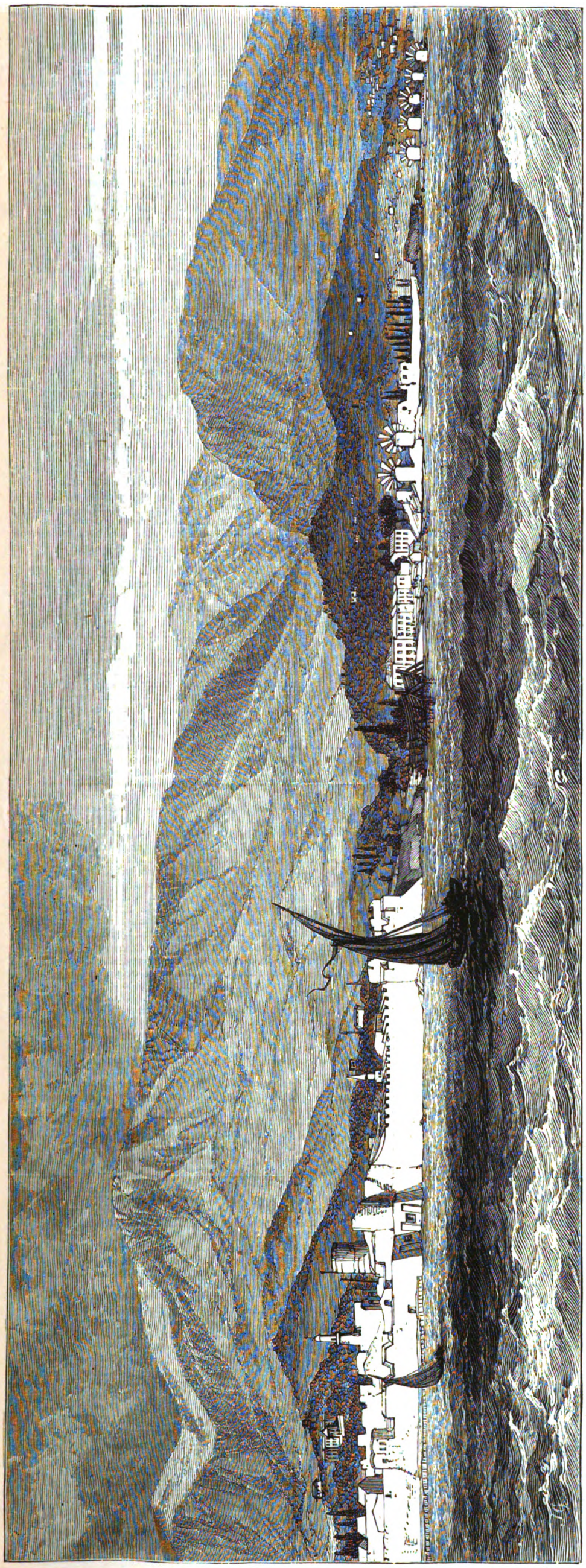
P.S.—The title of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new and anxiously expected "Comédie Chantante" is, I hear, "Patience; or, Bunthorne's Bride." G. A. S.

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THE GREAT REFRACTING TELESCOPE CONSTRUCTED AT DUBLIN FOR THE VIENNA OBSERVATORY.—SEE PAGE 366.

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CHIOS, WHERE THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE TOOK PLACE ON SUNDAY, APRIL 3.



CASTRO, ISLAND OF CHIOS, DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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GREAT ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE.

The greatest refracting telescope in the world—Lord Rosse's is a reflecting telescope—has been constructed for the Vienna Observatory by Mr. Howard Grubb, at his celebrated manufactory of astronomical instruments, at Rathmines, near Dublin. It was visited and inspected last week by Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who came after dark in the evening, and viewed the moon and planets through this magnificent instrument. We give an Illustration, from a sepia drawing of it by Mr. G. Browning; and we abridge the following account of it from descriptions already published:—

The idea of crowning the observatory at Vienna with a refracting telescope of surpassing power was conceived by the Austro-Hungarian Government about five years ago. Such a building was worthy of the best instrument that could be constructed. Every visitor to the Austrian capital must be struck by it, standing upon a site of between fourteen and fifteen acres at a height of 200 ft. above the city, and extending 330 ft. in length and 240 ft. in width. Desiring to possess the finest telescope which could be procured, the Government commissioned Dr. Edward Weiss, now Director-General of the Observatory at Vienna, to visit all the principal observatories and workshops in the world. He recommended that the task should be confided to Mr. Grubb, of Dublin, who was ordered to construct a refracting telescope of at least 26 in. aperture. A commission was appointed by the Austro-Hungarian Government to superintend the work. It was composed of the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Dr. Higgins, the Earl of Rosse, Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, Professor Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, Dr. Stoney, secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland, many years connected with Lord Rosse's observatory, Dr. E. Reynolds, professor of chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Walsh, Austro-Hungarian Consul in Dublin. On the 16th ult. the Commissioners reported their unanimous approval of the finished instrument.

The general form of the telescope is that known as Grubb's modified gramme, and is similar to the well-known standard equatorial which he constructed for the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Dr. Huggins, Oxford University, Berlin, Cork, and other places. It possesses all the modern improvements and special arrangements of an ingenious character, which are rendered desirable by its great size. The length of the tube is 33 ft. 6 in., and the aperture is 27 in. The tube is entirely of steel, 3½ ft. in diameter in the centre, and tapering to each end. The entire moving parts, including the tube, polar, and declination axis, counterpoise and various adjustments weigh between six and seven tons; yet the whole apparatus is under such control that one person can move it about and manipulate it with the utmost ease. The mechanism is remarkable for its solidity and strength, as well as for its exquisite delicacy.

In order to render the motion of such ponderous instruments sufficiently easy, the makers are generally obliged to reduce the diameter of the axes, particularly that known as the declination axis, to an extent that makes one almost alarmed for their safety, to say nothing of their stability. Mr. Grubb, however, has mastered the difficulties of the position by a peculiar and most interesting system of equipoise, by which he is enabled to make his axes so large and solid as to ensure stability and give perfect confidence without sacrificing the ease of motion. The application of antifriction apparatus to the polar axis has been already successfully effected, and was a simple problem, but Mr. Grubb has the exclusive merit of applying it to the declination axis, which is a task of great and complicated difficulty, demanding the highest scientific skill.

Another remarkable feature in the work is the ingenious arrangement by which the circle can be read with the utmost ease and certainty. It is usually a very troublesome operation with large telescopes to read the circle, and when the circles are about 20 ft. or more from the ground the labour and delay which it involves are very formidable. In Mr. Grubb's instrument, the circles are carefully and accurately divided on a band of gold, and by a system of reflectors, at once beautifully simple and ingenious, the observer can without stirring from his chair read all the circles of the instruments through one little reader telescope attached to the side of the main telescope tube.

The setting of the telescope is massive and graceful. The frame on which it rests down to the ground level is of cast iron, and there are chambers of considerable size at the base. In the lower one, which is entered by a door at the end, is a clock for driving the instrument in order to follow the paths of the heavenly bodies. The castings of which the frame is formed are about ten tons weight, and are of simple but not inelegant design. The clockwork is controlled by Mr. Grubb's novel frictional governor, and is also furnished with his new electric control apparatus. There are two right ascension circles, each 2 ft. in diameter, one read from the eye end of the telescope and the other from the ground floor. The declination circle is 5 ft. in diameter, and is read from the eye end of the telescope. All the circles are divided on an alloy of half pure gold and half pure silver, which is found to be very white and not liable to corrode or tarnish.

The material for the object glasses was procured from M. Feil, of Paris. The protracted delay in procuring this material for the work was a subject of great anxiety to Mr. Grubb, and occasioned heavy additional outlay on his part. In October, 1879, however, discs, were obtained which in working gave good promise, and in December last he was able to report the work finished, his part of it being, in fact, accomplished in less than half the time stipulated by the agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government. His task was practically trebled by the difficulty experienced in obtaining pure discs. The success of his undertaking is regarded with great satisfaction and with national pride. He has supplied equipments to most of the modern observatories, but this telescope is his greatest achievement.

Since the erection of the instrument, and its approval by the commission, Mr. Grubb has given as much facility as circumstances would permit to the scientific public for visiting the instrument. Applications for such admissions have enormously outnumbered the number it was possible to accommodate, notwithstanding which some 1500 people have been enabled to satisfy their curiosity within the last few weeks. In the foreground of this Illustration is shown an eight-inch Equatorial, similar in size to that which Mr. Grubb exhibited at last Paris Exhibition, which obtained the gold medal. Such an instrument would have been considered very large a few years ago, but a comparison of it with the Vienna telescope will give a good idea of the superior proportions of the latter.

In addition to Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville have provisionally accepted invitations for the banquet of the Fishmongers' Company on the 27th inst.

The Duke of Argyll has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal, on account of a difference with his colleagues on some of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. Lord Carlingford succeeds him in the office.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHIOS.

The most terrible disaster of this kind in recent times, causing the destruction of several thousand human lives, befell the small island of Chios, or Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago, on Sunday week. This is one of the islands still belonging to the Turks in the Ægean Sea, fifty-three miles west of Smyrna, and five miles from Cape Blanco, in Asia Minor. It is about thirty-two miles long and eighteen broad. In the middle ages the island fell into the possession of the Genoese, but in the sixteenth century it was taken by the Turks. In 1822 a Greek force landed on the island, and, being joined by a part of the inhabitants of the chief town, they attacked the citadel and overpowered the small Turkish garrison. This led to a terrible act of retaliation. A Turkish force having landed, the entire island was laid waste, its towns pillaged, and most of the inhabitants either massacred or carried off and sold as slaves. According to the latest information the island had a population of nearly eighty thousand. It has a delightful climate, and the fertility of a great part of its soil has enabled its industrious inhabitants to carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt. The island claims, in opposition to Smyrna and other places, to have been the birthplace of Homer; and this is alluded to in a familiar line of Byron's "Childe Harold:"

The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has visited Chios, says that such a picture of desolation he had rarely witnessed. "The town looks as if it had been subjected to a terrible bombardment; hundreds of houses have been transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses, already cracked and roofless, may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered more or less severely. The unhappy inhabitants wander about, anxious to search for missing relatives and lost property, but afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to the danger are prevented by their friends or the police. Fear, grief, and despair are depicted in nearly every face, and all have some sad or tragic tale to tell. A medical commission is sitting to consider whether it would not be well to refrain from removing the rubbish in the fortress, and cover it over with earth; for there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead at present might produce epidemic. At present it is believed that throughout the whole island, which contains some 70,000 inhabitants, about six or seven thousand have been killed, and nearly 25 per cent of the survivors wounded. Some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins for fifty-two hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth meantime to a child. The latter is dead, but the mother is doing well."

An account sent by telegraph last Monday states that, of three thousand houses in the town of Castro, not one hundred are now left in a habitable condition. The whole surviving population of the town is camped out in gardens and fields. Some are sheltered in tents and sheds, but others have to lie in the open air with no kind of shelter. A Relief Committee is distributing food to the destitute, and field ovens have been erected for baking bread. Many of the sufferers have been conveyed to Smyrna, but about two hundred are now in hospital at Castro. In addition to these, a large number of sick and injured remain unattended in the fields and in sheds, being unable to get removed to the hospitals, whilst in some cases the people are unwilling to go there owing to fear of the amputation of their limbs. This correspondent has obtained some particulars of the losses in other parts of the island which have suffered most severely. In the district of Kampos, which is south of Castro, there were ten villages. In Kulimasia, the largest of the villages, six hundred and seventy persons were killed, and one hundred and fifty were injured. In four other large villages three hundred and fifty-nine were killed and one hundred and eleven injured. The fact of so large a proportion being killed is explained by the structure of the houses in which the people lived. The houses, which were built of stone and without wood, were mostly very lofty, and in falling they consequently did more destruction. Some idea of the calamity can be formed by comparing these figures with the forty-four villages which have been destroyed. The Convent of Neamonti, built on the slope of the cliff, was swept bodily over a precipice, burying all the inmates except one.

There is great difficulty in sending help to the villagers whose houses have been destroyed, owing to want of communication; but there are numerous relief committees at work in the island, though the confusion is indescribable.

Her Majesty's ship Thunderer has been ordered to go from Malta, and the Bittern and the Antelope have proceeded to the same destination from Constantinople, to assist in relieving the terrible distress now existing in the island. Another ship will be dispatched if required. The Kingdom of Greece as well as the Turkish Government, has sent vessels with provisions and medical men to relieve the sufferers in Chios. The Lord Mayor of London has opened a subscription at the Mansion House, which already amounts to £13,000. There were several renewed shocks of earthquake on Monday last, causing more loss of life.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment is to reopen for Italian opera performances on Saturday, May 7, Mr. Mapleson announcing, among other important features, the re-engagement of Madame Christine Nilsson, who is to repeat her fine performance as Margaret and Helen of Troy, in Signor Boito's "Mefistofele," which was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre so late in last year's season that but few representations could then be given of a work whose success will doubtless render it a source of repeated attraction.

Another important feature in Mr. Mapleson's programme is the promised revival of Rossini's "Semiramide," with the title-character filled—for the first time—by Madame Nilsson, who will doubtless give its full musical and dramatic significance to the part.

Madame Gerster is named as the representative of the heroine in the probable production of a new grand opera composed by Baron Bodog D'Orczy (an Hungarian amateur), Italianised as "Il Rinnegato," the overture to which has already been heard at our New Philharmonic and Crystal Palace Concerts.

Other more or less familiar and welcome names in the list of engagements are those of Madame Trebelli, Mdlles. Lehmann, Tremelli, De Belocca, Vanzandt, Ricci, Dotti, and Valerga; Signori Campanini, Fancelli, Runcio, Ravelli, and Mr. Maas, Signori Galassi, Del Puente, Rota, Nannetti, and Monti—Signori Corsini and Novara being announced to make their first appearances.

The orchestra and chorus will be similar to those of past seasons, and the office of musical director and conductor is again to be worthily filled by Signor Arditi—occasionally relieved by Signor Faccio—Madame Katti Lanner continuing her skilled superintendence of the ballet department, in which Mdlle. Cavalazzi's name reappears as principal dancer.

During the season, concerts are to be given at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, supported by the principal artists of the company.

Last week's concert of the Bach Choir—the second of this year's series—opened with a performance of Bach's Sanctus in D, for four-part chorus, orchestra and organ; the orchestral accompaniments having been rewritten by Mr. E. Prout; in which shape the work was given by the same society last year, when we commented on its merits. The "Sanctus" was followed by Handel's "Alexander's Feast," ending with the grand chorus, "Let old Timotheus," one of the many special examples of the composer's powers in fugal writing. In this, in the beautiful movement (on a "ground bass") "The many rend the skies," and in one or two other instances, the chorus-singing was more satisfactory than it had been in the "Sanctus." The vocal solos in Handel's work were effectively rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The concert closed with Brahms's "Requiem," a work which has too often been noticed by us to need fresh remark now. The choral portions were generally well sung, as were the incidental solo passages which were assigned to Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Santley. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ and the pianoforte. Bach's mass in B minor is to be given by the choir at the next concert, on May 18.

On Thursday week the Philharmonic Society gave the fourth concert of the sixty-ninth season, the programme having included a repetition of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony. Of the production of this remarkable and elaborate work, and its highly effective performance at the second concert, we spoke at the time. Its second rendering here presented the same merits as before, the solo singers on this occasion having been Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. F. Boyle, and Signor Ghilberti. Madame Montigny-Rémaury gave an excellent performance of Beethoven's first pianoforte concerto (in C major); and the overture to Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," and that to Wagner's "Tannhauser," completed the instrumental selection. Mr. Sims Reeves sang, with fine expression, Beethoven's "Liederkreis" and two songs by Schubert and Mendelssohn, well accompanied by Mr. Cusins conducted the orchestral performances with his usual ability.

A few lines may suffice to record the fine performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, conducted by the composer, the principal solo vocalists having been Mesdames Albani and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King, as at the production of the work at last year's Leed's festival, and recently at St. James's Hall. The Prince of Wales was present. The first part of the concert was appropriated to Brahms' "Song of Destiny," conducted by Mr. Barnby. The chorus-singing in each work was especially good.

Handel's "Samson" (with Sir M. Costa's additional accompaniments) was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week. The oratorio contains some of its composer's finest choral writing, and this was effectively rendered on the occasion now referred to, particularly the movements "Then round about the starry throne," "Fix'd in His everlasting seat," and "Let their celestial concerts." Miss A. Marriott was greatly applauded for her delivery of the air "Let the bright seraphim" (with the skiltul trumpet obbligato of Mr. T. Harper)—other effective solo performances having been those of Madame Patey in the contralto solos, especially "Return, O God of Hosts;" of Mr. Maas in the airs "Total eclipse," "Why does the God of Israel sleep?" and "Thus when the sun," Mr. Bridson in the martial song "Honour and arms," and Mr. F. King in the air "How willing my paternal love." The duet, "Go, baffled coward" (Mr. Maas and Mr. Bridson) was encored. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward M. Tivadar Nachèz, a violinist, who appeared for the first time there, and was favourably received in his execution of Mendelssohn's concerto and some characteristic Hungarian gipsy dances of the player's own composition. Of his merits we must await another opportunity to speak in detail. Neither the orchestral nor the vocal selection contained any absolute novelty, the latter having been well rendered by Mdlle. Pyk.

The twenty-third season of the Popular Concerts closed on Monday evening, the last afternoon performance having taken place on the previous Saturday. On each occasion Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim contributed to a programme of special interest, although devoid of novelty. On Monday the lady played, with fine effect, Robert Schumann's charming pieces for pianoforte solo, entitled "Carnaval," Herr Joachim and Herr Straus having given an admirable rendering of one of Spohr's duets for two violins. The first-named gentleman was associated with Miss Zimmermann in some of Brahms's Hungarian dances arranged for violin and pianoforte, the lady having played, with much effect, two movements for piano solo by Bach and Scarlatti. Another specialty was Signor Piatti's exquisite performance, on the violoncello, of two extracts from a sonata by Veracini. Beethoven's string quartet in E flat, op. 74 (by the gentlemen already named and Mr. L. Ries), and vocal pieces expressively sung by Mdlle. Pyk, completed an excellent concert. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist, as usual. The resumption of these performances, early in November, will be eagerly looked for.

A concert, including the co-operation of many eminent artists, was announced to be given at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, for the benefit of that excellent institution the Metropolitan Police Orphanage.

A concert was announced for Tuesday evening by the Kensington Amateur Orchestral Society. The performances, at the new Townhall, were for the benefit of the Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Kensington.

"The Messiah" was performed on Good Friday evening by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, under the conductorship of Mr. Barnby. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

Much interest is felt in the forthcoming farewell oratorio performances of Mr. Sims Reeves at the Royal Albert Hall, the dates of which are the evenings of April 27, May 4, 18, and 25, June 15, 22, and 29, and the morning of July 9. The concerts are to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, and the list of solo singers includes the names of Mesdames Albani, Christine Nilsson, Trebelli, and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. "Judas Maccabæus" is the oratorio selected for the first concert.

The Festival of the Three Choirs has been fixed to be held at the cathedral in Worcester in the first week in September next, and the preliminary arrangements are being forwarded, the following leading vocalists having just been engaged:—Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Miss Hilda Wilson, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Annie Marriott, and Mr. E. Lloyd as leading tenor. The other tenors and basses are not yet named. The band is made up, chiefly from London, with M. Sainton as leader. The chorus will be on the usual scale of efficiency.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Monday, April 11.

The Tunisian question is naturally uppermost in the public mind at the present moment. On Thursday the Chamber granted the credits demanded by the Ministers of War and Marine "for repressing, with all the vigour that the situation demands, the acts that have been committed on the frontiers of Algeria on the confines of the Regency of Tunis." It must be remarked that up to the present the expedition against the Kroumirs is not characterised as a war; if it were a "war" the terms of the Constitution would require the consent of the Chambers before operations could be begun. The credits demanded were, it may be remarked, comparatively small—four millions of francs for the Minister of War and 1,695,276f. for the Minister of Marine. The attitude of the Bey of Tunis seems likely to render the Tunisian question more serious than the French authorities at first anticipated. An anti-French feeling still predominates in Tunisian territory, and the Italian Consul Maccio is agitating amongst the Arab populations by means of a journal, the *Mostakel*, which preaches a holy war against the French. Great indignation is shown by the press at the Bey's refusal to co-operate with France in punishing the Kroumirs, and at the protest against France which he has addressed to the Powers. The part which the Italians are taking in the anti-French agitation is also severely commented upon.

The affairs of Tunis and the dispatch of French forces to the Algerian frontier have provoked another campaign of hardly less interest to the French public; it is the campaign undertaken by several moderate journals against the slowness of the Ministry of War. This little expedition, as *La France* observes, is a thermometer which all Europe is watching with anxiety. If this thermometer allows a doubt as to the energy or decision of France everything is possible. Strange stories are told of disorganisation at the War Office, of stupid orders, of unaccountable delays. In dealing with a tribe like the Kroumirs the Minister of War surely ought not to require a fortnight to know where to find his soldiers. One thing is certain, the greater the delay before energetic and active measures are taken, the more complicated the matter becomes. If France had dispatched forces at once, instead of being obliged to make a great stir and fuss in her arsenals and ports for a fortnight together, the European press would not have had time to comment and put insidious interpretations upon preparations that are, after all, up to the present at least, not very formidable.

On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies began the discussion of the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against General de Cissey. The outlines of this affair, which made so much noise in the Parisian press last year, are doubtless fresh in the reader's mind. General de Cissey was accused of treason direct and of indirect treason, through his relations with the Baroness de Kaulla, the separated wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Jung, who was declared to be a Prussian spy, and a person who had already been the subject of police surveillance. These charges were brought by certain journals, notably by M. Henri Rochefort, with a levity and obstinacy only equalled by their total lack of evidence. The Parliamentary Committee, after a long and searching inquiry, have found that all the charges made against General de Cissey were groundless. The Chamber unanimously adopted the conclusion that General de Cissey was not guilty of treason. There was a charge of malversation brought against the General, on which the Chamber will hear a long report to-morrow. But in reality the De Cissey affair is at an end. The Parisian press, as a whole, comes out of the matter with a terrible slur. How can the public have confidence in papers which so readily give credence to the vaguest and the most groundless calumny?

The progress of the seasons and the course of the year is marked in the external life of Paris by a succession of little events which are to the lounger—the *flâneur* as the French say—a sovereign remedy against *ennui*. The Parisians retain a certain rusticity in their observance of feasts and fasts, and they look forward to their annual fairs with the expectation of country people. Now is the time of the annual ham and pork fair, and of the gingerbread fair, which take place on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir and around the Place du Trône, and on the road to Vincennes. Yesterday the streets were full of people carrying sprigs of boxwood which had been dipped in holy water, and which are esteemed a better remedy against fire than any fire-engine ever invented, the theory being that prevention is better than cure. In the confectioners' and toy-shops *poissons d'avril* have yielded the place to Easter eggs. Almost every week in the year is marked by some little observance of this kind. As for the ham fair, it is a most curious sight, and succulent and appetising withal, for the French in the matter of cooking and preparing the pig, and in the *charcutier's* art, have long been famous. They do not make good bacon, but in the varieties of sausages, *rillettes*, *hures*, brawns, &c., they excel. The gingerbread fair is one of the largest fairs in existence. The mystery is what becomes of the vast quantities of gingerbread sold? Imagine that for several centuries past the town of Reims has been gravely occupied in manufacturing this ridiculous mixture of honey and rye, and moulding quaint statues in the style of Epinal images!

The opening of the Salon is looked forward to with great expectation in the artistic world. This year, for the first time, the artists have managed the whole affair without the intervention of the Government. The juries have been elected by the artists themselves; all privileges have been abolished, and every picture has been admitted exclusively on its own merits. It was decided that the number of oil-paintings admitted should be limited to 2500. On Saturday last the jury finished its operations, having chosen only 2420 pictures. A part of the jury wished to make a new revision in order to make up the number of 2500, but the majority was opposed to this revision. It is needless to say that the jury has been very severe, and amongst the artists whose works have been refused are not a few who have hitherto been exempt from examination and figured as "Hors Concours." This year it is expected that the Salon will gain in quality what it loses in quantity.

In England as in France, people talk a great deal about Zola without having read his books; he is just as much the hero of a fantastic legend on the other side of the Channel as he is on this side. The so-called disciples of Zola are the victims of the same indifference of the public to truth. In time, perhaps, the critics and *chroniqueurs*, the *gommeux* and club-men, will grow tired of feeble joking and affected disgust, and read the literature of the young generation before they talk about it. I permit myself to make these remarks *à propos* of the publication of two volumes—one a novel, "Une Belle Journée," by Henry Céard, the other a volume of dramatic criticism, in which M. Emile Zola discusses some of his most famous contemporaries, called "Nos Auteurs Dramatiques." Both these volumes are published by Charpentier, of Paris. T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A brilliant ceremony took place in the Palace at Madrid last Saturday, on the occasion of the official investiture of the little Princess of the Asturias. The Ministers, the Grandees, and a great number of ladies attended in the Presence Chamber, where the King and Queen received a deputation with presents from the province of Asturias. The Queen placed on the Princess's breast the Cross of Pelayo, and requested that the money offering might be given to the historical shrine of Cavadonga. The King made an eloquent address to the Commissioners.

The Mayor of Seville telegraphs that the waters are retreating and that the alarm has passed. A "Te Deum" had been sung in the cathedral, and active preparations were being made for the processions of Holy Week and the festivities of Easter. The losses from the floods are considerable.

ITALY.

At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week Signor Cairoli announced that, in consequence of the vote on the Tunisian question, the Ministry had placed their resignation in the hands of the King. Signor Cairoli begged the Chamber in the meantime to continue its labours, and proceed with the discussion of bills of an administrative character. In Saturday's sitting a grant of 50,000 lire was voted for the International Geographical Congress at Venice. The Senate has passed a bill abolishing the forced paper currency.

The Chambers have adjourned until after Easter, and in the meantime the new Ministry will be constructed.

GERMANY.

The Emperor gave a dinner on the 7th inst. to a select company of forty, amongst the guests being Count Münster, and General Prince Suwaroff, the special Envoy of the Czar, with his companion, Colonel Prince Engalitcheff. The Emperor conferred high decorations upon them, and they left Berlin on Sunday for Rome.

The Crown Prince of Denmark left Berlin on Sunday afternoon for Denmark, after having paid and received the usual courtly attentions, among these being a visit to both Prince Bismarck and Marshal Moltke.

Generals Tchertkoff and Prince Galitzin arrived at Berlin yesterday week from Russia on a special mission; and General von Werder, the Military Representative of the German Emperor at St. Petersburg, has also made his appearance there.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath yesterday week the discussion of Herr Leinbacher's School Bill was continued, and the draught of the majority of the Committee, which essentially modifies the bill as passed by the Lower House, was adopted by 77 votes against 32.

The Austrian Parliament has risen for the Easter vacation. The Legislature will reassemble on the 27th inst.

A convention for the conversion of the Six per Cent Hungarian Gold Rente into Four per Cents was concluded yesterday week between the Hungarian Minister of Finance and a syndicate composed of Messrs. Rothschild and the Credit Anstalt.

About 100,000 acres of arable land in Hungary have been flooded by an overflow of the Theiss, owing to the breaking of a dam at Merezel.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs that the evacuation of the city was to begin on the 13th inst., and to be completed by the 22nd. A portion of General Hume's force will remain at Quetta. The Calcutta correspondent of the same paper says that the rumours of Ayoub Khan's desperate position at Herat are not confirmed.

Sir Frederick Haines, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, left Bombay on the 7th inst. for England. Full military honours were accorded him on his departure.

The revenue of Nova Scotia for the current year is estimated at 506,000 dols., and the expenditure at 504,000 dols.

The Indiana House of Assembly has, by a large majority, passed a resolution conferring upon women the right to vote at State elections.

A shock of earthquake was felt throughout the centre of California at two o'clock on Sunday morning; but no serious damage was done.

Sir Robert Biddulph, the High Commissioner in Cyprus, attended the examination of the scholars at the English public school at Nicosia on Friday evening, and expressed his great satisfaction at the rapid progress made by the pupils.

Among tokens of the vitality of the International Exhibition at Melbourne is the appearance of a paper called "The Exhibition Visitors' Programme," extending to eight pages, and published daily. The "Programme," which comprises much information concerning the exhibition and the sights and amusements of Melbourne and its neighbourhood, had reached on March 2 its 129th number.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that a colossal statue of the Norwegian poet Herik Wergeland, who was born in 1808 and died in 1845, has been erected at Christiania, on the Eidswoldsplatz, opposite the Storthing. It is to be unveiled on May 17, the date on which, in 1814, the first Norwegian Storthing, at Eidswold, accepted the National Constitution. Bjoernson, who is at present in America, is to deliver the festal speech.

Mr. Suter, an Englishman, the agent of a mining company near Salonica, has been carried off by a band of brigands, who demand £15,000 for his ransom, and threaten all kinds of fearful reprisals in event of non-payment. Mrs. Suter was also seized by the brigands, but was subsequently released. Mr. Suter was for some time during the Russo-Turkish war an assistant correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the Dobrudscha, and proved himself courageous and enterprising. Mr. Goschen has informed the Porte that he must hold it responsible for the safety of Mr. Suter and for the payment of the ransom demanded by the brigands.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Easter Volunteer Review, at Brighton, or elsewhere, has usually occasioned, in former years, some interesting scenes at the departure of several "crack" London Volunteer Corps, a day or two beforehand, from the Victoria station, or by other routes, chosen at their own discretion. But there is a considerable change in the arrangements for this week; and the following is the general plan, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Drew on Monday, for a combined advance on Brighton by a force consisting of detachments of the 1st London Engineers, 1st Middlesex Engineers, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 8th Surrey Rifles, 4th Middlesex Rifles, and 10th Middlesex Rifles, to commence on Good Friday:—"The troops are to leave by train from London Bridge and Victoria on Good Friday morning, and on arrival at Three Bridges will be formed in brigade on the open land south of the Crawley-road, about 300 yards from the railway bridge, to the west, in line of quarter columns facing south, Artillery on the right, Engineers and the provisional battalion of Rifles of the right and left columns in succession to the left. The columns will advance with every precaution as to advanced guards and patrols. A short halt will be made every hour for about five minutes. Each hour's march will cover about two miles and a half, and at each halt the advanced party will be relieved, and at every other halt both the support and advanced party will be changed. Small patrols will be furnished from the supports, and strong patrols from the reserve. By this arrangement it is suggested that each corps will march under its own officers and have its share of the work and interest of the march. On the first day there is to be a combined advance on Cuckfield by the two roads running east and west of Tilgate Forest." Our Illustration shows the scene at the departure of the Artists' Corps from the Victoria station.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the hardness of the ground, which is by no means in a fit state for steeplechasing or even hurdle-jumping, a capital little meeting took place at Warwick at the end of last week. Sir George Chetwynd is in such wonderful form just now that nothing was backed with any spirit for the Leamington Hurdle Handicap except Gil Blas (11 st. 1 lb.), who, however, tired dreadfully in the run in, and was easily beaten by Episcopus (10 st. 7 lb.). Still, two events fell to the popular Baronet during the afternoon, and, in the Stoneleigh Plate, Comely, fresh from her Northampton victory, but with all the worst of the weights, made short work of the Pero Gomez—Lady of the Lea colt, who gained a cheap reputation by running away from a very moderate field at Liverpool. Old Cock Robin (10 st. 11 lb.) was very well in the chief steeplechase, and made the running at a pace that had quite settled his two opponents when it came to racing; and the unfashionably bred Sclred took a couple of events, including the chief handicap. The Hunters' Steeplechase went to Professor, who, though he carried a welter weight and was running beyond his distance, had really nothing to beat.

Messrs. Barber and Jones were successful in promoting a very good meeting at Alexandra Park on Friday and Saturday last, the attendance on the latter day being, perhaps, the best on record. Backers had a wonderfully good time of it, and Wood, who has made a grand beginning this season, rode no less than four winners on the second day.

The thirty-seventh race between Oxford and Cambridge, or what is commonly known as the "battle of the blues," took place on Friday morning last, and the result once more proved the truth of the saying that the public are the best judges of public form. The Oxonians were established firm favourites very early in the year—in fact, from the moment speculation was indulged in—a position which they held right up to the finish of the struggle, and fully justified. Five steam-boats were chartered and allowed to accompany the race, one for the umpire, Mr. R. L. Lloyd, two for the 'Varsities, the fourth carrying the representatives of the press, and an extra craft for the convenience of the old "Blues," who on Thursday celebrated a postponed jubilee of the first inter-'Varsity race. These were all in position before a quarter past eight o'clock Soon after this the rivals made their appearance, and paddled to their respective stations, Oxford having won the toss, of course selecting the sheltered Middlesex side of the river. At 8.34, everything being ready, Mr. Searle, who was stationed in a waterman's boat between the two crews, gave the usual word "Go!" and the struggle commenced, with such an utter absence of flurry or hurry, that one could scarcely realise that the start had taken place. The Oxford stroke got the first grip of the water, striking at the rate of 36 strokes per minute, whilst the Light Blues were taking a stroke less. At the London Rowing Club's boat-house they were as nearly as possible dead level, both rowing cleanly, and without any splashing or irregularity. The Oxonians made the Bishop's Creek in 1 min. 20 sec.; and were there leading by about six feet only, but were holding their place at 34 strokes to the others' 36 per minute. Approaching the Concrete Wall, Cambridge looked like drawing up, and were almost level by the old half-mile post. By the top of the Concrete Wall Oxford were some six yards in front, and this was not altered as the Grass Wharf was passed, in 4 min. 42½ sec. Up to this time there were not any signs of weakness or failing in either boat, Cambridge performing fully up to the form shown in their trials, whilst their opponents were exhibiting far better style and pace than they were ever credited with possessing. Passing the Soap Works, reached in 7 min. 13 sec., the Dark Blues still held an advantage of about six yards, which, however, on West spurting, was converted into a good half length as Hammersmith Bridge was shot. From this point the race was never in doubt, and, although the Cantabs struggled gamely, and fought for every inch of water, Oxford steadily forged ahead, and ultimately passed the post at Mortlake the easiest of winners by about three lengths, the time occupied in covering the course being 21 min. 52 sec.

The Old Carthusians and Old Etonians played off the final tie of the English Association Challenge Cup at Kennington Oval on Saturday afternoon, and, after a good game which lasted an hour and a half, the former team won by three goals to none. The losers tried their best, but were fairly beaten by want of condition before half time was called. The match was witnessed by upwards of five thousand spectators, and the following are the names and positions of the teams:—

Old Carthusians: L. F. Gillett (goal), E. G. Colvin and W. H. Norris (backs), J. F. M. Prinsep and J. Vintcent (half-backs), E. H. Parry (captain) and A. H. Tod (lefts), W. R. Page and E. G. Wynyard (centres), W. E. Hensell and L. M. Richards (rights).

Old Etonians: Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (captain) and B. Farrer (half-backs), C. W. Foley and T. H. Trench (backs), J. P. Rawlinson (goal), R. H. Macaulay and H. E. Goodhart (centres), H. E. Whitfeld and P. C. Novelli (lefts), W. J. Anderson and J. B. T. Chevallier (rights).

On Tuesday afternoon the annual four-handed racquet-match between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge was decided at Prince's Club, Hamilton-place, Belgravia. Messrs. C. T. Studd (Trinity) and A. G. Steel (Trinity Hall) represented Cambridge, whilst the Oxford pair were C. F. H. Leslie (Oriel) and M. C. Kemp (Hertford). Contrary to general expectations, the match proved a most one-sided affair, as the two Cantabs, playing in most brilliant form, scored an easy victory by four games to one. The umpires were Messrs. Alfred Lyttelton and W. E. Dennison.

The trial of Mrs. Susan Willis Fletcher for defrauding Mrs. Hart-Davies of £10,000 worth of jewellery, at the Central Criminal Court, was brought to a close on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Justice Hawkins having summed up, the jury found the defendant guilty on the first, second, third, and fourth counts. They also found her guilty of conspiring with her husband and Morton to secure the making of the will. She was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW: DEPARTURE OF THE ARTISTS CORPS FROM VICTORIA RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 367.

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OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

We present the portraits of two more officers who have fallen during the recent campaign against the Boers of the Transvaal on the Natal border.

In the late General Sir George Colley's despatch to the War Office, after his second disastrous action, on Feb. 8, at Schain's Hoogte and the Ingogo river, that unfortunate commander said:—"The third battalion of the 60th Rifles has suffered a still heavier loss in the death of its Adjutant, Lieutenant Wilkinson, after having distinguished himself through the engagement by his coolness and gallantry, volunteering for every difficult and dangerous task. He was drowned in crossing the Ingogo river after returning to the battle-field with assistance for the wounded. He was of singularly winning disposition and manners, distinguished in all manly games, an excellent adjutant, and a most promising officer. Few men of his standing could boast so many and such warm friends, or will be so widely missed and deeply mourned."

Lieutenant Edward Obert Hindley Wilkinson was the only surviving son and heir of R. Hindley Wilkinson, Esq., of Chesfield, near Stevenage, J.P. for Herts and Bedfordshire, and late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, and of Caroline his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Le Vicomte Obert, late Governor of the Military College of St. Cyr. He was born in October, 1853, was educated at Eton, was captain of the Eton Eleven, and played in the Eton and Harrow match in the years 1871-2. He entered the Army in 1873 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was Adjutant of the third battalion of his regiment from 1875 to the time of his death. He served during the Zulu war, and was present at the battle of Ginghilovo and the relief of Ekowe. The official despatch from the General Officer Commanding in Natal states that Lieutenant Wilkinson lost his life while crossing the flooded stream for the purpose of taking aid to the wounded, three officers and fifty-two men of them being of Lieutenant Wilkinson's regiment.

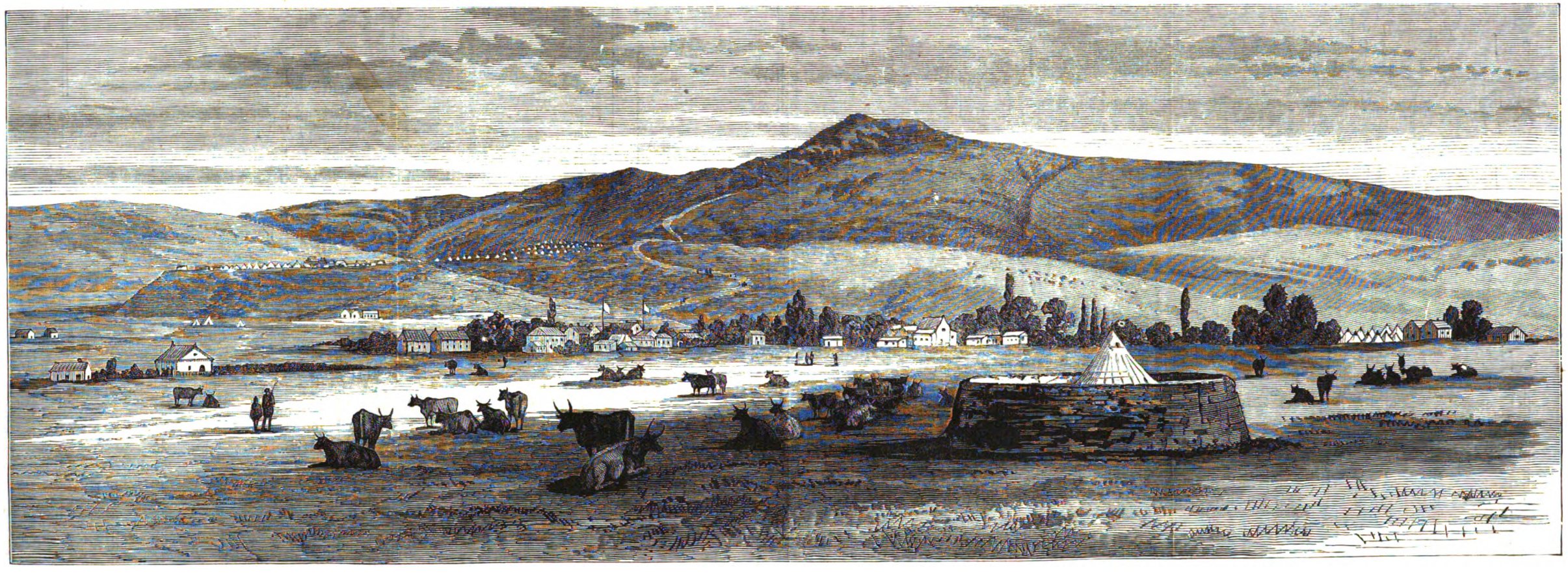


THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. O. H. WILKINSON.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT MAURICE O'CONNELL.

Among those killed in action the same day was Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell, also of the 60th Rifles. He was eldest son of Sir Maurice James O'Connell, Bart., of Lake View, Killarney, in the county of Kerry. He entered the Army from the Kerry Militia on Jan. 22, 1879. He served with the third battalion of the Rifles throughout the Zulu war, and obtained the medal and clasp granted to the troops engaged in it. In December last Lieutenant O'Connell was at Durban, under orders to embark for England in charge of invalids, when intelligence reached that station of the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal. He instantly applied for and obtained permission



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: VIEW OF NEWCASTLE FROM FORT TERROR.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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to proceed to the front, where he was present at the engagement of Laing's Neck on Jan. 28. The high popularity which Lieutenant O'Connell had gained in the militia corps of his native county followed him into the Rifles, where he speedily won the esteem of both officers and men by his warm-hearted and generous disposition. He was but twenty-two years of age when he was killed in battle; and few of the gallant soldiers who fell in this last South African war will be more sincerely regretted, as well in the regiment as amongst those who knew him at home.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Parliament separated on April 8 for the Easter vacation. When the House of Lords meets again, Lord Carlingford will appear on the Ministerial bench in the place of the Duke of Argyll, who has resigned the post of Lord Privy Seal, as his Grace explained yesterday week, in consequence of differences with his colleagues regarding the principle of the Irish Land Bill. Ere their Lordships adjourned for May 5, Earl Granville (happily, no longer confined to his house by a bronchial attack) announced that he would on the day the House reassembled move a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Roberts — not for his pleasure trip to the Cape, but for his services in Afghanistan. One familiar voice will, there is but too much reason to fear, be missed on this ceremonial occasion. When, in the early part of the Session, the Earl of Beaconsfield spoke with his old vigour and ironic humour in more than one debate, and was seen in the peers' gallery of the Lower House grimly smiling down upon the Irish Home Rulers who had overtaxed the patience of the House by carrying organised obstruction beyond the limit of endurance, no one who observed the serenity with which his Lordship appeared to bear his seventy-five years could have expected that the East winds of March would have so completely prostrated the Leader of the Conservative party that the whole country would, with anxious interest, be regarding each new bulletin issued concerning the varying state of the distinguished patient's health. The May-fair mansion which Lord Beaconsfield sought to make the rallying-point of his Party has been visited by numberless personages of all shades of politics. Lord Rowton (represented in the act of handing a bulletin to a policeman at the door of the house in Curzon-street) hastened back from the Continent last week; but could not see his illustrious friend till Monday last, when he had the satisfaction to learn for himself that the noble Earl was better.

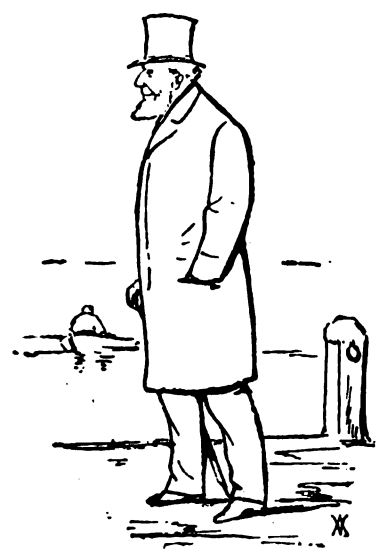


The Prime Minister—last summer and a short time ago as much an object of public solicitude on the score of his health as the Earl of Beaconsfield now is—can rarely have displayed his extraordinary powers to greater advantage than he did in the two great speeches he made last week. Mr. Gladstone has richly earned his Easter holiday at Hawarden; and we may all hope he will return like a giant refreshed when the House reassembles on Monday, April 25. The Budget speech of the Monday was equalled in grasp of subject by the eloquent address introductory of the Irish Land Bill on Thursday week. The vital feature of the Ministerial measure is the appointment of a Land Court empowered to settle differences between landlord and tenant; to fix a "judicial rent" which will hold for fifteen years, during which there could be no eviction save for the non-payment of rent and other breaches of contract; to grant tenant-right also to holders against whom actions for ejectment may have been unjustly commenced but not completed before the passing of the bill. The Court will consist of three members, with power to name assistant-commissioners. The Court will also be a Land Commission to aid tenants to buy their farms or estates from willing landlords by lending them three fourths of the purchase-money; and to grant advances for agricultural improvements, emigration, and reclamation of waste lands. Mr. Gladstone's fine speech lasted two hours and a quarter. It was listened to by a thronged House; was cheered in passages by the Irish members; and was animated with a lofty spirit, which, it will be seen, was maintained to the very close:—

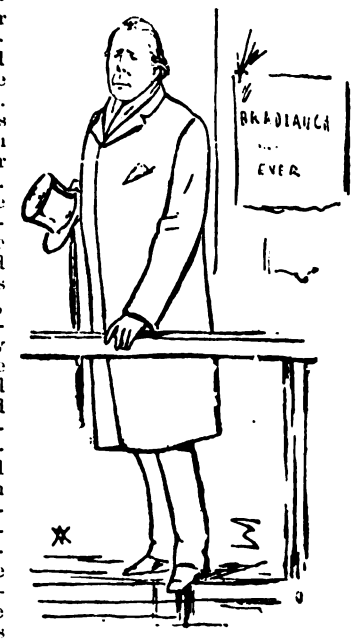


Justice, Sir, is to be our guide. It has been said that love is stronger than death; and so justice is stronger than popular excitement, than the passion of the moment, even than the grudges, the resentments, and the sad traditions of the past. Walking in that path we cannot err; guided by that light—that Divine light—we are safe. Every step that we take on our road is a step that brings us nearer to the goal; and every obstacle, even although it seem for the moment to be insurmountable, can only for a little while retard, and never can defeat the final triumph (Loud cheers).

Mr. Dodson the same evening managed to secure the second reading of the Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill, the object of which is to establish one conservancy board for the better management of rivers. Mr. Chamberlain the following evening introduced that much-needed measure a Bankruptcy Bill, which aims at simplifying the monstrous system under which gigantic fraud has grown up. This was the last important piece of business transacted before the House adjourned until Monday week, April 25.



Whilst hon. members haste to the country, anywhere out of the town, the urbane Speaker and overworked officials of the Commons do not hesitate to follow so seasonable an example. Captain Gosset, the veteran Serjeant-at-Arms, is wont in the recess to seek renewed vigour (as suggested in the Sketch) at a favourite south-coast Watering-Place. Whether he is staying there or at some other salubrious resort, one may trust the gallant Captain will be sufficiently braced by the sea breezes to deal with habitual equanimity with the junior member for Northampton, should be called upon to exercise a little gentle pressure when Mr. Bradlaugh approaches the table to take the oath on his re-election for St. Crispin's borough. Looking back over the stirring and unprecedented scenes the House has witnessed since it met as early as the 6th of January, nothing is more satisfactory than the dignity and firmness which the Speaker displayed, and the admirable ease and decision shown by Captain Gosset in the fulfilment of an uncongenial task. The issue which Mr. Bradlaugh will unfailingly raise when Parliament meets may possibly put this estimable officer to fresh trouble—that is, if the House does not adopt the less of two evils, and, by resolving that a simple affirmation of allegiance may be made by any member who objects to an oath, so prevent the heterodox representative of Northampton from posing on a pedestal as a political martyr.



LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The accounts of Lord Beaconsfield's health were more favourable on Tuesday (when we went to press) than those published on Monday morning or on Sunday. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the following official bulletin was issued:—"Lord Beaconsfield has passed a tolerably fair night. His Lordship has been free from distressing symptoms, and the gain of strength acquired during the afternoon of yesterday has been maintained." At five o'clock no further change was reported in the condition of Lord Beaconsfield, who had passed a quiet afternoon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress went in state to the Guildhall, attended by the sword and mace bearers and the City Marshal, to be present at the annual distribution of prizes of the 2nd London. The prizes included those given by the Salters', Merchant Taylors', Joiners', Skinners', Mercers', Saddlers', Grocers', and Fishmongers' Companies, and by the civic ward of Farringdon Without, besides many contributed by the battalion and the officers. The chief marksman of the regiment was declared to be Private E. Houghton. The regimental drill competition prize was won for the second time by Captain Grene's company. The battalion medal and badge were won by Colour-Sergeant C. I. Cooper. At the close of the distribution, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Vickers, the commanding officer, addressed the meeting, and stated that out of a total strength of 1001 men the efficients numbered 945, being the greatest, he believed, in any corps in the metropolis. The Lord Mayor, replying to a vote of thanks, congratulated the corps on its high standing and efficiency, and the City in possessing in that and other regiments so large a contingent of well-drilled and thoroughly able soldiers. His Lordship also enlarged on the value of Volunteer drill and exercise from many points of view.

Yesterday week the prizes of the 24th Middlesex, which is composed of Post-Office employés, were distributed at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the presence of a large company. Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, the permanent secretary, presided, and the Dowager Duchess of Manchester presented the prizes. Colonel Du Plat Taylor spoke of the work which the corps had done in attending at Dartmoor, Aldershott, and other places during the autumn manœuvres, and then stated that twenty of the company of signallers formed in the corps would serve with the head-quarters' staff on Easter Monday. The best shot of the regiment was Staff-Sergeant H. Barker, the next was Private F. Bennett. In all, there were thirty-nine marksmen. The chief prizes in the various companies were won by Staff-Sergeant Green, Quartermaster-Sergeant Burnham, Colour-Sergeant Leane, Private Bennett, Sergeant Sweetman, Private Lewis, and Sergeant Hamilton.

Mr. Gladstone, who arrived at Hawarden Castle from London last Saturday evening for the Easter recess, read the Lessons at the services in the parish church on Sunday, and takes his usual exercise in the park. A large number of strangers were present at the parish church on Sunday.

An order for the administration of the estate of the late Baron Cleasby was made in the Chancery Division last Saturday, the interference of the Court having been rendered necessary by the fact that deceased had prepared his own will, and had not given sufficient power to his trustees.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Three more Sketches by our Special Artist with the Natal field force under the late Sir George Colley, recently engaged in the campaign against the Boers at Laing's Neck, on the Transvaal border, are engraved for this number of our Journal.

One of the two Illustrations on our front page is an example of the curious shifts and contrivances to which it is sometimes necessary to resort in South African travelling. Here is a party of British officers crossing the Ingagani river, a few miles south of Newcastle, on their way to join the head-quarters there, who are compelled to leave their waggon and let their horses swim across, while they consign their own persons, two at a time, to the singular conveyance shown in our Artist's Sketch. This is a box suspended from a rope fixed to poles or trunks of trees on the two opposite banks of the river, and the box is hauled over by a party of Kaffirs, keeping them high and dry, at a considerable elevation above the water.

The accompanying Illustration, which is entitled "All that We Saw of the Boers at Majuba Hill," speaks for itself as an instance of the manner of fighting amidst the rocks and crags of that rugged mountain summit where the British troops, on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 27, as they lay behind an imperfect shelter afforded by the blocks of stone around its exposed margin, could hardly perceive the approach of their enemy, in much greater force, climbing up the steep hillsides to make the final assault on their lofty position. They were, indeed, quite taken by surprise at the last, after having endured, for several hours, without very great loss, the incessant firing of the Boers from covered places below, though hundreds of bullets struck the rocky rampart in front of each British soldier, and cast splinters of stone over their heads. It was not till one o'clock in the afternoon that the Boers suddenly appeared at the top of the mountain, leaping over the stones and breaking through the circle of its defenders, who were speedily overpowered, shot down or driven off the ground, by greatly superior numbers. One company of soldiers and seven officers were taken prisoners; but the remainder of those not killed or wounded got down the sides of the hill, with much difficulty, in a scattered and dispersed condition, and found their way to the Mount Prospect Camp. Sir George Colley was left dead at the top of the hill.

Our third Illustration is a view of the town of Newcastle, in Natal, which is twenty-four miles from Laing's Neck, the road northward to the place last mentioned being across the Ingogo valley, over the long range of hills called Schain's Hoogte, and then by Mount Prospect, where Sir George Colley fixed his advanced camp, within four miles of the Boers' defensive position. All these places have become of considerable historical interest since the conflicts of Jan. 28, Feb. 8, and Feb. 27, which are the marked events of the late unfortunate military operations, though happily they have now ceased to have any political importance in the future pacific settlement of the Transvaal. The view of Newcastle, as will be seen by the flags displayed over the military head-quarters in the town, by the tents of the encampment on the neighbouring hill, around Fort Amiel, and on the plain to the right hand, as well as by the circular redoubts or "forts," erected at several points, was sketched at the time of fullest preparation for continued hostilities. One of these little "forts," bearing the name of "Terror," and designed for the protection of the town against a possible attack after the second disastrous conflict with the Boers, was the point of view from which the Sketch was taken. The eminence rising in the background is the "hill above Fort Amiel," where the heliograph station used to communicate by signals with the camp at Mount Prospect, and the view from which, looking northward to Mount Prospect, has appeared in a former Illustration.

Our news from South Africa, received up to last Tuesday evening, does not show any material change in the state of affairs. General Sir Evelyn Wood has returned from the Transvaal to Newcastle, where he is to meet Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, and Chief Justice Sir J. H. de Villiers. Their official appointment, as the three Royal Commissioners to see to the execution of the terms of peace agreed to on the 23rd ult., and to the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal, has been published in the *London Gazette*. The British residents at Pretoria, and other partisans of the British Government there, who were ninety-six days with Sir Owen Lanyon and his garrison beleaguered in the fort, have returned freely into the town. At Heidelberg, there was a little difficulty in persuading the Dutchmen who were in the Landdrost's house to give it up, but Sir Evelyn Wood made them haul down their flag. The Boer leaders at Heidelberg have admitted to him that Commandant Cronje, who commanded the besieging force at Potchefstroom, broke the agreement that they had entered into by keeping the news of the armistice from reaching the garrison. They expressed their sincere regret at the occurrence, and agreed that the capitulation should be considered as cancelled, and that Potchefstroom should be reoccupied. General Sir Evelyn Wood accepted the apology, and the arrangement is to be carried out; the material of war surrendered by the garrison is at once to be handed over at Standerton.

At Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, an enthusiastic reception was accorded to President Brand on his return from Natal, his arrival being made the occasion for great public rejoicings. A triumphal arch was erected on the route leading to his residence. Replying to addresses presented to him by the Dutch and English inhabitants, Mr. Brand expressed his firm conviction that the peace concluded between the British Government and the Transvaal Boers would be the means of uniting all the nations of South Africa in the bonds of peace and friendship.

The Legislative Council of the Cape Colony, as well as the Legislative Assembly, has voted an address of thanks to the Queen for making peace with the Transvaal. The Colonial Treasurer introduced his Budget in the House of Assembly. The revenue for the current year is estimated at £2,968,210, and the expenditure at £2,852,013. The revenue for the past year amounted to £2,800,000, and the expenditure to £2,633,783, exclusive of the war expenditure provided for by loan.

The revised version of the New Testament is not only the joint property of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but the editions of the version issued by the two University presses are identical in every respect except in regard to the word "Oxford" or "Cambridge" on the titlepages. The type, form, binding, and price are the same.

Mr. Charles Dew Miller, of Newgate-street, was returned on Tuesday, without opposition, to succeed Sir Charles Reed as a member of the Common Council in the civic ward of Farringdon Within; and, at the same time, Mr. Thomas Rudkin was nominated Deputy of the Ward in the place of Sir Charles, to whose widow and family a hearty vote of condolence in their bereavement was accorded. Another vacancy in the Court has happened in Bread-street Ward by the sudden death of Mr. Hugh M'Cabe.

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THE COURT.

Special precautionary arrangements were made upon the occasion of the Queen's journey from Windsor to Osborne. A pilot engine preceded the special train by ten minutes. Platelayers were stationed along the entire line at distances of about half a mile apart, with flags and fog-signals; and her Majesty, contrary to custom, crossed from Portsmouth to Osborne on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, Captain Thomson, instead of her own yacht Alberta; the officers of both yachts being in attendance on the Enchantress. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold travelled with the Queen. Staff-Commander E. H. Hills, of the Enchantress, was presented to her Majesty by Captain Thomson.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of Prince Leopold's birthday (the 7th inst.) was celebrated with due honours both at Windsor and at the Isle of Wight. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar came over from Portsmouth and lunched with the Queen at Osborne, and her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Captain Waller, and the Master of the Household. The band of the Royal Marines played during and after dinner, under the direction of Mr. C. Kreyer, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

Prince Woronzow arrived at Osborne yesterday week on a special mission to her Majesty, to announce the death of the late Emperor Alexander II. and the accession of the Emperor Alexander III. The Prince was introduced by Earl Sydney; and the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold were present with the Queen during the interview. The Royal dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Prince Woronzow, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Earl Sydney, Comte de Ribeaupierre, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh crossed from Portsmouth to Osborne in the Alberta on Monday, accompanied by the Duke, who came from Cowes to receive them.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have been to Newport to call on Mr. Toward, who is still very ill.

Daily telegrams have continued to be forwarded to her Majesty concerning the state of Lord Beaconsfield, and, by the Queen's command, Sir W. Jenner has visited the Earl.

Mr. E. Moira has received her Majesty's commands to paint miniatures of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has hunted with Lord Carrington's bloodhounds at Winkfield, near Windsor; and his Royal Highness was present at a special performance of "The Martyr of Antioch," conducted by the composer, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, paid a short visit to her relatives at Berlin on her return from St. Petersburg. Her Royal Highness on leaving Berlin on Sunday was accompanied to the railway station by the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark. Lord and Lady Ampthill were also present. The Emperor and Empress paid a farewell visit to the Princess at the palace of the Crown Prince in the morning. The Princess travelled viâ Hanover and Cologne to Brussels, and thence, by way of Lille, to Calais, where she embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Dane, and crossed to the Admiralty Pier at Dover, after an excellent passage. Her Royal Highness travelled from Dover by special South-Eastern train to Charing-cross, where she was met by the Duchess of Teck. Shortly after her arrival at Marlborough House the Prince and Princess drove out and visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace, and also called personally in Curzon-street to inquire after the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Prince has presented to the Berlin Zoological Gardens two of the elephants brought by him from India.

His Royal Highness having to be present at the wedding of the Crown Prince of Austria in Vienna on May 10, has desired that the festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women shall be postponed from May 9 to May 24, in order that he may preside.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were at the private view of Miss Catherine Frere's Exhibition of South African Sketches in New Bond-street.

Princess Louise of Lorne arrived in town yesterday week from Paris.

The Duchess of Connaught has consented to open a naval and military bazaar on behalf of the Aldershott Soldiers' Homes and the Chatham Soldiers' and Seamen's Home on May 3, in the large hall of the Cannon-street Hotel.

Prince Christian has joined the committee which has been formed to raise a memorial to perpetuate the services rendered to the study of natural history and fish culture by the late Mr. Frank Buckland.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Princess Mary and Princes Adolphus, Francis, and George of Teck, have inspected Miss Catherine Frere's Exhibition of South African Sketches, at 134, New Bond-street.

A marriage is arranged between Count Andrew Bernstorff, eldest son of the late German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Mdlle. Augusta de Hottinger, of Bel Air, Switzerland. The marriage of the Earl of Desart and Miss Bischoffsheim is fixed for the 26th inst.; that of the Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie and Lady Caroline M'Donnell will take place on the same day at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square; and the marriage of Baron Werner von Globig, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Austria and in waiting on the Archduke Rainer of Austria, with Miss Beatrice Gore, daughter of the Rev. W. F. Gore, of Feniton Court, will take place towards the end of May.

Sir William Jenner, M.D., K.C.B., was on Tuesday elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the Lord Chancellor and the rest of her Majesty's Judges at dinner at the Mansion House on Thursday, June 16 next; and the Archbishops and Bishops on the following Wednesday, June 22. The Judges will attend St. Paul's in state on the afternoon of Hospital Sunday, June 19. The Lord Mayor will entertain Dr. Moffat, the father-in-law of Livingstone, and other distinguished missionaries at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, on May 7.

THE CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.

The trial of the six persons, two of them young women, concerned in the recent fatal conspiracy to murder the late Emperor Alexander II., took place last week, occupying Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the verdict was given early on Sunday morning. They were all found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

A complete account of the evidence and the prisoners' own statements, which appear to be quite unreserved, and are doubtless entirely truthful, so far as concerns their own individual parts in this atrocious crime, was given in our last publication. Their names are Nicholas Sheliaboff, aged thirty; Sophie Peroffskaya (or Peroffsky), aged twenty-seven; Nicholas Reesakoff, aged nineteen or twenty; Kibaltchik, a mining engineer; Gabriel Michaeloff; and Hessy Helfmann, a young Jewess. It will be recollected that Reesakoff was the young man who threw the first bomb-shell on Sunday, the 13th ult., which shattered the carriage in which the Emperor and his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, were riding. The Emperor then got out of the carriage, and was killed by a second bomb-shell, which was cast at his feet by another young man, Elnikoff, who himself died soon afterwards. The bomb-shells, as well as the explosive apparatus found in the mine at the cheesemonger's shop in Little Garden-street, where the Emperor had been expected to pass, were manufactured by the engineer Kibaltchik. The woman Sophie Peroffskaya, who was of aristocratic birth, her father having been high in office under the Emperor's Government, assisted Sheliaboff, one of the principal managers of the conspiracy, in contriving how, when, and where the Emperor should be waylaid. She also gave instructions to the young men, Reesakoff and Elnikoff, and delivered the instruments of murder into their hands; and she watched the actual perpetration of the crime from the opposite side of the canal. A third bomb-shell was to have been used by Michaeloff, if the Emperor went a different road. Along with the prisoner Sheliaboff, the general direction and contrivance of the plot had been carried on by Nicholas Sablin, who shot himself when the police entered his lodgings to arrest him. The young Jewess, Hessy Helfmann, was taken in the same house at that time with a quantity of materials for bomb-shells, two bombs already made, and some papers referring to the conspiracy in which they were engaged.

The President of the Court of Judges was Prince Peter of Oldenburg, the chief judicial member of the Imperial Privy Council, who was accompanied by the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, General Miliutin, Minister of War, General Timascheff, Counts Nesselrode and Barantsoff, M. Nabokoff, the Minister of Justice, and the Marquis Wielopolski.

The Procureur, M. Mouravieff, in a speech remarkable for its clearness and eloquence, summed up the accusations against the prisoners. He enlarged upon the enormity of their offences, particularised their several shares in the crime of March 13, and demanded in each case the punishment of death. Nothing less, he said, would satisfy the Russian nation. He portrayed in touching terms the courage and kindly solicitude of the Emperor, and dwelt upon the sorrow and indignation of the people. He sketched rapidly the history of Nihilism in Russia. From a peaceable propaganda its disciples had passed to bloody crime, having recourse first to the dagger and revolver, and then to dynamite. The learned counsel enumerated the many terrible deeds of the party, culminating in the assassination of the Emperor. Having analysed the testimony of the witnesses, he said it would be found that the immediate authors of the crime were ten in number, of whom Elnikoff and Sablin are dead, and the two Kobozeffs are still at large, whilst the remaining six were at the bar of the court. The latter might be divided into three groups, composed respectively of Reesakoff, who confessed his own share and incriminated his accomplices; Kibaltchik, Sheliaboff, and Peroffskaya, whose avowals related only to themselves; and Helfmann, and Michaeloff, who made no confessions at all. Of these, full reliance might be placed on Reesakoff's statements, and partial reliance on those of the next three. Michaeloff had been stationed with one of the bombs in the Sadovaya-street. Helfmann evidently knew all that was going on; and without Kibaltchik the means by which to accomplish the crime would have been wanting. The Procureur spoke particularly of Sophie Peroffskaya, a woman, young, well educated, and of gentle birth, who could yet superintend the preparation of so horrible a crime and calmly survey its execution, he could only describe as a monster. At this word some emotion was evident amongst the spectators, who turned to see what effect the words of her accuser would have on the female prisoner. She sat impassive, and apparently quite unaffected, till the Procureur brought a seven hours' speech to a close with the demand that the last sentence of the law should be applied to all the prisoners. The advocates for the defence spoke in turn, and addressed themselves merely to the endeavour to extenuate the guilt of the accused.

Sheliaboff spoke for himself, and, continually launching out into an exposition of the motives and aims of the Russian Socialists, was several times called to order by the President. On declaring himself to be a true Russian, the audience could not restrain an expression of dissent, and silence was not restored until the President rang his bell. The prisoner proceeded to the defence of Michaeloff, and, after speaking an hour and five minutes, sat down with a smile.

The accused were then, in turn, called upon to say their last words. Reesakoff was inaudible. Michaeloff and Helfmann had nothing new to offer; nor had Kibaltchik.

Sophie Peroffskaya spoke at some length. She defended her opinions and action quietly but firmly, and, towards the end, with evident emotion, demanded the punishment of death in common with her accomplices, without regard to her sex. Sheliaboff had nothing to say, but that his party and his judges were totally at variance in their ideas.

The Court retired at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and the President proposed twenty-four questions for consideration regarding the culpability of the accused. The Court found a verdict of guilty on all the counts except those charging Reesakoff, Michaeloff, and Helfmann with co-operation in the affair of the mine.

At half-past three o'clock the Court retired again, and reassembling three hours later, on Sunday morning, they sentenced all the prisoners to be hanged. The sentence was formally announced to them on Monday afternoon, when twenty-four hours would be allowed them to appeal for mercy. The sentence on Sophie Peroffskaya must be referred to the Emperor for confirmation, she being of noble birth.

The Emperor's carriage, with the damage that was done to it by the explosion of the first bomb-shell, is shown in one of our Artist's sketches. It had a foot-board behind for a Cossack to stand upon, which is quite knocked to pieces, only a single piece of wood being left. The man who stood there was killed at once. The lacquered covering of the back of the carriage, and of the upper hinder part of both sides, which was black, is quite torn away, exposing to view the shattered framework of the back and sides, and of the seat beneath. The axles and wheels are uninjured, so that the carriage might easily have been driven home to the palace, with the Emperor in it, if he had not chosen to alight; and it will be remembered that the coachman told his Majesty so, offering to take him safe home. The first bomb-shell not exploding directly under the carriage, but at the back of it, because it was going on rapidly, the floor and seat of the carriage were scarcely injured; only the woodwork of the floor was a little split, and partly lifted from its place. Neither the Emperor nor the Grand Duke Michael could be hurt while inside the carriage. This was precisely the case with the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress, when Orsini's bomb was thrown at their carriage, in front of the Opera-House in Paris, in February, 1858. It seems likely that the only chance of success, in an attempt by such means to kill persons actually in the carriage, would be to throw in the deadly instrument through the window; and it is possible that it might then fall upon their knees, or might strike the cushions, or other soft parts, and so fail to explode. The carriage was a *coupé*, and had but two seats, at the back; in front was the window, with a hat-peg for the Emperor to put his helmet upon, and with a gilt cup or pan for the ashes of his cigar. The lining of the carriage, and the covering of the two seat-cushions, were of dark blue twilled satin; the floor-cloth, over which was laid a bearskin or that of some shaggy beast, instead of a rug, shows no marks of the disaster. A few spots of blood are visible on the right-hand seat-cushion; it is believed that this blood did not come from the Emperor; but that some one of those with him, after the second explosion, having got blood on his hand by helping to lift up those who were wounded, may have looked into the carriage to see if the Emperor had left anything there, and may inadvertently have touched the cushion. The glass of the window, behind the coachman, is completely smashed. The interior is also full of small fragments of glass, which seem to have come from the exploding bomb-shell, and which have cut and torn the lining of the carriage, and stuck in the outer part behind, and have even made some scratches on the wheels.

Another Sketch by our Special Artist, made last week, represents the operations that have been going on to search for hidden torpedoes and mines in front of the Winter Palace. The police tell everybody who inquires that the workmen are only employed to dig a well, or to do something in the way of waterworks, but everybody knows better. A strong force of police, gendarmes, Cossacks, and other soldiers constantly patrol the ground, and forbid the people to assemble there.

The Russian Revolutionary party have issued another manifesto, with an address to the Emperor Alexander III. This address demands a national representation on the basis of universal suffrage, and asks for freedom of speech, of the press, of conscience, and of election. It declares that, if this programme be adopted, the Executive Committee will dissolve itself, and no resort will be had to violent measures against any form of Government thus sanctioned.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Mr. Russell Sturgis presided on the 7th inst. at the anniversary festival of the Orphan Working Asylum. Over 250 guests sat down. In proposing "Success to the Orphan Working Asylum," the chairman said that to provide for the 580 orphans who were being supported by the charity a sum of £15,000 was annually required. Of this amount they looked to the benevolent public for £8000. The work of the schools, both senior and junior, had been highly satisfactory. The subscriptions amounted to £3300.

Yesterday week the fourteenth anniversary dinner of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association was held at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Morley, M.P. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £1789, including 100 guineas by the chairman, a similar amount by Messrs. J. and R. Morley, and 50 guineas from Messrs. Leaf, Son, and Co.

The fourteenth annual season of the popular weekly entertainments at Brompton Hospital, which for so many years have admirably fulfilled their purpose of amusing and cheering the inmates, was brought to a close last week; the customary musical entertainments, occasionally interspersed with recitations, dissolving views, &c., having on this occasion been varied by a dramatic performance, under the able direction of Miss Hildyard.——The Rev. John Bennett, the Incumbent, preached in Park Chapel, Chelsea, last Sunday morning and evening, in behalf of the funds of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; the collections amounting to £55.

The quarterly court of subscribers and governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held last Saturday at Freemasons' Hall. Colonel Creaton, grand treasurer, presided. Fifteen girls, daughters of Freemasons, were elected into the school; five of the successful candidates being from the metropolis. The annual festival of the institution, at which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Gloucestershire, will preside, will be held on May 8.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of London presided at the thirty-third annual meeting of the St. John's House and Sisterhood for the Training and Employment of Nurses for Hospitals, the Poor, and Private Families. A report, detailing the operations of the institution for the past year, was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. S. W. Bell, from which it appeared that during that period a staff of forty-eight nurses had been supplied by the institution to King's College Hospital, and one of thirty-five to Charing-cross Hospital. Much had also been done among the poor at their own homes, and in the Maternity Hospital at Chelsea 111 poor women had been treated during the year.

The Grocers' Company have voted £25 to the funds of the Church of England Young Men's Society.

The council of the Charity Organisation Society have agreed to hold a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 27th of April, to discuss the question of the City parochial charities. Lord Henniker is to take the chair.

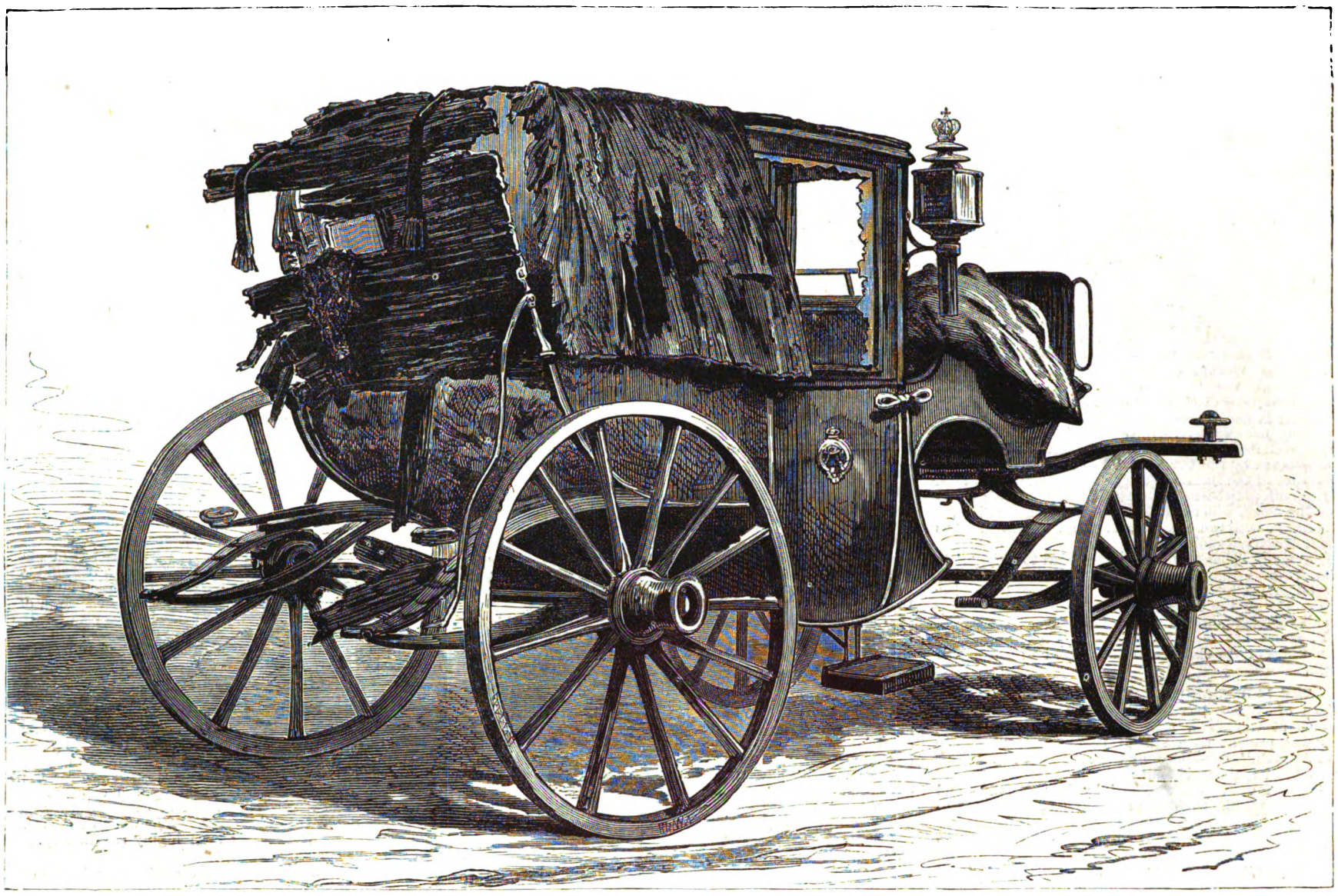
A meeting was convened by the National Temperance League, at Exeter Hall, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of receiving the testimony of various provincial Mayors in favour of total abstinence. The Lord Mayor of York presided, being supported by the Mayors of Leeds, Huddersfield, Gateshead, Reading, Wakefield, Scarborough, Poole, Oswestry, and Bootle. Letters were read from sixteen other similar official representatives of provincial towns. The Mayor of Leeds mentioned that twenty-seven Mayors were abstainers.

At the meeting of the London School Board on the 7th inst., the proposal of Mr. G. Potter that a salary of £1500 should be attached to the office of chairman, was negatived by 30 to 3 votes. Mr. Edward North Buxton, vice-chairman, was unanimously elected chairman of the board, in the room of the late Sir Charles Reed; and Mr. Freeman, chairman of the Finance Committee, was appointed vice-chairman. A letter was read from Lady Reed acknowledging the sympathy expressed by the board in their resolution of last week. It was resolved to fill, on May 12, the vacancy occasioned in Hackney by the death of Sir Charles Reed.

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THE CONSPIRACIES IN ST. PETERSBURG: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

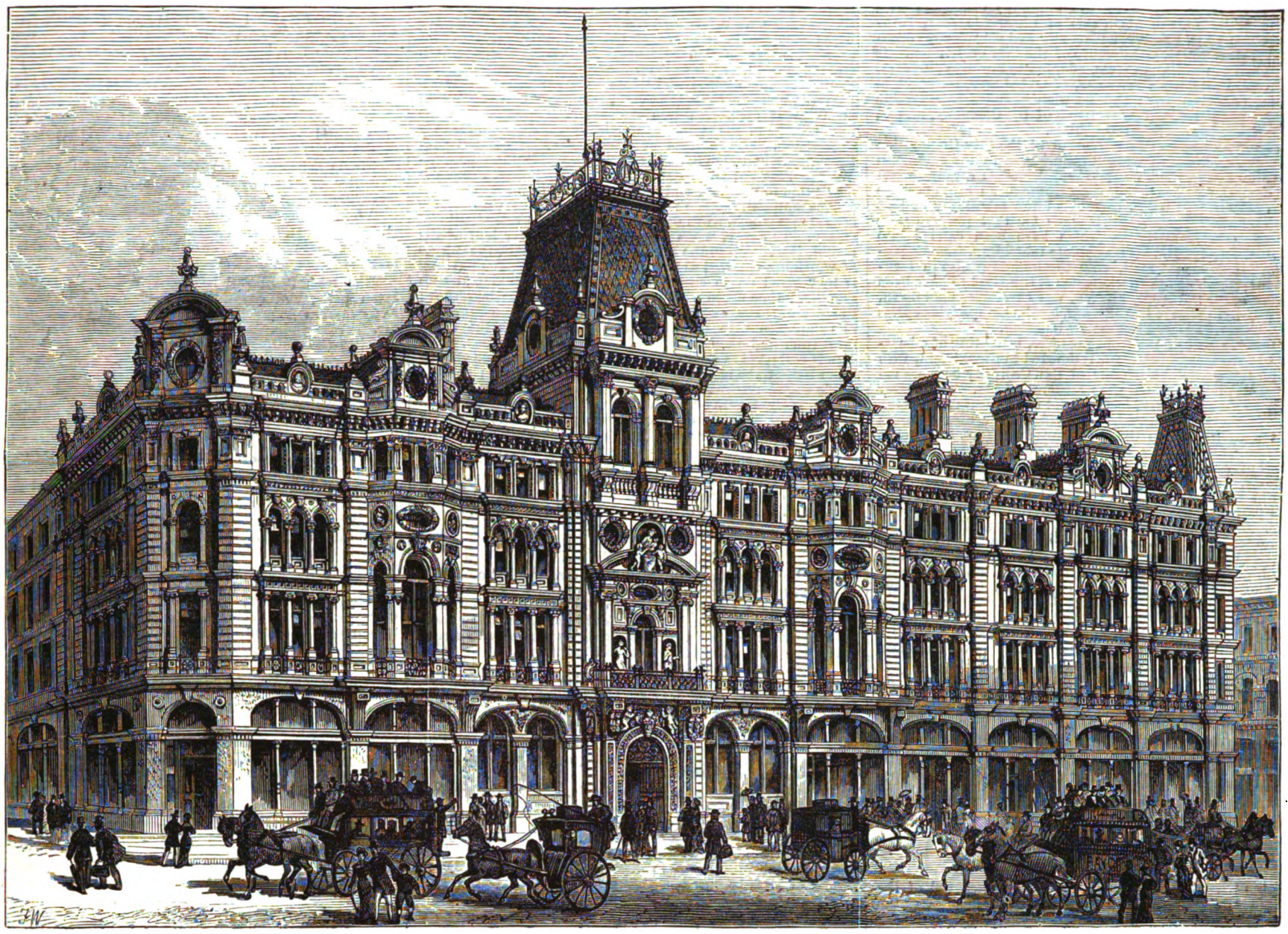


THE LATE EMPEROR'S CARRIAGE, SHATTERED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE FIRST BOMB-SHELL.

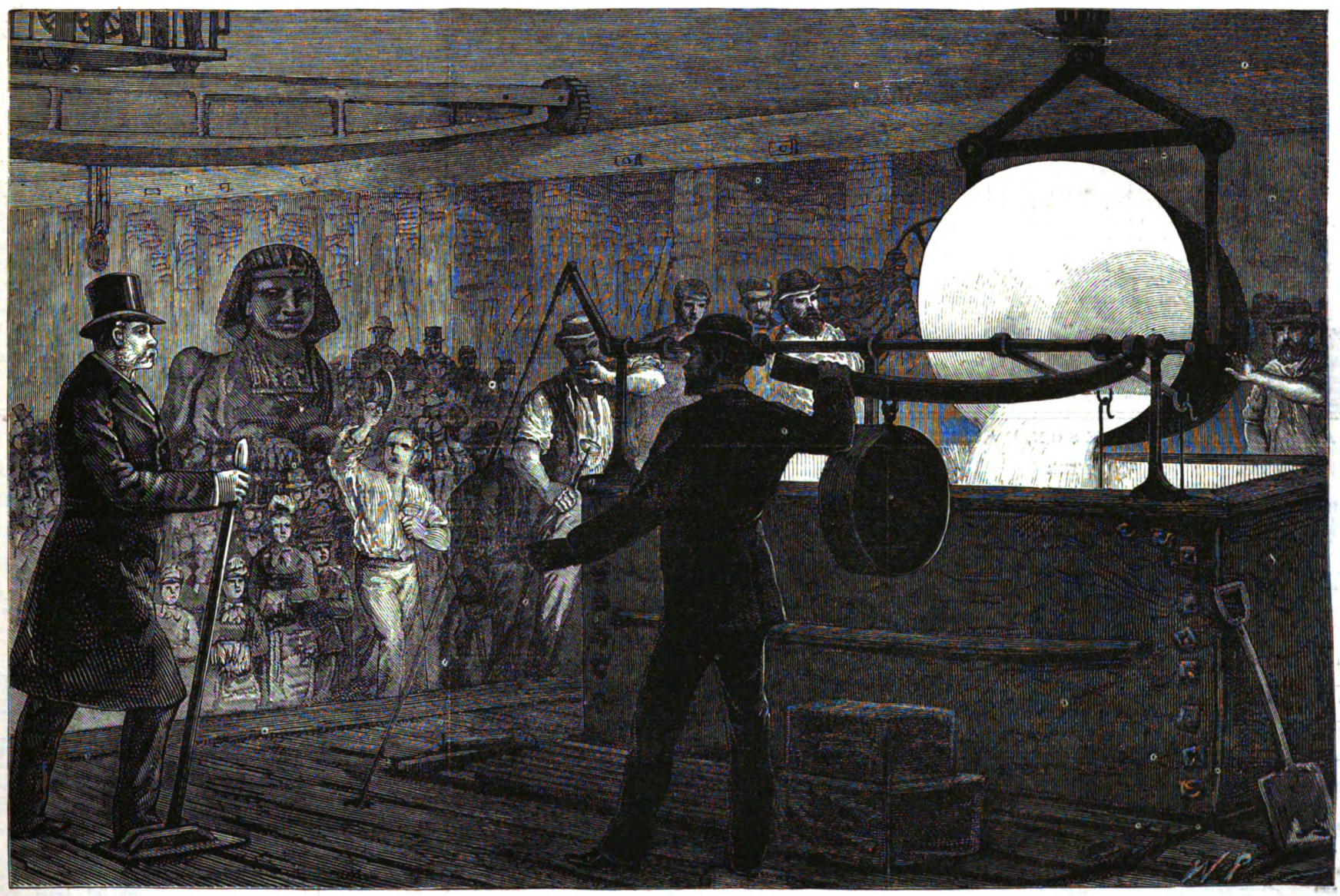


SEARCHING FOR MINES IN FRONT OF THE WINTER PALACE.

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THE MERCERS' COMPANY'S NEW BUILDINGS, CHEAPSIDE—SEE NEXT PAGE



MELTING THE METAL FOR THE BRONZE SPHINX TO BE PLACED ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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MERCERS' COMPANY BUILDINGS, CHEAPSIDE.

The stately new façade of the buildings connected with Mercers' Hall, on the north side of Cheapside from Ironmonger-lane to Old Jewry, adds a new and conspicuous ornamental feature to the architecture of the City of London. It is designed in the Italian style, adapted to business purposes, by Mr. George Barnes Williams, of Old Jewry, architect to the Mercers' Company; and its plan includes considerable additions to the palatial apartments of the Company, and to the offices for transacting its business.

In consequence of the resolution of the City Corporation that it was desirable to widen Cheapside, upon the expiration of existing leases, the Mercers' Company made arrangements to set back the former line of their frontage an average space of 8 ft. or 9 ft.; and this occasioned the rebuilding of that portion of their premises. Designs for that purpose were prepared by their architect, which have been carried into execution. They involved a complete rebuilding, from Cheapside back to Mercers' Hall, with the buildings also in Ironmonger-lane. The old front, which is supposed to have been the work of Sir Christopher Wren, was carefully taken down, and its design preserved, which has, by the Company's express orders, been reproduced in the new building.

The lower part of the front premises, consisting of a basement and the mezzanine floor, is devoted to shops; and, with one exception, the old tenants of the Company here are reinstated in their occupation, at moderate rents. The corner part, next the Old Jewry, has been let to an Insurance Office.

The Mercers' Company have provided their own mansion with a new entrance, in the same place as before, and with a grand staircase leading to a new drawing-room, which is situated over some of the shops, its windows looking down on Cheapside. The staircase is of noble dimensions, with beautiful oaken balustrades, roof, and wall-panels; and the domed part of its roof is decorated with paintings of allegorical figures. The old hall itself, one of the finest in England, has been re-decorated, and new stained-glass windows have been put in. The new drawing-room, 54 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 22 ft. high, is a very handsome apartment, and extremely light and cheerful. The small court-room is also newly-decorated. Other portions of the interior have been modernised and improved; and the quadrangle, part of which was formerly open, has been roofed in, with a skylight above it. The woodwork of the internal fittings is of real oak, wainscot, and walnut.

Our Illustration shows the new front, which extends 200 ft. in Cheapside, besides which there are side frontages in Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry. The tower above the central entrance rises to a height of 90 ft. or 109 ft. The materials of the front building are Portland stone and Shap granite. The builders were Messrs. Ashby and Horner, of Aldgate. The decorative work was executed by Messrs. Crace and Son, of Wigmore-street; the hot-water apparatus and lighting apparatus were supplied by Messrs. Benham and Co.; and Messrs. Feetham and H. L. Taylor supplied the stoves.

LARGE BRONZE CASTINGS.

The pair of colossal Sphinxes, to adorn the pedestal of the Egyptian Obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," on the Victoria Thames Embankment, are cast at the foundry of Messrs. H. Young and Co., Eccleston-street, Pimlico. Our Illustration shows the operation of melting the metal at that establishment, where also the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, modelled by Mr. Boehm, which Sir Albert Sassoon presented to the city of Bombay, was cast a few years ago. The mixture of metal used at Messrs. H. Young and Co.'s foundry is eleven parts of copper to one of tin; which alloy is similar to that proved to have been used by the ancients. It is a remarkable fact that the density of this alloy becomes greater than the mean density of its constituents; and, by experiments made at Woolwich Arsenal, its tenacity has been found equal to 30,700 lb. per square inch. It is less liable to corrosion than other metals. Great skill is required in the production of the mould. The artist's model being laid on a strong iron frame, the founder begins to mallet the prepared sand over half its surface, in suitable segments, keeping in view the easy extrication of each separate piece at its relative angle. When this tedious operation is accomplished, another iron frame, or mould-box, with cross-stays, or diaphragm plates, is fitted to the model covered with the aforesaid sand segments, which are dusted with a fine material, such as farina, reduced to an impalpable powder, to create a separation or parting, as required by the moulder. This box is fitted in, and rammed tightly with sand by iron rammers; then, by means of the overhead traveller crane, the boxes, with the model inclosed, are turned over. The moulder forms his centre joint and proceeds to make the segment sand pieces, which he covers with the iron frame, precisely in the same manner as he did before, making only, in addition, the "runners" or perforations, down which the metal must pass. When this is accomplished, the mould box is divided, and the sand segments are removed from off the model, and are fitted in their respective positions, in what may be called the top box. A false mould is needed to fit over the exposed half of the plaster model, so that it may be secured in its position whilst being turned over the second time, when the bottom box is lifted off, and all the sand segments are removed and fixed in their impress, as before described. The model is now done with; but we have only yet obtained an impress of the external surface of the sculpture; and it is necessary to form an inner mould, or "core," for the purpose of lightening the work, allowing a space of half an inch everywhere between the outer and inner mould or core. The formation of this core needs great care. An iron skeleton is formed to take the rough shape of the statue, anatomically constructed, for easy subdivision. The external or outer surface is covered with tissue paper, and upon it a layer of plastic sand is put, representing the required thickness of metal. The skeleton frame is now fitted in position, and the centre of it is filled in with a porous material, while the external part of the core is of a consistency which, when dried, will become perfectly hard and strong. This core, when prepared in the lower half of the mould, is built up to the form of the upper half, the pieces of which are removed as the core is advanced. The top box is now fitted on to ensure accuracy of the mould and core together; then again they are separated for the last time; the pieces are removed, channels are cut between the segments in connection with the perforations down which the metal must run; and then it is finally fixed in the top box. The core is extracted in its divisions, the thickness is pared off, the lower half of the mould is finished as the upper part; and the whole work is removed into a gigantic oven, in which it remains for six or eight weeks until all vapour is expelled. Then it is put together, provisions being made for easy escape of gases; it is lowered into the foundry floor, bolted together, and solidly embedded to prevent explosion or upheaving. A dam or receiver is placed on the top of the mould, for holding the metal by valves, until it is at proper temperature for induction, when it is suddenly released by means of a lever, and the founder's anxious task of months is brought to a close.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has directed that a circular be issued to magistrates throughout Ireland requesting their co-operation in putting a stop to the illegal and criminal practice of holding Land League Courts, and reminding them that all who take part in those proceedings are liable to arrest, under the Protection of Person and Property Act.

More arrests have been made.

Mr. Parnell, addressing a great meeting in Cork on Sunday, boasted that the occupiers of land in Ireland were now nearer to victory than they ever were before. Having adjured them to retain their weapons and organisation, he predicted that in a year or two, if they continued the struggle, they would gain the free land, and afterwards the Irish people would obtain the right to make their own laws.

At a Land League meeting at Boyle, county Roscommon, on Sunday, a resolution was passed declaring the concessions in the Land Bill to be insufficient. But Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., said they should endeavour to improve it, and not hastily reject it. Mr. Sexton, M.P., said he should endeavour to remove one defect in the measure—its omission of all provisions for the benefit of Irish labourers.

NEW ELECTIONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh was re-elected for Northampton last Saturday by a majority of one hundred and thirty-two over Mr. Corbett, the Conservative candidate. His majority at the General Election was six hundred and seventy-five. The Mayor of Northampton, as returning officer, has been served with a notice that votes given for Mr. Bradlaugh will be void.

The nomination for West Cheshire has been fixed for Saturday (to-day), and the polling for Friday, the 22nd inst.

Mr. Samuel Storey, the Liberal candidate for Sunderland, was on Tuesday returned without opposition in succession to Sir Havelock-Allan, who has accepted a command at Aldershott. Mr. Storey has been three times Mayor of the town.

The polling for St. Ives, to fill the vacancy in the representation caused by the death of Sir Charles Reed, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Ross, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 102 votes over Mr. Pendarves, the Liberal candidate.

Part 13 of the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Mr. Grove, is published.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Tuesday night, Sir Henry Rawlinson, who presided, announced the result of the Royal awards. A gold medal was awarded to Major Serpa Pinto for his remarkable journey across Africa, from Benguela to Natal, during which he explored nearly 500 miles of new country. A gold medal was also awarded to Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith for having, in a steamer built and fitted at his own expense for the purpose of Arctic exploration, made important discoveries along the coast of Franz-Josef Land, and for his previous geographical work during three former expeditions, also equipped by himself, along the north-east land of Spitzbergen.

HOME NEWS.

The coaching season has begun, and in a few days will be in full swing.

The New Natural History Museum at South Kensington will be opened on Easter Monday without any ceremony.

The *City Press* states that the day census in the city will be taken on Monday, the 25th inst.

Mrs. Frances Bailey, a widow, died at Worthing last week, having reached the age of 103 years and eight months.

Mr. W. J. Evelyn has remitted half a year's rent to all his agricultural tenants on the Wootton and Abinger (Surrey) estates whose payments are not in arrear.

Mr. Alfred Young, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of the city of Gloucester, in the place of Mr. Granville Somerset, deceased.

We may hope that the east wind is really going now, for Dr. G. F. Macdonald informs us that he heard the cuckoo and nightingale in Epping Forest on Sunday. Swallows and martins were seen at the same time and place.

The Irish Land Bill has been issued. It is divided into seven parts, and contains fifty clauses. The bill occupies twenty-seven pages, and bears the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland.

The report of the Oxford Election Commissioners states that, upon consideration of all the evidence, they find that corrupt practices were not committed at the election of 1868; but that corrupt practices did extensively prevail, by way of payment of money to voters, in 1874 and 1880.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was agreed to advance £100,000 to the School Board for London, at the rate of £3 15s. per cent, this sum being part of the £500,000 raised on behalf of the School Board for providing or enlarging school-houses.

A new monthly magazine, entitled *Our Times*, is announced to appear on May 1. It is to be a monthly record of events as well as an independent critical review. Mr. A. J. Duffield is the editor, and there are some well-known names among the contributors.

The President (Professor G. C. Foster, F.R.S.) and members of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians gave a conversazione on Tuesday night in the library of University College, Gower-street, in honour of the visit of Professor Helmholtz to this country.

A number of Russian subjects residing in London took the oath of allegiance to Alexander III. on Sunday after service in the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. It will be administered to others who may attend next Sunday, or on any of the succeeding days till the 23rd inst.

A gentleman writing from Wilton-crescent says that a couple of thieves having watched his butler out, told the footman that the butler had ordered them to remove some empty bottles. They were let into the cellar, and instead of carrying away empty bottles took a dozen full ones.

By order of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a general order was specially issued on Tuesday setting forth the changes which are to be made in the organisation, titles, and uniform of the regiments of the Infantry of the Line and militia. When not otherwise stated, they will come into effect on July 1, 1881.

The Easter term of the City of London College evening classes for young men began on the 4th inst. The council have obtained a site for the new building contiguous to the Moorgate-street Station, which will contain accommodation for about 4000 students, and should be completed by Midsummer, 1882, when the lease of the present premises expires.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that the total declared value of the imports during the month was £36,842,336, showing a decrease of £796,608 compared with the imports of the corresponding month of last year. The exports amounted in value during the month to £19,131,038, an increase of £278,988 compared with March, 1880.

The Medical and Sanitary Exhibition to be opened at South Kensington, on July 16, will be the first International Exhibition of Hygiene which has been attempted on so large a scale. It will be confined strictly to its objects, all mere curiosities or articles calculated rather to attract than to instruct visitors being rigidly excluded.

Johann Most, editor and part proprietor of the *Freiheit*, was committed for trial by Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street Police Court, on the 7th inst., on the charge of having published a wicked and malicious libel of and concerning the late Emperor of Russia, and also on the charge of "inciting to murder the Emperor of Germany, Alexander III., and others."

The usual course of Mayfair Lectures will begin, under the auspices of the National Society, on the 22nd inst., at 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair (by permission of Mr. Charles Matthews). Professor Fleming Jenkin will give a lecture on House Sanitation; Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., on Stoves and Grates; Mr. C. M. Cresswell, on Sanitary Relations of Local Self-Government; Dr. Robert Farquharson, M.P., on Health of our Public Schools; and Mr. Henry Power, M.B., on Education and Care of the Eye.

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THE STREETS AS ART-GALLERIES. Mr. Hubert Herkomer's Large Design for a PICTORIAL ADVERTISEMENT has been reproduced on a small scale to suit the pages of THE MAGAZINE OF ART, and will appear in this Magazine for MAY, with the Article above referred to.

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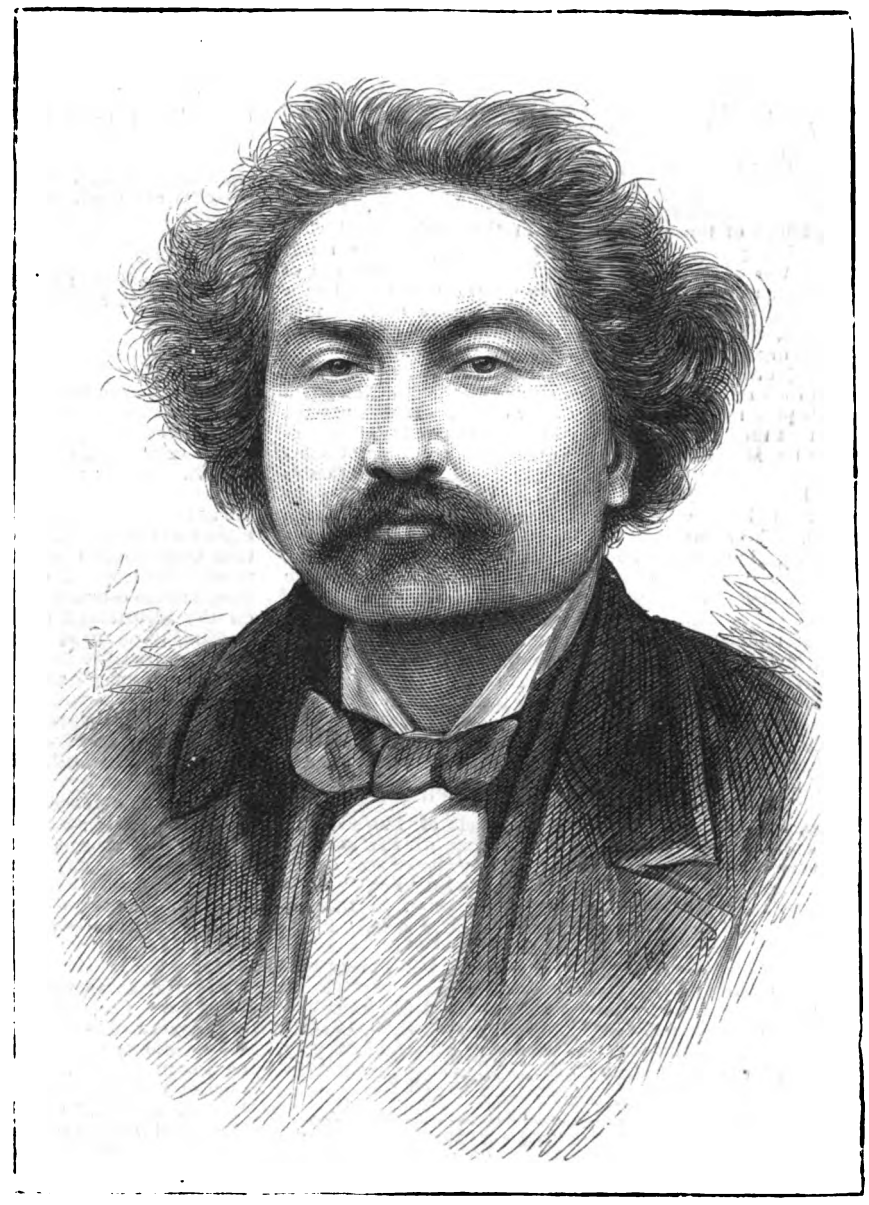
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M. BECKMANN.



M. CHATRIAN.



FARNBOROUGH HILL HOUSE, HANTS, THE NEW RESIDENCE OF THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

This double name, which is associated with the joint authorship of many popular stories of French rustic, domestic, and military life, refers to the subjects of the two Portraits engraved by us for this week's publication. Emile Erckmann and Alexandre Chatrian have been united in a productive literary partnership since 1847, and have gained favour with hundreds of thousands of readers throughout Europe. The former was born, in 1822, at Phalsbourg, the latter in 1826, at Aberschwiller, both places in what was then the French department of the Meurthe, but in the province of Alsace, which has passed from France to Germany by the result of the war of 1870 and 1871. Erckmann was the son of a bookseller in his little native town, but came to Paris as a law-student. In 1847 he made the literary alliance with Chatrian, who was an usher in the town school or college of Phalsbourg. They first wrote tales and sketches for the provincial journals, but this work paid them so badly that Erckmann soon returned to his law studies, while Chatrian got a clerk's post in the Eastern Railway offices. It was not till 1859 that they gained a success in their story of "The Illustrious Dr. Mathéus," which was quickly followed by "Contes Fantastiques," "Contes de la Montagne," and "Contes des Bords du Rhin." "Maître Daniel Rock," published in 1861, was another story that attracted much notice. These writers had opened a fresh vein of picturesque, humorous, and romantic interest by their graphic and lifelike descriptions of rustic and domestic manners among the mixed French and German population of Alsace. They next began to depict the scenes and incidents of French military life in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, more especially displaying the rough and hard experiences of the common soldier, and the sufferings of bereaved humble families, in such a manner as to expose the cruel effects of war upon the working-class people. This is the main theme of the most important works of Erckmann-Chatrian, several of which have been translated into English, German, and other foreign languages. The "History of a Conscript of 1813," "The Invasion, and Waterloo," "The Blockade of Phalsbourg," "The Story of a Peasant," and "A Man of the People," are very widely known, as well as "The Story of the Plébiscite, by One of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes,'" which refers to the re-establishment of the Empire, in 1852, by Napoleon III. A dramatic piece, in three acts, "L'Ami Fritz," written by these two authors jointly in 1864, was brought out at the Théâtre Français in 1876, with very good success; and they have contributed other plays to the stage. We understand that Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian have recently been engaged, with Mr. Sydney Samuel, of London, in preparing an English version of their prohibited play, "Alsace," to be performed on the London stage.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE'S RESIDENCE.

The widowed consort of the Emperor Napoleon III., whose bereavement of an only son, as well as of a husband, brought her the respectful sympathy of the English people, has preferred still to reside in England. Her Majesty will always be sure of the kind friendship of our Queen and Royal family, and was lately on a visit at Windsor Castle. Having quitted Camden Place, Chiselhurst, where the Emperor died eight years ago, she has chosen for her future abode the mansion formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thomas Longman, head of the eminent London publishers' firm, situate at Farnborough, in Hampshire. It is about thirty-three miles from London, near the Military College of Sandhurst and Wellington College, and close to the north side of Aldershott Camp. The Queen has a lodge or pavilion at Aldershott, and not unfrequently, when she is at Windsor in summer time, drives over there for two or three hours to enjoy the brilliant sight of a field-day parade of her gallant troops belonging to the Aldershott Army Corps. We may, therefore, anticipate that the Empress and our beloved Sovereign will often meet each other in that neighbourhood; and we trust that the invigorating air of the Hampshire Downs will preserve the health of the illustrious lady, who is now in the fifty-fifth year of her age, through the remainder of a long life, free from the cares and sorrows of her past career.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Our Illustration of the dwellings and home life of Manx fishermen has a little occasional interest, since the first Session of the newly-elected "House of Keys," the island legislative assembly, was opened on Tuesday week. The late Parliamentary election there is the third under the Reform Act of 1866, but the first that has taken place under a greatly-reduced franchise. In the latter part of 1880 the local Legislature passed an Act whereby the qualification of a voter was fixed at "£4 annual value, owners and tenants all round." A still more liberal measure of reform was adopted—the granting of the franchise to female property-owners. By this last Reform Act the number of voters has been largely increased. According to the Census of 1871, the population of the Isle of Man was 53,763, and it is supposed that the ensuing Census will show an increase to nearly 60,000. The number of voters under the Act of 1866 was 4500; under the new Act 2288 have been added, making a total of 6788.

Under the administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B., the island has made great social and political progress. Soon after his appointment, in 1863, his Excellency introduced a number of reforms, and one was the abolition of the self-elective principle in the constitution of the House of Keys. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor's Council, and the House of Keys constitute the three political estates of the island. The working of popular representation in the government of the island has infused new life and energy into the conduct of affairs. The erection of harbour works at the various ports, the construction of railways, the extension of local government in the towns, reforms in the system of jurisprudence, the introduction of compulsory elementary education, and the establishment of a daily mail between Liverpool and Douglas may be enumerated among the improvements which have been effected. One of the political questions upon which candidates have now "gone to the country" is a further reduction of the franchise to household suffrage, a great number of fishermen and miners—an intelligent class of men, who represent the staple industries of the island—being excluded by the present qualification.

Our Artist's Sketch was taken at Port St. Mary, sometimes called Port-le-Murrey, in the south-west corner of the island, near Port Erin, which is the nearest to the shores of Ireland. There is a railway to these places from Douglas, the chief town, which is on the east coast, opposite Cumberland. The old capital, however, and still the seat of government, is Castletown, not far from Port St. Mary, on the south coast, with its ancient fortress of Castle Rushen, now used as a prison. Port St. Mary, as well as Peel, on the western shore of the island, has a large share of the herring fishery; its inhabitants own about eighty fishing-smacks, manned by six hundred men and boys. The number belonging to Peel is more than twice as great; but the Cornish and Irish fishing-boats, which are, together, far more numerous than all those of the Manxmen, are wont to assemble at Port St. Mary. Both those places, in the fishing season, present a lively sight; and it is pretty to watch the fleet of boats, with their brown sails glowing in the morning or evening sunshine, as they put forth to sea for the nightly labour among a vast shoal of herrings, or as they return with daylight bringing an abundant load of the finny prey. The Manx fishermen and peasants are good, honest, sober, and quiet folk, much like those of the Hebrides and the western and northern coasts of Scotland. Their small country is picturesque, and full of interesting antiquities, the most remarkable of which is the ruins of Peel Castle and the Cathedral of St. Germans, on a little rocky inlet in the bay at Peel.

SHOOTING WATERFOWL IN AFRICA.

The European traveller or settler in most parts of Africa, if he be addicted to the use of the rifle and the fowling-piece, will find a great variety of sport with large and small game, four-footed or winged, and no legal or artificial hindrances to its pursuit. We hear most of the more ambitious chase of such huge beasts as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, the not less formidable buffalo, or the diverse species of antelopes which abound in the vast uncultivated eastern regions of that Continent, so prolific of animal life. The lion, and the panther or leopard, sometimes erroneously called the tiger, have become comparatively scarce within the last thirty years on the accustomed beats of civilised visitors in quest of exciting adventures, or of the huntsman's marketable spoils. But the traveller who "hunts for the pot," having to find his dinner as he journeys on into the pathless wilderness of the remote interior, where little better food than "mealies" or some other native grain is to be procured from the villages on his way, does not omit to look out for some feathered game worth killing for the sake of eating. Bustards, partridges, sand-grouse, plovers, snipes, moorhens, wild ducks, besides cranes, flamingoes, and other kinds which inhabit the lands beneath a tropical or semi-tropical climate, are plentifully met with in the neighbourhood of water. The appetite of hunger, as well as that of thirst, may soon be satisfied by the expert "Africander" when he arrives on the banks of a river, a lake, or even a swamp affording both sustenance and cover to flocks of these winged creatures. If he has brought with him a portable boat of india-rubber cloth, such as that of Berthon's folding-up contrivance, which weighs only 50 lb., or if he can borrow a canoe from his native friends, the whole reed-overgrown expanse of a big piece of water, filled with an inconceivable quantity of bird-life, is placed at his entire disposal. This seems to have been the fortunate position of our worthy countryman, represented in the Illustration of "Shooting Waterfowl on Lake Mirambala," who has got a canoe, with a negro to paddle him about, and is so conveniently enabled to lie in ambush behind the tall fringe of reeds and rushes, amidst the beautiful Victoria Regia flowers and other aquatic plants, till the waterfowl rise within sure shooting range of his double-barrelled gun. He will have gathered enough of this booty in a couple of hours to feed himself and all his servants for a week. As the heat of the day comes on he will lie down in the canoe, beneath a shady roof of thick plaited grass, and enjoy his noonday sleep.

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP SERVIA.

Our Illustration shows the appearance of this noble ship, recently added to the fleet of the Cunard Royal Mail Steam-ship Company, and the largest by far of all ships afloat except the Great Eastern. She was designed and built by Messrs. James and George Thomson, at Clyde Bank, near Glasgow. The dimensions of the Servia are—length 530 ft., breadth 52 ft., depth 44 ft. 9 in., gross tonnage 8500 tons. A better idea of the huge size of the vessel will be gained from the following facts. Her cargo capacity will be equal to 6500 tons, with 1800 tons of coal and 1000 tons of water ballast, the vessel having a double bottom on the longitudinal braeket system. The anchor davits are 8 in., and the cable chain pipe 22 in. in diameter. The propeller shaft weighs 26½ tons, and the propeller, boss, and blades, which are made of Vicars steel, are 38 tons in weight. The machinery consists of three cylinder compound surface condensing engines, one cylinder 72 in. and two 100 in. in diameter, with a stroke piston 6 ft. 6 in. It is anticipated that the indicated horse-power will amount to 10,500. There are in all seven boilers, six of which are double and one single ended, and all are made of steel, with corrugated furnaces, the total number of furnaces being thirty-nine. Practically, the Servia is a five-decker, as she is built with four decks and a promenade. The promenade, which is reserved for the passengers, is very large and spacious. On the fore part of it are the steam steering gear and house, captain's room and flying bridge. On the upper deck forward is the forecastle, with accommodation for the crew, and lavatories and bath rooms for steerage passengers; while aft are the light-towers for signalling the Admiralty lights, with the look-out bridge on the top. Near to the midship house are the captain's and officers' sleeping cabins. Next to the engine skylight is the smoking-room, which can be entered from the deck or from the cabins below. It is unusually large for a smoking-room, being 30 ft. long by 22 ft. wide. Near the after-deck house is the ladies' drawing-room, to which access can be obtained either from the music-room or from the deck. Abaft of this, and in the upper end of the upper deck, is the music-room, which is 50 ft. by 22 ft. in dimensions, and which is to be fitted up in a handsome manner with polished wood-panellings. Immediately abaft of the music-room is the grand staircase, which leads to the main saloon and the cabins below on the main and lower decks. For the convenience of the passengers there are no fewer than four different entrances from the upper deck of the ship to the cabins. At the foot of the stair leading to the saloon, and also in the cabins, the panellings are of polished Hungarian ash and maple wood. The saloon is very large, being 74 ft. long by 49 ft. wide, with sitting accommodation for 350 persons, while the clear height under the beams is 8 ft. 6 in. The sides are all in fancy woods, with beautifully polished inlaid panels. All the upholstery of the saloon is of morocco leather. Right forward of the after deck are the pantries, baths, lavatories, and state-rooms. The total number of state-rooms is 168, and the vessel has accommodation for 450 first-class and 600 steerage passengers, besides a crew of 200 officers and men. For two-thirds of its entire length the lower deck is fitted up with first-class state-rooms. The ship is divided into nine water-tight bulkheads, and she is built according to the Admiralty requirements for war purposes. A special feature is the arrangement of the water-tight doors in the engine and boiler spaces. According to the usual method, the door requires to be screwed down, and this process takes up a considerable time. In the Servia they can be shut from the upper deck in case of accident in a couple of seconds by simply using a connecting-rod. There are in all twelve boats, and these are equipped as life-boats, and have Hill and Clark's patent improved boat-lowering apparatus. The keel of the ship consists of five thicknesses, making a total thickness of 6½ in.; and in order to secure thoroughly reliable workmanship, the riveting was done by Tweddell's hydraulic riveter. All the frames and beams of the ship were riveted by this process. The upper deck is of steel, covered with yellow pine, the main deck is of steel with a teak covering, and the lower deck is of steel with a covering of teak above the engine and boiler spaces. All the deck-houses and deck fittings, which are liable to be carried away in a heavy sea, are made of iron and steel, and are riveted to the steel decks underneath. The Servia possesses a peculiarity which will add to her safety—namely, a double bottom or iron skin. Thus, were she to ground on rocks, she would remain perfectly safe while the inner skin continued intact. There are three masts on the vessel, and the Cunard Company have adhered to their special rig, believing it to be more ship-shape than the practice of fitting up masts according to the length of the ship. On these masts there will be a good spread of canvas to assist in propelling the vessel.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Our Special Artist now in China, Mr. Joseph Bell, furnishes a series of Sketches, the first of which is now published, to illustrate the processes of manufacturing opium for home consumption, as commonly practised in many large towns of the Celestial Empire. It seems to be quite a mistaken notion that the Chinese get all or most of their supply of this narcotic drug from British India, and that its use has been introduced amongst them by the questionable mercantile policy of our own Government. On the other hand, we do not intend to under-rate the serious objections, both moral and economical, to that policy, which was again discussed at an influential meeting held last week in London.

The habit of opium-smoking is common all over China; but it is in the west, in the comparatively unknown half of China west of the 110th meridian, that it is most prevalent. In some parts of Western Hu-Pei and Eastern Szechuen it is all but universal; there are few adults in any station of life who do not take an occasional whiff, and the very streets of the towns and villages reek with opium fumes. The practice is there indulged in in the most open manner, and no more stigma or disgrace attaches to it than to smoking tobacco. Mr. Watters, her Majesty's Consul at Ichang, made careful inquiries last year into the origin of the practice, and he found that it had been indulged in for several hundred years, long before the foreign merchants and their opium were ever dreamt of. The custom generations ago passed into the social and domestic habits of the people; and at funerals in the West of China, among other gifts which are transmitted into the next world, by burning paper facsimiles of them in this, for the solace of the departed, is a complete set of opium-smoking requisites—pipe, lamp, needle, &c. The whole of the opium consumed in the West is locally produced, and Indian opium does not come higher up the Yangtse than the districts contiguous to the port of Hankow; nor is it imported by any channel into Western Hu-Pei, Szechuen, or the other province of the West. Above and beyond the enormous quantity there grown for local use there is a large trade in the drug, mostly contraband, from west to east. Indian opium is consumed in the provinces adjacent to the treaty ports, and, being an expensive article as compared with native opium, is mostly smoked by the well-to-do classes. The common people in these provinces smoke the native drug, which is either grown on the borders of Kiang-Su and Ho-Nan, or is smuggled overland from the west. All Western China, therefore, and the lower classes in Eastern China smoke native-grown opium.

We have the testimony of two Englishmen who have had the best opportunities and means of procuring information regarding the native opium of the West—Mr. Colborne Baber, who was for four years Consular Agent in Szechuen watching the trade there; and Mr. Watters, who was our Consul at Ichang, the port of Western Szechuen, until the other day. The production of opium in Szechuen has been underestimated hitherto. Mr. Baber, living and travelling among the Szechuen people, has been able to hear and see for himself, and he has obtained ample evidence that the production of Chinese opium in this one province is greater than the whole Indian crop, Malwa, Patna, and Benares, put together. Of the amount produced in the hill country of Hu-Pei Mr. Watters has not been able to give me any figures; but he says that in Ichang alone there is an opium restaurant to every thirteen inhabitants, where nothing is consumed except the native drug, produced in one or other of the four western provinces. All over Western China the conditions of poppy culture, as far as the officials are concerned, are those of perfect freedom, and even open encouragement. All the grower has to think of is his profit. Opium is a more risky crop than cereals, but it pays seven times as well. If he chooses to run the risk of a failure in the crop, or of inability to buy rice with the money he gets for his opium, he is at liberty to grow opium if he likes. In ordinary circumstances a poppy crop subjects the grower to no interference on the part of his officials beyond paying the customary taxes; and in many districts where opium in manufacture or transit is the sole source of revenue its culture is encouraged.

There is some force, apparently, in the remark of a correspondent of the *Times* that "The present attitude of the central and provincial Governments of China regarding native opium, as judged by their acts and not their words, and the present state of poppy cultivation in Western China, must be taken into account by any one who wishes to decide for himself the question which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is placing before this country."

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, were—of live stock a large decrease, and of fresh meat an increase, on the arrivals of the preceding week: the total being 451 cattle, 724 sheep, 10,646 quarters of beef, 3328 carcases of mutton, and 495 hogs.——A vessel has arrived in the Thames from the River Plate with 19,000 carcases of sheep on board, which have been brought over in a frozen state.

On Easter Monday the National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich will be opened. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, Prince Leopold, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir W. V. Harcourt, and the Hon. Mr. Mundella are expected to be present. A feature will be the illustration of the aquatic fauna of Norfolk and Suffolk, which will be exhibited in a series of aquaria, specially prepared for the occasion, and furnished with live specimens of every fish indigenous in the local waters as well as those that have been introduced by acclimatisation. Earl Ducie, Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Lovat, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Calcraft, the permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, have been appointed to act as her Majesty's Commissioners; and, in addition to a large number of special money prizes, Government gold, silver, and bronze medals and diplomas of honour will be awarded.

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The Extra Supplement.

FIRE AT LANHYDROCK HOUSE, CORNWALL.

The Engraving which forms an Extra Supplement to this week's *Illustrated London News* represents the conflagration of Lanhydrock House, near Bodmin, Cornwall, on Monday, the 4th inst. This fine old mansion, the seat of Lord and Lady Robartes, and of their son, the Hon. T. C. Agar Robartes, M.P. for East Cornwall, is of some historical interest. It was built between 1636 and 1642, the dates conspicuously inscribed on the walls. The form of the building was three sides of a quadrangle, with a gateway of unusual design; the battlemented structure of granite had a look of greater antiquity. The approach is by a stately avenue of sycamores, and the park is finely wooded. In the time of the Civil Wars, this house was made the head-quarters of the Earl of Essex, while commanding the army of the Parliament in Cornwall. There were many old family portraits in the long gallery, and the library contained a rare collection of old books.

The fire on Monday week began about one or two o'clock in the afternoon, in the kitchen, and spread rapidly, a strong wind blowing full upon the front of the house. The picture-gallery and rooms under it, forming the north wing of the house, were saved by the exertions of the Bodmin Volunteer Fire Brigade and the officers and men of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia. They worked with great determination, and succeeded in cutting off the connection of that portion with the rest of the building. The church, standing close to the house, was also preserved. The central block and the south wing were burnt out. The furniture and some of the pictures were carried out before the fire extended too far, but the furniture was greatly injured.

Lord Robartes, who was raised to the Peerage in 1869, represented East Cornwall in Parliament for more than twenty years, and is deservedly esteemed. His son, who now represents the same constituency, was attending to his Parliamentary duties in London at the time of the fire; but Lord and Lady Robartes were at home, and did not leave the mansion till two thirds of it had been destroyed.

FINE ARTS.

OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

The annual crop of water-colours of the parent society seems to us to alternate in quality somewhat considerably—like other harvests, or the weather—and the present yield is scarcely so good as last year's. Indeed, very likely this may be through the weather (for how could artists work at their best during the past winter), or it may be through the renewed depression, or, to trace things to their final causes, according to some authorities, through the spots on the sun—who can tell? Where the factors are so nearly the same, however different their combination, it is difficult to account for such mutations, yet they certainly appear. That the average of merit is high—very high—we need hardly say; but, with few exceptions, the members have produced no works of very exceptional or salient excellence.

Even the worthy President, Sir John Gilbert, has been taking a little retrospective repose, and does not surprise us with any new display of his hitherto apparently inexhaustible energy. We have had from his hand something similar, at least in motive, to "A Standard-Bearer" (106) and "Gipsy Encampment" (113), the latter with a knight, accompanied by a lady, asking their way of the group of dubious-looking denizens of the wild champagne—the only two drawings by which the artist is represented. In this last-named and more important work we have, however, that combination of picturesque figures with scenery, equally, if not more, picturesque, in which Sir John is always especially happy—in which we have with something of the sentiment of Salvator Rosa, a grandiose style of landscape-painting with fine rich harmonies of colour, such as few living figure-painters can command.

Among the rare exceptions to which we have alluded we have to place Mr. S. Palmer. In the miniature sunsets which this artist has of late years exhibited, great power of colour and poetical intention were always displayed; but that he did not do justice to himself in these, and that he is capable of rendering any degree of conventionality in his manner frankly acceptable, is shown in two comparatively large idyllic landscapes with pastoral figures, illustrative of "L'Allegro" (18 and 56), the second of which worthily occupied the post of honour. The splendour of afternoon sunlight in one, and the glory of a gorgeous sunrise blazing in gold and orange chromates over the Eastern hills and dispelling the purple night mists in fantastic flakes in the other, are beyond the power of words to describe, and have rarely, if ever, been equalled, for force, in water colours. It is idle to say they are unlike nature in detail; they reach, each as a whole, with their finely composed elements, a higher degree of poetical typical truth by efficiently suggesting the most magnificent of natural effects. Selecting other of the few drawings of poetical character, higher praise than usual should, we think, be accorded to Mr. A. Hunt's two views of his favourite Whitby—one with effect of serene evening (91), the other of a "Sullen-looking Night" (202). A view (124) of a glen at Sligachan, Skye, is also singularly impressive, with its solemn shadows and savage-looking peaks tracing their jagged edges along the twilight sky. In these drawings we are not immediately reminded of Turner, and there is not the customary search for an impossible mystic play of colour in the tones and gradations. Mr. Hale seems to be following in the steps of Mr. Hunt, and there is artistic feeling in his works, of which, perhaps, the most remarkable is "Autumn Twilight" (66). We miss some of the wonted grace and exquisiteness in Mrs. Allingham's contributions. Her rustic lasses chatting over the wall (199) and carrying "The Clothes' Basket" (48) are, however, very charming. "The Harvest" (178), by Tom Lloyd, with harvesters returning homewards singing and making merry, shows a new and commendable departure in the direction of breadth and sentiment. A similar remark applies to Mr. E. Buckman's "God's Share" (147), representing groups of gleaners; there is also a more artistic feeling for colour than in previous works, though some passages want clearing up. Mr. A. Goodman, on the other hand, is more realistic or definite than before in "A Summer Sea—Mount's Bay" (37). There is some want of transparency in the nearer waves, but the whole of the distance is admirable. Mr. W. Duncan has studies of romantic personages, evincing a colourist faculty, but marred by a rather commonplace fleshy type of figure. Mr. Herbert Marshall, as a painter of London scenes—inexhaustibly picturesque, but strangely neglected London—justifies the favourable opinion expressed on his advent to the society in views of the frozen Thames during last winter (1) and of "Rotherhithe" (114).

Returning to members of longer standing, Mr. George Fripp is as sweetly sober and delightfully truthful as ever, whether dealing with a Thames weir (97) or an Argyleshire loch (131) or glen (239). Mr. Alfred Fripp has a single drawing, "Mending Nets" (103), of peculiar refinement and delicacy. The praise of refined observation and workmanship is also due to C. Davidson's "Late Autumn Afternoon" (257); likewise, as need hardly be said, to E. Duncan's "Sheep-Feeding—Winter" (133). There is nothing here more conscientiously careful and thorough in draughtsmanship than G. P. Boyce's views "In the Auvergne" (195) and "In the Puy-de-Dôme" (195). The latter, however, is surely too chilly in tone; and, from the too great equality of the execution and gradations, the drawings have somewhat the aspect of tapestry. Three small works by Carl Haag, marked by his accustomed vigour of colour and effect, represent a mounted Sheikh (100); "A Night in Egypt" (110), with a bedawee shooting from the back of his recumbent camel at a swooping eagle; and "Zarifa" (215), in a rich Oriental interior. Birket Foster confines himself to English rustic subjects, and does not again grapple with the glories of Venice, nor the marvels of French Gothic, and we think he does wisely. S. Read turns again from man's architecture to that of God in a large impressive drawing of the mighty walls of the Bass Rock (152) "clanged about" with myriads of solan geese, gulls, &c. The same artist has a smaller drawing, Duncansbay Head, John-o'-Groats (70). O. W. Brierly sends another large illustration of the momentous struggle for maritime supremacy between England and Spain in the sixteenth century, the most effective work by the artist we have seen, depicting "The Decisive Battle fought off Gravelines between the English Fleet and the Spanish Armada, Aug. 8th, 1588" (74). Basil Bradley also comes to the front in a large hunting-subject (125), with the huntsman urging the pack of fox-hounds into a wood as they take up the scent. Mr. Bradley's draughtsmanship of the dog and other animals is beyond reproach, but a little more solidity of execution may be desiderated. H. Moore's seapiece called "Light Breezes" (13) has movement, but the blues are decidedly too positive. Few painters have observed and analysed the action of waves more carefully than Mr. F. Powell; his definition of them is, however, so sharp that they are apt to acquire almost sculpturesque fixity—see No. 19. "Opposite the Setting Sun" (24), by this artist, with ships floating apparently shadowless on the calm sea, and all-pervading light merging its surface through the rising haze of evening almost into the faintly-seen cumuli of the sky, recalls a lovely effect in nature, but hardly does full justice to it in beauty of colour and tenderness of touch. Mr. Henry Wallis sends but one small drawing, entitled "A Genuine Cremona" (260)—two gentlemen examining a violin, with a lady at a piano listening to their comments. Messrs. Dobson, T. M. Richardson, E. A. Goodall, E. K. Johnson, P. J. Naftel—who has benefited in his work by a trip to the Pyrenees—G. H. Andrews, T. Danby, S. P. Jackson, A. P. Newton, R. Thorne Waite, H. Brittan Willis, and other well-known members, are also represented; as likewise Miss Clara Montalba in clever sketches of Venice; and Mrs. Coleman Angell in several of her admirable flower-pieces.

A few works of some mark by younger members still claim notice. "Her First Offer" (169), by E. F. Brewtnall, shows a young lady standing by her papa, to whom she has dutifully submitted a letter of proposal; the expressions are most decorous on both sides, and hardly suggest any romantic or tragic sequel; the costumes are of the most hideous period, about the commencement of the century; technically, however, the drawing has considerable merit. "The Peace-Maker" (183), by N. Tayler—a young woman trying to stop an imminent fight between two navvies who have quarrelled at cards—is not an attractive subject, but the "situation" is well realised. "A Wooded Landscape" (53), by T. J. Watson, is richer in colour than any of the works with which this artist made his début last year. E. A. Waterlow, another lately elected member, on the contrary, seems, we regret to say, to have retrograded both as regards truth and agreeableness of colour. We have, in conclusion, to welcome two accessions to the society—Mr. W. Pilsbury and Mr. G. Du Maurier. Mr. Pilsbury has a Morland-like affection for farm outbuildings and purlieus, and paints them with a sober fidelity, modest harmony, and artistic keeping that is pleasant (if sometimes just a little monotonous) to look upon. It would be hardly fair to expect Mr. Du Maurier to extend the great reputation he has acquired in *Punch* immediately in water colours. He is represented by "Twins" (238), from a design in our dear old contemporary, and by a figure of a young lady looking over "A Picture Book" (267), two small drawings distinguished by the artist's unfailing grace, but in which the draughtsmanship, and light and shade are superior to the colour—as might be expected from Mr. Du Maurier's long practice in black and white.

WORKS BY DUTCH ARTISTS.

At Messrs. Goupil's galleries in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, is an interesting collection of works in oil and water colours by Dutch artists. Many of these artists are already familiar to the London public; but this assemblage of 140 of their works permits more readily an estimate to be formed of the general characteristics of the school. And Holland is one of the few countries which present a distinctly national school. This is apparent not merely in the subject-matter of the works, but in the effects rendered and their treatment—in the almost invariable grey, sad tone, and black shadow, testifying to a humid, depressing, sunless climate; and in the habit of representing nature with great breadth of tone and gradation, as seen through an aerial veil of mist. The power of generalisation to which seeing nature under such conditions obviously conduces always lends to a work of art an air of superior dignity and mastery: we feel that the subject has been grasped in its entirety, without regard to trivial details. In the same process the artist acquires a nice sense of the relative "values" of masses of tone or gradation; and in these particulars the works of the contemporary Dutch painters are well worthy of study by our own artists. There is, however, a danger in this, as in other directions—the danger that breadth may become emptiness, and spaces of "tone" unmeaning. Many works here, particularly among the drawings, have indeed more or less of the infirmity indicated. Another powerful influence on contemporary Dutch art has been exerted by the genius of Israels—throwing a deeper gloom, as it were, over the very climate, and intensifying, frequently to funereal hopelessness, the pathos of the hard, precarious, and dangerous lives of the poor fisherfolk among whom he has lived and worked. Few painters have had so many followers, as this exhibition amply shows. The careful, honest painting which laid the foundation of Israels' fame is exemplified in a small early picture, "The Woodcutter;" and there are several works of later date. We confess that many productions of his latest years provoke our impatience at their unconscionable slovenliness, and excite our resentment at their apparently tampering with, we had almost said trading upon, the sacred sentiment of pity. We regret that it is impossible within our restricted space this week to review this collection in detail. It must suffice, therefore, to say that there are also generally good samples of the figure-painters Artz, Bisschop, A. Neuhuys, Sadée, Blommers, Henkes, Van der Velden, and Herman ten Kate; of the landscape and marine painters J. Maris, Du Chattel, Backhuyzen, Roelofs, Wissenbruch, Mesdag, Mauve; of the animal-painter Verschuur; and the architectural painters Bosboom and Klinkenberg.

Mrs. Butler (née Thompson) has—besides her picture of the defence of Rorke's Drift, which has at length been finished and sent to the Academy—a picture, separately exhibited in an upper room at the Egyptian Hall, representing the charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo. The famous dragoons are depicted at full gallop, headed by their officer, dashing in one resistless, resounding mass straight towards the spectator. The subject is a very stirring one, and is treated with great spirit; the actions of the men are well varied, and their expressions, as some of them shout "Scotland for Ever!" are vigorously realised; and the horses are boldly and not unsuccessfully foreshortened; though it may be objected that too many of them seem clear off the ground together. A quieter, more sombre sky might have furnished a better foil to the rush of men and horses below, and would have been more accordant with the recorded rain of that memorable day. The subject is of spectacular interest mainly, and did not, of course, admit of the pathos of the "Roll-Call," or even of the varied expressions of "Quatre Bras." The execution is equal to that in recent works of the artist.

The Spring Exhibition of Modern Water-Colour Drawings at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, Brighton, is now open.

The National Gallery will be closed for cleaning to-day (Saturday). On Easter Monday the gallery will be reopened.

Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, will open an Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, next Wednesday, the 20th inst.

A portrait of her Majesty has been placed in the mess-room of the Royal Artillery permanent barracks at Aldershott, It is a copy of the picture by Angeli, which is in the Queen's private dining-room at Windsor Castle, and has been admirably drawn by Mr. Graves, jun.

The Government at Melbourne has bought, for the Colonial collection, Mr. Seymour Lucas's picture of the Gordon Riots, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1879, and has since been one of the attractions of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

The first Loan Exhibition in Holland of Old Masters is now on view at the Hague. It comprises notable examples of the most famous Dutch painters and others. The exhibition, which will remain open till the end of the month, is for the benefit of sufferers by recent inundations in that country.

Mr. Bicknell's collection of pictures, which contained two fine works of Turner and a great number by David Roberts, with many other good pictures, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, bringing large prices, and realising altogether the sum of £24,330. The late Mr. Bicknell was the son and heir of Mr. Elhanan Bicknell, whose fine collection was sold by Messrs. Christie in 1863.——Some good modern pictures by English artists were recently sold by Messrs. Christie, belonging to Mr. H. R. Willis, of Wolverley, near Kidderminster, with others from different proprietors whose names were not given; the total of the two days' sale amounting to £15,572.

The manager of the Royal Albert Hall writes to us:—"In reference to the exhibition of fine arts to be opened in May next at the Royal Albert Hall, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to correct a misapprehension which appears to be somewhat widely spread—namely, that the authorities of the Albert Hall will receive works 'rejected' by the council of the Royal Academy. What the council of the Albert Hall have announced is that they are prepared to receive for exhibition, without reference to any further tribunal, such works as have been submitted during the present year to the Royal Academy which want of space alone prevents being exhibited at Burlington House.

A report has been issued, as promised by Mr. Mundella last Session, on the system of circulation of art-objects on loan for exhibition as carried on by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, from its establishment to the present time. During last year 5217 objects and 5872 pictures in frames were sent out from the parent museum to local exhibitions. Private owners have been encouraged to follow the example of the South Kensington Museum. It is believed that 170,000 loans of examples of fine and industrial art have thus been made by private owners to the various art-exhibitions with which the Department has been connected since 1854. Detailed information as to the loans of the Department is given in a number of appendices to the report.

The second of the series of Cantor Lectures upon the art of Lace-making was given at the Society of Arts on Monday evening, by Mr. Alan Cole. Needle-point lacework was the subject of the lecture.

The second of a series of lectures on "Stories of the Classics" was given last Saturday night at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, by Mr. R. Mowbray, M.A., Oxford, his subject being "Prometheus." Lord Francis Hervey presided. Mr. Mowbray said that the story of Prometheus as told by Æschylus was fraught with more of human interest than any other story of the Greek tragedians that had come down to us. The creation of man, the dawn of civilisation, the growth of arts and sciences, the migrations of the human race—these all found a place in the story. The all-pervading force of destiny was the first great idea of Æschylus stamped in the story of Prometheus, and the second might be summed up in the single line borrowed from another of his plays—"That suffering leads men to the ways of truth."

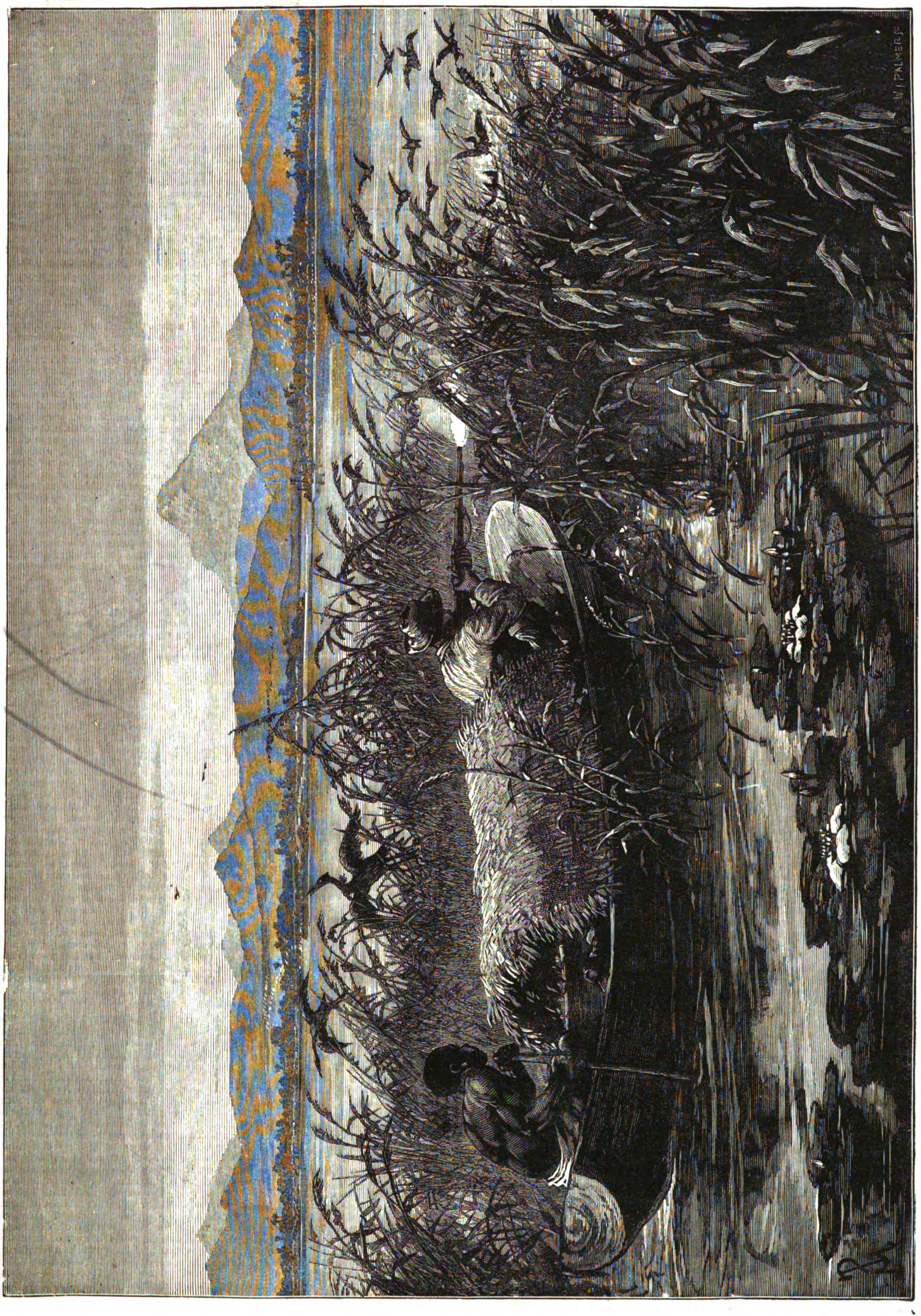
A proposal has been made by some of the friends of the late Mr. Frank Buckland to perpetuate, by a substantial testimonial, the recollection of his services to Natural History and Fish-culture, and generally to afford to the public an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to his memory and appreciation of his life-long work. For this purpose a subscription list has been opened. It is intended to expend a portion of the sum subscribed upon a bust of Mr. Buckland, to be placed in the Museum at South Kensington, with the collection he bequeathed to the nation. It is further hoped that the amount collected may be sufficient to supplement the income of Mr. Frank Buckland's widow by an annuity of £100. Should there be any surplus after the purchase of the bust and annuity, the committee propose that it should be applied to promoting the welfare of the fishermen of this country—an object which Mr. Frank Buckland had so much at heart. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, Craig's-court, Charing-cross; at 34, Portland-place, by T. Douglas Murray, and Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Bridges, Hon. Secs.; and at the office of *Land and Water*, Fleet-street.

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THE ELECTIONS IN THE ISLE OF MAN: FISHERMEN'S COTTAGES AT PORT ST. MARY.—SEE PAGE 376.

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SHOOTING WATER-FOWL ON LAKE MIRAMBALA, AFRICA.—SEE PAGE 378.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his tenth lecture, on Tuesday, March 22, by explaining the method by which Welcker determined the total amount of blood in an animal to be generally about one thirteenth of the weight of the body. The quantitative composition of the blood was briefly noticed, and the difference in its composition in different parts of the body was stated to be almost inappreciative, except as regards the relative proportions of oxygen and carbonic acid. The variation in different mammals is also very slight; for in most cases the red corpuscles of one animal are destroyed by immersion in the serum of other animals. The possibility of substituting the blood of one animal for that of another (transfusion) was discussed—a subject closely connected with the early history of the Royal Society, whose Fellows devoted much attention to it in consequence of Harvey's recent discovery of the circulation of the blood. Transfusion was first proposed by the Rev. Master Potter; and the infusion of drugs into the blood was first attempted by Christopher Wren, Robert Boyle, Bishop Wilkins, and others. The first transfusion of blood into dogs was performed by Richard Lower, at Oxford and London, in 1666, when it was thought that such a substitution might greatly modify the nature of an individual. The first transfusion in man, when a lamb's blood was used, took place in Paris in 1667. It was considered at first successful, and repeated two or three times by Denis, but was stopped by law, after one fatal result. In November, 1667, Lower and King experimented upon Arthur Coga, a half-witted Bachelor of Theology, who received ten ounces of lamb's blood, whereby he was neither benefited mentally nor injured physically. The operation presently fell into disuse, probably through the disappointment of extravagant expectations. It was revived in the present century by Blundell, and by other experimenters has been placed upon a scientific basis. One main result of their labours has been the demonstration that the blood used for transfusion to replace lost blood must be from an animal of the same species, and for man must be human blood. The use of other animals' blood for this purpose is attended with positive danger.

THE BLOOD IN DISEASE.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his eleventh and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 5th inst., considered and illustrated the changes in the blood in disease:—1. In regard to chemical changes, he referred to the variations in the amount of water (diminished in cholera), of fibrin (increased in acute inflammations, and diminished in most fevers), and of albumin; also to the presence of urea, sugar, and uric acid in the blood in some diseases. 2. In regard to morphological changes, reference was made to the diminution in the number and size of the red corpuscles in anæmia from various causes. The very ingenious method of measuring these bodies was explained. The great increase of the number of pale corpuscles, crowding out the red in some diseases, was next noticed. 3. After giving a full account of the different kinds of the microscopical organisms termed bacteria, illustrated by specimens, exhibited by means of the electric light, the Professor gave a detailed account of the researches of several eminent physiologists on the blood, Pollender, Bollinger, Koch, Buhl, Burdon Sanderson, Ewart, Greenfield, and Buchner, relating to the connection of these minute organisms with splenic, hay, relapsing, and intermittent or malarial fevers. Various forms of bacteria appear in cases of pyæmia, diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever; but their connection with the disease is not yet determined. The lecture was concluded with remarks and illustrations of the methods of detecting the presence of blood by means of the spectroscope, and by the very peculiar crystals obtained from it.

CELTIC, SARACENIC, AND MEDIÆVAL ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham began his third lecture, on Thursday, March 30, with remarks on the style of ornament termed Celtic, which was probably of Byzantine origin, and introduced into the British isles by early Christian missionaries. He referred to some Welsh examples, in diagrams, exhibiting the repetition and alternation of forms, such as the circle and modifications of squares, resembling the Greek fret. The ribbon-work in some illuminated Irish gospels is very intricate, and in some cases 136 interlacings have been traced. Much patient ingenuity was shown, with but little art. Grotesque forms of animals were sometimes introduced with a certain geometrical effect. Saracenic ornament was considered in two forms, Arabic and Moresque. From these all human or animal forms were religiously excluded, yet they exhibit most elaborate and beautifully rich ornament. The Arabs were more logical in their dealing with colour than the Celts. Their use of natural forms was highly conventional, and they cultivated symmetry, their alternations and repetitions being very fine. They were fond of what Mr. Statham termed "puzzle-ornament," from its intricacy, such as the effect produced by numerous lines proceeding from a hexagon. Among the illustrations copies of Greek, Roman, Arabic, Indian, and Byzantine scrolls were exhibited for comparison. Moresque ornament was specially characterised in drawings made from the Alhambra. India produced "the ornament of flowers," which were treated in a very realistic manner, especially in textile fabrics, such as carpets, in which the colours were much better blended than they are in many modern examples. The flowers were always treated as ornamental, and not to appear as copies. Indian Damascene metal-work, white upon dark, and Indian shawl patterns were described as very remarkable. The occasional appearance of classic types in Oriental ornament having been referred to, the transition from classic to mediæval art through Byzantine was noticed. Gothic art, the spirit of which was very similar to Greek, was described as specially realistic, with wonderfully truthful carving of natural forms. The German workmen often vulgarised nature, while the British were generally pure in their treatment, and their work exhibits a large amount of thought. Mr. Statham attributed the decay of Gothic art to the rise of the Perpendicular style, and the employment of ornaments of a merely mechanical character. He was indebted to the South Kensington Museum for many fine illustrations.

RENAISSANCE ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham began his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 7th inst., by characterising Renaissance ornament as going back to the past, and endeavouring to reproduce it—being essentially imitative of Roman art, with a tendency to a realistic copy of nature. It arose in the fifteenth century, with the revival of the study of classic literature. Pure Greek art was then little known; and that of the Renaissance was deficient in logical principles—mere imitation superseded originality. Referring to a number of illustrations, Mr. Statham commented on their merits and incongruities, many of which were peculiar to different countries. The occasional intermixture with Oriental types was attributed to the workmen being chiefly Eastern emigrants, many of whom came to Venice and thence travelled westward. Specimens of German work, in which grotesque animal forms appear, were discussed (including work by Albert Dürer), some being excessively coarse and vulgar. Italian examples were next considered, and an example of Michael Angelo's work in the Sistine Chapel was said to contain all the vices of the age. The colouring was also described as inharmonious and common-place. The building up of incongruous materials, cumulative ornament, was censured, as contrary to the very first principles of good style in ornament, which require all the parts to be homogeneous in their character and intimately connected, as if they originated from the same workshop. Examples of this and the reverse were commented on. Adverting to French Renaissance specimens, Mr. Statham commented on some fine examples of the age of Louis XIV., some of which exhibited a good forcible style; others showed much incongruity. When the Watteau style prevailed good ornament was at its last gasp. The style of Louis XV. was in accordance with the prevailing moral corruption of the time; and that of Louis XVI., pretty and realistic, exhibited the complete degradation of good taste. After remarking on the merits and demerits of the Adam and Japanese styles, Mr. Statham protested against the inconsistency of their juxtaposition in the same room. In conclusion, he referred to the importance of the application of sound logical principles in architecture and furniture, and described how these principles were manifested in the treatment of materials in Egyptian, Greek, Gothic, and Oriental ornament. He stated that much good ornament now produced is not estimated sufficiently, and censured the preference frequently given to mere surface ornaments, to the exclusion of paintings and engravings, intellectual works.

THE KING IN HIS RELATION TO EARLY CIVIL JUSTICE.

Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., in beginning his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 1st inst., said that in the records of the very ancient races with whom we have some affinity, the King is almost always associated with the administration of justice, as well as being almost invariably a military chief, and constantly a priest. The very early Hindoo law books, of which the "Code of Manu" is one, at first dealt with all things human and divine, but always assume a king to administer justice, with learned Brahmans for assessors. The great Brehons who declared ancient Irish law were kings or kings' sons, with judges as assessors; and in the poems ascribed to Homer, the king, as judge, pronounces "dooms," or judgments, supposed to be dictated from on high. The Hebrew judges, such as Deborah, Eli, and Samuel, who represented a form of kingship, were exponents and administrators of the law; and this function, which scarcely appears in Saul and David, was revived in Solomon. By the side of the king there was another fountain of law and justice, the popular assemblies. The Roman law, which mainly supplies the law of the civilised world, where English law does not prevail, descended from this residuary jurisdiction; yet this law was distilled through the Roman prætor, to whom it descended from the half-fabulous ancient Kings of Rome. In the old Teutonic administration of justice we find the King and the popular tribunal side by side, and the relations of the two are tolerably clear in the law of the Salian Franks, which was really a manual of procedure for the ancient German court of the hundred. The King first appears as claiming a share of the fines; but gradually his authority gives most of its characteristics to the administration of law, and eventually popular justice is administered in the King's name. Royal justice steadily grew at the expense of popular courts, through their great numbers, and the burden of attending them cast upon the free cultivators. The justice administered by the King was also purer, more efficient, and more skilfully adapted to the facts. He was also ambulatory, moving over his territory with great rapidity. King John travelled over half of England in May, 1207, and continued the practice throughout his reign. Gradually, however, the itinerant king became a monarch of the modern type, and was represented by his "justices in eyre" (from *ire*, to go). The judicial system of England is, therefore, of Royal origin, and, except in the change introduced by county courts, is the most centralised in the world. The popular courts have practically perished; but the law itself has not changed. In France the civil code is little more than a version of Roman jurisprudence, and much of the form of the old popular judicature is retained. The residuary authority of the King in England produced also the Court of Chancery and the oppressive Star Chamber, which latter marks the exhaustion of what was once the most valuable of all sources of justice. Eventually, the reforming authority of the king descended to legislatures, now almost everywhere the children of the British Parliament.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, in his third lecture on American Humourists, on Saturday last, the 2nd inst., gave a brief sketch of Mr. Lowell's life. He was born at Elmwood, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819, and graduated at Harvard. He studied the law for a short time, but soon gave it up. He travelled in Europe, devoting himself most assiduously to the study of the language and literature of Italy and other countries. The fruit appeared in his beautiful poems and essays published at various times: "Prometheus," 1844; "Under the Willows," 1869; "The Cathedral," 1870; "Among my Books" and "The Biglow Papers," 1846—62; "The Fable for Critics," &c., and he edited the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1857—62. He was appointed American Minister at Madrid in 1877 and at St. James's in 1880, being another eminent example of the employment of literary Americans as diplomatists. His political principles were described as Conservative-Liberal, he being always willing to hear both sides of a question. The moral and religious element is essentially prominent in his character. He aims at getting at the root of a question, and when he reaches it he devotes all his power to maintain the truth, for which he will endure no apologies or compromise. He desires to be a man among men. Genius he holds to be a bubble in comparison with goodness, which is pure gold. He is one of the illustrious band of Abolitionists, being its poet. He was always a thorough opponent of slavery; and vigorously denounced the Mexican war of 1846-8, which had the extension of slavery as its chief object, as most iniquitous. This was the subject of the first series of "The Biglow Papers," in which he skilfully employs the old American dialect, and strikes home to the hearts of the great mass of the people. His Cassandra-like voice foretold the coming struggle between North and South. His stern, serious appeals failing, he turned to satire, and succeeded in making the advocates of slavery supremely ridiculous; using the weapon they had employed against fanatical abolitionists. The characters of the Rev. Homer Wilbur, the simple-minded, honest, pedantic minister, the father and son, Ezekiel and Hosea Biglow, homely, clear-headed, and full of shrewd common sense, and the despicable, time-serving Birdofreedum Sawin, are vividly delineated. The second series of the "Biglow Papers" powerfully aided the government of the North during the civil war of 1861-4. The lecture, which was interspersed with numerous characteristic extracts, was concluded by the reading of the poem "Jonathan to John," in which Mr. Lowell keenly upbraids us for our conduct and temper towards the North at the beginning of the struggle.

ARTEMUS WARD.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, in his fourth and concluding lecture on some American Humourists, given on Saturday, the 9th inst., commented on the characteristics of the writings and lectures of Charles F. Browne, who was born at Waterford, in Maine, in 1836, worked for some time as a type-setter in a printing-office, travelled about earning his living, and finally settled at Boston. Here he became a popular writer and editor of small periodicals, till, tired of the place, he travelled about again as a lecturer and assumed the name of Artemus Ward, giving his discourses in remarkably varied places with great success as a "showman." His longing desire to visit England was accomplished in 1866, when he was a dying man; and after lecturing in London he ended his career at Southampton, on March 6, 1867. His works are really his autobiography, and reflect his personal character, which was extremely amiable, according to the testimony of those who thoroughly knew him. During his short and restless life he was a keen observer of the peculiarities of men and manners, with a sharp eye for incident. As a lecturer and writer he exhibited great versatility of mind and spontaneousness of utterance. He appears to have desired to make his lectures as devoid of information and as full of fun as possible, mingled with much solid good sense, enlivened with flashes of wit. He attacked all kinds of Pecksniffism and moral platitudes, but never sneered at religion or virtue. Mild profanity he said was wicked, and not funny. His association of incongruous ideas was indescribable, and intensely humorous. His style and language were thoroughly adapted to the common people, upon whose hearts he played as on a fiddle. His peculiarities in spelling were also suggestive. The remarks of Mr. Haweis throughout the lecture were enlivened by well-selected extracts from "Artemus Ward: his Book." These lectures will be re-delivered at the London Institution on April 29, May 6, 13, 20, at 5 p.m.

FARADAY LECTURE.—(CHEMICAL SOCIETY.)

Professor Helmholtz, F.R.S., of Berlin, who received the Royal Society's Copley Medal in 1873, received the Faraday Medal of the Chemical Society at the Royal Institution on Tuesday, the 5th inst. He then gave a discourse on "The Modern Development of Faraday's Conception of Electricity." He began by referring to the exactness and precision of Faraday's words, and to the way in which he had been led to a large number of general theories without mathematical aid. The first great fundamental problem which he discussed was the existence of forces acting directly at a distance without any intervening medium. With wonderful sagacity he saw how, by the systems of tensions and pressures produced by the dielectric and magnetic polarisation of the space surrounding electrified bodies, &c., all the phenomena of magnetic and electro-magnetic attraction, repulsion, and induction can be explained, without having recourse to forces acting at a distance. The second problem attacked by Faraday was the connection between electric and chemical force. His experiments contradicted the theory of Berzelius that the quantity of electricity collected in atoms is dependent upon their mutual electro-chemical differences, and proved the truth of the well-known law of definite electrolytic action. Since that time the methods of observing and measuring electrical phenomena have enormously improved. Currents which would take a century to decompose a milligram of water, can be very well observed. Kohlrausch has proved that in dilute solutions of salts, &c., every atom under the influence of currents of the same density moves on with its own peculiar velocity, independently of other atoms, the total amount of chemical motion being represented by the sum of equivalents of the "kation" gone forwards and the "anion" gone backwards. This established Faraday's law, which tells us that the same definite quantity of either positive or negative electricity moves always with each univalent ion. The most startling conclusion from this is that if elements are composed of atoms, electricity also, both positive and negative, is divided into definite elementary portions, which behave like atoms of electricity. Now, it can be shown that electrolytic conduction is not limited to solutions of acids and salts, but that solid bodies, such as glass, behave like electrolytes. The Professor then proceeded to consider the forces which produce these motions, and showed how enormous was the quantity of electricity as measured by its electrostatic force required to decompose a small quantity of water; thus the electricity of one milligram of water separated and communicated to two balls one kilometre distant would produce an attraction between them equal to 25,000 kilos. From various considerations, we are driven to the conclusion that the motion of the ions through the interior of the liquid is resisted solely by the mutual attractions of the electrical charges of the ions. As soon as the ions are to be separated from their electrical charges the current meets with a powerful resistance, the overpowering of which requires much work. The Professor then surveyed the mutual relations between heat, electricity, and chemical action; and finally stated that, as the facts leave no doubt that the mightiest of chemical forces are of electric origin, he concluded, with Faraday, that the forces termed chemical affinity and electricity are one and the same. The lecture was illustrated by experiments. At its conclusion a vote of thanks, proposed by Professor Roscoe, the President of the Chemical Society, and seconded by Professor Tyndall, was carried with great enthusiasm.

CONVERSION OF RADIANT HEAT INTO SOUND.

Professor Tyndall, in his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., described and illustrated his most recent investigations on the absorption of heat by gases and vapours. After referring to the criticisms of some philosophers, he stated that his results had been fully established by means of well-tried apparatus, which he characterised as powerful, delicate, and exact. Having witnessed Mr. Graham Bell's method of obtaining musical sounds through the action of an intermittent beam of light upon solid bodies, which sounds Dr. Tyndall attributed to rapid changes of temperature producing corresponding changes of shape and volume, he was led to consider that, if gases and vapours really absorb radiant heat, they ought to produce sounds more intense than those obtainable from solids. This opinion was justified by experiment. The electric and lime lights, a red-hot poker, a lighted candle, and other sources of heat were tried in experiments upon a great variety of gases, vapours, and perfumes, which produced sounds of different degrees of intensity. To concentrate the rays of heat the Professor employed glass lenses, and afterwards a reflecting mirror. A disk of sheet zinc, at first provided with radial slits, afterwards with teeth and interspaces cut through it, was mounted vertically on a whirling-table, and made to rotate rapidly across the beam near the focus. The passage of the slit produced the desired intermittence, while a flask containing the gas or vapour to be examined received the shocks of the beam immediately behind the rotating disk. From the flask a tube of india-rubber, ending in a tapering one of ivory or box-wood, led to a keenly sensitive ear. The relation between the amount of radiant heat absorbed by a vapour or gas, and the corresponding increase in the loudness of the sound produced, was also proved. A glass tube, stopped by plates of

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diathernianous rock-salt, was connected with a bent glass tube containing a coloured liquid. When a beam of lime light was concentrated into the tube containing a gas or vapour the amount of heat absorbed could be measured by the rise of the column of water in the bent tube, due to the expansion of the gas or vapour. The gases chiefly operated upon during the discourse were dry air, carbonic acid, and olefiant gas. The sounds produced, even by the aqueous vapour of breathing into the tube, were audible to the chairman and others. The interaction of radiant heat and gaseous matter was thus demonstrated by a new method of research.

No lectures will be given in Easter week.

OBITUARY.

SIR PHILIP EGERTON, BART., M.P.

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, tenth Baronet of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, F.R.S., M.P. for the Western Division of that county, Lieut.-Colonel Cheshire Yeomanry, and a Trustee of the British Museum, whose death took place on the 5th inst., was born Nov. 13, 1806, the eldest son of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, ninth Baronet, by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Mr. Josias Du Pré, of Wilton Park, Bucks, and succeeded, at his father's death, Dec. 13, 1829, to the ancient baronetcy of Egerton, created in 1617, not long after the institution of the Order. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828. Sir Philip married, March 8, 1832, Anna Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. George John Legh, of High Legh, and had two sons and two daughters—viz., Philip le Belward, now the eleventh Baronet, born March 28, 1833; Rowland, Brevet Major of the Rifle Brigade; Anna Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Reginald Corbet, of Adderley; and Cecely Louisa, Countess of Selkirk. The deceased Baronet was heir male of the great family of Egerton of Cheshire, traceable back to William le Belward, Baron of Malpas, temp. King Stephen. He was a scholar and antiquary, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Senate of the London University. In politics he was a Conservative, and is stated to have been the oldest member but one in the House of Commons, his first election dating so far back as 1830, when he was returned by the city of Chester. He subsequently represented South Cheshire from 1835 to 1868, and West Cheshire from 1868 to the time of his death.



SIR GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN.

Sir Gholam Hussein Khan, who died recently, had rendered long and valuable service to the Government administration in the Punjaub, both in its internal affairs and in the dealings with the frontier tribes. At the Court of Dost Mahomed at Cabul he acted as British representative, and as such was at the siege of Herat in 1862 and 1863, being present at the capture and death of the Ameer. He was some time on the staff of Lord Napier of Magdala, and on that of the Prince of Wales when in India. In 1878 he proceeded to Cabul to negotiate with his old friend, Shere Ali, respecting the reception of an English Envoy, but was unsuccessful. He was subsequently on the staff of Sir Louis Cavagnari at Cabul, at the time of the massacre being on his way there from Candahar.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John William Willcock, Q.C., on the 5th inst., at Woodside, Addlestone, in his eighty-first year.

Mr. John Rocke, of Glungunford House, in the county of Salop, J.P. and D.L., on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-three, the representative of an old and respectable Salopian family.

Henrietta Louisa Lady Wedderburn, widow of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., on the 7th inst., at 7, Ovington-gardens. Her Ladyship was daughter of Mr. William Milburn, was married, Sept. 7, 1822, to Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., and was left a widow July 2, 1862. She was mother of Sir David Wedderburn, present Bart., of Balindean, county Perth, M.P. for the Haddington Burghs.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Eccleston Hall, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., on the 4th inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He was eldest son of Colonel Samuel Taylor, of Moston, in the county of Lancaster, who purchased the estate of Eccleston from the old Lancashire family of Eccleston. He married, 1825, Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, by whom he leaves issue.

Dorothy, Lady Cayley, on the 4th inst., at Brompton, Yorkshire, aged seventy-nine. Her Ladyship was the second daughter and coheir of the Rev. George Allanson, of Middleton Quernhow, in the county of York, by his wife, Anne Elizabeth, sister and heir of the Rev. Whitehall Whitehall Davies, of Broughton, Flintshire, and Llanerch Park, in the county of Denbigh. She was married, July 8, 1830, to Sir Digby Cayley, Bart., of Brompton, in the county of York, and leaves three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Henry William Eyres, of 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and of Dumbleton Hall, county Gloucester, on the 6th inst., at Naples, in his twenty-fourth year. He and his brother, Mr. Charles Thomas Eyres, inherited the extensive estates in Northumberland, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, and Gloucestershire, acquired by their grandfather, the late Samuel Eyres, of Armly, near Leeds. Mr. Eyres married Oct. 20, 1880, Caroline Isabel, daughter of Mr. Edward Sharp, of Gilstead Hall, near Bingley.

The Lord Mayor presided at Exeter Hall on the 6th inst. over the twenty-seventh annual meeting held on behalf of Wesleyan Methodist Education. The great hall was completely full, and among those present were the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Rigg. The report presented stated that at the Westminster and Southlands Training Colleges there were 222 students (all members of the society), 118 young men at Westminster under training as day schoolmasters, and 104 young women at Southlands under training as schoolmistresses. The last year's statistics as to Wesleyan day schools showed the number of scholars in 851 Wesleyan schools was 179,900, with an average attendance of 123,927. The school pence contributed amounted to £92,189, the Government grants to £96,704, the subscription to £22,278, the amount paid for teaching staff was £170,519, and the general expenses amounted to £47,207. The certificated Wesleyan teachers employed in schools numbered in December 1200. The Lord Mayor urged the importance of religious education side by side with secular instruction in the day schools, and he expressed his deep pleasure at the proofs given of the maintenance of the religious education of the people since the foundation of the Board Schools.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J A S (Stockton).—In reply to your proposed solution of No. 1937, 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, Black can play 1. R to B 5th, and there is then no mate in two more moves.

H F (Spartan Chess Club).—Problems intended for publication should always be accompanied by the solutions. The last pair shall be examined.

W B (Winchester-street).—Thanks for your letter and the inclosure.

J T P (Ipswich).—Very good; if found correct, it shall soon appear.

Spes (Southampton).—You will find the variation of the Evans's Gambit referred to in the fifth edition of the "Handbuch," page 187. It is very rarely played.

W T R (Westbourne-terrace).—If you look again you will see your initials under the number of the problem solved.

C E T (Clifton).—Your problem is marked for insertion. We shall be glad to receive the others mentioned in your letter.

F L (Watford).—The White Pawn in No. 1932 is placed there to prevent the Knight being played to Q R 2nd on the first move.

An Invalid (Madeira).—Your suggestion that a Pawn should be promoted only to a piece that has been captured, remaining dormant should there be no vacancy, until one arises, has been advocated by nearly all the old writers upon the subject of chess. In later times, Staunton, discussing the regulation, quotes a game from Ponziani as an illustration of the confusion likely to ensue from its adoption, and, as the point raised is probably new to many of our readers, we reproduce the game here:—1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. P to K B 4th, P takes P; 3. Kt to K B 3rd, B to K 2nd; 4. B to Q B 4th, B to R 5th (ch); 5. P to K Kt 3rd, P takes P; 6. Castles (this operation must be effected after the Italian fashion—that is to say, K to K R sq and R to K B sq), 6. P to Q 4th; 7. B takes Q P, B to K B 6th; 8. B takes Q Kt P, P to Kt 7th (ch); 9. K to Kt sq, P takes R (as no piece has been captured, the Pawn remains dormant); 10. B takes R; White having captured a Rook, Black's Pawn instantaneously becomes promoted to that piece, when 10. B to B 7th effects a double checkmate, which is a curiosity in its way. The law permitting a plurality of pieces is now universally observed, and an attempt to change it, even if change were desirable, would be a hopeless undertaking.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1928 received from T M Manickum; of No. 1931 and 1932 from Va (U.S); of No. 1933 from an Invalid (Madeira), and Va (U.S.); and of the Hermit of Tyrnau's problem from Va (U.S.), An Invalid (Madeira), and T M Manickum (Secunderabad).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1935 received from H F (Spartan Chess Club) F Johnston, An Invalid (Madeira), and F E Purchas.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1936 received from S D Berrel, Law and Medicine, H F (Spartan Chess Club), F Johnston, Frank E Purchas, Leslie Lachlan, Epicharmus, W T R, E F Holley, C D B, J X B, Duke, May Bank, Courtenay Richards, E J Stafford, and H Stebbing.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1937 received from H B, Alpha, J W W, W Scott, Stuart Berkeley, F Johnston, Dr F St. Frank E Purchas, Hereward, R H Brooks, W P K (Clevedon), John Balfour, Sudbury (Suffolk), Theodor Willink, John Perkins, East Marden, D W (Guernsey), G A (Bonchurch), W F Wood, Timmins, Rev W F Clements, E L G, E Loudon, E Ridgway, H Stebbing, Sidmouth, James Dobson, S Farrant, An Old Hand, G L Mayne, W J Rudman, L L Greenaway, Elsie, C Oswald, R Ingersoll, A M Colborne, W Hillier, G W Law, N S Harris, C W Milsom, Aaron Harper, R J Vines, M O'Halloran, G Fosbrooke, E Casella, H Blacklock, Ben Nevis, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), R T Kemp, Jupiter Junior, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, F Parsloe, T H Holdron, H H Noyes, and Joseph Ainsworth.

Solution of Problem No. 1936.

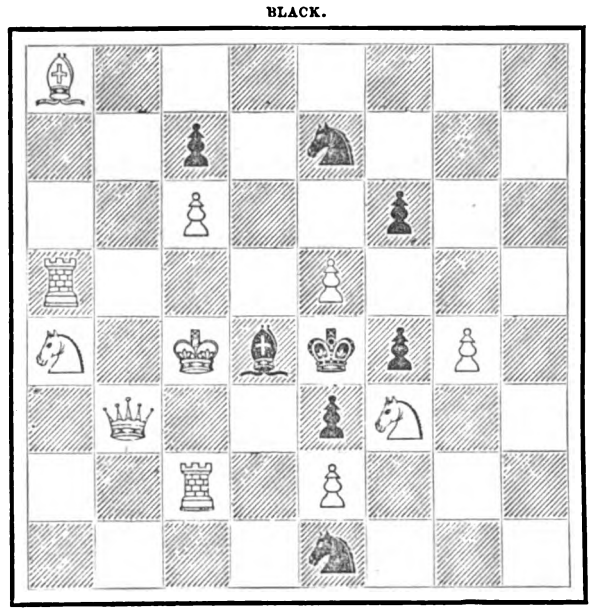
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to R 6th	P to B 3rd*
2. Kt to B 5th	K takes Kt
3. Q mates.	

* If Black play 1. P to B 4th, White continues 2. Kt to B 7th, mating next move. As stated in our last issue, when acknowledging solutions a White Pawn should be placed on K 5th in the diagram of this problem.

PROBLEM No. 1939.

By A. Cyril Pearson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at Purssell's Coffee House between the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw and Mr. Gunzberg.

(*King's Gambit Declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	

There is always a dash of adventure in Mr. Gunzberg's offhand games, but those who prefer a prudent course will find either 5. P to Q B 3rd or 5. Kt to Q B 3rd better suited to them than the move in the text.

5.	B to Kt 3rd

Black errs on the right side, perhaps, but we believe the Pawn may be taken with perfect safety.

6. P takes P	P takes P
7. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles
9. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
10. P to R 5th	B to R 2nd
11. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd
12. B takes Kt	Q takes B
13. Q to K 2nd	B to K 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
15. Castles (Q R)	

White has a risky game after this move, but, owing to his careless opening, there is not much resource in the position.

15.	P to Q Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
17. P to B 3rd	K R to Q Kt sq
18. R to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
19. B takes B	Q takes B
20. R to Kt 2nd	P to Q B 4th
21. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
22. P to K R 4th	P takes P
23. P takes P	R to B sq (ch)
24. K to Kt sq	P to K B 3rd

It was obviously advisable to drive back the Knight before taking the Q Kt P, as White threatens 25. Q to R 5th, &c.

25. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes P
26. P to K Kt 4th	R to B 6th
27. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 6th

Correctly played. The exchange of pieces forced by this *coup* leaves the White King almost hopelessly exposed to attack.

28. Q takes B	R takes Kt
29. K R to R 2nd	Kt to B 4th
30. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
31. R to Kt 2nd	Q takes P (ch)

This exchange of Queens, winning another Pawn, is decisive.

32. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
33. R to Q B 2nd	R to Q sq
34. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
35. R to Q B 7th	R to Q 6th
36. Kt to R 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
37. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
38. K to Kt 3rd	R to Kt 8th (ch)
39. K to B 2nd	

If 39. K to R 3rd, then follows 39. Kt to B 8th; 40. R to B 3rd (best), 40. P to Kt 5th (ch), winning the Rook.

39.	R to B 8th (ch)
40. K takes Kt	R takes R
41. P takes P	P takes P
42. Kt to Kt 4th	K to Kt 2nd,

and White resigned.

The annual match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played at the St. George's Chess Club on the evening of the 6th inst., and resulted in a victory for Cambridge with a score of 6½ to 5½. The following table shows the pairing of the players and their respective scores, the fractions denoting drawn games, which counted half a point to each side.

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Gattie (Christ Church)	1	Sugden (Trinity)	0
Kinder (Brasenose)	2	Carr (St. Katherine)	0
Taylor (Christ Church)	0	Morley (King's)	2
Welsh (Christ Church)	½	Raymond (Christ's)	½
Lynam (Hertford)	0	Atmore (St. John's)	1
Wainwright (University)	½	Thursby (Trinity)	1
Beebe (Trinity)	1	Longsden (Trinity)	1
	5½		6½

The match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg was concluded on Monday the 11th inst., the former winning by one game. The terms of the match, it will be remembered, were that Mr. Blackburne should yield the odds of two games, and that the winner of seven games should be declared the victor. The final score stood—Mr. Blackburne 7, Mr. Gunzberg 6, including the two given, and three draws.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association will be held at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, on Saturday the 23rd inst. The room will be open for play at twelve o'clock, noon, and all who take an interest in the game of chess are cordially invited to attend.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1881) of Mr. Henry Rogers, late of Leadenhall-street, merchant, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and of Fairholme, Oatlands, Surrey, who died on Feb. 14 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Alexander Devas Druce, George Skey, and Mrs. Catharine Rogers, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, linen, pictures, books, household effects, horses and carriages, and for life £4000 per annum and his residence, Fairholme; £500 each to the South Staffordshire General Hospital and Wolverhampton Dispensary, and the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, Goldthorne-lane; and legacies to nephews, nieces, great-nieces, stepson, executors, and domestic servants. At the death of his wife the following additional charitable legacies are directed to be paid—viz., £1000 to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, Goldthorne-lane; £500 each to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Idiots' Asylum, Earlswood, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the South Staffordshire General Hospital and Wolverhampton Dispensary, the London City Mission, and the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; and £250 each to the Religious Tract Society, the South Staffordshire Prisoners' Aid Society, the Refuge for Homeless Boys, Great Queen-street, and the Church Association, Buckingham-street, Strand. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves one eighth each to his nephews and nieces, Henry Rogers, William Rogers, Eliza Moore, Susan Walker, Fanny Rogers, Annie Rogers, and Anne Louisa Elliott, and the remaining eighth between his great-nieces, Alice Twentyman and Mary Twentyman.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1874) of Mr. Charles Harrison, late of No. 3, Bryanston-square, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Lady Amelius Beauclerk, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Excepting a bequest to a nephew, the testator leaves his real and personal estate to his daughter.

The will (dated April 16, 1880) with four codicils (dated April 17 and 27, and July 24 and 29 following) of Mr. Henry Reed, late of Mount Pleasant, in Tasmania, merchant, who died on Oct. 10 last, was proved in London on the 19th ult. by John Terry, as the attorney of the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Sayers Elizabeth Reed, £3000 per annum for life, in addition to other bequests to her; there are specific devises of real estate in this country, and also in Tasmania, to several of his sons; liberal provision is made for his daughters; and legacies are given to two grandsons and to his executors. The residue of his real and personal estate is settled upon his youngest son, Henry.

The will (dated July 28, 1875) with a codicil (dated Aug. 13, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A., late of No. 1, St. Albans-road, Victoria-road, Kensington, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas John Elmore, the brother; William Powell Frith, R.A.; and Killingworth Richard Hedges, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to Agnes Lucy Koe, for her affectionate attention to his daughter, £1000; and to his daughter, Edith Jane Elmore, his leasehold residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, and jewellery. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his said daughter for life, then for her children, and in default of children as she shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1873) with a codicil (dated Aug. 30, 1876) of Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart., late of Edenhall, Cumberland, and of No. 17, Cavendish-square, who died on Feb. 13 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Samuel Steuart Gladstone, the Hon. Henry Brougham, and Edward Bleaymire, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife £2000, a close carriage with a pair of horses, the use of the family diamonds for life, and £1000 per annum charged on his real estates, in addition to the jointure of £1500 per annum already secured to her by settlement; she is also to have the use of his mansion house Edenhall during widowhood or until his eldest son attains twenty-one, whichever event shall first happen; £20,000 is charged on his real estate to be divided between his four younger children, and a further sum of £10,000, which he gives, in addition, to his two younger sons. All the real estate is settled upon his son who succeeds him in the baronetcy, and the residue of the personalty is left upon trust for the same son.

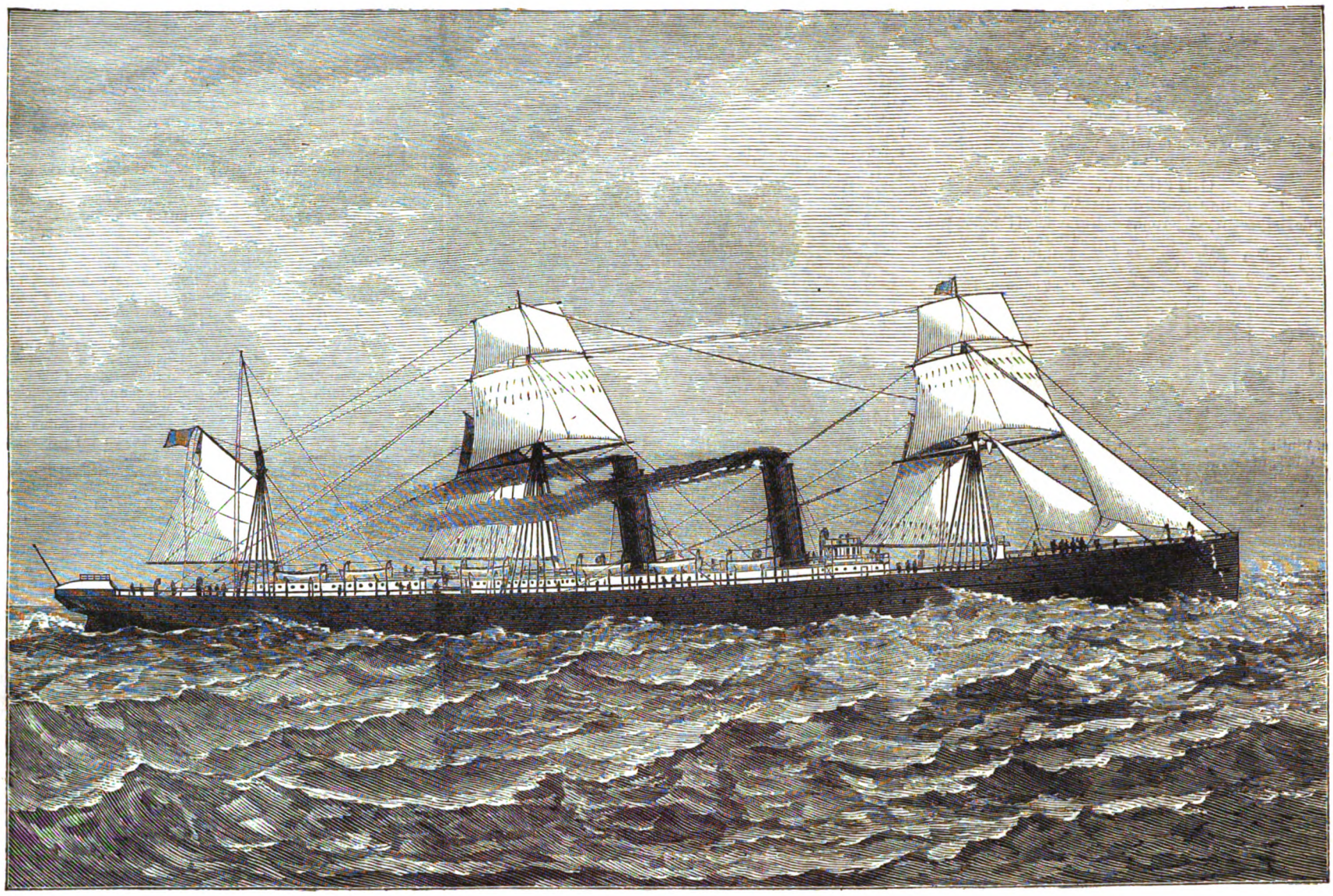
The will (dated May 5, 1874) with a codicil (dated Oct. 16, 1879) of Mr. Joseph Hawkins, late of Newsham House, Newsham, and of Preston, Lancashire, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Mary Anne Hawkins, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves the Newsham House estate, with the furniture and effects, and £700 per annum, to his wife during life or widowhood; at her decease, or second marriage, the said estate is settled on his eldest son, and the furniture and effects are made heirlooms to go therewith. To each of his daughters he gives £6000; to each of his sons £12,000; and the residue of his property, real and personal, between all his sons.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1879) with a codicil (dated Dec. 20, in the same year) of Mr. Ebenezer Robert Le Mare, late of Hazelwood, Clevedon, Somersetshire, who died on Feb. 4 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Dorothy Le Mare, the widow, Joseph Rice and Joseph Consterdine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement, £500, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and the interest of £5000 for life; he also leaves her the interest of a further sum of £1000 for life; at her death the last-named sum is to be divided between the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society. There are legacies to his son Joshua, to two grandchildren, and to his executors; and the residue of his property he leaves between all his children.

The will (dated June 22, 1880) of Mr. John Bridges, late of No. 52, Anerley Park, Anerley, who died on Feb. 24 last, at St. Helier's, Jersey, was proved on the 16th ult. by Frederic Anderson Stebbing, Samuel Wiggins, and Herbert Weston Bridges, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator makes provision for his wife and two daughters, and there are other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son.

The will and codicil (both dated June 7, 1878) of Mrs. Lavinia Legassicke Hicks, formerly of Rodney House, Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, but late of No. 2, Surrendale-place, Sutherland-gardens, were proved on the 21st ult. by John Forster Cooper, the sole executor. The testatrix bequeaths to the nation a large oil-painting of the British Fleet in Rodney's action, 1782; a portrait of Admiral Gidoim, who commanded the Torbay in the same action; a portrait of his son, the Rev. James Gidoim; a portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Crespin; and a little catacomb lamp used by the early Christians during the reign of Nero.

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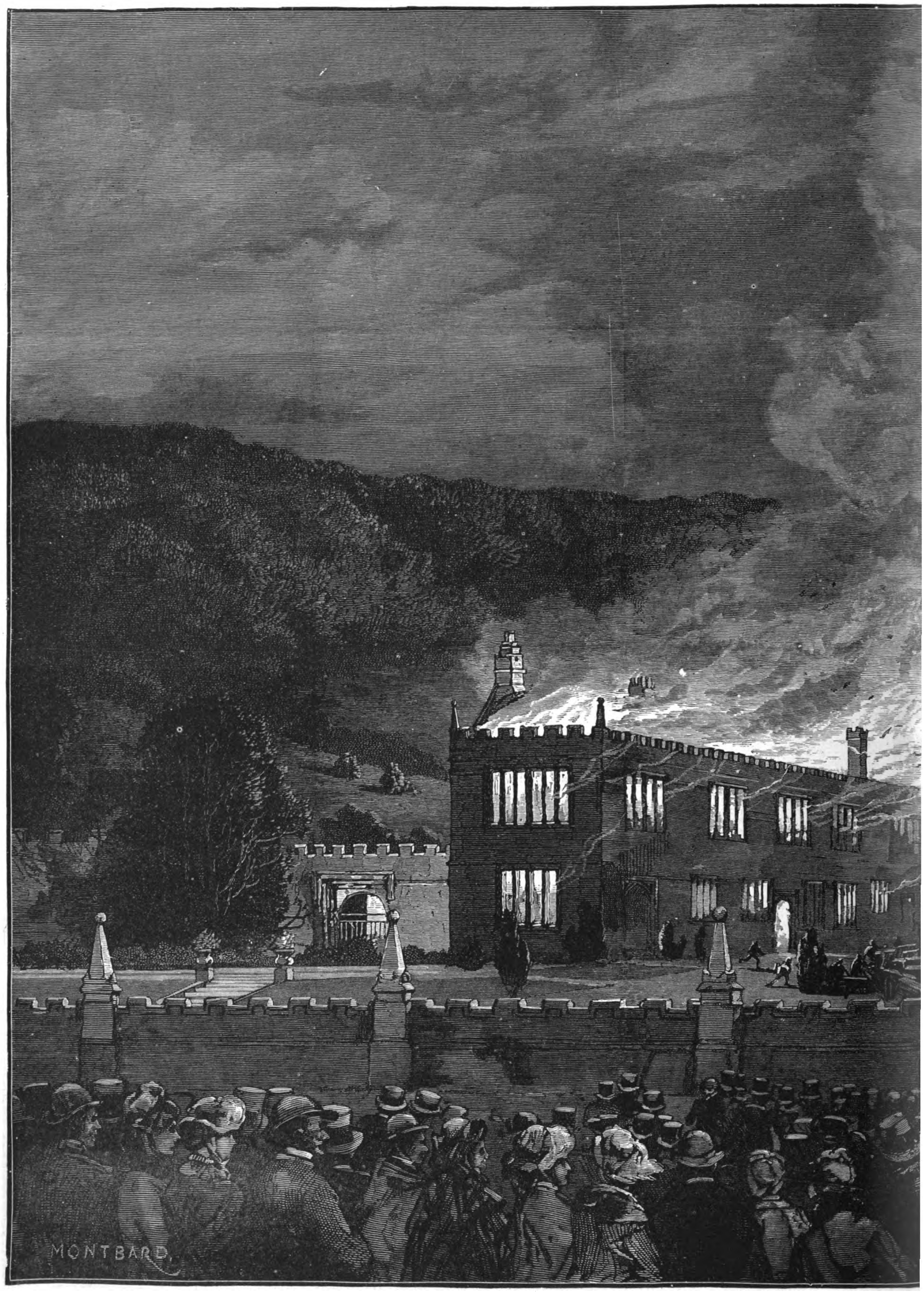
THE NEW CUNARD STEAM-SHIP SERVIA.—SEE PAGE 378.



BOILING AND TESTING OPIUM IN CHINA.—SEE PAGE 378.

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FIRE AT LANHYDROCK HOUSE, THE SE

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SEAT OF LORD ROBARTES, NEAR BODMIN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2188.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881. TWO WHOLE SHEETS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS.—SEE PAGE 390.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at The Poplars, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of J. W. Mumby, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Florence, the Lady Adela Larking, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Powderham Castle, the Lady Agnes Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, Chelsea, S.W., by the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., to Clara Emma, second daughter of the late James Whitaker, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Easter Sunday, at Dane Bank House, Congleton, Edward Fisher Bodley, Esq., J.P., in his 67th year.

On the 18th inst., in Bruton-street, after a long illness, Henrietta, the beloved wife of General Sir George Buller, and daughter of General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., late Adjutant-General of the Forces.

On the 17th inst., at Bath, Eliza, wife of Kerrison Harvey, Esq., of Bath, and Thorpe, in Norfolk, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Knowles Lacon, Bart., M.P., aged 75.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
April. 10	29·929	44·9	38·7	·80	6	59·8	35·4	ENE. E.	226	0·000
11	29·805	51·2	45·7	·83	9	60·8	39·9	E. S. SW.	271	0·275
12	29·873	51·8	48·6	·89	9	59·7	46·9	SW. SSW.	200	0·005
13	29·866	53·6	43·3	·70	7	67·2	47·9	SSW. SE. E.	365	0·070
14	29·803	52·1	47·5	·85	9	62·7	48·0	E. S. SSW.	218	0·000
15	29·889	50·4	43·2	·78	6	61·3	45·5	SW. W. NW. SSW.	170	0·000
16	29·956	47·0	42·2	·85	8	60·0	39·4	SSW. SE. E.	127	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·908	29·906	29·875	29·879	29·796	29·897	29·970
Temperature of Air	48·2°	57·6°	51·9°	59·1°	56·0°	51·4°	49·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·9°	53·0°	50·7°	52·6°	52·4°	47·9°	4·3°
Direction of Wind	E.	S.	SW.	ESE.	S.	WSW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 23	10 58	11 30	11 58	—	0 25	0 48	1 10	1 35	1 75	2 13	2 33	2 50	3 10

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. — Mr. SIMS REEVES, FAREWELL ORATORIOS, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 27; May 4 18, 25; June 15, 22, 29; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9. Prices for the series of Seven Evening Concerts, £4 4s. and £3.

MR. SIMS REEVES' FAREWELL ORATORIOS.

FIRST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at EIGHT.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS.—Artists:

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MADAME TREBELLI.

MR. SIMS REEVES.

MR. SANTLEY.

MISS A. SINCLAIR, Miss Hoare, and the

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY, Orchestra and Chorus, 1000. Band of Coldstream Guards (by permission). Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Prices: Stalls, 10s.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 4s.; Admission, One Shilling.—Tickets of usual Agents; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH—Mesdames Anna Williams, Jessie Jones, M. Hancock, and Patey; Messrs. Lloyd, Carter, C. Henry, De Lucy, and Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, now ready, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Society's Offices, 7, Johnstreet, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall, and Agents'. NOTE.—Owing to the invariable great demand for Tickets for the Society's performance of "Elijah," early application is desirable to secure Numbered Seats—5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FIRST CONCERT on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 30, at Three o'Clock. The Programme will include Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique; "Eglogue in Vie d'un Artiste" (first time in London); Overtures—"Egmont" (Beethoven), "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai); Pianoforte Concerto in E flat ("The Emperor"), Beethoven; "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasia (Svendsen). Pianist, Madame Sophie Menter (her first appearance in London). Vocalist, Mdlle. Louisa Pyk. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Chappell's, Austin's, and the usual Agents.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicalities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. FIFTY ARTISTS, including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 25. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINETY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling. THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission on presentation of address card.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The Twenty-Eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the Continental Schools (including Portraits of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, Dr. Döllinger, and other works by Franz Lenbach), is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1878. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SCHOOLDAYS. BY A SON OF ONE OF HIS TUTORS. Read THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 13 and April 20.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" will make every reader of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS laugh.

THE TRAVELLER.—Read Captain MAYNE REID'S Entertaining and Instructive Papers on Travel, Voyage, and Adventure, presenting vivid Pictures of Life All the World Over.

JACK'S NOTES ON NEWS in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will form a review of the Week's News for the Young.

THE NATURALIST IN SILURIA.—Under this head Captain MAYNE REID every week presents a budget of original Notes on Natural History in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

THE MID Spins a Yarn of the Sea each week in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

HOLIDAY NOTES, by PHIL HOLIDAY, give a Chronicle of Sport for the Young in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS each week.

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, price One Penny (post-free, 1½d.) THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

ADVERTISERS are requested to send their Announcements early in advance for THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A MONTHLY PART of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be published at the end of April.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. EXHIBITION OF SPRING FLOWERS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, Two o'Clock. SUMMER EXHIBITIONS, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 25, JULY 6. EVENING FETE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only by Vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price during April, Spring Exhibition, 2s. 6d.; Summer Exhibitions, 4s.; Evening Fete, 5s. each.

LYCEUM.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. TO-DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 23, will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Tinero, Mr. Elwood, Mr. Beaumont, &c. Preceded by Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy THE CUP—Synorix, Mr. Irving; Camma, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. Hurst.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.20 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, APRIL 23, 1881.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number (consisting of Two Whole Sheets) forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	3d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Jamaica	2d
Canada	2d	Mauritius	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	New Zealand	2d
China, viâ Brindisi	3d	Norway	2d
,, viâ United States... ..	2d	Russia	2d
Constantinople	2d	Spain	2d
Denmark	2d	Sweden	2d
France	2d	Switzerland	2d
Germany	2d	United States	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

The slender thread binding a valuable life to a nation's history has snapped at last; and whilst we were enjoying the rough welcome of our Easter holiday Lord Beaconsfield passed quietly away. Since Lord Palmerston went from the helm England has known no such purely personal sorrow as this. And this personality of regret is, after all, a great fact, full of eloquence and tenderness and truth. It is persuasive of the domestic feeling and family enchantment that outlive and are stronger than religious contention and political strife. Men of all creeds and opinions, antagonists and sympathisers, friends and foes, alike laid down their arms, as it were, when the bells, tolled and the flags were floated half-mast high, when Queen and peers and commoners joined in a common grief, and the last and saddest of all the bulletins declared that hope was at an end and Lord Beaconsfield was dead. This can scarcely be a matter of surprise when we reflect how the dead statesman has for forty odd years played so conspicuous a part on the stage of politics and in the great drama of our national life. Let the truth be told: the country has lost a companion and a friend. The chambers of the Legislature will no longer ring with his polished eloquence, or glow with his incisive satire. Oratory and style have, at any rate, to lament a lost leader. Fashion, society, culture, and dilettantism are for the moment in mourning; for there was no closing the doors of exclusiveness or pride to one whose natural talent and brilliancy claimed for him admittance. Literature has to lament the deposition of a pen that survived scorn and commanded attention from the earliest youthful romance to the days of the most successful fiction of its time. Even caricature will miss the face, the figure, and the well-known characteristics of a man who was so perpetually prominent that he was invariably noticed as a type; but who, outliving the fever of inimical strife and the suspicion of his opponents—who, disdaining ridicule and smiling at envy, came to be recognised as a patriotic champion and a constitutional hero. Enigmatical from the first, mysterious, deeply imaginative, composed, unsensitive, and consistently clever, Benjamin Disraeli managed to outlive the distrust of his friends and to earn the personal admiration of his opponents.

It was the romance in the career of Lord Beaconsfield in the end so endeared him to the nation at large. His life was an example of the nobility of talent. The story of Richard Whittington himself; all the familiar fables that have for their moral the virtue of industry; the traditional romances of merchants commencing life with a modest pittance and rising to wealth, fame, and influence, were not, after all, more extraordinary, or, indeed, more edifying, than the life and career of the statesman who has been taken from the proud position to which he had attained. The only difference is that he followed politics instead of commerce. Englishmen like these typical instances of persistency and self-trust. When a man is lifted from the forge to the Senate, from the lawyer's office to the Bench, from the ranks to the Military Hierarchy, from the masses to the Mansion House, there is a certain national pride in such stories of success. They are encouraging and elevating. This, somehow, is what Englishmen are made for—to distinguish themselves, to conquer difficulties, and to come to the front; and, though Disraeli may not altogether have been accepted as a typical Englishman, still there was a chord of sympathy in his story that was strictly identified with the national sentiment.

In England, as elsewhere, there is nothing succeeds like success. Lord Beaconsfield at a very early period of his career came to the front, and remained there. He had that serene temperament that was indifferent to jealousy; there was nothing mean or revengeful in his composition; political animosities and acerbities he could soon forget; he loved applause that was won by brilliancy, cultivation, and style; and so it came about that a man born to no future became by his own talent, taste, and tact the companion of men constitutionally disposed to despise him, the revolutionist of pride and caste and the representative of the nation's aristocracy.

A more singular career than that of Lord Beaconsfield has seldom been recorded in the annals of statesmanship. The son of an illustrious but unambitious recluse did not work his way to fame and nobility without very remarkable gifts. Genius he must have had; but he had the common sense never to miss the opportunity when it presented itself. It is not every lawyer's clerk who can live such a laborious life and die amidst universal regret. It was not chance that advanced Disraeli, but indomitable perseverance. He was born to soar. He had undaunted courage and the gift of a marvellous imagination. He was not cast down when he, as a mere lad, rode the hobby-horse of fashion and was thrown. He wrote a book, at the advice of an old friend, to relieve himself of debt. What he did not know, he conceived. Society was his drumhead; and his fiction was so near truth that he gained the ear of people as imaginative as himself. When he travelled, he saw twice as much as his companions; for his mind supplied what the eye could not reach. His first visit to the East was a revelation; and the blood that flowed in his veins seemed to be fired with all the poetry and intensity of the old faith. It was this subjectiveness that sustained the statesman in his oratory, his style, and his literary pursuits, and that endeared him to his fellow-creatures in days of materialism, doubt, discrepancy, and distrust. In his quiet, undemonstrative, and impassive fashion, he loved the beautiful in every department of life, and turned his influence in that direction.

Best perhaps of all; behind this smiling and seemingly superficial exterior there was a warm heart. Lord Beaconsfield was a true and sincere friend. His love for the companion of his life that he lost was one of the most eloquent traits in his character; and his unceasing attachment to his former secretary and constant companion will never be forgotten in the society that welcomed them both. The old Latin proverb bids us speak nothing but good of the dead, but it would be possible to invert the sentiment and say that it is by death that the true value of the man is known. This has certainly been the case with Lord Beaconsfield. His faults, his foibles, and his weaknesses are forgotten spontaneously and without effort. His constancy and brilliancy remain. When indeed we find the Queen of this great empire lamenting with great sorrow her well-tried servant and confidential friend; the Princes and Princesses making tribute of their personal and sincere regret; the two Houses of the Legislature, Lords and Commons, Government and Opposition, at one in their expression of cordial esteem; Society and Fashion awaking from frivolity to testify to the worth of an old companion; and the respect for persistency and pluck travelling down to the hearts of the people, then it must be evident that the nation at large is conscious of a severe loss. Another familiar link has been severed; and the world seems older now that Lord Beaconsfield has gone.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., M.P., after having been presented on Tuesday, at Elland, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with an illuminated address, subsequently, in addressing an open-air meeting of his constituents, referred to the lamented death of the illustrious Earl of Beaconsfield, and said that, however they might distrust the political principles of the deceased statesman, they should honour his high abilities and his exertions as a public servant through a long life; and they must all of them be proud to belong to a country where a man born under such disadvantages as he had, by sheer dint of his abilities, had raised himself to be the Prime Minister of England and a peer of the realm.

I declare that, after wading through column after column and page after page (the great bulk of which had evidently been "pigeon-holed" for a very long time) of journalistic panegyrics, biographies, leading articles, deathbed *ana*, and what not, concerning the sagacious political leader, brilliant novelist, and most amiable man who has just passed away, I can find no public utterance more sensible, more comprehensive, more fully to the point, and more generously just than the few words spoken at Elland, in the West Riding, by Sir Matthew Wilson, M.P. It is refreshing to read those words, amid avalanches of verbiage and "pigeon-hole" padding.

Whigs and Tories, Liberals and Radicals, alike admired and were proud of Lord Beaconsfield; and among the masses of the common people his very sobriquet of "Dizzy" attested his personal popularity. But we must wait a considerable time before his place in political history can be definitively and dispassionately adjudicated upon. As a man of letters his contemporaries have long since judged him. He will principally be remembered, I should say, as the brilliantly intellectual son of the learned Isaac D'Israeli; but for literature as a vocation Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was not fitted. Personally kind to authors, he could take no serious view of literature as a calling full of difficulty, anxiety, and responsibility. He regarded authorship as a means towards an end. To his erudite father authorship was an end towards the achievement of which all possible means were to be subordinated.

By those who were privileged to enjoy his intimacy, due justice will, it is to be hoped, be done to the extreme sweetness, cordiality, and placability of his character. Notwithstanding all the bitter things which he could say, and which, on occasion, he said, I suppose that very few public men have ever made fewer personal enemies than Benjamin Disraeli during a long, long life had made.

I find, always with reference to Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the daily papers the following extraordinary, yet not incredible, statement:—"There were proposals, also, of tempting articles of diet; and it is a fact that one gentleman, who suggested transfusion, made offer of his own blood for the purpose." I call the statement extraordinary, but not incredible, for the reason that, you will remember, similar suggestions and self-sacrificing offers were made at the most critical period of the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is the modern fashion to ridicule "emotional" enthusiasm; but these "transfusion" offers (possibly made by readers of Mr. Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt") were prompted, evidently, by the most generous of motives, and demand respect.

There is much in the career and the personal character of Lord Beaconsfield to remind us of William Pitt; and by the side of the "transfusion" story may without impropriety be placed an equally curious one bearing on the last moments of "the Pilot who weathered the Storm," which is to be found in Earl Stanhope's "Life of Pitt." It is therein stated that on Jan. 6, 1806, "a Mr. South arrived at Putney from town in a chaise, bringing a vial of hartshorn oil, a spoonful of which he insisted on Mr. Pitt taking, as he had known it recover people in the last agonies. Remonstrance as to its certain inefficacy was useless; and on Sir Walter Farquhar saying that it could be of no detriment a couple of spoonfuls of the oil were poured down Mr. Pitt's throat. It produced no effect but a little convulsive cough."

On what may be termed the "Carlyle Controversy" there has appeared, in the current number of the *World*, a remarkably clever and, on the whole, impartial, article, one passage in which, however, cannot be allowed to remain unchallenged. Says the *World*, "He was always essentially the author of the uneducated. Clerks, shopmen, third-rate journalists, and young men from Scotch Universities read him with delight." If, instead of "Thomas Carlyle" the writer in the *World* had written "Charles Dickens," there would have been some sense in the passage which I have quoted; seeing that the writings of Dickens could be understood and delighted in by the educated and the uneducated alike. But it is next door to the impossible, I should say, to take "delight" in an author whose language is mainly incomprehensible to the reader; and to an "uneducated" person—who need be neither a clerk, a shopman, a third-rate journalist, nor a young man from a Scotch University to be so uneducated—a page taken at random from Carlyle would be not much more intelligible than a page of the Iliad, in Greek. The "uneducated" classes (by whom, of course, I do not mean the illiterate ones) fail, as a body, to admire Thackeray. His satire is too subtle, even his nomenclature is too recondite, to be comprehended by the vulgar. And let this patent although somewhat humiliating fact be borne in mind. Twenty years ago the "uneducated" classes of English readers were found to be but lukewarm admirers of Sir Walter Scott.

A cheap weekly periodical enjoying an enormous circulation having passed into fresh hands, the proprietors thought that they could render their journal more attractive, and at the same time more instructive by making some of the most favourite romances of the Wizard of the North the staple of their fiction. The experiment, if I remember aright, was begun with "Ivanhoe," the weekly instalments of which were illustrated by sumptuous designs from the pencil of Sir John Gilbert. Sad to relate, the circulation of the periodical steadily and seriously declined; and, after a few months, the well-meaning experimentalists were glad to sell the journal back to the original proprietor, who forthwith made a clean sweep of the Abbotsford romances, and reverted to novels of the good old "uneducated" type, such as "Sophy Fothergill; or, the Odd Fellow's Niece," and "Peerage and Profligacy; or, the Maniacal Marchioness." With the help of these edifying fictions, the periodical soon regained its immense circulation. I wonder how the proprietor would have fared had he treated his readers (with the author's permission) to a weekly dose of Carlyle.

There is nothing new under the sun. In the always entertaining *World*, just quoted, I read the following:—

> Cinderella only got as far as a glass slipper; but Miss Fanny Davenport, the American actress, is having made for her a glass dress. It will have a long train of woven glass, and will be elaborately trimmed with glass lace. The texture, it is averred, will have the appearance of a fine French satin, only much more brilliant.

If my memory serves me correctly, about eight-and-thirty years ago, in an extravaganza, "Cherry and Fair Star," at the old Princess's Theatre, a then popular burlesque actress and charming singer, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, wore a glass dress. The fabric, of rich white-and-crimson brocade, came from Messrs. Sewell and Cross's, and had been manufactured for them to serve as material for curtains. The "glass dress" worn by Mrs. H. P. Grattan had a surprisingly brilliant effect on the stage; but the poor workwomen in the wardrobe of the theatre told me that they cut their fingers somewhat severely while dealing with the stuff. It had to be taken up very tenderly indeed. By way of experiment (if you are curious in finger cutting), just try to handle one of the pretty little polychromatic glass-woven mats which they make at Murano, near Venice.

Mem.: The next time you go to Havana bring home to the adored one of your heart a couple of "pine-apple" dresses. These fabrics, woven from the fibre of the pine-apple leaf, are what the æsthetes created in the imagination of Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Burnand would call "quite too utterly lovely."

My good friend, Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, draws my attention to a note in the current issue of *Notes and Queries*, from which it would appear that the Great Cham of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson, condescended on the 7th October, 1756, to "boo" to Mr. Hector, of Birmingham, in soliciting subscriptions for the great lexicographer's new edition of Shakspeare. I had seen the passage to which Mr. Edgcumbe alludes in some remarkably interesting and till now unedited letters of Dr. Johnson; but the tone in which he asks for Mr. Hector's assistance reads more like a good-humouredly authoritative demand than an obsequious request. He seems to be aware that the service would be done even before it was required. Do you not remember that charming story of La Fontaine the Fabulist. The great man under whose roof La Fontaine had, during many years, lived as an honoured guest died or came to grief. I forget the precise nature of the catastrophe; but the author of the "Contes" found himself without a home. Another great nobleman, meeting the poet in the street, expressed his sympathy, and told him that he must in future reside in his (the second grandee's) house. "*I was going thither*," replied the good La Fontaine. There was no "booing" here; yet, what a superb compliment was conveyed in that "j'y allais."

That was not a very decorous controversy which raged in the newspapers between the Homœopaths and the Allopaths. Having myself a maximum of faith in the surgeon who can cut off my leg and mend my head—within a moderate extent of fracture—if somebody batters it with a bludgeon, and a minimum of faith in physicians, eminent and otherwise, who diametrically differ among themselves as to what is really the matter with a sick man and how he ought to be treated (I had once, in the course of an illness of seven months' duration, three very eminent physicians, and they successively subjected me to three totally distinct and antagonistic modes of treatment), I have not taken any very great interest in the squabbles between the learned Doctors Sangrado, Purgon, and Thomas Diafoirus. On the other hand, I have been perusing with avidity a little book, published in the year 1846 (G. Bowron, Oxford-street), called "A Manual of Homœopathic Cookery, by the Wife of a Homœopathic Physician." Is this manual still in print, I wonder; and are its recipes yet followed in homœopathic households?

It is odd to note in a work on dietetics such a highflown passage as this:—

> The dulcet notes of a distant flute, heard in the stillness of midnight, raise the heart to feelings of rapture, or melt it in holy fervour; but the same tones fall unnoticed on the inattentive ear, amid the rude and uncongenial din of busy day.

This is a corollary to the dietetic axiom laid down by Hahnemann in his Organon, that, owing to the smallness of the doses in homœopathic treatment, everything having any medicinal action must be excluded from the diet and regimen, in order that the influence of the minute doses may not be disturbed by the extraneous medicinal irritant.

From her recipes the Homœopathic Physician's wife wholly excludes pepper and onions; although Hahnemann did not insist on their absolute rejection. He only recommended that they should be sparingly employed (Chron. *Krankh. Ed. I.*, *p.* 134). The only sauces allowed by the lady for fish are a little plain mushroom ketchup, soy, or plain butter sauce. No vinegar and no mustard in sauces. No salmon allowed; and no shell-fish save oysters, with which the solitary condiment to be tolerated is a little sauce. No Yarmouth bloaters; no kippered herrings. No pork. No wild duck, and no *pâté de foie gras*.

No raw vegetables are to be eaten. Farewell, then, a long farewell, to the crisp lettuce, the curly *barbede capucin*, the soothing lettuce, the dulcet beetroot, the fascinating cucumber, the smiling tomato salad with its delicate sub-acid flavour! Although the employment of tea is unreservedly condemned by Hahnemann, the Physician's wife sees no harm in the use of "a weak infusion of good black tea." A very woman! Chocolate into the preparation of which spices have entered is relegated to the "Index Expurgatorius;" and, as a substitute for coffee, we are counselled to roast whole barley, rye, or maize, with a very little butter, grind it, and prepare it like ordinary coffee. "It has very much the taste of the real Mocha," blandly observes the authoress, "without its injurious effects."

Abiding, myself, by the old-fashioned regimen (pepper and onions—may your shadows never be less), I intend the week after next to put my household on a strictly homœopathic regimen. At length I shall be even with my old enemy the Family Grocer, and make the pork butcher and he that vends prime Wiltshire bacon know that there is such a being as Nemesis. I wonder what my household will think of the following recipe for kidney soup:—"Cut one large beef kidney in pieces; put it in a gallon of water, and let it boil two hours; take out the kidney and strain the soup; replace the meat, and season with a little salt and a tablespoonful of soy."

Hahnemanian students will remember that the Mighty Master also forbade the use of liqueurs, punch, strongly scented flowers in a room (farewell the floral decorations of our dinner tables!), old cheese, pickles, woollen garments near the skin, lying long in bed, *enervation from the perusal of meretricious romances* (farewell to our "Wednesday Book Box!"), gambling, over-exertion, and *excessive parsimony*. As regards the last prohibition, score one for the Founder of Homœopathy.

Touching sauces, here also is an old friend with a new face, and as puzzling a pedigree as ever, who, to my bewilderment, turned up the other day as I was referring to the late Dr. Granville's "St. Petersburg." In Vol. II., p. 363, I read:—"The Marchese Caraccioli, who was a great gourmand, and spent several years in England as Ambassador from Naples, used to observe, with reference to English cookery, '*Il y a en Angleterre soixante sectes réligieuses différentes et une seule sauce, le* melted butter.' *Quel pays!*" To how many more or less witty gourmands, beginning with Voltaire, has not the saying been ascribed?

Do lovers of music yet preserve the remembrance of an exquisitely pathetic melody known as "Pestal" or "Pestel's Hymn," which used to be very popular in English musical society between thirty and forty years ago? I do not know whether I am technically right in saying that "Pestel" is, next to the beauteous and touching musical setting of the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the First chapter of Ruth, (Entreat me not to Leave Thee), the longest of modern melodies. It sounds as though it were never coming to an end. The hymn of Pestel was, I have heard, the composition of a Russian nobleman of that name, who wrote the words and music in his cell in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburg, the night before his execution for high treason, a little more than half a century since. When, in the morning, he and his fellow-conspirators were brought out to be hanged, and the victims were ranged beneath the gallows-tree, with halters round their necks, the stools on which they stood were pushed from beneath their feet; and they were thus left swinging; but in Pestel's case the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. As the executioners were raising him and adjusting a fresh halter round his neck, he was heard to mutter, "Stupid Country, where they do not even know how to hang!"

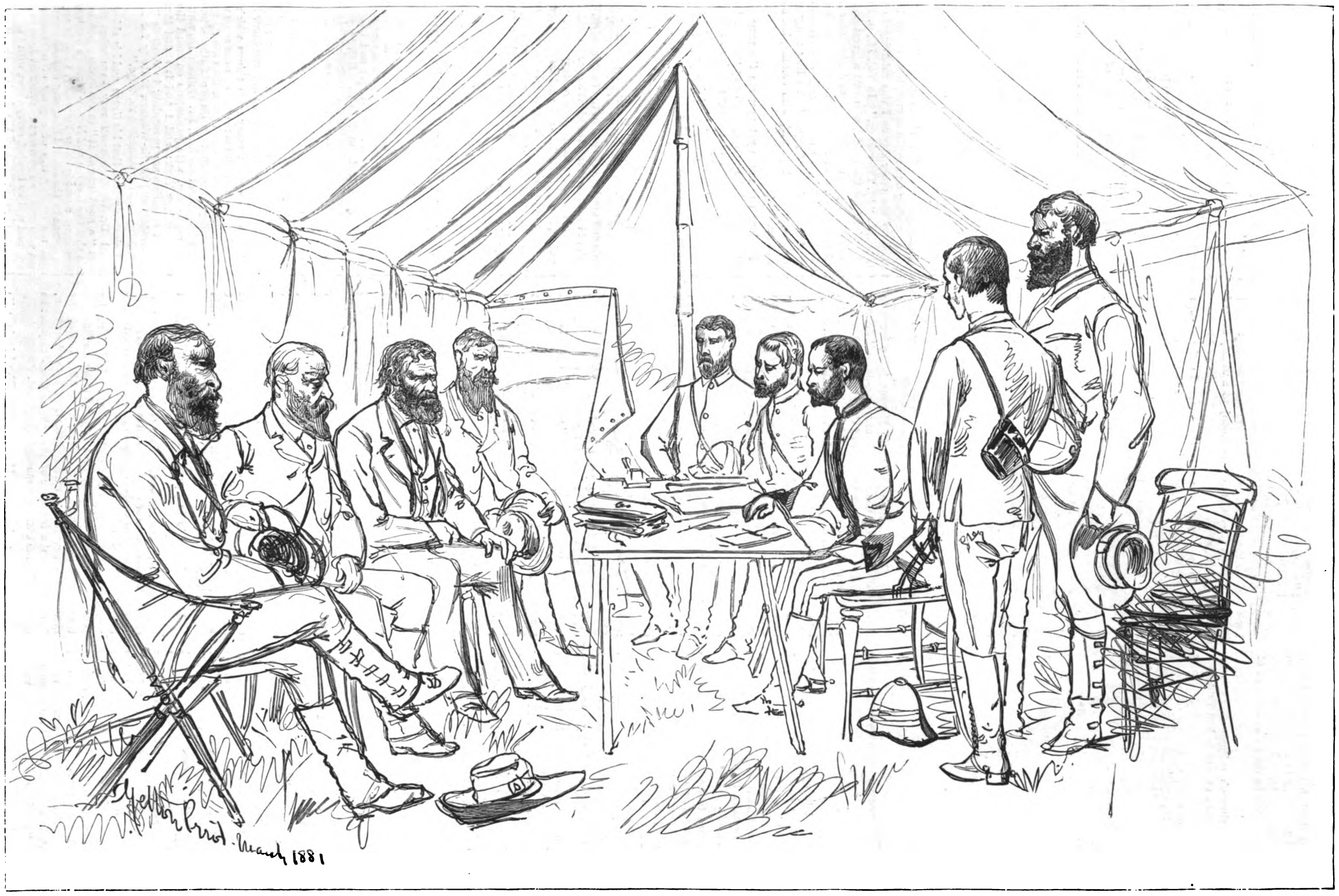
This story with the melody to boot was recalled to my memory when, a day or two since, I was reading in the *Times* an account of the execution of the assassins of the Tsar Alexander II. That I might not have to see these wretched criminals strangled, I came away post-haste from St. Petersburg. I have had to see too many murderers and murderesses judicially done to death in my time; and I intend to see no more hangings, if I can help it. But, to judge from the account in the *Times*, the Russian Jack Ketch is fully as stupid now as he or his predecessor was fifty years ago. The exhibition is said to have been one of the most revolting ever witnessed; and the executioner and his assistants bungled horribly. Some say the hangman was drunk; others that the friends of the prisoners had secretly corroded the ropes with oil of vitriol. Pestel's murmured complaint naturally recurred to me—"Stupid Country; where they do not even know how to hang."

There are a great many more things which they do not know how to do in Russia; but there are some which they do very well indeed, and much better than the things are done in this country. I see that the Duke of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford, Dr. William Howard Russell, and other gentlemen, were passengers on board the Cunard s.s. Gallia for New York; and I find it stated that the distinguished travellers are proceeding to America "on behalf of the London and North-Western Railway for the purpose of examining into the American railways."

I sincerely hope that his Grace and his eldest son and the genial Dr. W. H. Russell may have what the Americans term "a good time of it" in the States; but looking at the fact that the London and North-Western Railway have a very intelligent agent in New York City, I fail to see what benefit can accrue to the exalted company whose habitat is at Euston from the holiday trip of a party of noblemen and gentlemen who will be run over the different lines in the directors' cars, and will be treated, everywhere, with the splendid hospitality so characteristic of the Americans. Now that we have Pullman Cars and the Westinghouse brake in England, there is absolutely nothing to be learned from the American railway system save and except the practice of checking luggage: the feasibility of adopting which practice here I gravely doubt. The speed on the American railways is, as a rule, dismally slow; the ordinary cars (the Pullmans are perfection) are hideously uncomfortable; and the refreshment-rooms are simply abominable. Russian railway travelling is, on the other hand, thoroughly comfortable, and even luxurious. Let the Duke and Dr. Russell take a trip from Berlin to St. Petersburg next winter and report on their experiences.

G. A. S.

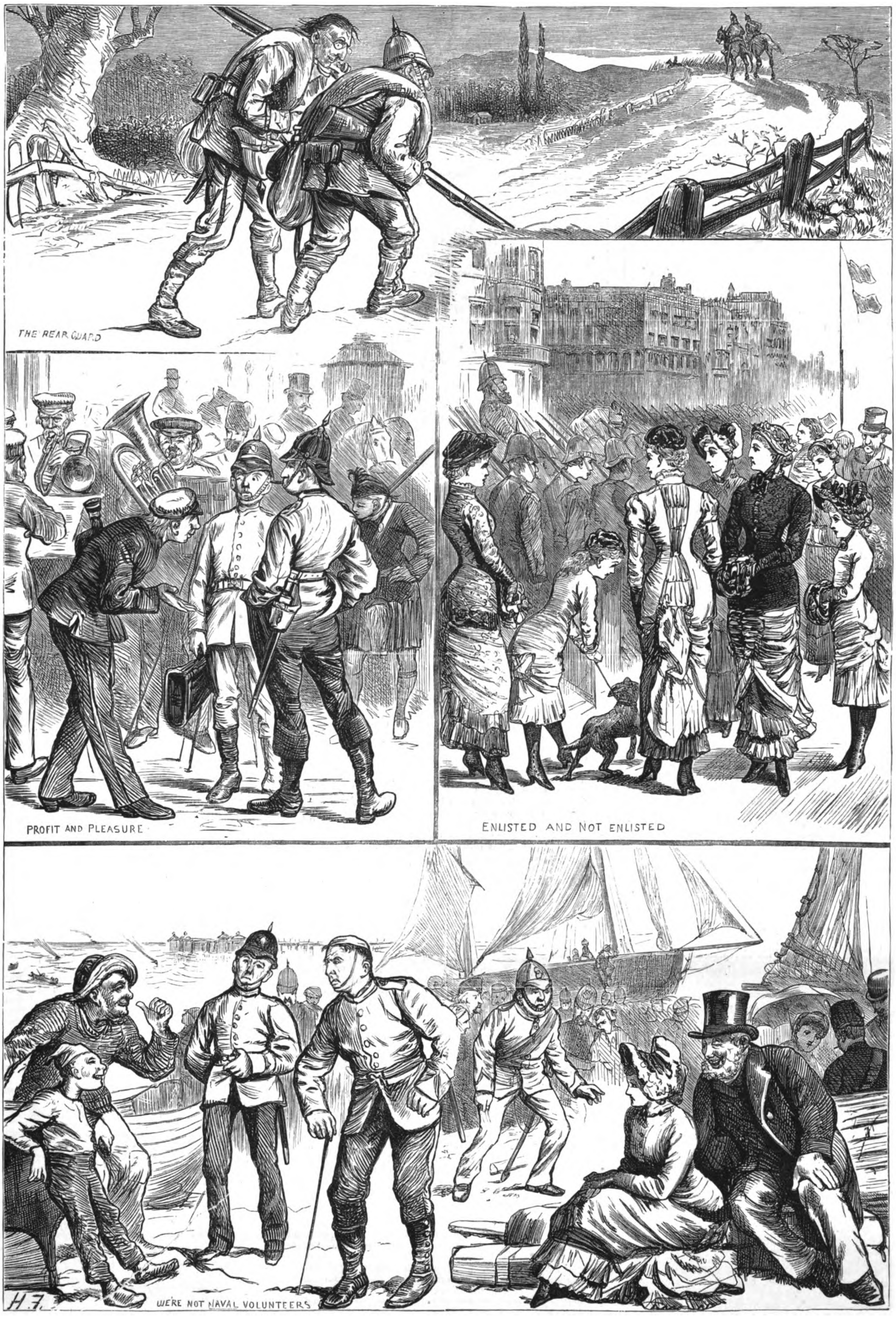
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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: MEETING OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AND COMMANDANT JOUBERT TO ARRANGE THE ARMISTICE, MARCH 9.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 410.

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SKETCHES AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW,—SEE PAGE 394.

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THE ASSASSINS OF ALEXANDER II.

Our Special Artist at St. Petersburg made, at the trial, sketch portraits of the six Nihilists, four men and two women, concerned in the murder of the late Emperor of Russia. We gave, in our last week's publication, a long account of the trial, which occupied three whole days, ending on Sunday morning, the 10th inst. The prisoners were Nicholas Sheliaboff, Sophie Peroffskaya, the mining engineer Kibaltchik, Hessy Helfmann, a Jewess, and Gabriel Michaeloff and young Reesakoff; the two last-named having actually carried the explosive shells to kill the Emperor. Sheliaboff, Kibaltchik, and the young woman Peroffskaya, had made full statements of the plot, in which they bore the contriving and managing part. The substance of these narratives and explanations of the leading conspirators was given in our journal on the 9th inst.

The Judges, having deliberated several hours upon their verdict, during the night of Saturday, the 9th inst., pronounced all six prisoners guilty; and sentence of death was then passed on all of them, which was formally announced in court on the Monday afternoon. The young woman Helfmann, being with child, her execution has been deferred. The other five prisoners were hanged last Friday morning, in the open space called the Semenoffsky Plain, near the Tsarskoe Selo railway station.

Some characteristic details are given as to the manner in which the condemned prisoners passed their last day. Reesakoff asked for three wax tapers, such as are carried in church, a copy of the New Testament, and one of the small consecrated loaves that are made and sold by the monks. When not praying he smoked cigarettes, and in the course of the day offered his services to the Government as a spy. Of course he met with a refusal, for he belonged only to an outside circle, and could be of little use. Sheliaboff spent his time in writing page after page about the trial, committing to paper what he was not allowed to utter in his speech. Peroffskaya wrote to her mother to waste no time or trouble in assuaging the wrath of her father, for what she had done he would never forgive. He is a high government official. Kibaltchik, the maker of the bombs, devoted his last hours to drawing up a memoir on the subject of his specific discoveries, addressed to the High Court of Justice. In this document he avowed his desire that his name should be immortalised, and he made a gift of his inventions to the State, on condition that all profit should go to the relief of the children of political criminals.

At half-past eight on Friday morning, the five prisoners to be hanged that day were escorted from the fortress by Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes. Detachments of all the regiments of the Guard stationed at St. Petersburg surrounded the scaffold. The mounted gendarmerie kept back the gathering crowd, which soon swelled to nearly fifteen thousand.

Soon after eight, General Baranoff drove up, and behind him came the executioner, a reprieved convict, whose four assistants, also convicts, were already waiting under the scaffold. He brought with him the cords, and at once proceeded to reef them through five iron rings on the cross beam of the gibbet.

At twenty minutes to nine o'clock arrived the prisoners in two carts, having upright posts, to which their arms were pinioned, Sheliaboff and Kibaltchik were seated in one cart; Peroffskaya, between Reesakoff and Michaeloff, in the second; all riding with their backs towards the horses, dressed in black garments and flat caps, with a black board on their breast, bearing the inscription in white letters, "Assassin of the Czar." All were pale but Peroffskaya, who had a slight flush on the cheeks, and was apparently the most resolute of them.

The roll of the drums never ceased during the procession from the prison; nor until all was over, except for a brief space whilst the Secretary of the Court read the sentence to the prisoners.

The five priests in attendance held a crucifix to each of the condemned, who, without exception, reverently kissed the symbol of Christianity. Their leader, Sheliaboff, spoke in an earnest and satisfied manner. Peroffskaya, who was standing in the central place, then turned round, kissed Sheliaboff and Michaeloff, and also Kibaltchik, all of whom embraced each other. Reesakoff at the last moment asked the executioner if he would not be reprieved.

The executioner stepped forward and claimed his victims. Singling out Kibaltchik, he drew over his head a Capuchin hood, and, leading him under the gallows, adjusted the rope round his neck and assisted him to mount the one stool which was to serve for all. The latter was then pushed from under him, and the sentence of the law was soon carried into effect upon the first of the assassins.

Meantime, similar hoods had in like manner been drawn over the heads of the other four, who, with the exception of Reesakoff, preserved their dauntless demeanour to the last. They were hanged in turn, in the order in which they stood—Michaeloff, Peroffskaya, Sheliaboff, and Reesakoff. The others died quietly, Reesakoff apparently fainting at the last moment. In one case, that of Michaeloff, the rope broke twice before the culprit was hung.

After hanging twenty minutes, the bodies were cut down, and, death being certified by the doctor, the bodies were placed in shells painted black, and driven away to a cemetery outside the city for interment.

On the afternoon of Easter Monday the National Union of Elementary Teachers began their twelfth annual conference in Hawkestone Hall. The proceedings were continued on the three following days. The conference dinner and soirée took place at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday. An extensive list of proposed resolutions referring to changes of rules and other important matters was printed and placed in the hands of members by way of agenda paper. Coming as they do from all parts of England, these draught resolutions afford an interesting view of the currents of opinion among those who are actively engaged in the work of instruction.

Several original manuscripts of Burns were sold last Saturday by auction in Messrs. Chapman and Sons' Rooms, Edinburgh. The first lot, consisting of "Holy Willie's Prayer," three pages foolscap, was sold for 30 gs.; the second lot, which included "A Scot's Love Song," "Yestreen I had a pint of wine," six verses, quarto, and "A new song from an old story;" "The night it was a holy night," two double verses, brought 14½ gs. A poem, one page and a half foolscap, "There was an auld man and he had a bad wife," was knocked down for 15 guineas. An unpublished poetical epistle, one page and a half foolscap, addressed to "W. Willm. Stewart, Closeburn Castle," "In honest Bacon's ingle neuk," six verses, was sold for 38 gs. An address, three pages foolscap, "To the Right Hon. W. P., Esq., &c.," "The distillers of Scotland," in Burns's holograph, went for 37 gs. An unpublished letter, one page quarto, addressed to "W. William Stewart, Closeburn Castle," was sold for 37 gs. A letter by Burns dated "Glencairn," and having reference to a lent copy of "Smellie's Philosophy," went for 10 gs. The manuscripts were the property of a gentleman in Ireland. At the same sale a letter of Sir Walter Scott's was sold for £2 15s.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 19.

The Easter fêtes, accompanied by the usual efflorescence of Easter eggs and gingerbread, both in its hygienic and ornamental forms, have been favoured with brilliantly fine weather up to to-day. The Parisians have emigrated in large numbers to the country, and the provincials have taken advantage of excursion-trains to visit the capital, and to eat an incredible number of *prix fixe* repasts in the Palais Royal. The Senate and the Chamber having adjourned until May 12, politics are at a standstill. No new phase is to be noticed in the affairs of Tunis. According to the information received here, the Bey, maintains a hostile attitude towards France, and the Arabs are prepared for a holy war against the Christians. The journalistic campaign against the Minister of War continues, although with diminished vigour. On the other hand, the Minister is still *preparing* to take the necessary measures for punishing the Kroumirs.

The gingerbread fair has furnished the Parisians with an unexpected opportunity of exercising their patriotic ardour against the Tunisian marauders. The traditional Turk's head, which receives the blows of amateur Hercules desirous of testing their percussive power, has been replaced universally by a hideous black *tête de Kroumir*. This change, as ingenious as it is patriotic, has largely increased the business of the showmen, who have not speculated in vain on the Parisians' love of *actualités*, or things of the moment. Besides these wooden effigies, there are several live Kroumirs exhibited. In one of these Kroumirs I recognised a worthy African negro who used to be in the service of Dumas the elder!

In spite of colossal "puffing," to which the French journals and (unconsciously) some London contemporaries lend themselves so readily, the past theatrical season has been disastrous, and the end more disastrous even than the beginning. Dumas with the "Princesse de Bagdad," and Gounod with the "Tribut de Zamara," have obtained barely half-successes; at the Vaudeville, the Porte Saint-Martin, the Gymnase, and the Renaissance, the new pieces have all been modified failures. The Gymnase has been particularly unfortunate, "Monte Carlo," a new piece by MM. Belot and Nus, produced last Saturday, will barely run a fortnight even with the aid of plenty of "paper." At the Odéon M. François Coppée, an amiable poet, much admired and "protected" by the ladies, produced last Tuesday a drama in five acts, and a prologue in verse, called "Madame de Maintenon." M. Coppée writes excellent verse, but he has not been gifted with the sentiment of the stage. "Madame de Maintenon" is pronounced even by the ladies to be inexpressibly dull. "Nana" will reach its hundredth night at the Ambigu next Monday, and the theatre will close shortly afterwards. In fact, the theatrical season is already practically at an end.

The question of the Vengeur has again come to the front *à propos* of a proposal to raise a monument at Auch to Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, because he commanded the Vengeur. The great-great-grandson of the Admiral writes to the papers to say that Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse commanded the fleet, and not the Vengeur itself. The commanders of the Vengeur were Renaudin, first captain, and Le Hir, second captain, killed at his post. It was Renaudin who had the French flag tied to the mast as the Vengeur was sinking. In the letter to which I refer the writer says:—"The English received Renaudin captive, strewing flowers on his path, and the rich families of Portsmouth sent him a new suit of clothes every day in order to preserve a souvenir of him." Do any of these quaint souvenirs still exist?

It is the custom of the freethinkers of Paris to defy public opinion by organising popular banquets on Good Friday. Fifteen hundred adherents met on Friday last in the different quarters of Paris. The most important banquet took place in the Avenue Saint-Maude, where four hundred men, women, and children sat down to a dinner of veal, mutton, and sausages, listened to speeches and poems directed against the priests, and finally broke up amidst confusion and fisticuffs.

M. Baze, life senator, honorary *questeur* of the Senate, died on Friday last, at the age of eighty-one. Thanks to his conduct during the *coup d'état*, M. Baze has been immortalised in Victor Hugo's "Histoire d'un Crime."

Fires have been ominously frequent in Paris during past few weeks. Almost every day the firemen have been called out to struggle with insufficient means against the flames. On Friday last a fire broke out at the "Tapis Rouge," a large drapery and furnishing establishment similar to the "Printemps," which was burnt down recently. Luckily, some new fire-plugs had recently been placed in the quarter, and the fire was mastered after three hours' efforts. The damage is estimated at 350,000f. No lives were lost.

The sale of Mdlle. Schneider's diamonds, objects of art, and tapestries produced a total of 424,127f. Had it not been for the European reputation of this actress I should not have mentioned her sale, for the simple reason that such enterprises are often organised with the connivance of jewellers, who speculate on the curiosity of the *Parisiennes*. Amongst the important sales to come off shortly is that of a Renaissance Château, the Château de Montal, which has been demolished, packed up stone by stone, and sent by rail to Paris, where it will be sold by auction on April 30. The unique collection of the late M. Léopold Double will be sold on May 30. It comprises a unique collection of eighteenth-century furniture, including a quantity of objects which belonged to Marie-Antoniette. The picture sales announced for the month of May are innumerable.

Under the presidency of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, the proceedings of the Money Conference were this day opened in the Salon des Fêtes, at the Foreign Office.

T. C.

It cannot be denied that the experiment in electric lighting, inaugurated by the Commissioners of Sewers, is so far as the light is concerned, a complete success; but it remains to be seen which system will prove in the end the best from a commercial point of view and most acceptable to the ratepayers.——A paper "On the Application of Electricity to Lighting and Heating for Domestic Purposes" was read on the 14th inst. before the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, at 25, Great George-street, Westminster, by Mr. St. George Lane Fox. Professor Forster, president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The author of the paper said he regarded it as certain that before long electricity would be applied to many and various domestic purposes, especially those of lighting and heating. He contended that electric lamps could be worked in indefinitely large numbers from central stations with a proportionate cost of working, and this referred equally to any other applications of electricity. He described his lamp (by means of which the room was lighted), showing that the light resulted from the incandescence of continuous refractory conductors of high electrical resistance, mounted in vacuum.

THE COURT.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Princess Beatrice's birthday was on Maundy Thursday.

Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at Osborne the previous day, she having been met at Portsmouth by Prince Leopold, who accompanied her across the Solent in her Majesty's yacht Alberta.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who was living on board her Majesty's ship Lively, in Cowes Roads, where and in the neighbourhood his Royal Highness had been engaged in inspecting the Naval Reserve, visited the Queen and the Royal family; and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn dined with her Majesty.

The Queen's dinner party in honour of Princess Beatrice's birthday included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lady Cowell, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room afterwards, when Mr. D'Albert performed a selection of music on the pianoforte before her Majesty. Lieutenant Le Strange, commanding her Majesty's ship Lively, and Mr. Henry Rickard, of her Majesty's ship Penelope, were presented to the Queen in the evening by the Duke of Edinburgh.

On Good Friday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Bridport, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold.

Prince Leopold left Osborne the next day on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. The Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice drove through West Cowes and Newport in the afternoon. The Royal dinner circle included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lady Waterpark, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Captain Edwards, and Lieutenant Le Strange, commanding her Majesty's ship Lively.

On Easter Day her Majesty, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Edinburgh attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero, assisted by the Rev. George Connor, officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

The Queen received with profound sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in whom her Majesty has lost a most valued friend and counsellor and the nation one of its most distinguished statesmen.

The usual daily out-of-door excursion has been enjoyed by the Queen and the Royal family.

Her Majesty has lately directed letters to be written in her name to the relatives of many of the officers who have lost their lives in action in the Transvaal, expressing her deepest sympathy for them in the sad losses they have sustained.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has left Osborne. Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived as Groom in Waiting.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on May 3 and 5 next; and the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on May 23 next.

The Royal Maundy charities were distributed, as usual, on Maundy Thursday at Whitehall Chapel, the recipients numbering the same as the years of the Queen's age, sixty-two. The Minor and Discretionary Bounties and the Royal Gate Alms were also, as customary, distributed at the Royal Almonry, in Scotland-yard, at Eastertide, to upwards of 1300 poor persons of parishes in and around the metropolis.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Duchess of Teck and Prince and Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales previous to their departure from Marlborough House for Sandringham, where their Royal Highnesses and their daughters have passed the Easter holidays. Divine service wss performed on Good Friday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the park by the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, their Royal Highnesses and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud being present. Prince Leopold arrived on Saturday; and Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and Lady Harcourt, and Mr. J. Mundella, M.P., also arrived on a visit. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, and Prince Leopold and their other guests, attended Divine service on Easter Day at Sandringham church, the Rector officiating. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Leopold and a large party of guests, went to Norwich, and opened the National Fisheries Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train to Thorpe station, where they were received by the Mayor and Sheriff and other civic authorities, a guard of honour of the Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, under Captain Coleman, being in attendance. The Royal cortége was preceded to the city by an escort of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, the route being by Prince of Wales's-road, London-street, and St. Giles's, to the Drill-Hall, where the Royal party was received by the president of the exhibition, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., who, after the Prince and Princess and Prince Leopold had been conducted to a dais in the hall, read an address, to which the Prince replied, and then declared the exhibition open; after which their Royal Highnesses made an inspection of the exhibits, some of which had been lent by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess with their party and some 340 guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor (Mr. Grimmer) at St. Andrew's Hall. The Prince, in a graceful speech, proposed "Success to the National Fisheries Exhibition;" and Prince Leopold proposed the Mayor of Norwich. The Royal party left shortly after four on their return to Sandringham. Norwich was en fête, and many thousands of spectators greeted their Royal Highnesses on their route through the city, order being well preserved by the local police and the Volunteers.

The Prince will inspect the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, at Great Yarmouth next June, when the Duke of Cambridge is expected to be present.

The Prince has given Mr. H. J. Brooks sittings for his portrait for his picture of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

In consequence of her Majesty holding a Drawingroom on May 3, the laying of the foundation-stone of the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, by Prince Leopold has been postponed until May 10.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has left Windsor for the Continent. The Princess and her children remain at Cumberland Lodge.

The Duchess of Teck presented certificates to the Kensington Ambulance Association at the Town-hall on Wednesday.

The marriage of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. for Brecknock, and the Hon. Evelyn Gardner is fixed to take place next Monday; and that of the Hon. Alfred Egerton, brother of the Earl of Ellesmere, with Miss Gore, next Thursday.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Easter Eve, being Saturday, the Sixteenth instant, the Lyceum was crowded to excess in view of an entertainment altogether remarkable, and to a great extent exceptional, in the fact that the tragedy King and Queen of "The Cup" were, after performing in that dolorous drama, to enact the hero and heroine in Mrs. Cowley's Comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem." I have seen Macready in Doricourt; but I do not remember that he preceded the assumption of a wholly artificial character by playing Hamlet or Macbeth. This, however, is an age when, if artists be gifted with the faculty of versatility, they must be versatile up to "agony point." If Roscius can dance on the tight-rope, or direct the antics of a troop of dancing dogs, or imitate the noises of the domestic animals, dance, or direct, or imitate he must. There are no allowances made; and no repose is granted to him. The public insist upon having "the whole box of tricks." They desire not only to be amused but to be excited, and they rather like to be horrified: thus I look forward with calm confidence to the culmination of dramatic sensationalism when it is announced that at the close of the performance the Great Mr. So-and-So will run himself through the body with an Andrea Ferrara, formerly in the Stowe Collection, or blow himself up with fulminating picrate of potash.

"The Cup" is such a very noble production, the scenery and appointments are so magnificent, the acting of Mr. Henry Irving is so highly artistic, and that of Miss Ellen Terry so incomparably graceful, intelligent, and poetic, that it jarred somewhat on the feelings to find these accomplished adepts in the most ennobling branch of their craft playing the tom-fool (and capital fooling it was) half an hour afterwards in the farrago of absurdities called the "Belle's Stratagem"—at least, in as much of it as the scissors of the modern adapter to the stage have left of an old but certainly not a fine comedy. In its integrity Mrs. Cowley's play would be, but for its irresistibly laughable situations, a very wearisome production. As it is, divested of many scenes and cut down from five to three acts, carved, slashed, snipped, and transposed so as to give a maximum of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry and a minimum of anybody else, the piece retains its laughable elements, and, save in the masquerade scene, which drags a little, is never dull. The only disadvantages which have resulted from an unsparing course of excision and compression consist in the presence in the various scenes of a number of excellent people who have nothing whatever to do with the action of the piece, and whose attributes are as mysterious as those of the "Gentleman at Large" attached to the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir George and Lady Touchwood, Saville, Villiers, and Courtall might all be very conveniently dispensed with. They are all very ornamental in the fine new clothes in which the taste and liberality of Mr. Irving here arrayed them; but they are certainly not useful.

It was in Doricourt that Mr. Henry Irving first won his laurels as an actor of high comedy in London; and his performance, albeit a little mellowed by time, is still in the highest degree easy, polished, and refined. Doricourt is not by any means a frivolous fop, aping the Continental manners which he has picked up on the Grand Tour. He is a gentleman of education and culture, who has been fascinated by the grace, the elegance, and the suavity of society in France and Italy, and contemptuously contrasts the loutishness, boorishness, and dull profligacy of English manners with the pleasant and vivacious ways of the foreigners among whom he has travelled. Mrs. Cowley's play was written at about the time when the Hon. Charles James Fox, returning from the Grand Tour, was exciting the wonder and amusement of the town by his French coats and wigs and handkerchiefs, and when Mrs. Piozzi and the Della Cruscano, coming home from Florence, were furnishing Gifford with food for spiteful satire, afterwards to be worked in the "Baviad" and "Mœviad." Doricourt was perhaps a beau of the Charles Fox type. At all events, Mr. Irving did well in representing him as a man of sense and wit, just slightly tinged with a passing Gallomania. In the outrageously farcical mad scene with Flutter he was exceedingly droll, and tore a passion to tatters in admirable mock heroics. More wildly grotesque gestures than those in which he indulged have rarely been seen on the stage. Miss Ellen Terry as Letitia Hardy was, from first to last, enchantingly vivacious, *espiègle*, and sympathetic. Mrs. Cowley's heroine is, to begin with, a thoroughly loveable girl. She herself is as passionately in love with Doricourt as Sophy Western was with Tom Jones; but her sweetheart is much more deserving of her affection than Fielding's profligate scapegrace was of the devotion of the most charming girl in English fiction. Miss Terry's delightfully arch and sprightly impersonation was not, it was pleasant to mark, devoid of a vein of genuine pathos. She is too finished an artist to paint a picture in what Queen Elizabeth, in her instructions to her portrait-painter, called "a fair garden light" without any shadow; and a dozen times you could see that poor little Letitia Hardy was fit to cry her eyes out at the thought that she might be unsuccessful in bringing Doricourt to love her, with his whole heart. Old Hardy was sensibly and humorously played by the excellent Mr. Howe; and the clamour of enthusiastic welcome with which this dramatic veteran was greeted on his entrance on to the stage must have convinced him very satisfactorily that he by no means lags superfluous thereupon. Mr. W. Terriss was very good as Flutter; and Miss Sophie Young, as Mrs. Rackett, kept the ball of comedy-farce rolling with unflagging animal spirits. The dresses were throughout splendid, and the general appointments superb; but the fun in the masquerade scene was forced, and the minuet was, although gracefully danced, much too long. A long and prosperous career may be anticipated for the Lyceum version of "The Belle's Stratagem."

At the New Sadler's Wells, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) has found in the character of Margaret Field, in a new and highly melodramatic play called "His Wife," a part which exactly suits her many and striking capabilities—passionate entreaty and vehement denunciation of wrong foremost among them—and which enables her to develop with very thrilling effect the story of a deeply injured woman. The play has been adapted, by Mr. H. A. Jones, from a novel called "A Prodigal Daughter." It is in five acts, and might advantageously be in four; and it labours under the drawback of a superabundance of irreclaimable villains. Of these there are no less than four; whereas two scoundrels would have amply sufficed for the persecution of Mrs. Crowe, and her ultimate deliverance, through the agency of a chivalrous gaol chaplain and two experienced constables of the metropolitan police. Villain number one is Colonel Forrester (Mr. E. H. Brooke), a military miscreant who has seen distinguished service in South Africa. He has contracted, under the assumed name of Captain Field, a Scotch marriage with poor Margaret, and after a time deserts her and her baby boy. Then he woos and is accepted by Miss Nellie Christy (Miss Kate Pattison), an heiress, and the daughter of Sir Wemyss Christy (Mr. Edmund Lyons), a wrong-headed and slightly idiotic baronet. On the eve of the wedding Margaret makes her appearance and confronts her faithless husband, who with cool impudence repudiates all knowledge of her. The poor lady is subsequently charged with attempted murder and with lunacy, and is locked up in gaol and afterwards in a private madhouse through the machinations of the villainous Colonel, aided by villain number two, Edward Jasper (Mr. E. F. Edgar), the Colonel's man-servant; villain number three, Nat Riddell (Mr. Redwood), a private detective, late of Scotland-yard; and villain number four, Harry Redwood (Mr. R. Lyons), a ticket-of-leave-man, who passes as Captain Field, and pretends to have been the bridegroom in the Scotch marriage. The unhappy Margaret is on the brink of being spirited across the British Channel and conveyed to a lonely French château, where she is to be murdered by villain number two, acting under instructions from villain number one, when, in the nick of time, villain number three, the private detective, is mortally wounded in a railway accident, and makes before he dies an ample confession, exonerating Margaret and inculpating his villainous accomplices. The sham Captain Field is arrested and handcuffed at the end of the fourth act; and in the course of the fifth Colonel Forrester blows his brains out—an act of reparation which, with greater propriety, he might have performed before the rising of the curtain. He is forgiven, previous to his retiring to commit suicide, by his much-injured wife, who, it is to be hoped, eventually marries the chivalrous gaol chaplain, the Rev. Michael Christy (Mr. J. D. Beveridge), who has stood her friend all along. But everybody must most deeply sympathise with poor Miss Kate Pattison, who played Nellie Christy with admirable tact and ease, and who is left in the handsomest of bridal costumes—all white satin, Brussels lace, and orange-flowers—with nothing but a slovenly, unhandsome corpse as a bridegroom. Perhaps poor Nellie will console herself with the hand of Dickey Bool (Mr. William Younge), a former sweetheart, whom she has jilted shamefully; but the trouble is that Dickey Bool is an unmitigated simpleton; and Miss Kate Pattison—I mean Nellie Christy—is far too clever to be wedded to a dolt. All the characters are carefully and efficiently played: and in particular Mrs. John Carter made a distinct mark by the almost terrifying realism of her rendering of Mrs. Puckram, a female attendant in the private madhouse, who bullies the unfortunate Margaret shockingly, and threatens to give her "a good hiding" if she does not declare her to be, in the presence of the medical gentlemen and the Commissioners of Lunacy, the kindest and most considerate of attendants. A clever bit of character-acting is also that of Miss Laura Lindon as Barby Haggit, a prisoner-servant to the matron of Tolminster Gaol, who has a weakness for the military, and gets into trouble thereby. "His Wife," as a whole, is very crudely constructed; and the scenes in the gaol—the chaplain's room in which appears to be a kind of house of call for all the idlers of Tolminster—are wildly improbable; but the strong dramatic interest of the story and the magnificently sustained earnestness, power, and pathos of Miss Bateman's acting carry the drama through, triumphantly.

G. A. S.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

An evening concert was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, at which eminent artists appeared, in aid of the funds for a Cottage Hospital for Upper Norwood.

A concert in aid of the funds of Nazareth House, Hammersmith, "which affords a home to 400 aged poor and crippled children," is announced to be held at the Allen-street Schools, Kensington, on Friday evening.

In the amateur performance at Mrs. Freake's, May 9, on behalf of the new out-patient wing of the Victoria Hospital for Children, instead of the second act of "Les Beaux Arts," Madame la Baronne de Ville and Mr. Coghlan have consented to appear in "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," by Alfred de Musset.

Lord Cadogan has been elected to the presidency of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, which office had become vacant by the death of the Earl of St. Germans.——A fancy fair and musical fête will be held on June 8, 9, and 10, in ye arena of ye Royal Albert Hall, which will be transformed into an old English market-place. Ye entire proceeds will be devoted to ye fund for completing ye building for ye Chelsea Hospital for Women.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke at Exeter on Thursday week in support of the Devonshire industrial Reformatory Establishment. He reviewed the great good done in England by the creation of institutions of this kind, and said they had been the means of breaking up schools that existed some years since for training youths to become criminals, and had substituted a system by which the homeless and neglected were incited to turn their energies to honest callings, instead of living by depredations and fraud upon the community.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council last week the sum of 500 guineas was voted towards the Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake at Chios. Mr. Matteo Schilizzi, of Naples, has subscribed £1000 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Chios, "in the name and memory of John and Luca, his beloved brothers." A town's meeting was held on the 13th in Liverpool, under the presidency of the Mayor, to establish a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible earthquake at Chios. There was a large attendance, and upwards of £2000 was subscribed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—AFTER EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Professor Dewar will on Tuesday next begin a course of six lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements; Professor Tyndall will on Thursday next begin a course of six lectures on Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism; and Professor Henry Morley will on Saturday next begin a course of three lectures on Scotland's Part in English Literature, to be followed by a lecture on Thomas Carlyle. On Saturday, May 21, Professor E. C. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, will begin a course of five lectures on the Great Modern Writers of Russia. The following are the probable Friday evening arrangements:—April 29, Professor J. Stuart Blackie, the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands; May 6, the Hon. George C. Brodrick, the Land Systems of England and of Ireland; May 13, Francis Galton, Esq., Mental Images and Vision; May 20, Walter H. Pollock, Esq., Shakspeare Criticism; May 27, Professor H. E. Roscoe, the Artificial Production of Indigo; June 3, Professor W. G. Adams, Magnetic Disturbance, Auroræ, and Earth Currents; June 10, Professor Dewar, Origin and Identity of Spectra.

Professor Helmholtz, the eminent German scientist, and the inventor of the ophthalmoscope, had the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, conferred upon him on the 13th inst. in Trinity College, Dublin. He was also presented with the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.——At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on Monday Professor Helmholtz read a paper on "Electrolytic Conduction." The Professor was warmly received.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already given a summary of the arrangements made by Mr. Gye for the new season of this establishment, which began on Tuesday. The opera chosen for the opening night was Verdi's "Aïda," and the occasion included the appearances of two of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus. In the title-character, Mdlle. De Reszké achieved a decided and genuine success. The lady possesses a powerful soprano voice, with an extensive upper range; and excels alike in declamatory passages and in those of tender emotion. She was much applauded after her effective delivery of the scena in the first act, and improved on the impression then made by her singing in the duet with Amneris in the second act, in Aïda's Romanza "O cieli azzurri" and the duet with Amonasro, and that with Radamès in the third act; this last having been a special display of dramatic power on the part of Mdlle. De Reszké that was warmly recognised by the audience. In the final duet with her lover Radamès, in their living entombment, Mdlle. De Reszké sang with genuine pathos, and confirmed a success that promises a prosperous career for her.

The new tenor, M. Vergnet, who appeared as Radamès, has a voice of somewhat robust quality. He phrases well, and sings with good dramatic impulse in passages of a declamatory nature. He was applauded after his delivery of the Romanza "Celeste Aïda," and sang with still more effect in the following duet with Amneris, and even better in that with Aïda near the end of the third act, this last having been, on the part of each of the new-comers, an excellent display of dramatic vocalisation. Madame Scalchi, as on previous occasions, sang admirably in the character of Amneris, the music of which, especially in the duet with Aïda in the first act and that with Radamès in the last act, was given with fine expression and impulse.

Signor Cotogni gave good effect to the music and the character of Amonasro; Signori Scolara and Silvestre were efficient representatives respectively of the King and Ramfis; and subordinate parts were filled by Madame Corsi and Signor Manfredi.

The orchestra (again headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal violin) was as excellent as heretofore; the chorusing was generally satisfactory, and the opera displayed the same stage splendour as in previous representations. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance, which was preceded by the National Anthem.

"Aïda" was announced for repetition on Thursday and this (Saturday) evening. Madame Sembrich is to make her first appearance this season as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" Signor Sante Athos making his début as Enrico.

The twenty-fifth season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is nearly concluded, this week's performance and the supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns on the following Saturday closing the series. The programme of last week introduced—for the first time here—the twelfth and last of the series of "Symphonische Dichtung ("Symphonic Poems") by Franz Liszt. Of the characteristics of these ambitious pieces of "programme music" we have more than once spoken in reference to other numbers. That given on Saturday is in illustration of Schiller's poem "Die Ideale;" and, like its predecessors, is very fragmentary in structure, containing incidental passages of power, and some few of pleasing melody, but much more that is laboured and crude—the chief effect being derived from the rich and varied orchestral colouring, which, in emulation of Berlioz's scores, Liszt knows so well how to employ. Herr Waldemar Meyer, of Berlin—a pupil of Herr Joachim—made a very successful début at Saturday's concert in a dry violin concerto by Monsieur Rüfer; an "Adagio" by Spohr, and a "Polonoise" by Laub. Of the violinist we shall doubtless soon have occasion again to speak. His reception was highly favourable. Beethoven's Pastoral symphony, and vocal pieces rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, completed the programme.

The performance of "The Messiah," by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Good Friday, was a fine one in most of its details. The choruses (as usual at these concerts) were very impressively sung, the movement "For unto us a child is born" having been encored. The soprano and contralto solos were rendered with special effect, respectively, by Miss Anna Williams and Madame Patey; Mr. Hollins having suddenly replaced Mr. Maas with much efficiency in the tenor music—that for the bass having been effectively sung by Mr. Thurley Beale. The first of the eight concerts including Mr. Sims Reeves's last appearances in oratorio, takes place next Wednesday evening, when the solos in Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be rendered by him, Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli, and Mr. Santley.

The Brixton Choral Society—conducted by Mr. W. Lemare—announced its final subscription concert of the season for Monday evening last, with a performance of Handel's "Samson."

That estimable pianist Madame Frickenhaus gave the first of three concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of music this week; her programme having included Mr. F. H. Cowen's clever Pianoforte Trio, Chopin's Sonata for Pianoforte and Violoncello, Weber's Sonata in A flat for piano alone, a Violin solo by Mr. Carrodus, and vocal pieces by Miss Damian.

The "Guildhall Orchestral Society" is to give a concert this (Saturday) afternoon in the Guildhall. Of the excellent performances of this amateur band, trained and conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, we recently spoke in reference to a concert given at the Mansion House.

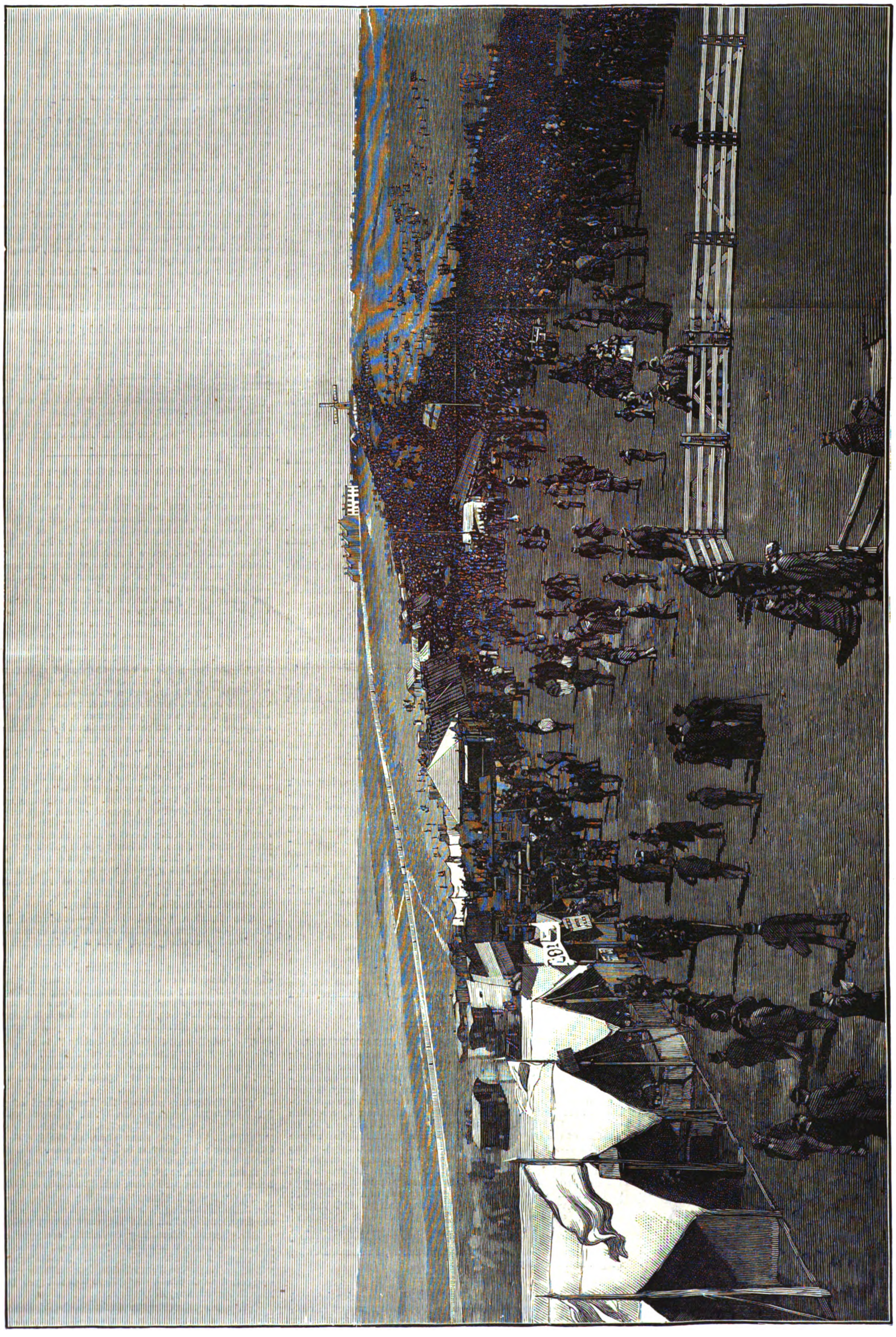
This (Saturday) evening the long-talked of new work by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert is to be produced at the Opéra Comique Theatre. The title of the piece is "Patience." At the same time, at the Royal Albert Hall, Shakspeare's birthday is to be celebrated by a concert; and another repetition of Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be given, in the afternoon, at St. James's Hall, the principal solo singers being again Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

The "Musical Union"—so long successfully directed by Mr. John Ella—begins a new season on Tuesday next under the directorship of M. Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist.

Mr. Ganz's interesting orchestral concerts on Saturday afternoons begin a new season next week, the first programme including Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste," an important and elaborate orchestral work which we believe has not yet been given (at least in its entirety) in London.

The competition for the Lady Goldsmid Scholarship took place recently at the Royal Academy of Music, and the scholarship was awarded to Margaret Gyde. That for the Llewelyn Thomas Gold Medal also took place on the 11th inst., and the medal was awarded to Annie Grey. For the Evill Prize, ten guineas, there were six candidates, and the prize was won by Frank May.

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THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW: THE DEFENDING FORCE MARCHING INTO POSITION, SEEN FROM THE GRAND STAND.—SEE PAGE 394.

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THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW: MIDDLESEX CORPS IN STEYNE GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 394.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Easter Monday field manœuvres and parade of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps were favoured with very fine weather, bright and sunny, with a bracing easterly wind, but not too cold, and which only caused some inconvenience by raising clouds of chalky dust. The volunteers, except those who went down to Brighton on Friday or Saturday, got off from London early on Monday morning, and arrived in good time in the forenoon.

The rendezvous of the different corps, as on previous occasions, was in the line of garden inclosures, which, commencing in the Old Steyne, extend nearly a mile to the north. Here arms were piled, the men rested, and took their breakfast or luncheon. There were, altogether, nearly 23,000 men, with thirty-four guns, under the general command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. They were divided, as usual, for the purpose of the sham fight, into an attacking and a defending force. The attacking force consisted of the First Infantry Division, 7816 men, the Second Division, 6291, and the Artillery, 976 men, with twenty-six guns, commanded by Major-General Higginson, C.B. The defending force was composed of the Third Division, 6971 men, and the Artillery, 670 men with eight guns, commanded by Major-General Earle, C.S.I. The attacking force was first assembled at Brighton, and proceeded to occupy its position on the Downs. There was a little excitement among the spectators as Prince Edward and his staff and the commanding Generals, with their staffs, rode along the line, in the full uniforms of their rank, to see that all was in order. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was in command of the First Division. At half-past nine a gun signal put the attacking force in motion. It occupied the northern inclosures, and moved off, with bands playing, by alternate brigades of the First and Second Divisions, the first going by the Lewes-road and the other by Elm-grove up to the Windmill, and thence by the Drove-road to the rendezvous in front of Falmer village. The defending force took the opposite direction, going from the lower inclosures by the Steyne to the Marine-parade, thence by Bedford-street and East Park-road, to the racecourse, to Wick Farm, about the centre of the ridge they were to occupy, and on its reverse slope. The field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company moved with the troops. The heavy guns of position had been tugged by stout teams earlier in the morning, and placed in the positions they were to occupy, on either side. The troops moved off promptly, marched well, and were massed at their appointed rendezvous, with advance and outposts occupying the point of their positions, well before the time appointed for commencing the action.

In the disposition of the Attacking force the First Division massed from the Lewes-road, a little to the west of Falmer, forming line of battalions columns facing the hill which hid them from their opponents, with the First Brigade, under Colonel Clive, on the left, Lord Ranelagh's Brigade on their right in the first line, with Colonel Logan's Third Brigade and the Divisional Battalion of 2nd Middlesex Artillery in support. The four batteries of heavy guns of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery were posted in front of them behind the east end of Falmer, just far enough back on the reverse slope to be out of view of the Defenders' force. The six 40-pounder guns of the 3rd Kent were on the right flank of the attacking position, opposite Upper Bevendean, but on the reverse slope, of course, of Falmer Hill, and the field guns of the Honourable Artillery Company were detached early in the day in the same direction. The Second Division, under Major-General Monck, which moved by the Drove-road, turned to the left on reaching the Falmer-road, their way being cleared for them by an advanced guard and line of scouts, *secundum artem*. They kept along the road for a little while, and then struck off to their left across the shoulder of the hill, and on crossing the ridge turned to the left again to occupy the right of the attacking line, thus reversing the normal order of the attacking force. The advance in line of columns of the First Division was admirably performed by the troops of the Duke of Connaught. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar accompanied the First Division.

The defending force, under the command of Major-General W. Earle, on arrival at Brighton were brigaded by Colonel H. J. Buchanan and Major G. Salis-Schwabe, the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals of the division. At ten o'clock the word to move was given, and the column defiled on the road of march with the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, who had been added to the defending force in place of the 10th Middlesex, attached to the brigade of Colonel Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, who followed, had his two Sussex battalions, the 1st Hants Artillery, in blue, the 1st Cinque Ports Rifles, and the 1st and 3rd Essex Rifles. The rear of the division was brought up by Colonel Lloyd's brigade of Surrey men and the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles, who acted as the Divisional Battalion. This column marched by the Marine-parade, up Bedford-street and East Park-road, along the Racecourse to Wick Farm, which might be taken as the base of operations for them, the first line being extended right and left, along the Drove road from a position covering Upper Bevendean towards Newmarket Hill. Two 40-pounders of the 1st Sussex Artillery were placed in position on the northern side of the hill, while the other six took position just in front of Wick Farm—two of them commanding the right of Falmer Hill, while the other four were trained in the direction of Hogstrough Bottom, where it was expected the first assault would be made. This was a debateable piece of ground, and immediately the gun for the commencement of the action was fired General Earle sent forward his Left Brigade, under Colonel Lloyd, and took possession almost before there was a sign of the attacking party on the opposite crest of the hill. At the same time the remainder of the division was advanced, Lord Bury's brigade prolonging the line from Upper Bevendean, and this being taken up by Colonel Moncrieff's brigade on the extreme right, which was advanced as far as the crest of Newmarket Hill. Only the fighting line in loose formation were exposed to the enemy's fire from the big guns, all the reserves being kept well in hand, either behind the hill-top or in rear of a bank by the side of the road across it.

At noon precisely the signal for the mimic battle was given by the report of a big gun from Newmarket-hill, on the right of the defending force. It was answered by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, whose fire was presently joined by the 3rd Kent Artillery, and to this replied the guns of the defence at Wick Farm and over Bevendean. Then Colonel Fitzroy's Brigade, the 1st of the Second Division, pushed over the crest of Falmer Hill on the right of the Attacking position, supported by the guns of the Hon. Artillery Company, worked in support of their fighting line. He found Colonel Lloyd's Brigade holding the inclosures of Upper Bevendean, against which his assault was directed. The first sight of the Attacking Force over the crest of the hill was the signal for turning on them the guns of position; while the defenders of Bevendean, lying down and well covered, opened on them a smart fusillade, at long range, that ought to have been pretty effective. Colonel Fitzroy's men, however, advanced in capital style by the new method of attack, and very soon a fight took place for the possession of the farmstead, till Colonel Lloyd ordered the force who had held the inclosures to fall back on the stronger position behind them below the crest of the Drove-road Hill. Covered by the fire of their supports, this movement to the rear was smartly effected, but under the fire of their assailants. On this flank the battle now resolved itself into a continuous exchange of rifle and artillery fire. Colonel Fitzroy's attack, indeed, was only a feint.

Meantime, the left wing of the attacking force, the Duke of Connaught's division, advanced to the real attack on Newmarket Hill. It was opposed by the brigades of Colonel Moncrieff and Lord Bury, the first-mentioned comprising the Queen's Westminster, the Artists' Corps, and the Inns of Court. This was the most effective and exciting part of the whole battle. The attack had a great superiority of massed numbers, but exposed itself greatly to the fire of Lord Bury's brigade, and was met by Colonel Moncrieff with invincible determination. It was, nevertheless, carried on with immense vigour, the Duke of Connaught pushing on every available company, until the concentration of numbers enabled the umpires to order Moncrieff's brigade to retire. This they did in admirable order, maintaining a good fire on the dense mass of their foes. It was a foregone conclusion that his Royal Highness was to score a victory, and when his men had swept up the face of Newmarket Hill, that result was held to have been achieved. The "Cease firing" was sounded soon after two o'clock.

The whole body of troops, both the attacking and the defending force, had now finished their warfare, and returned to the Race Stand, in order to march past and salute the Commander-in-Chief, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. At three o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Edward, and the numerous and brilliant Staff by which they were accompanied, reached the Grand Stand, and took up their positions in the saluting base inclosure, where they saw the different brigades march past in succession. First came the Artillery, guns, horses, and men all in the most creditable condition; then the brigades which had formed the defending force, among which the London Scottish Corps made a distinguished appearance. General Higginson, with the Duke of Connaught and his Staff, introduced the First Division, part of the late attacking force; this included the Civil Service Corps and the London Rifle Brigade, whose style of marching, as well as their performance in the fighting manœuvres, was especially admired. Lord Ranelagh's brigade, comprising several of the most popular London corps, mostly in scarlet, was the next to pass by; it was followed by others; several Middlesex corps brigaded under Colonel Logan; and the different Surrey corps, under Colonel Hales Wilkie, after which came the 2nd Tower Hamlets, Sir T. F. Buxton's corps ending the march past. All this had occupied nearly two hours. The London volunteers, after short rest and refreshment, left Brighton for home at no late hour of the evening.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Irish members have not been idle during the Easter holidays. Mr. Parnell, M.P., spoke on the Irish Land Bill in Glasgow on Monday night. He said the bill would not provide the slightest protection for small tenants, but would rather tend towards their destruction. The Irish race at home and abroad were too united and strong to submit any longer to trifling on this question. Up to the present the Liberal Party had used the Irish question for their own political purposes; and as Liberal England had engaged in a crusade for the autonomy of Bulgaria, he asked it now to turn its eyes to suffering Ireland. Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., were present at a meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed protesting against coercion, thanking Mr. Cowen for his Parliamentary action respecting Ireland, expressing satisfaction with the principle underlying the Land Bill, and declaring that the Government ought to take immediate steps to stay the hand of evicting landlords. Mr. Dillon, M.P., in addressing a meeting at Kanturk last Saturday, condemned the Land Bill as being calculated to raise the rents of tenants on some estates, and because it made no provision for the improvement of the condition of the labourers. He advised them to adhere to the principles of the Land League. Speaking at a Land Meeting in Donegal on Monday, Mr. Dillon openly dissented from the resolution he was asked to support, which declared the Land Bill an honest attempt to settle the relations between landlord and tenant. Instead of a reduction of rent, which the tenants wanted, he predicted that the effect of the bill would rather be to increase it. Mr. R. Power, M.P., at a meeting near Dungarvan, said if the Land Bill were left to him he would reject it. A meeting of Delegates of Tenant-Right Associations in Ulster was held on Thursday week in Belfast to consider the Land Bill. Mr. T. A. Dickson, ex-M.P. for Dungannon, who presided, spoke strongly in favour of the principles of the measure, but desired amendments to free it from vexations restrictions. Mr. C. Russell, M.P., though disclaiming that he was a Land Leaguer, gave credit to that body for having brought the tenant farmers of Ireland within sight of victory. Resolutions were passed urging that further facilities than those stipulated should be given to tenants for the acquirement of their holdings, and calling upon the Tenant-Right Associations in Ulster to send deputies to London to assist in urging the Amendments required in the bill. The Cork Land League on Tuesday discussed the provisions of the Land Bill, and there was a general concurrence of opinion that the measure was inadequate to satisfy the present demands.

The Duchess of Marlborough has nearly completed arrangements for the entire outfit of fifteen Irish families, who will be provided with free passages to Manitoba and located there in "neatly-furnished farmsteads."

There have been more arrests under the Protection of Life and Property Act. Mr. P. J. Gordon, one of the traversers in the late Crown prosecutions, was arrested on the 13th inst. under the Coercion Act, at Claremorris, on account, it is stated, of language used at the Ballintaffy land meeting. He was taken to Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin. Mr. James Daly, the proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, was arrested on the 14th inst. on a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, and was conveyed to Galway. Mr. Matthew Harris, one of the Connaught organizers of the Land League who was prosecuted during the State trials for advising the tenantry to shoot down landlords like partridges in September, was arrested last Saturday under the provisions of the Coercion Act and lodged in Galway Prison. Two other arrests were made on the same day. Two arrests have been made in Ennishowen, county Donegal. Patrick Crampsey, a prominent Land Leaguer and general organizer of the movement in that district, and a farmer named Dennis Diver, have been taken under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant and lodged in Derry Gaol.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant declaring the barony of Garry Castle, in the King's County, a proscribed district under the Coercion Act.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end. Signor Sella, it appears, advised the King that, as the reconciliation of the Left implied a retraction of its hostile vote of the 7th inst., the resignation of the Cairoli Cabinet should be declined. The King, acting on this advice, sent for Signor Cairoli on Monday morning, and told him that he had decided not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. At a Cabinet Council held later in the day the Ministry agreed to remain in office, and will, therefore, present itself before Parliament after the Easter recess.

GERMANY.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin during their stay at Berlin were, as usual, marked objects of Imperial favour. The noble Earl has twice conferred with Prince Bismarck. He had a long conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday, principally, it is said, concerning the state of affairs in Russia and the Greek frontier question. His Lordship was also received in a special audience by the Emperor William. Lord Dufferin left Berlin on Tuesday.

Prince Bismarck has submitted a motion to the Federal Council proposing that, in view of the increase in the population, amounting to nearly 2,500,000 persons, there shall be a further coinage of 15,000,000 silver mark pieces, the 339,000 lb. of silver bars in the possession of the Imperial Treasury to be devoted to this purpose.

The jury appointed to decide on the merits of the essays written on the subject of the cure of diphtheria in response to the offer of a prize by the Empress have decided that none is worthy of the reward.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph has had a slight attack of fever in Palestine. His Imperial Highness has left Jerusalem, on his return to Austria.

The new Austrian Loan of fifty million florins, issued in order to supply the deficit in the Budget of the year, has (a Vienna telegram says) been subscribed for twenty-five times over, the amount actually offered being upwards of 1,250,000,000 fl. Half the loan is reserved for savings banks and similar institutions. The interest will be at 5 per cent per annum. The real amount of the issue will be 54,347,800 fl., the price being at 92.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on the 12th inst., the Minister of Finance introduced the bill for the conversion of the Hungarian Six per Cent Gold Rente of 400,000,000 fl. into a Four per Cent Rente. The redemption is to take place by instalments, and the entire operation of conversion is to be finished by the end of 1884 at latest.

A Vienna telegram in the *Standard* states that the Emperor has sanctioned the measure empowering the Cis-Leithan Ministry to raise a Five per Cent Loan of fifty millions of florins. The money is required to make up the deficit in the last Budget of this half of the Empire.

The town of Szegedin, in Hungary, is once more threatened with partial destruction by flood. The water has risen so high that a gale of wind would suffice to produce an inundation of the town, and to lay waste the surrounding country. It is also reported from Temesvar that several neighbouring villages are under water.

RUSSIA.

The *Golos* reports that the late Czar, Alexander II., has appointed as executors of his will the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexis and Prince Suwarrow. Forty-eight millions of roubles deposited with London bankers are distributed as follows:—Thirty millions to his successor, the present Czar, and the remainder to the Princess Dolgorouky.

Yesterday week Lord and Lady Dufferin took their departure from St. Petersburg. The whole of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and several members of the Russian aristocracy were present at the railway station to bid them farewell. A large bouquet of flowers was presented to Lady Dufferin by a deputation of officers of the Imperial Guard.

General Skobeleff has forwarded a despatch to the Grand Duke Michael announcing the close of the expedition against the Tekke Turkomans.

Five out of the six persons condemned to death for the assassination of the late Czar were hanged yesterday week in the Semenoff-square. The execution of the woman Helfmann, the sixth prisoner, has been postponed until after her confinement. The prisoners were conveyed to the spot in two cars, and each had his hands tied to a board on which was the Russian word for regicide. On the scaffold each of the condemned kissed the crucifix which was presented by the priests in attendance. They were hanged one after the other, and, with the exception of one, who fainted, preserved a dauntless demeanour.

Six more Nihilists, who were arrested in January, are about to be tried by court-martial at Kieff.

Judgment was delivered yesterday week by the St. Petersburg University Court in the case of two hundred and four students charged with having violated the rules of the University. Eighteen of the accused were sentenced to be expelled, and seventy-one others to remain under arrest for periods varying from three to seven days, with an intimation that any repetition of the offence would subject them to expulsion. One hundred of the students received a reprimand, and the remaining fifteen were acquitted. The previous conduct of the students was taken into account by the Court in pronouncing judgment.

The authorities of the Moscow University have rusticated one hundred and forty students for one year, for holding a meeting which had been prohibited.

No male Russian subjects between the ages of ten and eighteen will in future be allowed to go abroad without a permit from the Imperial Government, which will require a statement of the reasons for which they leave the country.

A Commission has been decreed by the Czar to consider the question of the introduction of the Zemstvo among the Cossacks.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have prepared a new Identical Note, which is to be presented without delay to the Porte, asking its acquiescence in the changes made by the Powers in the proposals originally made by Turkey to Greece. They are now said to be engaged upon a Turco-Greek Convention, which will arrange the time and method of the transfer of the ceded territory. Dervish Pasha, in command of a small Turkish army, has moved to meet the Albanians who are in arms; but, finding them too numerous to attack, he has applied to Constantinople for reinforcements. The Albanians are enrolling the able-bodied men in all the districts which have adhered to the League. The Porte sought to conciliate them by offering Ali Pasha the governorship of Prizrend, but he declined the post. In reply to the Bey of Tunis, the Premier has stated that, should the necessity arise, the Porte would feel bound to protect its rights as suzerain of Tunis.

All the Ambassadors at Constantinople proceeded on Tuesday to the Porte and delivered, it is said, an identical Note relative to the acceptance by Greece of the new line of frontier; and the representatives of the six Great Powers in

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Athens on Wednesday presented a Collective Note in reply to that of the Greek Government.

Several warlike resolutions against the acceptance of the frontier line offered by Turkey were on Sunday passed at a monster meeting held at Athens; and a resolution to the same effect has been passed by the Athens Town Council. A Royal decree calling on the whole arm-bearing population of the kingdom has been issued. Great public excitement prevails.

AMERICA.

In the Senate the political deadlock continues, both parties refusing to yield, and there is no present prospect of a solution of the difficulty. Meanwhile the President's nominations have not been acted upon.

The Senate has adopted a resolution requesting President Garfield to communicate any information in the possession of the Government touching Mr. Boyton's arrest.

It is officially declared that the number of iron and steel producing establishments existing last year in the United States was 1005, against 808 in 1870. The total capital invested is stated at 231,000,000 dols.

Mr. Frederick Grant, son of General Grant, has resigned his commission in the army, in order to accept a position on the Mexican Southern Railway.

Mr. Scott has resigned the presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Gould has been elected as his successor.

According to a return published by the Bureau of Statistics, 44,125 immigrants arrived in the United States during March last, of which number 4400 came from Great Britain, 3173 from Ireland, 8642 from Canada, and 19,397 from Germany.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia House of Representatives has adopted, by 26 votes to 3, a resolution proposed by a member of the Government in favour of a conference with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island regarding the abolition of the Legislative Councils of the three colonies. The Legislature has been prorogued.

The British Columbia Board of Trade has appointed a delegate for an International Tariff Convention in London.

THE CAPE COLONY.

The Opposition candidate has been elected by a large majority to the vacant seat in the House of Assembly for Oudtshoom.

A telegram from Cape Town states that fighting has occurred at Leribe, in which the Basutos were defeated with heavy loss, the casualties on the colonial side being slight.

INDIA.

A telegram received at the India Office from the Viceroy states that Sirdar Hashim Khan, the Governor of Candahar, appointed by the Ameer, entered the city last Saturday. From Bombay we learn that the Ameer's infantry regiments will enter Candahar on the 21st, and take over the city from the British authorities.

The Candahar correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the evacuation of Candahar began on the 15th, when the 11th Foot and Major Crawford's heavy battery started for Quetta. The postponement, however, does not affect the date of the final evacuation, which remains fixed for the 22nd. The correspondent continues:—

The troops are in high spirits at leaving, not that they dislike Candahar for itself, but that they are always glad of a move anywhere, and that they fail to appreciate having to put up with most of the discomforts of campaigning without getting any of its contingent advantages. The Ameer's governor, Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, made a formal entry into the city yesterday (Saturday) morning. The streets were lined with troops, a guard of honour was drawn up in the courtyard of his house, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired as he entered the gate. Shortly after his arrival he paid Colonel St. John a visit, which was returned in the afternoon. Later on he rode out to the cantonments to see General Hume, who reciprocated the compliment this morning. The Sirdar is a loutish-looking youth of nineteen or twenty, with far worse manners than usual among Afghan nobles, however young. This may be accounted for by his having been brought up by his mother's tribe, the wild Turis of the Kuram Valley. Sirdar Shamsuddin Khan, the *de facto* governor, is an intelligent-looking man of forty-five. Crowds of people assembled in the streets to see the entry, but there was no enthusiasm such as was displayed on the arrival of Sirdar Shir Ali Khan, the ex-Wali, now nearly two years ago. The Cabul cavalry, about 1000 in number, marched past the city this morning on their way to occupy the outpost of Kohkaran, vacated by our cavalry yesterday. The infantry and guns are still at some distance, and will not enter the place till after our departure, on the 22nd, one regiment coming in a day before to take over the charge of the city gates and the citadel. It is openly announced that the Ameer himself will come to Candahar with more troops next month, and attack Herat at once. When he arrives it is probable that he will collect a considerable party here. Up to the present the attitude of the Duranis is simply very much what it was when he came here in January, 1879—that is to say, they are sullenly hostile or indifferent. From Herat all sorts of vague rumours continue to arrive, but it would seem that Ayoub is concentrating his entire force to guard against a threatened attack from Turkestan.

The court-martial on Colonel Malcolmson ended on Monday in the honourable acquittal of that officer. The cross-examination of the witnesses, it is stated, showed that Colonel Malcolmson did his duty. He expressed his disapproval of the position taken up before Maiwand, and urged the disarming of the Wali's troops two days before the mutiny. He contended that this had prejudiced General Burrows against him. The court acquitted him without hearing all the witnesses for the defence.

AUSTRALIA.

The joint committees of both Houses of the Victoria Parliament, which was formed recently in order to confer upon the reform of the constitution, has broken up owing to the failure of the members to come to an understanding with regard to the mode of election of the members of the Council. A telegraphic despatch has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria from the Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of the colony, stating that in consequence of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in England the introduction of stock is prohibited in the terms of section 5 of the Order in Council of July 7, 1879.

A telegram has been received by the Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., to the effect that, the House of Assembly having expired by effluxion of time, a general election has just taken place, all the Ministers having been re-elected. It has been decided by the committee of the Industrial Exhibition to be held at Adelaide in July and August next that the European entries shall not close till June 1.

The statistics of gold-mining in Australia furnished in the report of Mr. Hayter, statist to the Government of Victoria, continue to exhibit a remarkable decline. The quantity raised in all these colonies since deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 is estimated at 69,000,000 ounces, valued at £271,000,000. By far the largest proportion has come from Victoria, where the gold-fields in 1872 produced only 758,947 ounces, which is less than half the average annual yield of the same colony during the period 1870-9.

The Portuguese Government has resolved to suspend the new income tax, it being obnoxious to the people.

All the members of the Roumanian Ministry have tendered their resignation to King Charles.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Devon, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in December last.

The Khedive of Egypt intends to establish a school at Cairo for the education of girls of the higher classes.

A large petard was thrown before the door of the Church of Santa Maria, at Madrid, on Thursday week, while the building was still full of worshippers, among whom the explosion caused great alarm. Several ladies fainted. The door of the church was damaged, but no one was hurt.

The earthquake which visited the island of Chio on Monday week destroyed villages which escaped the earlier and more serious shock. It also extended to the mainland and occasioned further loss of life. According to the latest returns, the casualties are 8000 killed and 10,000 injured.

The Foreign Office has received a notice from her Majesty's Minister at Berne pointing out the necessity for all British subjects intending to reside in Switzerland to be provided with a passport or certificate of birth, in order to obtain the ticket of residence, without which no foreigner is allowed to remain in a Canton.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle state that the King of Ashantee declares that he is deserted by his allies and tributaries, that he is bankrupt, that he is unable to pay the balance of the indemnity of 1874, and that he has no idea of making a fresh war. He strongly disclaims all hostile intentions, and says he is prepared to accede to any terms.

News has been received of Mr. Suter, the English mine manager, who is in the hands of Greek brigands, in the province of Salonica. He is well treated, and in good health; but he expresses the hope that the ardour of some Albanian Volunteers who are pursuing the brigands may be checked, or he fears that he may be killed.

In consequence of the excitement caused by a statement published by a Greek newspaper, that the British Government intended ceding Cyprus to Greece, the High Commissioner announces that he is authorised to declare that there is no foundation whatever for the report. The Mussulman population of the island appear to be reassured by this contradiction.

The first rough calculations of the population of the various provinces of the Indian Empire, founded on the recent census, are being gradually published. According to these, the numbers for the North-West Provinces are 32,600,000, and for Oude 11,200,000, being a total of 44,000,000 for the territory governed by Sir George Couper. The increase since 1872 has been about 5 per cent, but varies much in different districts. The grand total for the Punjaub is 22,640,463, of whom nearly 19,000,000 are British subjects and the remainder subjects of the native States. The increase since 1868 is about 6¾ per cent.

Several items of Chinese news are telegraphed from San Francisco in anticipation of the Hong-Kong mail of March 23. Tseng-Kwo-Tsum, uncle of the Chinese Minister in England, has been appointed Viceroy on the north-west frontier, replacing Tse-Tsun-Tang, who is transferred to the post of President of the Board of War, besides receiving other high honours. These changes are regarded as indicating renewed vigour on the part of the Chinese Government, and as showing that the latter is determined to maintain the position which it has adopted in the Kuldja question. The railway scheme has been vetoed in the Imperial Council, and is shelved for the present. Material for the scientific fortification of the Gulf of Pechili is being largely imported by Li-Hung-Chang. The large coal measures to the north-west of Tientsin will be worked by the Chinese Government.

RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF QUEENSLAND.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute—Sir Charles Nicholson in the chair—Mr. T. Archer, from Queensland, read a paper on the history, resources, and prospects of Queensland.

He said that, though the youngest of the Australian colonies, Queensland bade fair to rival the most prosperous. Her seaboard of 2000 miles, studded with fine harbours; her rivers depositing large tracts of the finest alluvial soil, much of it fit in the south for producing all the fruits and cereals of temperate climes, and in the centre and north for most tropical products; her apparently inexhaustible deposits of minerals, ranging from gold to coal, and including rich deposits of tin and copper; her natural pastures, rivalling in fattening and wool-producing qualities any yet discovered in the world, combined to make Queensland one of the most promising fields for colonisation. The land laws had been rendered most liberal, the terms of purchase being so easy that the small capitalist and economical working man who had saved some of his earnings could acquire as much land as his capital could work, from the 40-acre homestead area to the 5120-acre holding, the largest quantity that could be lawfully held by one person. Queensland had the means to satisfy the land hunger of all the people that were likely to quit the shores of Great Britain and Ireland during the next generation. He hoped some means would be devised for transplanting a proportion of our suffering Irish fellow-subjects to this colony. Many Irish emigrants had become most prosperous in Queensland. People going out there would not be cut off from the ministrations of their clergy, or deprived of the means of education. The employments that the working man had to look to for making his living were numerous, and wages were good. A working man who chose to be industrious, frugal, and honest, could not but improve his position. It was only, however, the man accustomed to manual labour that he would advise to emigrate. All the so-called higher employments were sadly over-stocked. He who had no capital and could use no tool but the quill or pencil had better stay at home. Young women fit for service were in never-failing demand, especially if they entertained no rooted aversion to matrimony. As for the climate, though hot from three to four months of the year, it would, in point of healthiness, compare favourably with that of any newly settled country.

At the close of the paper there was some discussion, the Bishop of North Queensland, who is on a short visit to England, indorsing all Mr. Archer's statements.

Mr. R. Curtis, the Mayor of Poole, was last week invested by the Recorder with a gold chain of office. It is of Renaissance design, and bears on each massive link the name of the giver, who in every case, excepting the centre link given by the Recorder, is a past mayor or member of the family of some former mayor of Poole.

Dr. Richardson gave an address at a meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain on the subject of the best mode of dealing with smallpox and other infectious diseases. He condemned the existing large fever hospitals, and submitted various suggestions as to how contagious cases might be regularly recorded, and how they might be treated without danger to the community in hospitals not larger than sufficient to receive twenty-four persons at one time, and each to be constructed on the separate system for patients. A discussion which followed promised to be of such length as to necessitate an adjournment.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have just made a highly valuable contribution to the library of classical music by their edition of the full score of Spohr's greatest oratorio, "The Last Judgment," beautifully engraved and printed. The exceptional merits of the composition have been so often commented on in reference to its frequent performances—by the Sacred Harmonic Society and at our provincial festivals—as to render any remarks thereon now unnecessary. It will be sufficient to call attention to this (we believe the first) publication of the full score, a masterpiece as a composition generally, and especially valuable as a study of the art of instrumentation, in which Spohr was so great an adept.

The same publishers have also brought out—likewise in full score—Spohr's beautiful cantata, "God, Thou art great," which will form another welcome addition to the library of classical music. The last-named work has been issued by the same firm, arranged by Mr. King Hall, for pianoforte and harmonium, by which combination a very effective realisation is obtained of the combinations of the vocal and orchestral score.

Dr. Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (Macmillan and Co.) has now reached its thirteenth part, which has just been issued, and includes articles from Planché to Hans Richter, with many intermediate subjects of special interest. This most valuable work, unparalleled in the musical literature of England, will extend beyond the two volumes originally intended, the current number being the beginning of the third volume. No musical library will be complete without this dictionary, as it contains much information that can be found nowhere else.

"The Great Musicians" (Sampson Low and Co.). Under this title, a series of volumes is in course of publication (edited by Dr. Hueffer) in which the careers of eminent composers are treated of, biographically and critically. The first volume is by the editor, and is devoted to Wagner, whose characteristics are ably sketched. A subject of still greater importance and more enduring interest is the life of Weber, which has properly been confided to his favourite pupil, Sir Julius Benedict, who is peculiarly qualified—personally and artistically—for the task. The result is an interesting memoir of a remarkable man and great musician. The catalogue of works, and remarks thereon, appended to the biography, are especially valuable. In another volume of the series Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards treats of Rossini and his school in an interesting and anecdotical style—the remaining volume at present received being by Mr. H. F. Frost, who gives a concise yet comprehensive résumé of the life and works of Schubert. The series promises to be of interest and value to all who wish for handy, available summaries in the absence of larger volumes with more ample details. The forthcoming numbers are to treat of Mendelssohn, Marcello, and Purcell.

"The Language of the Flowers, Suite de Ballet," by F. H. Cowen (Metzler and Co.) We have, here, the six charming orchestral pieces, performed at one of Mr. Cowen's concerts at St. James's Hall (in November), arranged both for one performer and for two performers on the pianoforte; a shape in which they cannot fail to be widely welcome. Of their special merit we spoke when noticing their performance.

"Time Long Past" and "O Jerusalem"—songs (from the same publishers) are both composed by Maria E. H. Stisted. The first is a setting of words by Shelley, the melody being of a pleasing yet earnest character, with an appropriate although simple accompaniment. The other piece contains some flowing vocal writing, of a religious tone; with some well-contrasted effects for two solo voices and chorus.

"Romeo and Juliet," by Berlioz (Metzler and Co.). This is a new edition of the French composer's dramatic symphony which has just been brought out by the well-known firm in Great Marlborough-street, in a handy and inexpensive form, with the original text and an English adaptation by Dr. Hueffer. The work is for a grand orchestra, contralto, tenor, and bass solo voices, and chorus. Of its merits and characteristics we recently spoke in reference to its performance at St. James's Hall by the Philharmonic Society.

"Lyra Studentium" (Ashdown and Parry). This work consists of a series of extracts from the pianoforte works of the best composers, ancient and modern. At present it has extended to twelve numbers, each of which contains a piece of special value and interest. The work is edited by Dr. Westbrook, who has supplied some very useful and judicious fingering.

"Memories Sweet and Sad" (Duncan Davison and Co.) is a song, the words of which are by Mrs. Baines, the music being by Mr. W. H. Holmes. The verses have much graceful sentiment, and lend themselves readily to a melodious setting, such as they have received from the excellent pianist whose name stands on the titlepage as composer of the song, the pianoforte accompaniment of which, without being difficult, gives evidence of the artistic taste of the writer.

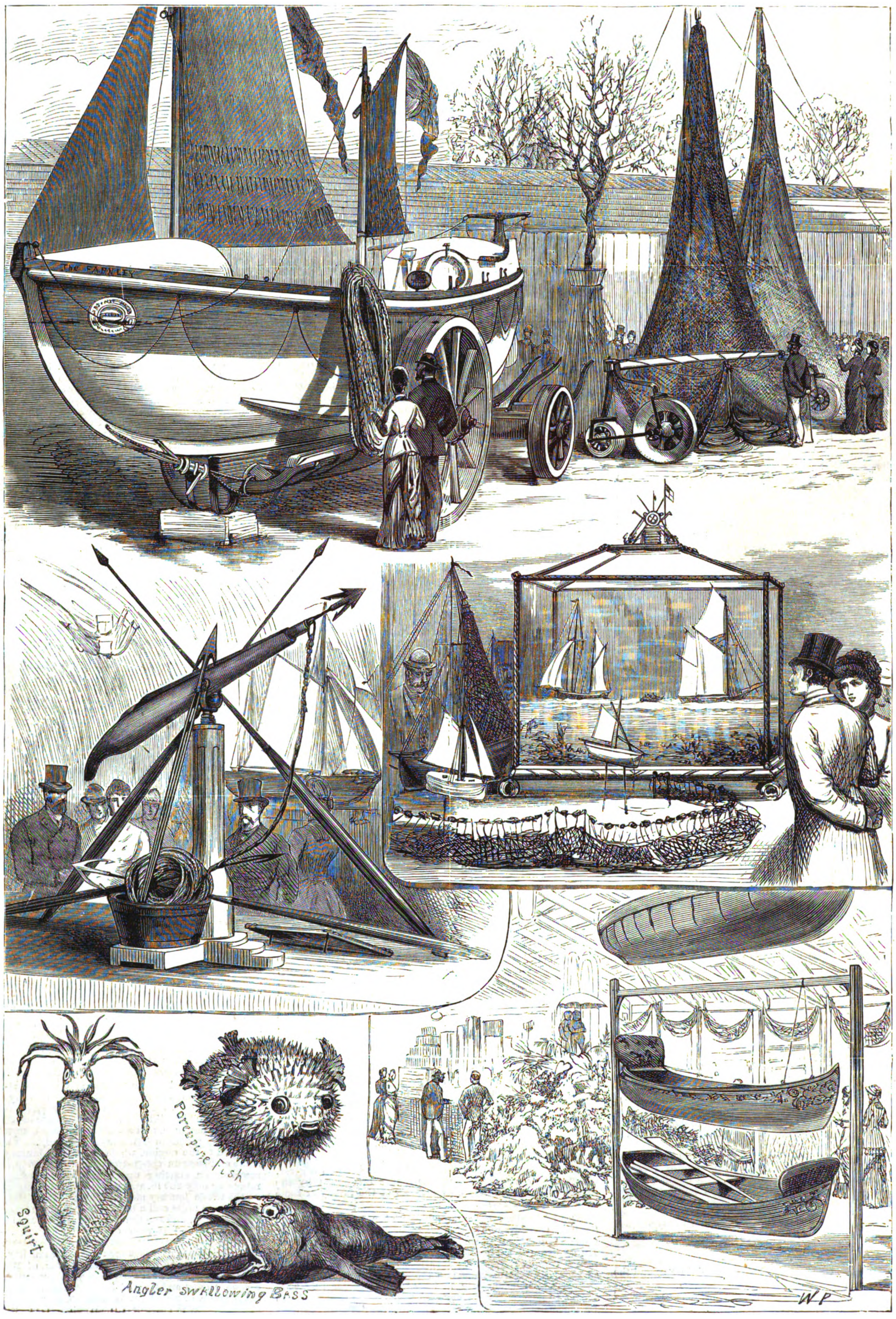
Her Majesty has for several years past annually placed at the disposal of the Royal Institute of British Architects a gold medal to be awarded to some distinguished architect, English or foreign, whom the council and the general body of members might deem deserving of the honour, either on account of his executed works or on account of literary or other services rendered to the profession at home or abroad. This year the council nominated as the recipient of the medal Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., for the last thirty-six years editor of the *Builder*, and author of "The Churches of London" and of several works bearing on professional, sanitary, and social subjects. The nomination was unanimously ratified by the general body of members, and her Majesty has expressed her approval of the award.

A further trial of the Beaumont Compressed-Air Engine, which is expected to be adopted by the tramway companies in London, and now exhibited in various places, took place at Stratford on the 14th inst., in the presence of Colonel Beaumont, the patentee, and several gentlemen connected with the North Metropolitan Tramways Company. Two cars were attached to the engine, which made the journey to Leytonstone and back in thirty-two minutes. The pressure on the reservoir on starting was 930 lb. per square foot, and on returning only 260 lb. was used; 470 lb. of air was exhausted on the whole journey out and home, the distance travelled being three miles and a half. The passengers carried averaged 104 each way, and the time mentioned included a stoppage at the Plough and Harrow of thirteen minutes.——The first tramway in the country worked entirely by steam power was formally opened at Blackburn on the same day. It is four miles in length, and connects the towns of Blackburn and Over-Darwen. The cars are drawn by engines made by Messrs. Kitson and Co., of Leeds, which work almost noiselessly and emit no smoke. A large number of town councillors, in company with some of the directors of the company, were conveyed over the line, and afterwards sat down to luncheon in celebration of the event.

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THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT NORWICH.

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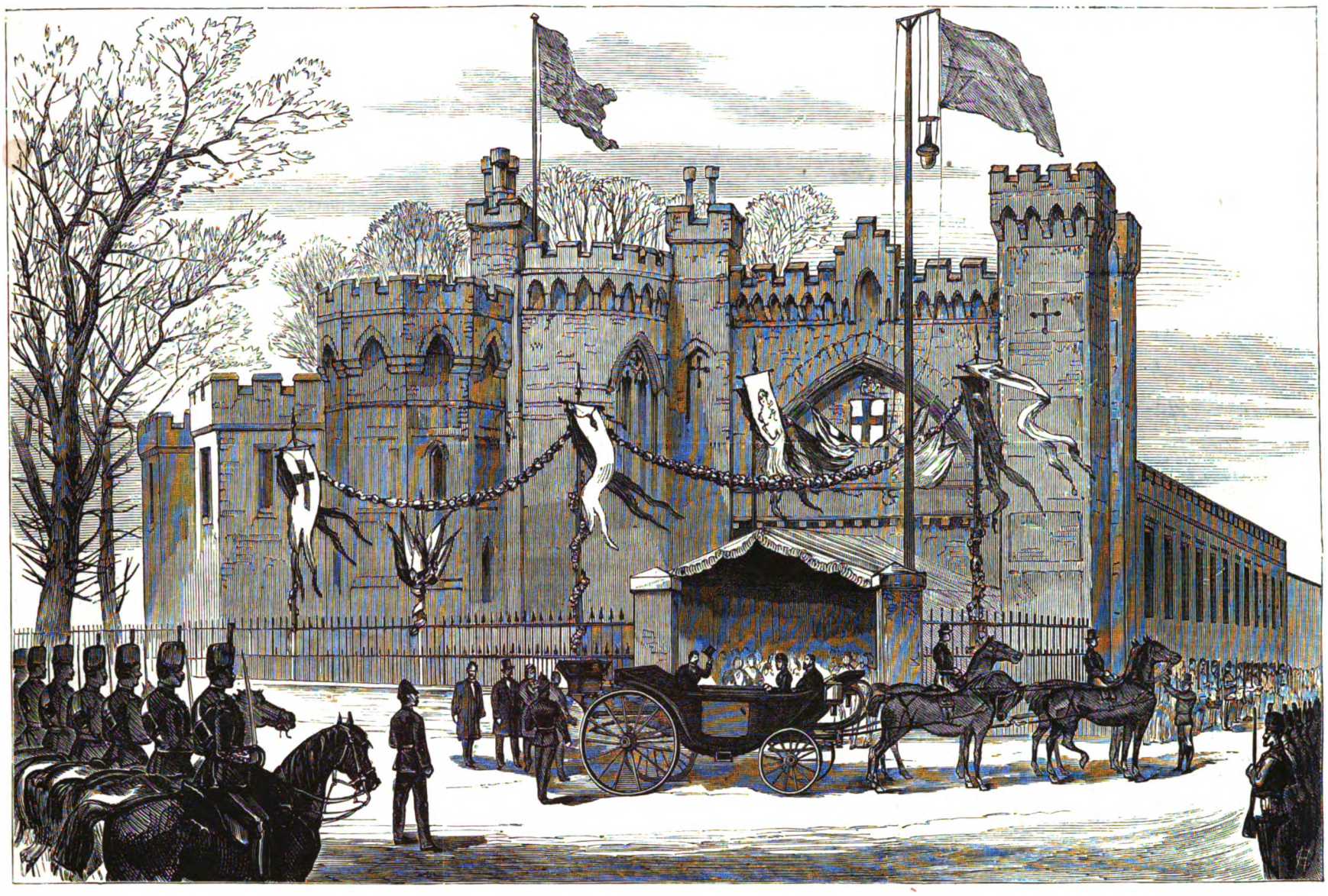


MODELS OF LIFE-BOAT, FISHING APPARATUS, ETC.

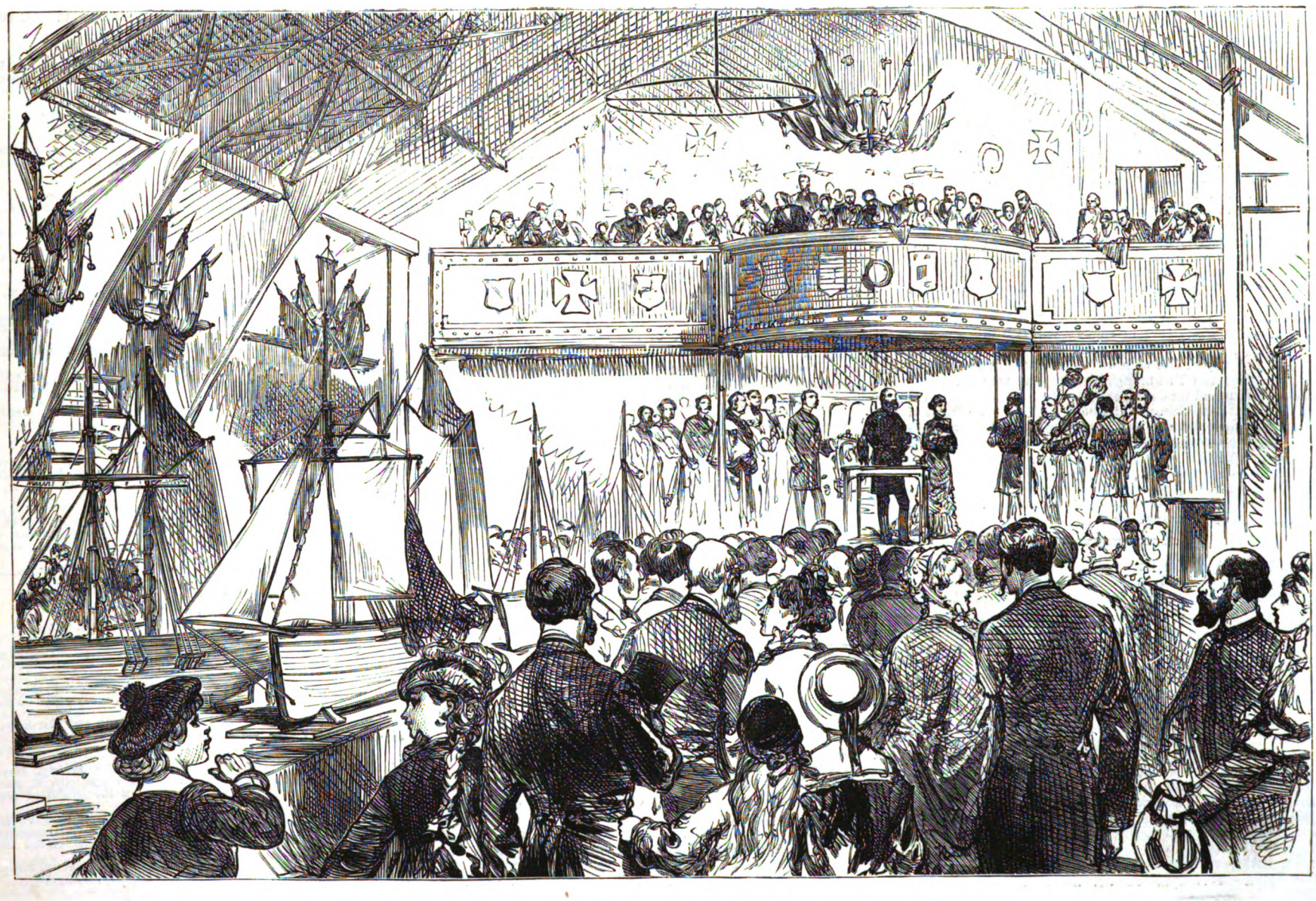
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OPENING OF THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT NORWICH.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



INTERIOR OF THE DRILL-HALL, NORWICH, WITH THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

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THE NATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, at Norwich, on Monday, opened this instructive and interesting exhibition, which has been arranged with the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Inspectors of Fisheries, the Fishmongers' Company, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and several local committees on the eastern coast.

The articles contributed to this exhibition are divided into six classes, as follows:—1. Pisciculture and shell-fish culture; 2. Models of trawling gear, dritting gear, canvas and ropes, and inland fishing tackle; 3. Life-saving apparatus, lamps, fog-horns and signalling; architectural plans, fish markets, fish-curing establishments, fish-vans, and fishermen's clothing; 4. Pictures illustrating the utilisation of condemned fish and fish refuse as a manure, and the cleansing of sewage polluted streams; 5. Dried, salted, smoked, and tinned fish; shell-fish, fish oils, manure, and disinfectants, aquatic flora and fauna, and birds which prey upon fish; 6. Collections sent on loan, which include a large number of cases of preserved fish; also, the plaster casts of fish that belonged to the late Mr. Frank Buckland, and pictures of fish by Mr. Rolfe. In Class 2 are some beautifully-contrived models of fishing-smacks and trawlers, fitted up complete with sails, nets, and gear. Many of these are shown at work, with their nets out, and each exhibits some recent improvement or invention in competing for a special prize of £50, offered by Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., and other gentlemen. In Class 3 the Board of Trade exhibit a complete collection of life-saving apparatus, and have sent down men to manipulate them. The Duke of Edinburgh contributes models of two life-boats in silver presented to the Duke and Duchess on their marriage by the British residents at St. Petersburg. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution also exhibits models, in addition to a fully-equipped life-boat mounted on its transporting carriage, models of the three classes of life-boats used on our coasts, a safety fishing-boat, and specimens of life-boats, and various articles of life-boat equipment. The exhibition is in the Volunteer Drill-Hall, with an annexe built for this occasion.

The Prince and Princess of Wales travelled by special train from Sandringham to Norwich, accompanied by Prince Leopold and a distinguished party, comprising Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., and Lady Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir Cunliffe Owen, Mr. C. Hall, Count Danneskjold Samsoe, and his Excellency Count Frijs-Frijsenborg. The Royal visitors were received upon the platform by the Mayor (Mr. S. Grimmer), the Sheriff (Dr. Eade), the Town Clerk (Mr. H. B. Miller), and the Norwich Corporation officers. A guard of honour, composed of the 1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain Coleman, was drawn up outside the station. The Royal party entered carriages, and proceeded through the gaily-decorated Prince of Wales-road, London-street, and St. Giles's-street, to the Drill Hall, the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars furnishing an escort, under the command of Captain Hopgood-Peckham and Lieutenant Freeman. Order was maintained along the route by the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers. At the Drill-Hall, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, another guard of honour, consisting of No. 5 Company of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, was drawn up, under the command of Captain Fitch.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold were received at the Drill-Hall by the President of the Exhibition (Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P.), and were conducted to a dais, draped with crimson cloth, with the banner of the Fishmongers' Company, surmounted by a scarlet cloth canopy adorned with coats of arms. The walls of the building were covered with scarlet cloth, with groups of flags at intervals. When all had taken their places, Mr. Birkbeck read the address of the Exhibition Committee, to which the Prince of Wales made a suitable reply. His Royal Highness then declared the Exhibition opened, and the Royal party were conducted round the building and its annexe. After a stay of about an hour they drove to St. Andrew's Hall, where the Mayor had provided a déjeûner. In addition to the Royal party from Sandringham, above two hundred guests were present, including the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. G. D. Berney), the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and Mrs. Colman, Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., Sir W. Ffolkes, M.P., Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., and Lady Buxton, Lord Hartismere, Lord Hastings, Sir W. and Lady Foster, Sir T. and Lady Beevor, Mr. Hornblower (Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company), Professor Huxley and Mr. Spencer Walpole (Inspectors of Fisheries), and Dr. Gunther (of the British Museum). The Prince of Wales, speaking after the loyal toasts, commended the objects of the Exhibition. He remarked that, having had brought before them the great fishing interests of this country, and particularly the social condition of our fishermen, there should be formed some sort of society which would succour those who were in want, and at the same time help to assuage the grief and misery of the widows and orphans of fishermen. He felt sure that the Fishmongers' Company would indorse the suggestion he had made in reference to a Fishermen's Aid Society, and that something might be done in that direction if a committee were formed, say, at Norwich, and another in London. Before sitting down his Royal Highness said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to propose a toast—"Success to the National Fisheries Exhibition," coupled with the health of Mr. E. Birkbeck. That gentleman returned thanks for the toast. The company soon afterwards separated, and the Royal visitors returned to Sandringham.

About 150 feet of the Penzance promenade sea-wall, the foundation of which had been undermined by the sea, fell on Monday evening, carrying with it a portion of the promenade.

From particulars supplied to the reporter of a Chicago paper by a dealer in glass eyes in that city, it appears that there are a thousand wearers of these eyes in Chicago, and that from 600 to 800 eyes are sold there every year. The best eyes are made at Uri, the manufacture being favoured by the occurrence there of fine silicates and other minerals required. These eyes withstand the corrosive action of tears and other secretions better than those of France. At Uri are also made large quantities of eyes used in mounting animals, besides a superior quality of glass marbles, known to boys as agates. The artificial eye is a delicate shell or case, very light and thin, and concave, so as to fit over what is left of the eyeball. The shell is cut from a hollow ball or bubble of glass, the iris is blown in, and then the whole is delicately recoated. The trade in Chicago has undergone a curious change. Twenty years ago there were sold very many more dark eyes than light, but from that period on the sale of dark eyes has been perceptibly dying out. About twenty light eyes are now sold to one dark. In Boston the percentage is even larger—about thirty-five blue or light eyes to one brown; while, on the other hand, in New Orleans fifty brown or dark eyes are sold to one light.

HOME NEWS.

The sale of the Knox Library at Edinburgh realised £3100.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has accepted the post of Honorary President of the Gresham Angling Society.

Mr. G. A. Sala is to contribute to *Pan* a serial romance of modern society entitled "A Party in the City."

Selwyn Court, one of the largest and most historic mansions in Richmond, was partly destroyed by fire on Monday.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday), until further orders.

The Lord Mayor will preside at the annual meeting of the open-air mission to be held next Tuesday afternoon in Sion College, London-wall.

The Lord Chancellor has issued a writ directing the election of a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of the late Lord Dunboyne.

The *Gazette* contains the following:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, to be her Majesty's High Commisioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Dufferin will, as has been already stated, succeed Mr. Goschen as Ambassador at the Sublime Porte; and it is probable that Sir Augustus Paget will take Lord Dufferin's place at St. Petersburg.

The twelfth annual session of the Grand Lodge of England of the Good Templars' Order at Southampton began on Monday. The Grand Chief Templar's report mentioned that there had been recently an increase of members.

Mr. James Tomkinson (Liberal) and Mr. H. J. Tollemache (Conservative) were on Saturday last nominated as candidates for the representation of West Cheshire; the polling to take place on the 22nd inst.

In opening a bazaar on Tuesday, at the English Congregational Church, Cefn, Ruabon, the Right Hon. G. O. Morgan, Judge-Advocate-General, said that England owed much to Nonconformity, but Wales owed all to it.

Colonel Everett has consented to continue the mastership of the South and West Wilts Hunt, in compliance with a request made at a meeting of the members at Warminster, under the presidency of Lord Pembroke.

Lord Derby has accepted the office of vice-president of the South-East Lancashire Liberal Association, and has promised £100 yearly in aid of its funds. The noble Lord had already contributed £500 towards the expenses of the general election.

In connection with the international exhibition of wool, woollen manufactures, and allied industries, arranged to take place at the Crystal Palace next autumn, the Clothworker's Company offer sixteen gold medals for specimens of cloths.

A series of drawing-room lectures under the auspices of the National Health Society, is to be given on Friday afternoons at 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair (by permission of Mr. Charles Matthews). The first, given this week, is by Professor Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., on "Sanitary House Inspection."

Abbotsford House, near Melrose, the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott, has been let to Mr. Albert Grant. This will not, it is stated, interfere with the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the public of admission on certain days to the library and museum belonging to the residence.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh called a representative meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh last week to appoint a committee to obtain subscriptions for painting a portrait of Mr. Duncan M'Laren, late M.P. for the city, to be placed in the council chamber. The subscriptions are limited to a guinea.

A scullers' race for £200 was rowed on Tuesday afternoon on Southampton Water between Edward Trickett, of Sydney, New South Wales, and W. Kirby, of Southampton, in 18 ft. coast-racing boats; and, after a splendid struggle for three parts of the course, ended in the success of the Australian. The distance was four miles in the flood tide.

Eight competitors took part in the race for the hundred-mile bicycle championship, which took place last Saturday at Leicester. Waller, of Newcastle, the long-distance champion, won in 6h. 43 min. 16 4-5 sec. Higham, of Nottingham, came in second, five yards behind; and Derkinderen, of Coventry, who fell a mile from the post, was third.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Gaslight Company, Major Hawkins, who presided, pointed out with respect to the experiments with the electric light in the city that the cost would probably be four or five times that of gas. At present he thought they need not fear that the light would interfere with them, and if it did, there was an ample business for them.

The large conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington was on Tuesday gay with a choice display of auriculas constituting the National Auricula Society's annual show. Roses, rhododendrons, cinerarias, daffodils, pansies, an numerous other varieties were added to the exhibition in the ordinary course of the Horticultural Society's programme.

An analysis of the prospects of the cricket season of 1881 shows that it bids fair to be memorable for the number and importance of its benefits, the increase in the number of cricket-grounds, and the improved accommodation afforded to the cricket public. Some well-known names have fallen out of the lists; but, on the other hand, there are many young players of great promise, amateur and professional.

The barque Marmora, of Copenhagen, bound from Rochefort to Portheawl, South Wales, dritted on to the Skerweather Sands on the morning of the 12th inst., and was soon dismasted. The Portheawl life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, promptly went out, and found that the heavy ground seas were dashing completely over the stranded ship. The master and crew were rescued and landed in safety.

The Lord Mayor has filled the important appointment of Clerk of Arraigns at the Central Criminal Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Avory, by the nomination of Mr. Edward James Read, who has been Deputy Clerk for many years. Mr. W. J. Soulsby (barrister), his Lordship's secretary, to whom it was offered, declined it, looking at the superior claims of Mr. Read.

A Competitive Examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Cork, and Belfast, on May 23 and following days, at which one candidate will be selected for a second-class clerkship in the Indian Office, and fifty-six for the lower division of the Civil Service (including those who may succeed in the limited competition under clause 11 of the Order in Council of Feb. 12, 1876).

The Savage Club opened their new club premises at Lancaster House, in the Savoy, on the 16th inst., with one of of their delightful Saturday evening reunions, over which Mr. Charles Kelly presided. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, one of the oldest members, gave a lively sketch of the history of this popular literary and artistic club, of which Messrs. Sala, Brough, C. H. Bennett, and Andrew Halliday were the founders, and the members of which now comprise many of the foremost workers in art and in journalism. The Savage Club, now entertaining a Prime Minister and next entertained at the Mansion House, for the first time, occupy premises of their own. The decorations are the gifts of artists of mark belonging to the club, which we are glad to see flourishing under its present vigorous and prudent committee.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in April was 92,312, of whom 51,125 were in workhouses and 41,187 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1880, these figures show an increase of 3560. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 806, of whom 611 were men, 164 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Tuesday opened the new buildings of the Royal Dublin Society at Ballsbridge. Replying to an address, Earl Cowper expressed gratification that the disturbed relations of landlord and tenant in many parts of Ireland had not marred the success of the spring show there that day. While rejoicing that the foot-and-mouth disease had not appeared in Ireland, he had to report an increase of pleuro-pneumonia, which his Excellency said was accounted for by the unsatisfactory condition of many of the dairies.

Last month 6 tons 15 cwt. of fish unfit for human food (noted as being "an unusually small quantity") was seized at and near Billingsgate-market by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company and destroyed. It all came by land. The fish numbered 19,627, and included 600 fresh bream, 243 crabs, 420 haddocks, 17,100 herrings, 106 jack, 160 lobsters, 126 perch, 814 plaice, 17 salmon, 41 soles; and, in addition, one barrel of "clamps" and 24 of oysters, 3 bags of mussels, 3 of periwinkles, and 2 of whelks, 50 quarts of shrimps, and 20 lb. of eels.

Board of Trade returns show that during last month eighty ships left the Mersey, carrying 14,179 passengers. Of these 5444 were English, 195 Scotch, 1623 Irish, 6992 foreign (mostly Germans), and 225 whose nationality was not given. For the United States 13,487 were bound; and of the remainder 720 sailed for British North America, 13 Australia, 122 South America, 58 East Indies, 8 West Indies, 11 China, and 60 for the West Coast of Africa. Compared with February, the returns exhibit an increase of 8920, and they are 1116 in excess of March last year.

The first of the anniversary meetings for 1881 of the Baptist denomination was held on Tuesday night, when the Young Men's Missionary Association met in the Mission-House, Castle-street, Holborn, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Baines. In the course of his address the chairman said that the income of the Baptist Missionary Society for the past year had been in excess of the income of any previous one. The report showed that the contributions derived from young men and Sunday-scholars throughout the country now amount to one-third of the society's income. After the report had been approved of, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. F. Guyton, who has just arrived from Delhi, on "Mission Work in India."

At the annual meeting on Monday of the North Wales Eisteddfod Society, held at Bangor under the presidency of Dr. Ellis, resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the time had come for placing Wales on the same footing as other parts of the United Kingdom in respect of higher education, which could only be done by endowing a Welsh National University with affiliated colleges, and urging that the requirements of Wales should be recognised by establishing such a college at Bangor. It was decided to memorialise Lord Aberdare's Educational Commission to recommend the removal of Aberystwith College to Bangor, or the establishment of a separate college for North Wales in Bangor.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

First Sunday after Easter.
Morning Lessons: Num. xiv. 1—36; 1 Cor. xv. 1—29. Evening Lessons: Num. xvi. 36 or xvii. 1—12; John xx. 24—30.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. R. Wheler Bush; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Hopkins.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. J. Rowsell; 3 p.m., the Dean of Peterborough; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.
The late Princess Alice born, 1843.
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Slater on Electric Lighting applied to Buildings).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. S. W. Coella—"Tartar or Turk?").
Philosophical Club, anniverary, 6.30 p.m.
Meeting of the House of Commons.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Easter Law Sittings begin.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Aches and Pains); and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th.
Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Browne on the Relative Values of Upland and Tidal Waters in Promoting Scour).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Rhys Davids on Buddhism).
Races: Epsom Spring Meeting; Punchestown.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

London Institution, anniversary, noon.
Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Johnson on the Trade Marks Registration Acts).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. ("Judas Maccabæus"—first of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell appearances).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. D. Mackintosh, Mr. E. Willett, Rev. J. F. Blake, and Mr. A. W. Wallis).
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Professor Balfour Stewart on the Connection between Solar and Terrestrial Phenomena); and on Friday.
Birmingham Shorthorn Cattle Show (two days).

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

New Moon, 10.24 a.m.
Mansion House: meeting to celebrate Lord Shaftesbury's Eightieth Birthday.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndal on Magnetism).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. S. Johnson on Impurities in Water).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. Haughton on Rainfalls).
Races: Sandown and Thirsk Spring Meetings.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists).
Architectural Association, soirée, 7.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (General Maclagan on Indian Building Acts).
National Health Society, Mayfair Lectures, 4 p.m. (Dr. R. Farquharson on the Health of Public Schools).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor J. S. Blackie on the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, 9 p.m.).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Scotland's Part in English Literature).
Geologists' Association, excursion to Charlton, Blackheath, &c., Charing-cross, 1.40 p.m.
Schoolmasters' Society, anniversary, 2 p.m.

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ART NOTES.

Mr. Walter S. Stacey and Mr. Samuel J. Hodson have been elected members of the Incorporated Society of British Artists. The exhibition was open free on Easter Monday.

The twenty-first Exhibition of the Belgian Society of Water-Colour Painters, at the Palais des Beaux Arts, was opened on Sunday by the Minister of the Interior.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours is opened to-day (Saturday), and we are glad to announce that it will contain a "Study of a Head," by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, our Princess Royal, with other works of interest, to be hereafter noticed.

Lord Rosebery on Thursday week opened a loan exhibition of works of art at St. Jude's School-Rooms, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, held during the Easter Holidays for the benefit of the working classes of the East-End. Several well-known artists were induced by the Rev. Mr. Barnett—to whom the credit of the whole is due—to attend and explain to the holiday-makers the meaning and point of the different objects set out.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Redgrave has resigned his post as Royal Academician, to which he was elected in the year 1851. Mr. Redgrave's motive is, the *Daily News* believes, a desire to open the honours of the profession to younger artists, and his example might very properly be followed by some of his colleagues.

The second Exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists will be held at the hall of the Skinners' Company, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, and the exhibition will be opened by the Lord Mayor on the 27th inst.

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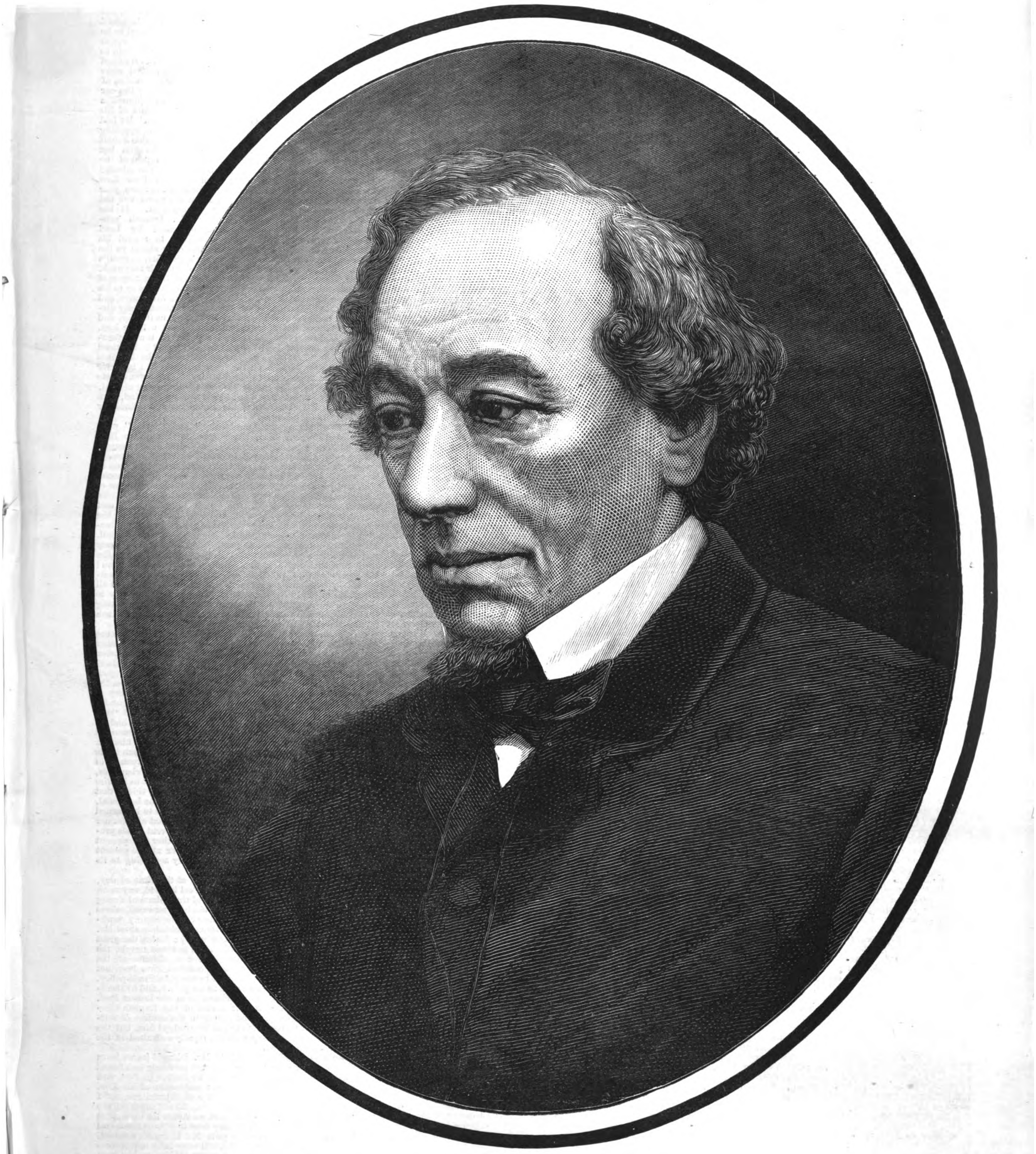
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The Late Lord Beaconsfield.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The eminent politician who has so long held the leadership of the English Conservative party was of unmixed Jewish race. His grandfather, Benjamin Disraeli, after whom he was named, came to England from Venice, in the middle of the last century, and was a successful merchant or bill-broker in London before the Rothschilds achieved their great position in the world of finance. The father of Lord Beaconsfield was Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham House, Bucks, and No. 6, Bloomsbury-square, who was not a man of business or man of the world, but "learned as a grammarian of the Middle Ages." Yet he was, to judge from his books, which used to be read and quoted, but which are now almost forgotten, a man of the eighteenth-century type of dilettante scholarship, with its rather narrow range of sympathies and its rather shallow critical philosophy. But the anecdotal and biographical lore of his "Curiosities of Literature," "Calamities of Authors," and "Quarrels of Authors" have furnished mild entertainment to a multitude of readers; and his fondness for historical paradoxes, more especially his vindication of the Stuarts and of arbitrary rule, was so little sustained by force of argument that it could do nobody any harm.

Lord Beaconsfield himself has made the acknowledgment, that in youth he was "trained by learned men, who did not share the prejudices or the passions of our political and social life." This is perfectly true, not only of his father, Isaac Disraeli, whose days were spent in his study or in the Library of the British Museum; but also of the worthy schoolmaster, to whose care the future brilliant statesman was consigned. The Rev. Eliezer Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, is still remembered by a few surviving acquaintance as a respectable Dissenting minister and an erudite Greek scholar, whose proficiency in that study won the high commendation of the famous Rev. Dr. Parr, but who was the most guileless and unworldly of men. He was selected, probably in consequence of Dr. Parr's approval, communicated through Samuel Rogers, for the charge of tuition in the case of young Benjamin Disraeli at the age of thirteen. Isaac Disraeli, though he had separated himself from the religious communion of Judaism, having indeed written an essay of sceptical criticism setting aside the Mosaic traditions, was not disposed, as an uncompromising Voltairian freethinker, to place his son under the instruction of any English clergyman. It is true that the boy, in early infancy, had undergone the formal rite of baptism at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn; which was done at the request of his father's friend Rogers, in order to spare him any social disadvantage that might beset the unbaptised in the company of orthodox Churchmen. But it was far from the intention of Isaac Disraeli that his son should be compelled to learn the Church Catechism; and, that being in those days imposed at every public grammar-school and college, it followed that Eton, or Harrow, or Winchester, could be no place for young Benjamin Disraeli. The Presbyterian ministry of Mr. Cogan at Walthamstow was of that doctrinal type which its professors call Unitarian, and of which Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham were the most notable expounders. It would naturally be less repugnant to Mr. Isaac Disraeli than ordinary forms of theological belief in this country; and he might feel sure that no attempt would be made to imbue his son's mind with any dogmatic creed. Be this as it may, the classical instruction that fell to Benjamin Disraeli's lot was imparted by Mr. Cogan and his assistants in the Walthamstow private boarding-school, which about 1820 numbered sixty or seventy boys, all from respectable Dissenting middle-class families. And, since he was never at Oxford or Cambridge, he did not get the opportunity of contracting any of those school or college friendships with young noblemen, future Dukes and proprietors of pocket boroughs, to which other political aspirants of moderate fortunes have owed their early entrance into public life.

At the age of sixteen, having been born on Dec. 21, 1805, Benjamin Disraeli was placed as a pupil, though not regularly articled, in the office of a respectable firm of solicitors in the City. It was not, we believe, intended that he should practise that profession, though his only brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, was bred to the law as a barrister. There was an idea, among his father's friends or other family advisers, that some experience of an attorney's business would be the most useful preparation for managing his own property. Isaac Disraeli, though not very rich, had an independent estate, which Benjamin would some day inherit. He was able, in the mean time, to make his son an adequate allowance, with which, and by the favour of Isaac Disraeli's acquaintance with fashionable patrons of literature, he soon began to show himself in London society. It was the era of Byronism, when romantic affectations of high-flown sentiments, despising common life, and frequently attended with demonstrations of vehement and intense self-will, which seemed heroic expressions of a superior order of mind, were rife among the younger generation. This species of affectation, being thoroughly insincere, was quite compatible with a deliberate intention to play upon the follies and weaknesses of other people, and to subdue them to the service of one's personal ambition. A very decided perception of the means by which it was to be done, and an eager appreciation of the motives for so doing, were manifested in Benjamin Disraeli's first published writings, ere he had fully attained manhood. It was in 1826 that "Vivian Grey" came out; a novel which could have been produced only by a dangerously clever boy. A simply ingenuous, noble-minded, generous boy, clever as he might be, could not have written it.

We are not inclined, however, just now to dwell upon the ideal that is presented in "Vivian Grey," or to trace the correspondence of its maxims with some incidents of the early part of Mr. Disraeli's public career. Too much has been made of this by unfriendly critics; and it would better suit our present state of feeling, with regard to this eminent contemporary just departed, to refrain from any comments upon the tone of his youthful essays in romance. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to remark that if a correct historical judgment of his habits of mind is to be formed, the whole series of novels, "Vivian Grey," as well as "Contarini Fleming," and "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred," down to "Lothair" and "Endymion," will have to bear witness for and against their author, not merely in his literary, but also in his political capacity. They contain very little, if anything, that could ever deserve serious censure, but much that is unreal and unsound, and they lack the air of sincerity. It is not here needful to say more about them.

Mr. Disraeli, like the hero of his story "Contarini Fleming," was long divided in mind whether he should aspire to win the power of a successful politician, or the fame of a poet. In those days, by the example of Byron, many who had some genius were tempted to seek renown in the composition of epic or romantic verse. But to give this vocation its due effect, there must be sequestered travel, like Byron's, in Greece and the East. So Mr. Disraeli spent nearly two years, from 1829 to 1831, in a pilgrimage to the Levant, more especially to Albania and Syria, which produced "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy." He came back to display his exotic acquirements and far-fetched emotions in the London world, and figured as a minor literary lion in Lady Blessington's drawing-room, where Count D'Orsay and Prince Louis Napoleon passed for the types of social grace and honour.

Poetry, however, perhaps being conscious that Mr. Disraeli was only flirting with her, would not condescend to carry him far towards his goal. He took leave of her, turning his attention to politics as the alternative way of attaining distinction. But this change was significantly heralded by a "Revolutionary Epic;" which Shelley might have written, if Shelley had been a feeble, vapid, commonplace sort of poet with the same degree of political enthusiasm. In June, 1832, came the passing of the Reform Bill and the General Election. Mr. Disraeli then appeared as Radical candidate for the borough of High Wycombe.

This was Mr. Disraeli's earliest attempt, as a politician—then derided by some persons as a political adventurer—to set his foot upon the bottom step of the ladder of advancement in public life. He had, like Vivian Grey, determined to succeed, but we do not believe that he would, at any period of his career, have condescended to use the unworthy arts of sycophancy practised by Vivian Grey. With reference, indeed, to his opportunities at starting in life fifty years ago, for winning fame and power, it must be admitted that he had a fair chance of doing so by the exercise of his literary talents. There could be no prejudice against a novelist, satirist, or poet of manifest genius, on the score of his Jewish birth. Mr. Disraeli, however, as he almost explicitly avowed, would not content himself with the merely intellectual eminence of a successful author. He craved the prize of political ambition, the proud social distinction of a ruler and manager of his fellow-citizens. It is very true that, fifty years since in our country, it might have seemed impossible for the ablest of men, in his position, to acquire such a mastery of English Parliamentary influence. There is a tide in the affairs of mankind, by which, adroitly used, the dreams of individual ambition may sometimes be fulfilled. Apart from the conflicting interests of parties, nobody would be disposed to grudge Lord Beaconsfield his splendid feat of self-exaltation, unless it appeared that the country was injured. The merits of his public acts, or the acts of those whom he decried, opposed, and now and then supplanted, may be differently regarded by one and another school of opinion. His personality as a living statesman is as fairly entitled to respectful consideration as if he had been born in our hereditary aristocracy, claiming a ready access to the governing power. Liberals, at least of late years, have felt this remarkable example to be a sign in favour of one of their characteristic principles, *La carrière ouverte aux talents*. It is a triumph over the prejudiced exclusiveness of race and caste and religious or ecclesiastical bigotry. Mr. Disraeli, in fighting his own battle, helped to gain the victory for that ancient and interesting nationality, of which he could never be ashamed. He might easily have changed his Jewish name, either upon the occasion of his marriage to an English lady, or at some period before or after, but he would never desert the race of Israel. This is greatly to his honour, since we cannot but think, looking back half a century and remembering the former condition of social sentiment, that it would have smoothed his path to preferment.

It is not worth while to say much now concerning Mr. Disraeli's first attempts to get a seat in the House of Commons. That he was a Radical candidate in 1832, under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell and of Joseph Hume; that, having quarrelled with the Reform party, and exchanged personal insults with O'Connell, he went over to the Tories; and that he became M.P. for Maidstone in 1837 are matters of history notorious to all. Those public adventures were his political "wild oats," of which every man has some, be they more or less, who regards the world as his oyster, to be opened with the tongue or the pen.

The transition from Radicalism to a peculiar mixture of Democratic with Tory professions, which was his own patent invention, seems to have been accomplished in 1835. The Whig Ministry of the Reform Bill, as it had been formed by Earl Grey, then broke down, and it was doubtful whether that party, which resumed or continued under Lord Melbourne's Ministry its uncertain lease of office, could long maintain ascendancy. Mr. Disraeli, though he had been a vehement Radical, had never been a Whig. He had formed a set of principles or notions, which to him seemed perfectly clear and consistent, and upon which he based the fantastic project of a Neo-Tory "Young England" party, to reconcile the interests of patrician privilege with the domestic wants and real wishes, as he supposed, of the labouring classes. This imagined political alliance of the uppermost rank of English society with the humblest and most numerous, to the exclusion of the middle classes, who were then supporters of the Whig party, was always Mr. Disraeli's favourite idea. "The theory," as is remarked by the *Daily News*, "of a Monarchy resting upon a Democracy, of the Crown and of the people, each strengthening the other, without the control of Parliament, is stated in Mr. Disraeli's earliest works, in his novels, in his published letter to Lord Lyndhurst on the English Constitution, and in his electioneering speeches at High Wycombe, Taunton, and Marylebone. He did all that was practicable to give effect to it during his last tenure of office. On the death of the Prince Consort he expressed in private conversation with a friend his great regret for that event, on the ground that the Prince, if he had lived, would probably have succeeded in doing what George III. tried to do and failed; in establishing, that is to say, the personal power of the Monarch as the centre of our political system, restoring the authority and prerogative of the Crown, weakened and restrained by Parliamentary encroachments." Such was Mr. Disraeli's idea of a genuine Tory Democracy, and it was evidently borrowed from the study of Lord Bolingbroke's "Patriot King." It was one of the wildest dreams that could ever have been entertained by a speculative politician of mystical tendencies, and it never had a chance of gaining credence in the minds of any section of the real Parliamentary Conservative party. Its author, however, after repeated failures to get a seat for High Wycombe or Marylebone, in the first instance, as a Radical, or for Shrewsbury in April, 1835, contested the borough of Taunton on Conservative principles. He was again defeated, and in the same year he published his "Vindication of the British Constitution," addressed to Lord Lyndhurst, who was a warm admirer of the young and original politician, and in this essay he broached all those ideas on the subject of English history which were afterwards more fully developed in "Coningsby" and "Sybil." In 1836 he brought out his letters of "Runnymede," a series of attacks on the Administration of Lord Melbourne.

In the summer of 1837 the King died, and at the ensuing general election Mr. Disraeli was returned for Maidstone. One story of the way in which he obtained the seat has been recently told as follows. At the general election in 1835 Mr. Wyndham Lewis was the Conservative candidate, and, according to the practice of the day, bribery and promises of bribery were rife on all sides. Mr. Lewis was beaten; but, notwithstanding his defeat, he fulfilled all his engagements to the letter. This, and some causes of dissatisfaction with the successful candidates, rendered Mr. Lewis so popular in the borough that when, two years afterwards, the King's death caused another general election, the party felt that they were strong enough in Maidstone not only to return Mr. Lewis, but also a Conservative colleague. Mr. Disraeli was waited upon, and consented to stand, and in due course was returned.

The anecdote of his first appearance as a speaker in the House of Commons has often been related. He challenged O'Connell to a duel of Parliamentary invective, and ventured to include the whole Whig party in the attack. The Whigs resolved to crush the audacious assailant, and groans, hootings, and scornful laughter arose on all sides. Mr. Disraeli attempted for some time to make head against the torrent; but, finding his efforts fruitless, he sat down with these memorable words, "I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Renewed derision greeted these words, which were then supposed to be the outburst only of mortified vanity. But this rough reception did not daunt him from presenting himself again to his audience even in the course of the same Session. He fixed on less exciting subjects, and in consequence gained more attention. The Chartist Riots of 1839 were the occasion of his first successful effort, and of his really gaining the ear of the House. Slowly but surely he established for himself a reputation in Parliament, and two years from the date of his entering it he was known as a prominent politician. He had made speeches on the subject of electoral reform, opposing Mr. Hume's familiar motion made year after year on behalf of Household Suffrage, and speaking with moderation but decision against Mr. Villiers's motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws. But early in the Session of 1841 he was selected to move the rejection of Lord John Russell's Poor Law Amendment Bill. When Sir Robert Peel in the same year succeeded to Lord Melbourne, Mr. Disraeli's name was not included in the list of the new Government. It has been said that Peel wished to offer Mr. Disraeli subordinate office, but that he was overruled by Lord Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, who lived to regard his services as essential. Sir James Graham once stated in the House of Commons that he had strongly urged Mr. Disraeli's claims. We believe, says the *Daily News'* memoir this week, that Mr. Disraeli had been sounded by one of the managers of the Conservative party on behalf of Sir Robert Peel as to his willingness to take the post of Secretary of the Admiralty, and had intimated his readiness to do so. He was naturally disappointed and affronted when the matter went no further, and the new Conservative Government was formed without him. In 1842 Mr. Disraeli gave a general support to the Government of Sir Robert Peel. Speaking of himself in the third person in his "Life of Lord George Bentinck," he describes "a member who, though on the Tory benches, had been for two years in opposition to the Ministry." That would date his opposition from the end of 1843 or the beginning of 1844, and certainly by the latter year he had made up his mind, even if Peel himself had not, that the Premier would ultimately surrender the Corn Laws.

In two of his novels, "Coningsby" and "Sybil," published in 1844 and 1845, Mr. Disraeli is thought to have sketched the growth of what was then called, foolishly enough, "the Young England party," to which he attached himself, escaping thereby from an impotent isolation in the House of Commons. He had recently acquired a more assured social position by his marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, widow of his former colleague in the representation of Maidstone. To persons now middle-aged, who read "Coningsby" and "Sybil" thirty-five years ago, and who have watched the course of our political and social history, it is a curious retrospective crowd of associations that these faded names recall. Everything has turned out so completely different, so entirely opposite to what the author of those books predicted! and the realities of that period were so grossly misconceived by him! No pretensions to prophetic sagacity were ever more conspicuously falsified by a vast series of succeeding facts, in all the affairs of Great Britain and of Europe, from that day to this; and the first and perhaps mightiest of these facts, dating from 1846, was the Free Trade policy, to which Mr. Disraeli became the bitterest opponent.

We cannot find any justification for the extreme virulence of Mr. Disraeli's attacks on Sir Robert Peel when the former showed unmistakable symptoms of the intention to abandon his earlier attitude on the subject of Free Trade, and afterwards, in 1846, when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Disraeli's periodical assaults upon the Prime Minister of that epoch must still be in the memory of all who witnessed and heard them. He affected to treat Sir Robert Peel with scornful indignation as a betrayer of "the country party;" but Mr. Disraeli knew better, for he had, in one of his earlier speeches, most truly and forcibly described the position in which Sir Robert Peel now found himself. "The truth is," he said on that occasion, "a statesman is the creature of his age, the child of circumstance, the creature of his times. A statesman is essentially a practical character, and when he is called upon to take office he is not to inquire what his opinions may or may not have been upon this or that subject—he is only to ascertain the needful and the beneficial, and the most feasible manner in which affairs are to be carried on. I laugh at the objections against a man that at a former period of his career he advocated a policy different to his present one. All I seek to ascertain is, whether his present policy be just, necessary, expedient; whether at the present moment he is prepared to serve the country according to its present necessities."

There is, however, not the least need, at this time of day, to vindicate the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in 1846, any more than to dissect and expose the fallacies of the whimsical Young England party. Had the Corn Laws not been repealed, where would Young or Old England be now? The factory workpeople in "Sybil," the great industrial establishment of Mr. Millbank at Manchester, in "Coningsby;" also the great territorial property of the lords described in those novels, the funded riches and banking omnipotence of Sidonia, all the wealth of this nation and its domestic comfort, have been not only preserved but vastly augmented by the Free Trade policy. Yet it was by furious tirades against that policy, and by shooting envenomed sarcasms at the character of Sir Robert Peel, that Mr. Disraeli made himself leader of the English Conservative party. His personal victory in the contest of self-advancement, let us repeat, is not to be grudged him, but the true interests of his country were not rightly consulted in the line of action he pursued.

In the midst of these conflicts Mr. Disraeli (as we learn from the memoir above quoted) declared privately to a friend of his who is still living that he bore no malice to Peel, and that he considered him the greatest statesman of his time. "But," he added, "he has slighted and injured me, and I must do the best I can for myself." We do not vouch for the exact words, says the *Daily News*, but we vouch for their spirit and substance. It is not necessary here to discuss the moral aspect in which this language puts Mr. Disraeli's conduct. He afterwards—partially in public, and more fully in private—acknowledged that in the heat of party conflict he had been unjust to Peel, and after Peel's death he seemed glad of

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opportunities of meeting the relatives of the great Conservative statesman, and protesting to them his regard and admiration for him. Later in life, after he had had large experience in the art of managing a great party, he used to say that if Peel, when he decided on the repeal of the Corn Laws, had called the Conservative party together and taken them into his confidence, they would have reciprocated that confidence; the rupture in the party would not have taken place, and Peel would have continued to be its leader until his death.

In his memoir of Lord George Bentinck we have Mr. Disraeli's version of the events which ended by leaving him Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. The author has there left it on record that when his friend, on the assembling of Parliament in February, 1848, signified his determination no longer to be regarded as its official spokesman in the Lower House, it was his own wish "to stand or fall by him, to have followed his example, and to have abdicated the prominent seat in which the writer had been unwillingly and fortuitously placed." At the earnest request of Lord George, he desisted from his resolve, and when the country was shocked by the news of Lord George's sudden death, Mr. Disraeli by common consent occupied the post that had for some time been absolutely vacant. His claims were pre-eminent; and, as the Peelites still held aloof from both parties in the State, it may be said that he was without a rival. In 1849 he moved the amendment to the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and from that moment there could be no question as to his actual position.

The death of Lord George Bentinck no doubt had hastened the moment of this personal distinction; but it can scarcely be doubted that it must have come sooner or later. For three years he was the soul of a broken and dispirited Opposition, and how arduous is such a task he has himself left on record. "There are few positions," he has said, "less inspiriting than that of the leader of a discomfited party. . . . He who in the Parliamentary field watches over the fortunes of routed troops must be prepared to sit often alone. Few care to share the labour which is doomed to be fruitless, and none are eager to diminish the responsibility of him whose course, however adroit, must necessarily be ineffectual. . . Indoors and out of doors a disheartened Opposition will be querulous and captious." This language, penned at the moment of his accepting such a situation, has in the writer's instance the quality of foresight. It accurately represents his own fortunes for many succeeding years. Yet a gleam of hope came sooner even than he, courageous as he always was, could possibly have expected. The spring of 1852 saw once more a Conservative Cabinet, and Benjamin Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Leader of the House of Commons.

This new Government, in which Mr. Disraeli was at length a Cabinet Minister, began in a minority. A period of six years had now elapsed since the abolition of the Corn Laws; and though some extreme members of the party still muttered their discontent and their resolution to endeavour to effect a change, the great body of the party had long before withdrawn from the strife, and tacitly acquiesced in the inevitable. But the leadership of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli still lay under the imputation of a Protectionist policy. The machinery of the Anti Corn Law League was hastily resuscitated, meetings were held in the manufacturing towns, at which the leading Freetraders put down their names for large sums of money, in the event of the Government attempting to reverse the policy of the previous six years; and by these and similar means the country was stimulated to return a majority adverse to the Government. The decisive issue was taken on the Budget. It was the first effort of Mr. Disraeli as a Finance Minister, and considerable curiosity was felt as to the result. He did not disappoint the public expectation. In a speech which lasted five hours he took a masterly review of the financial position of the country. He proposed to render taxation more equal in its pressure; and, starting from the assumption that taxation and representation should go together, he proposed that the house duty should be carried down as low as the franchise, and laid upon houses of £10 value. He proposed a reduction of the malt duties; while, as a counterpoise, he suggested that they should deal in the same liberal spirit with the duties on tea. Such were the salient features of the Budget. In consequence, however, of the tactics of the Opposition, the financial statement of the Government was made in December, 1852, instead of in March, 1853, as would have been the usual course. By the latter date Mr. Disraeli was in the habit of asserting that the disappearance of agricultural distress would have enabled him to frame a Budget untainted by the slightest odour of Protectionist opinions. At the earlier date this was impossible; the Opposition knew this as well as he did, and forced his hand accordingly. A coalition took place between the Whigs, the Peelites, and the Radicals, and the result was that the Government were beaten by a majority of nineteen. The Conservative party, however, were, upon the whole, very well satisfied. They had held office with credit. They felt that their leaders had been tried, and not found wanting; and they waited a fresh opportunity.

That opportunity occurred in 1858, upon the fall of Lord Palmerston's first Government; and as the question of Parliamentary Reform had been revived by Lord John Russell, it was considered that the leaders of the Conservative party should endeavour to guide the movement, which they could not withstand. Mr. Disraeli, in the Sessions of 1858 and 1859, undertook this task, and in the debates upon this subject he dwelt on the defects of the first Reform Bill, on the injustice done to the counties in the distribution of seats, and on the wrong done to the working classes by the extinction of the scot and lot voters. At the same time he insisted that reform, to be beneficial, ought to be extended in a lateral rather than in a downward direction, and that any measure of enfranchisement ought to include all the intelligence and education of the country, and reach those classes of the community that were not to be found in the occupation of £10 houses. A Reform Bill in conformity with Mr. Disraeli's views was eventually determined on by the Government. This measure, however, was rejected. Lord Derby resigned, and the second Ministry of Lord Palmerston began, which lasted till his death, in October, 1865. The Government then fell into the hands of Earl Russell as Premier, with Mr. Gladstone as leader in the House of Commons. Then it was announced that the first measure of the reconstructed Liberal Ministry would be a new Reform Bill, with a £6 suffrage. The measure was opposed by the Conservatives, Mr. Disraeli taking up his old line, that this franchise put the government of the country into the hands of one class of the community, the lower middle class, and allowed no free play to the great variety of interests in the community.

In July, 1866, the failure of Lord Russell's Ministry with its Reform Bill let in the late Earl of Derby's second Government, and Mr. Disraeli was, of course, again Chancellor of the Exchequer. The popular agitation for Parliamentary Reform continued with such violence—to the alarming Hyde Park meeting, which broke down the railings—that Lord Derby was induced to undertake a measure for that purpose in the next Session. The Liberal party had a strong majority in Parliament. Mr. Disraeli prepared a series of resolutions to be proposed to the House of Commons, affirming that it would be "unconstitutional to give any one class or interest a predominating power," and that it was "expedient to supply representation to some places not now represented." But, along with these truisms, he would have pledged the House to a system of ratepaying qualification for the franchise, plurality of votes, and the method of voting by polling-papers. These resolutions were at once seen to be quite unacceptable; so, after a few days, Mr. Disraeli withdrew them, and submitted the sketch of a Reform Bill, which was never actually introduced. It would have based the franchise, in boroughs, on a £6 rating qualification, and in counties on one of £20; besides which, there were to be "fancy franchises," upon such conditions as having £30 in a savings bank, or £50 in the funds, or paying 20s. a year in direct taxes, or being a doctor, a lawyer, or a schoolmaster, or having a University degree. A few days passed, and it was already known that this bill would be abandoned, when three members of the Government—General Peel, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cranborne (now Marquis of Salisbury)—suddenly resigned. The cause of this was the determination of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to bring forward a second Reform Bill, of a much more sweeping character, which would amount to household suffrage in the boroughs. After some further shuffling of the cards, Mr. Disraeli, on March 18, introduced his measure, which was immediately seized by Mr. Bright and the independent Reformers. Not that they liked it as it was, but they knew that, by large alterations in committee, they could make it what they pleased. The Opposition were really quite able to compel the Conservative Ministry, who meant to keep office upon any terms, to carry out an Ultra-Liberal policy. "One by one," says the historian Mr. Justin M'Carthy, "all Mr. Disraeli's checks, balances, and securities were abolished. The dual vote, for a borough ratepayer who also paid 20s. of assessed taxes, was laughed out of the bill. The voting-paper principle was abandoned. The fancy franchises were swept clean away. A lodger franchise was introduced. At last, it came to a struggle about the nature of the main franchise in boroughs. The bill fixed it that anyone rated to the relief of the poor in a borough should have the vote, provided that he had lived two years in the house. An amendment, reducing the two years of qualification to one, was carried in the teeth of the Government by a large majority. The Government, therefore, agreed to accept the amendment. At various stages of the bill, Mr. Disraeli kept announcing that, if this or that amendment were carried against the Government, the Government would not go any further with the bill. But, when the particular amendment was carried, Mr. Disraeli always announced that the Government had changed their minds after all, and were willing to accept the new alteration. At last, this little formality came to be viewed by the House as mere ceremonial."

It was in this not very dignified or authoritative manner that Mr. Disraeli achieved his work as a Parliamentary Reformer. But shortly after the bill was passed, speaking at an Edinburgh dinner, he alone claimed the credit of it all. "I had," he said, "to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate—if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase—to educate our party. It is a large party, and requires its attention to be called to questions of this kind with some pressure. I had to prepare the mind of Parliament and the country on this question of Reform."

The splendid audacity of such pretensions was about to gain its reward, even the office of Prime Minister. Lord Derby's severe illness in February, 1868, obliged him to resign, and Mr. Disraeli was summoned by the Queen to take his place. He made Lord Cairns the Lord Chancellor instead of Lord Chelmsford, put Mr. Ward Hunt in as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and effected several useful political improvements, one of which was to create a judicial tribunal for the trial of election petitions, instead of referring them to Committees of the House of Commons. The successful conduct of the Abyssinian war gave the Ministry some little *éclat*, and Mr. Disraeli made use of his peculiar style of rhetorical panegyric in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier's army. "They had," he said, "brought the elephants of Asia to convey the artillery of Europe, to dethrone one of the kings of Africa, and to hoist the standard of St. George upon the mountains of Rasselas;" which was a feat worthy of the wondrous Alroy. But Mr. Disraeli's Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868, like the Viceroy of India and Secretary of State in 1880, made an error of several millions sterling in the statement of the actual cost of the war. It was said to have cost five millions, when all was done, and it really cost nine millions and a half.

The Government headed by Mr. Disraeli was compelled to resign, at the end of the year, by the result of the General Election sustaining Mr. Gladstone's proposal to abolish the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. From 1869 to 1874, Mr. Disraeli was leader of the Opposition; and it is but fair to say that his Parliamentary conduct in that position was exemplary. He seemed to take his loss of power very coolly and quietly, amusing himself and a hundred thousand readers by the production of "Lothair." In that singular novel, as most people are aware, he plays with the fashionable fit of excitement about the rumoured conversions of the English aristocracy to the Roman Catholic Church. He also makes dramatic use of the Continental Secret Societies, the Carbonari, and of Mazzinian and Garibaldian movements in Italy. As a tale of incident and adventure, it is very superior to "Endymion," his latest published story.

In his political course during those years out of office, there was nothing very remarkable for originality. But he spoke, upon due occasion, against the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act of 1870, against the abolition of purchase of Commissions in the Army; and whenever he saw a proper opportunity to disparage the Liberal Government, he did so in a decorous Parliamentary way. Then came a change of demeanour. In the autumn and winter of 1873, after the exposure of the weak points in that Government by the affair of the Irish University Bill, Mr. Disraeli assumed a more alert attitude of aggressive hostility. He took to going round the country and making platform speeches against the Government, setting an example which was followed by Mr. Gladstone, on the other side, in the Midlothian speeches of 1879. Mr. Disraeli addressed large meetings in the Crystal Palace, in the Manchester Free-Trade Hall, and at the Pomona Gardens there, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow, denouncing the Liberal Ministry as having come in with "a policy of violence, of sacrilege, and of confiscation." But he said they were now burnt out, "like a row of extinct volcanoes."

He had declined to take office in 1873, when Mr. Gladstone resigned upon the defeat of the Irish University Bill. Mr. Disraeli had had disagreeable experience of conducting a Government with a Parliamentary minority, and preferred to wait a few months longer. In February, 1874, Mr. Gladstone's precipitous dissolution, with his fitful and bewildering attitude towards his own party, caused them to be utterly defeated at the General Election. Mr. Disraeli thereupon formed a new Conservative Ministry, to which the present Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Carnarvon, with Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. R. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy (now Lord Cranbrook) brought much weight of personal ability and character. It was, in every way, beyond comparison the strongest Conservative Government since that of Sir Robert Peel before 1846. Mr. Disraeli was at the head of it; and the question was, "What will he do with it?"

Imperialism, whatever that may be, and whether good or bad, was not just then in question. We must say that nobody can pretend, looking at the state of affairs in February, 1874, that Mr. Disraeli was then summoned to hold power for the express purpose of saving the British Empire, the supposed interests of England or of India in Turkey or in Afghanistan, or in any part of the world, from the assaults and plots of our imaginary foreign enemies; because there never was a time of less apprehension on that score. If any such dangers have arisen, they did not come into view before the summer of 1875, when the insurrection of the Herzegovina and Bosnia reopened the Eastern Question, and our Ministers then made very light of the matter. So that Mr. Disraeli was not at all expected—nor do we think he was at all prepared—to enter into a momentous contest, either diplomatic or military, with Russia or any other Great Power traditionally suspected of adverse intentions; and there is every reason to believe that he still considered, as he had said in Lord Palmerston's time, that Russian encroachment was a mere bugbear. He came into office, as a recent historian observes, without any pledge as to the course he would pursue in home or in foreign affairs. "The election had not turned on rival policies; it had scarcely turned even on rival persons; in mere weariness of the 'ins' the nation had called the 'outs' to power."

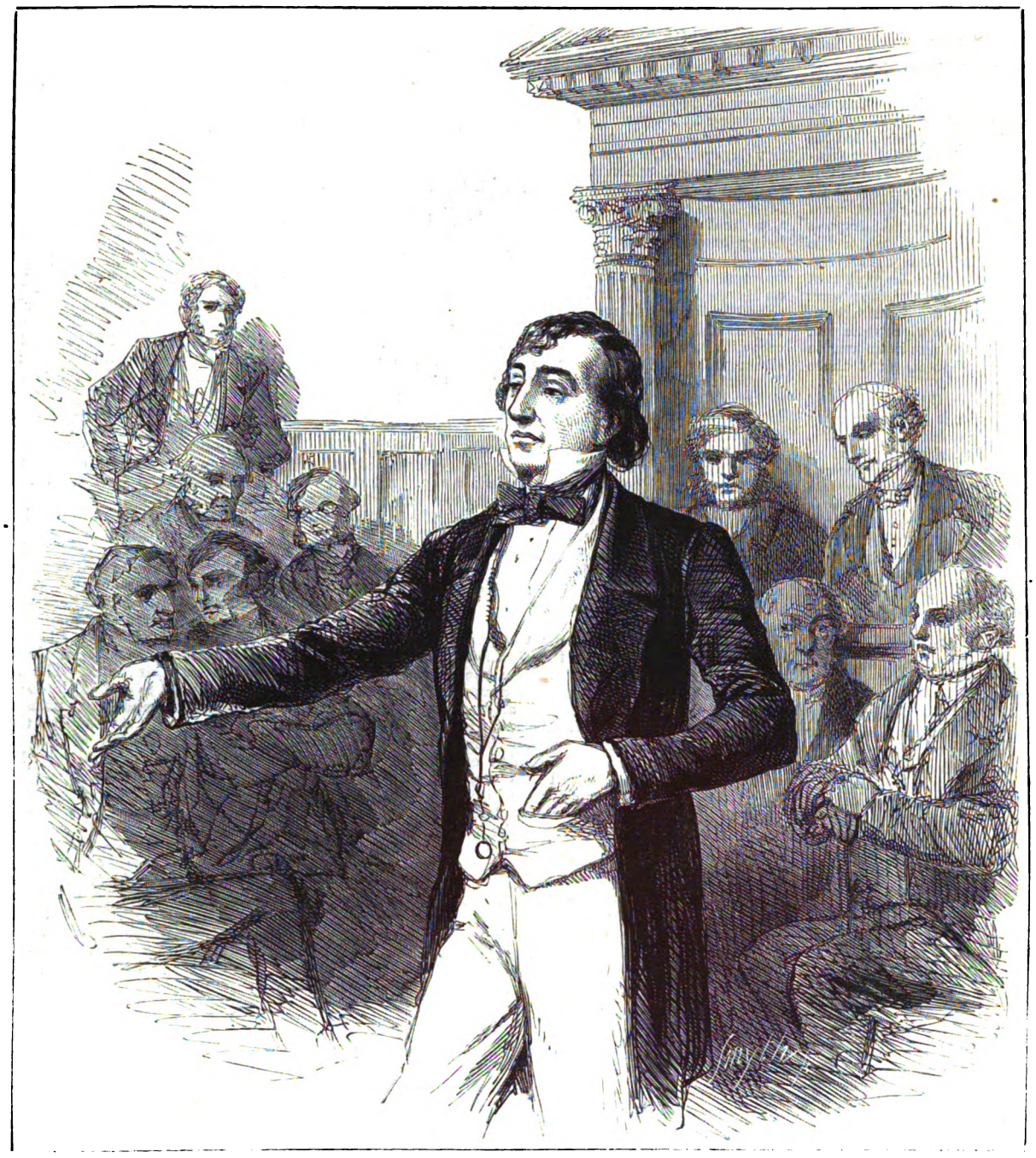
The Conservative Ministry of 1874 took office with everything made easy and smooth for them. Mr. Gladstone's financial management had bequeathed a surplus of above five millions. There was peace between this country and all foreign nations; its only foe of late, the barbarian King of Ashantee, had just been reduced to submission by a very moderate effort. The Session of 1874 produced little of important legislation beyond abolishing church patronage in Scotland; creating a legal tribunal for the regulation of church worship in England—that is, for the repression of Ritualist clerical vagaries; and passing a Merchant Shipping Bill which fell short of Mr. Plimsoll's demand for the protection of seamen. There was also a merely permissive and of course ineffective measure for the purpose, ostensibly, of enabling tenant farmers to get security that they shall not be deprived of the value of their outlay in permanent improvements on their farms. The Home Secretary, Mr. Cross, also passed a bill to enable the Local Boards and Town Councils to pull down unhealthy, ruinous, and overcrowded dwelling-houses, with a view to the erection of model buildings for the habitation of the working classes. Great indignation was roused in July, 1875, by one administrative act of the Government that year; the Admiralty circular forbidding British ships of war in foreign ports to afford refuge to any fugitive slave. This circular had to be withdrawn and explained away. We need scarcely touch upon some other incidents, which showed the Parliamentary impotence and insignificance of the new Government in the two Sessions of 1874 and 1875. The appointment of Lord Lytton, in January, 1876, to be Viceroy of India, immediately after the Prince of Wales's visit to that country, followed by the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress, seemed to mark a new departure in political enterprise of the most ambitious style. Every attentive observer who knows the tone of Lord Beaconsfield's writings and speeches must appreciate his taste for pompous Oriental regalities, and his confidence in their imposing effect upon the mind of Asiatic races. Lord Lytton, there can be little doubt, went out to India with a full understanding that he was to play an advanced Imperial part, and to develop those Asiatic schemes of glory which had been conceived by the romantic fancy of Mr. Disraeli long before. It was not then foreseen, probably, that their execution would be preceded by the European crisis of a renewed conflict between Russia and Turkey, occasioned by the revolt of the Slav provinces in the Sultan's empire, and the hideous cruelties practised in Bulgaria in the summer of 1876.

The last speech that Mr. Disraeli ever made in the House of Commons was at the end of the Session of 1876, in reply to Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Evelyn Ashley, who had blamed the Government and the Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Elliot, for neglecting to protest against the Bulgarian massacres. Mr. Disraeli took much pains to contradict the proposition that the British Government could be held at all responsible for whatever might happen in Turkey. He now assumed that peculiar tone which has since been characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield as the champion of the so-called English Imperial policy. "What may be the fate," he said, "of the Eastern part of Europe it would be arrogant for me to speculate upon; and if I had any thoughts upon the subject, I trust I should not be so imprudent or so indiscreet as to take this opportunity to express them. But I am sure that, so long as England is ruled by English parties who understand the principles on which our Empire is founded, and who are resolved to maintain that Empire, our influence in that part of the world can never be looked upon with indifference. The present is a state of affairs which requires the most vigilant examination and the most careful management. But those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity are deceived. What our duty is, at this critical moment, is to maintain the Empire of England; nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire." In these phrases, repeatedly uttered by Lord Beaconsfield at the crisis of the agony suffered by large populations among the Christian subjects of Turkey, but which were never accompanied by him with expressions of humane sympathy or of indignation against their oppressors, he seemed to renounce the principles of political morality as applied to foreign affairs. Such an attitude in the head of the British Government appeared really shocking to no small part of the English people.

It would be tedious here to repeat the narrative of all that took place between the different European Powers in consequence of the Bosnian insurrection and the Bulgarian massacres; or revert again to the terms of the Andrassy Note, the Berlin Memorandum, and the Protocol of the Conferences at Constantinople. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs at that time was Lord Derby, whose conduct, as since revealed to his countrymen, stands entirely free from reproach. He knew that "the three Emperors," or their astute Ministers of State, had certain designs of their own in the Berlin Memorandum. But the responsibility of declining to co-operate with the other Powers to force Turkey to adopt the needful reforms must be laid upon Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, and more especially upon its chief, not upon the Foreign Secretary, who has since taken up his own independent position. Lord Beaconsfield's speeches at Guildhall, and at the Aylesbury market dinner, in the autumn of 1876, were an ostentatious repudiation of sympathy with the victims of Turkish misrule, and had nearly committed the British Government to its support, not only against Russia

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THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.



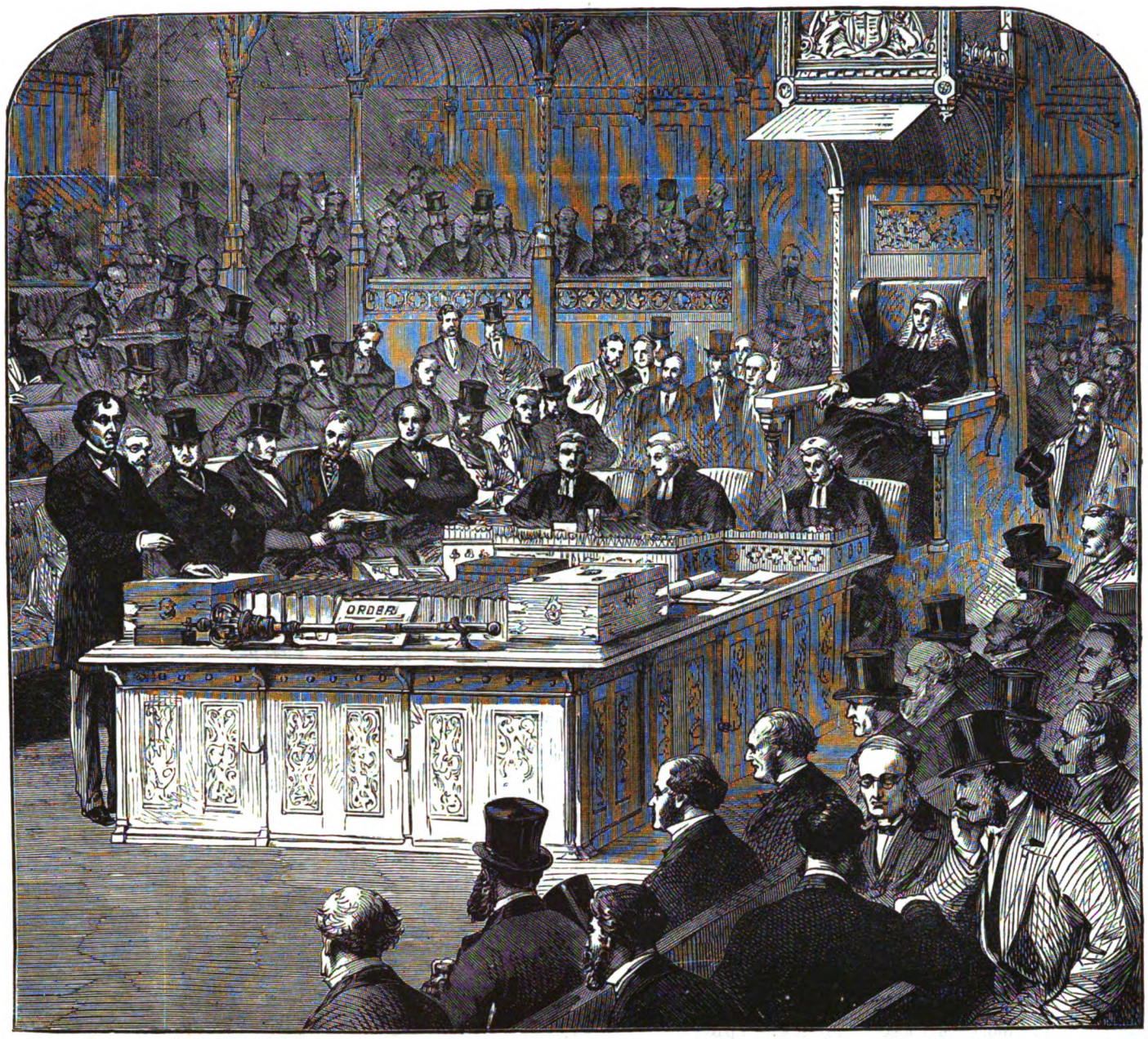
MR. DISRAELI AT THE BUCKS ELECTION, 1847.



HUGHENDEN MANOR, HIGH WYCOMBE, THE SEAT OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

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THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.



MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, 1867.



LORD BEACONSFIELD AT BERLIN, 1878.

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but against all Europe. If it had so happened that a French or an Austrian Government had then been disposed and able, as Napoleon III. was in 1853, to take up arms on behalf of the Sultan's right to resist any foreign intervention between him and his unhappy subjects, Lord Beaconsfield's declarations would have obliged England to go to war for the maintenance of the existing state of the Ottoman Empire. This was the dangerous position into which he was bringing our country, at the time when Mr. Gladstone led the best portion of the Liberal party in an earnest and solemn appeal to the national conscience against so great an enormity. The St. James's Hall Conference, in December, was supported by hundreds of distinguished men who were no party politicians, but were men of science, authors, divines, scholars, and philosophers. It cannot be affirmed, with truth, that the denunciation of Lord Beaconsfield's attitude with regard to the Eastern Question was a mere party movement. There was great praise of Lord Derby, the Conservative Foreign Minister, and of Lord Salisbury, who was then going the round of the foreign Courts to arrange for concerted action to enforce reforms in Turkey. Everybody believed in those days that Lord Salisbury was quite at one with Lord Derby upon the whole Eastern Question. The wide difference between Lord Derby's views and those of the Prime Minister had not, indeed, been fully revealed. It was only known that Lord Derby had, from the first news of the Bulgarian atrocities, promptly and energetically addressed himself to get full information of the facts, and had then lost no time in sternly rebuking the Sultan's Government. He took the field in this cause of humanity, of justice and mercy, as early as Mr. Gladstone, but in official despatches which were not published until long after Mr. Gladstone's speeches and pamphlets had made the ears of the English people tingle with a voice of noble indignation. Lord Derby would not say much about it here either to deputations at the Foreign Office or in the House of Lords; but it was in July, when the subject was first mentioned in Parliament, that he ordered the British Ambassador and the Consul at Adrianople to institute a strict inquiry. It was on Sept. 5 that he wrote to Constantinople and gave the Turkish Government a distinct and solemn warning that by the outrages in Bulgaria it had utterly forfeited the support of England, and "that, in the extreme case of Russia declaring war against Turkey, her Majesty's Government would find it practically impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire." Such was Lord Derby's attitude and language, as the English Foreign Secretary, three or four days before Mr. Gladstone spoke to the great meeting on Blackheath. It was not for Lord Derby to tell the Turkish Pashas that they must be driven out of Europe "bag and baggage;" still less for him, a Minister of the Crown, to talk of the British fleet in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forbidding the Turkish troops to cross over from Asia and suppress the Bulgarian insurgents. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone ought not to have said these things, inasmuch as they could only have been carried into effect by a joint intervention of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, with the consent of the other Powers, and it was probable that Russia and Austria would have demanded their shares in the spoil of the Turkish Empire. At any rate, Lord Derby considered himself bound to speak with greater reserve, while he felt equally with Mr. Gladstone the intolerable wickedness, the incorrigible viciousness, of the Turkish rule in its European provinces; he felt not less compassion for its victims, and a steady determination to obtain redress. But it seemed that, during a period of about eighteen months, from the rise of the agitation in England upon the Bulgarian massacres to Lord Derby's quitting the Cabinet in the spring of 1878, the Prime Minister was, in the tone of his personal utterances, working against Lord Derby. "The Turks knew they had a friend at Court more powerful than the Foreign Secretary, and they treated Lord Derby's remonstrances and suggestions with respectful indifference." This seems to be the true key to the whole course of the negotiations preceding the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, including the proposed settlement of an armistice with Servia and Montenegro, the deliberations of January, 1877, at Constantinople, and the Protocol of March 31, signed by all the Powers, which Turkey refused to obey. The Sultan's Ministers of that period have notoriously asserted that they were encouraged to look for the material support of England in their war against Russia, notwithstanding the formal declaration of Lord Derby, as Foreign Minister, that England would give no such support. Turkey and the Sultan were thus unfairly treated. But when the war had been allowed to go on to its bitter end, when the Russian armies were at Adrianople and before Erzeroum, in January, 1878, Lord Beaconsfield had matured his purpose, which was then explained to his colleagues in the Cabinet. It was not to save or help the Turkish Empire, after all; but to resist any Russian settlement of its provinces, in order that Austria might take her slice out of them. This was the real motive of all that was done in the spring of 1878, upon the agreement which the two belligerents had come to by themselves. It was for this object, beyond doubt, that the British fleet was ordered to enter the Dardanelles on Jan. 23, and the vote of six millions for war preparations was brought forward in our Parliament. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon instantly tendered their resignation of office, but the former was induced to remain in the Ministry by countermanding the order to our fleet. He had said, two months before, to a deputation at his own office, "For my own part, believing that, unless war is a necessity, it is a crime, I think we ought to be most careful to do and say nothing which would tend to bring it on." It was the Ministerial resolution, on March 27, to seize the island of Cyprus and land our Indian troops in Syria, instead of entering the proposed Congress upon the Treaty of San Stefano, that drove Lord Derby out of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. He knew well that such an act would set the example of a general plunder and partition of the Turkish Empire; that Russia and Austria would speedily follow the example, and there would be the gravest danger of a European war. The annexation of Cyprus was, indeed, only deferred; but it was left to be procured by a secret Treaty with the Sultan, at the price of our undertaking, alone and without help from the other Powers, to defend his Asiatic dominions. This was the diplomatic triumph of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in June, accompanied by the surrender to Russia and Austria, respectively, of all that they had wanted to get; and this was called "bringing home peace with honour."

The Conferences at Berlin, from June 13 to July 13, 1878, at which the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were present, allowed the display of his personality on a magnified scale, and upon the European stage of diplomatic negotiations. During those four weeks, says a Continental correspondent of the *Times*, Lord Beaconsfield never ceased for an instant to be the great attraction. None of the other Plenipotentiaries excited so much interest among a whole people. From the moment he crossed the German frontier he was the only subject of any ardent curiosity. At every station at which he stopped a crowd had assembled, and persons who did not know how to pronounce his name, and who were heard to call him "Israel," greeted with cheers that striking physiognomy, which responded so well to the popular imagination. At Berlin, at the doors of the Kaiserhof, it was he who was pointed out, and not only in the streets, but in the diplomatic drawing-rooms he was the centre of attraction. He had then already at times fits of lassitude, and, at a reception at Lord Odo Russell's, on a remark that the Congress must be very exhausting to him, he sadly replied, "Oh! no; it is time that tires me." At the Congress, however, he surprised everybody by the determined stand he made, and Prince Bismarck, not easily astonished, then said of him:—

"Schouvaloff and Beaconsfield are the two leading figures in this Congress, and I am delighted with watching them. Beaconsfield has wonderful presence of mind, is versatile and energetic, lets nothing excite him, and has admirably defended his cause. English pride is safe in his hands; and when the negotiations were broken off on June 21 he was manfully leading his country to war. It was then that I intervened. Both he and Schouvaloff have done their duty, and have saved their countries from war. My only merit was bringing them together at a moment when they could not themselves make any advances."

To these remarks the Berlin correspondent adds a curious anecdote. A well-known diplomatist there was not long ago conferring with Prince Bismarck in the latter's private cabinet, when the conversation chanced to turn on the Berlin Congress and the conspicuous part which the chief Plenipotentiary of Great Britain had taken at it. "There," said the Chancellor, pointing to the wall, "there hangs the portrait of my Sovereign, there on the right that of my wife, and on the left there that of Lord Beaconsfield."

We cannot deny that Lord Beaconsfield's diplomatic expedition to Berlin gained him a vast amount of popularity in England, and seemed, for the time, to have secured him an abiding majority in Parliament. The freedom of the city of London was conferred on him and on Lord Salisbury; and their progress from Parliament-street to Whitehall, on their return from Berlin, was one continued triumph. In the speech which he delivered at the Knightsbridge banquet, the Prime Minister gave an exposition of what he himself considered to be the real import of the treaty. The apprehensions which had prevailed both in this country and in Europe he described as follows:—"That the balance of power in the Mediterranean might be subverted; that Russia might establish ports on the Ægean; that the restriction on the navigation of the Straits might be removed; that Asia Minor might be conquered; and the establishments and influence of Great Britain on the Persian Gulf might be seriously endangered;" and he claimed for the Treaty of Berlin that it had secured the best possible precautions against all these contingencies. Such were the supposed merits of his policy, in the eyes of the Conservative party, while foreign journals were quoted by Lord Beaconsfield's supporters as bearing reluctant testimony to the opinion "that, war or no war, the preponderance of English influence in Asia is henceforth secured. Egypt, with the Suez Canal and the maritime route to India, Asia Minor, with Arabia, as also Syria and the rich Euphrates district, Turkey on both sides the Bosphorus, together with the road over Persia to the vassal States of Central Asia, are now all under the powerful dominion of Great Britain." This seemed flattering to the national pride; but the private convention with the Porte was of doubtful advantage, and gave some handle to those who declared that it was intended as a salve to English vanity. As for the acquisition of Cyprus, it is difficult not to associate it with a passage in "Tancred;" and, at all events, the coincidence is curious. The passage runs thus:—"The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as compensation. The English will not do the business of the Turks again for nothing."

The Eastern Question, nevertheless, was by no means completely set at rest in 1878, and has caused much diplomatic embarrassment in the last two or three years. Lord Beaconsfield's diplomatic achievement soon lost some of its apparent lustre, and it was perceived, upon calm examination, that the dangers of Russian conquests on the shores of the Mediterranean and of the Persian Gulf had in reality never existed. They were too much like those creations of imaginative rhetoric which emanated from his earlier devotion to political romance. The English popular mind, however, not being very accurately acquainted, as Lord Salisbury once said, with "large maps," or with geographical and historical details concerning Western and Central Asia, was easily led to accept those views of the bearing of Russian wars upon the safety of our Indian Empire. And the consequence too soon followed, in a quarter very remote from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, by the institution of a war in Afghanistan, to provide India with "a scientific frontier," which has cost a military expenditure of twenty millions sterling, but which the Indian Government finds not worth keeping. This was the last important development of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy. Of domestic policy, in the way of administrative or legislative reforms, the year 1879 exhibited none at all.

The dissolution of Parliament, in the spring of last year, which might possibly have taken place with better results for his party at an earlier date, entirely destroyed Lord Beaconsfield's Parliamentary strength; and the Liberal party, again headed by Mr. Gladstone, returned to power. We are glad to record, however, that Lord Beaconsfield when he resigned carried into his retirement the personal respect of the most honourable of his political opponents. Nor can we do better than quote the expressions of Lord Hartington in one of his election speeches in North-East Lancashire:—"It may be said that Lord Beaconsfield is ambitious. I should like to know what man who has attained the position which he has attained in the political life of his country is not actuated by feelings of ambition. No one certainly can attribute any mean or unworthy feelings to Lord Beaconsfield. We disagree with his politics, but we must admire the genius and talent which the man has shown under the disadvantages he has laboured under. I firmly believe that Lord Beaconsfield has had in view what he believes to be the greatness of his country and the power of the Sovereign whom he serves."

With this generous tribute of regard from a leader of the Liberal party, we now take leave of Lord Beaconsfield's political career, which will long afford subject for serious reflection. The private life of an eminent contemporary and fellow-countryman does not come within our range of inquiry; but it may be affirmed of him, that not the slightest imputation of unworthy conduct in his domestic and social relations has ever been uttered. Few men were more deservedly beloved by their personal friends and intimate acquaintance, as he behaved to all, high and low, with unfailing courtesy and kindness.

Lord Beaconsfield's recent illness began on the 20th ult., and threatened at the close of the first week to prove fatal, but no doubt the noble Earl's life was prolonged by the care and attention which he received, and by the favourable circumstances under which he was placed. Unfortunately, the weather has been most unpropitious, a bitter east wind penetrating everywhere, notwithstanding the utmost precautions that could be taken. With its cessation in the middle of last week the patient's symptoms somewhat improved, and for a short time favourable hopes were indulged in by those around him; but with its return on Saturday last there came a further relapse. Since then not only was there no progress, but the malady took a more hopeless form, and those who read between the lines of the bulletins were prepared for the worst. As stated in these reports, his Lordship became more restless, took nourishment with more irregularity and less willingness, gradually weakened, and sank on Tuesday morning, when he died at half-past four o'clock, apparently entirely exhausted. There was no painful struggle at the last moment; he ceased to live as if in sleep, so gently that it was some few moments after death before those watching so anxiously around his couch were fully aware of the fact.

One of Lord Beaconsfield's medical attendants furnishes the following particulars of the Earl's last condition:—"The mere drowsiness, which had been apparent in the later part of Monday evening, gradually deepened towards midnight into a stupor, from which his Lordship was with difficulty aroused. He still, however, took nourishment up to half-past one in the morning. About two o'clock the stupor deepened into coma, or complete insensibility, and towards the hour of three the breathing became very much embarrassed. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Bruce at once applied all the usual restoratives for the breathing, but, for the first time during his illness, there was no response. Seeing the approach of death, Dr. Kidd immediately dispatched messengers to Lord Barrington, Sir Philip Rose, and Sir William Jenner. Lord Barrington was the first to arrive, and upon entering the sick-room he found Lord Rowton closely grasping the right hand of the distinguished patient, in which grasp Lord Barrington joined. The two noble Lords continued to clasp the right hand of Lord Beaconsfield until the last moment, his left being all the time held in that of Dr. Kidd. About five minutes before the breathing ceased Sir Philip Rose and Dr. Quain arrived. Then a most placid appearance came over his Lordship's face, which deeply moved all in the room. The distressing breathing ceased, and for about five minutes slow, gentle inspiration took its place, and all seemed over; but even after the breathing had stopped for four or five minutes, the heart's action kept up, and the pulse continued perfectly perceptible at the wrist. It was a most touching scene. As Lord Rowton, Lord Barrington, the three physicians, Mr. Baum, the young servant James, and the two nurses watched round the bed for a further period of ten minutes, perfect silence was kept, save for the weeping of some who were present, because even when the pulse ceased it was difficult to realise that he was dead. Thus, without suffering, without a struggle, Lord Beaconsfield's life slowly passed away."

During the progress of his illness Lord Beaconsfield displayed his usual fortitude. He was patient and reticent, speaking but little, as he found that the exertion of doing so fatigued him. When, however, he did converse, his remarks always showed his characteristic shrewdness, and it was evident to those with him that when silent he was often absorbed in a deep train of thought. He was never better for interviews with friends or others, and consequently did not encourage them—a course in which he was sustained by the advice of his physicians. Indeed, he hesitated for some two or three days to see Lord Rowton after his return from Algiers, fearing the excitement might be injurious; but, after the first interview, the latter was constantly with him, and Lord Beaconsfield derived the greatest possible comfort from his presence. With this exception, and on one or two occasions when Lord Barrington and Sir Philip Rose saw him, no one but his medical advisers and personal attendants were admitted to the sick-room.

Lord Beaconsfield's executors, under his will, are Sir Philip Rose and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, for his estate and property, with Lord Rowton (formerly Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary) as literary trustee or executor. The first-named gentleman has stated that it was impossible yet to say whether the funeral will be a public one or not. In the event of the former being decided on, he thought it could not take place within less than ten or twelve days. On receiving news of the death, Mr. Gladstone telegraphed from Hawarden his desire that the honours of a national funeral and interment in Westminster Abbey should be accorded to the remains of Lord Beaconsfield. It is understood that the friends and relatives of Lord Beaconsfield would assent to a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, unless any directions are found of Lord Beaconsfield's to the contrary. On Tuesday morning Dean Stanley called at Curzon-street to ascertain what were the wishes of those most intimately connected with the deceased as to the funeral, but found that no decision had been arrived at. Lord Rowton went on Wednesday morning to Osborne, to ask the Queen her wishes upon this subject. It is known that before leaving Buckingham Palace her Majesty communicated to Lord Barrington her particular desire to visit the patient; but the reply of the physicians was that only complete quietude was likely to restore Lord Beaconsfield, and they begged the Queen, in the circumstances, not to carry out her desire.

It is announced in the *Court Circular* that the Queen received with feelings of the deepest sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in whom her Majesty loses a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor, and the nation one of its most distinguished statesmen.

The funeral arrangements have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Caswell, of King's-road, Chelsea, who superintended the interment of Lady Beaconsfield, at her death in 1872.

Our Illustrations comprise two portraits of Lord Beaconsfield, one of which, copied from an engraving published by Messrs. Colnaghi, was drawn nearly fifty years ago, representing the younger Mr. Disraeli of that time. Other Engravings show the scenes of his public life, at the Bucks county election, in the House of Commons, and at Berlin, with the visit of Prince Bismarck to the English Prime Minister at the Kaiserhof Hotel. We also give a view of his country house, Hughenden Manor. His style of living was comparatively simple, and at Hughenden, though he and Lady Beaconsfield took great delight in the beautiful woods which surrounded them, there were no appliances for field sports. Lord Beaconsfield neither kept hunters nor preserved game, leaving it to his tenants to supply him at their own discretion. But he felt a peculiar interest in the Chiltern Hills, and was fond of driving among them with an appreciative stranger, showing him Great Hampden and Chequers Court, and repeating anecdotes of the historical associations of those places.

A few hours after death Mr. Boehm, sculptor, took an excellent cast of Lord Beaconsfield's features. He was to have sat for his portrait to Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., but this was prevented by his late illness.

Mr. Cecil Charles Balfour, second son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, N.B., was killed on the 3rd inst., in New South Wales, by a fall from his horse. The deceased gentleman, who was in his thirty-first year, was brother of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P. for Hertford, and nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, in the county of Bucks, K.G., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., died, to the deep sorrow of large classes of the community, on the 19th inst., at his residence in Curzon-street. This great statesman, orator, and author, was born Dec. 21, 1804, and baptized in the parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, July 31, 1817, his father having previously severed his connection with the Jewish community. He was eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, D.C.L., F.S.A., of Bradenham Manor, the well-known author of "Curiosities of Literature," by Maria Basevi, his wife, sister of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent Jewish architect, and was grandson of Benjamin Disraeli, a London merchant, who came to England in 1746. This family of Disraeli was, prior to its settlement in England, established first in Spain and then in Venice. Young Disraeli, long before he gained distinction in politics, acquired considerable reputation as a popular writer of fiction. "Vivian Grey," published in 1825, was followed by various other works of imagination, "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "Alroy," &c. Later in life, amidst all the din of political strife, he produced "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," "Lothair," and "Endymion." His brilliant career in the House of Commons dates from the year 1837, when he was elected by the borough of Maidstone, which he continued to represent until 1841. From 1841 to 1847 he sat for Shrewsbury; and from 1847 to 1876 for the county of Buckingham. From March to December, 1852, from February, 1858, to June, 1859, and from June, 1866, to February, 1868, he held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and from February, 1874, to March, 1880, as First Lord of the Treasury. He was elevated to the Peerage Aug. 31, 1876, invested with the order of the Garter July 22, 1878, shortly after his return from the Congress of the European Powers at Berlin. He married, Aug. 28, 1839, Mary Anne, widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, M.P., of Greenmeadow, in the county of Glamorgan, only daughter of Captain John Viney Evans, R.N., of Bampford Speke, Devon, and niece and eventual heiress of General Sir James Viney, K.C.H., but had no issue. This lady was created, Nov. 30, 1868, Viscountess Beaconsfield, but died Dec. 15, 1872, when that title became extinct. Lord Beaconsfield having thus died childless, his Peerage honours also become extinct. His only surviving brother is Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, who married, Aug. 15, 1861, Katherine, daughter of Mr. Charles Trevor, and has, besides three daughters, one son, Coningsby Ralph, born Feb. 25, 1867. Among his various other appointments, Lord Beaconsfield was Lord Privy Seal 1876 to 1878, Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow 1871 to 1877, a Trustee of the British Museum, one of the Committee of Council on Education, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

SIR R. H. POLLEN, BART.

Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, third Baronet, of Redenham, Hampshire, died at Clifton, on the 8th inst. He was born Oct. 19, 1815, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Pollen, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Rodbourne, Wiltshire, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, of Westbourne, Middlesex, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his uncle, Sir John Walter Pollen, May 2, 1863. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1837; married, first, June 5, 1845, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Godley, of Killigar, county Leitrim, which lady died in 1860; and secondly, Sept. 29, 1870, Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Aird. By his first marriage he had two sons and six daughters; of the former, the elder, his successor, now Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, fourth Baronet, born Oct. 6, 1846, married, June 8, 1875, Frances Anne St. Albyn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Savage Wait, of Woodborough, county Somerset.

LADY ROBARTES.

The Right Hon. Juliana, Baroness Robartes, died on the 12th inst., from the effects of the shock to her system caused by the burning the week previously of the family seat, Llanhydrock, where she was residing. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of East Antony, Cornwall, by Caroline, his second wife, daughter of William Henry, Lord Lyttelton. She was married, Jan. 8, 1839, to Thomas James Agar-Robartes, M.P. for East Cornwall, who was created Baron Robartes Dec. 13, 1869. Their only son, the Hon. Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes, now represents East Cornwall.

SERJEANT HERON.

Denis Caulfeild Heron, third Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, and J.P. for the counties of Armagh and Down, died suddenly of an attack of apoplexy, with which he was struck while salmon-fishing at Galway on the 15th inst., aged fifty-six. Serjeant Heron,, the eldest son of Mr. W. Heron, of Newry, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the highest distinction, graduating a senior moderator in classics in 1844. In 1848 he was called to the Bar, and not long after appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the Queen's College, Galway. In 1860 he became Q.C., in 1867 Law Adviser at Dublin Castle, and in 1880 third Serjeant, on the vacancy created by the death of Serjeant Armstrong. From 1870 to 1874 he represented, on extreme Liberal principles, the county of Tipperary in Parliament. As a nisi prius lawyer, Heron stood amongst the foremost advocates at the Irish Bar, and, as a cultivated scholar, had few equals. In the recent State prosecutions he appeared for the Crown, and was engaged in all the important cases of late years. Serjeant Heron married, in 1854, Emily, sister of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Fitzgarald, of the Irish Bench.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Wedderburn, widow of the late Sir John Wedderburn, recently, at Ovington-gardens, aged seventy-seven.

Major-General Richard Armstrong Roberts, late R.E., on the 12th inst., at Biarritz, in his fifty-fourth year.

Lady Jane Johnstone-Douglas, on the 15th inst., in Earl's Court-road, Kensington, aged seventy. She was fifth daughter of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, K.T., by Caroline, his wife, third daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.; was married, Jan. 27, 1841, to her cousin, Mr. Robert Johnstone-Douglas, of Lockerbie, and was left a widow Nov. 12, 1866.

Major-General Edmund Wintle, late H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Mr. James Wintle, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Bath, on the 8th inst., aged eighty.

Lady Buller, the wife of General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness. She was the daughter of the late General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces, and was married to Sir G. Buller in 1855.

Dr. Alexander Somers, a leading medical practitioner, at Salford, a very popular lecturer, and a much esteemed gentleman, on the 9th inst. He was only son of the late Mr. Alexander Somers, one of the firm of Conolly and Somers, brewers, of the city of Dublin.

Commander W. Hutchison, R.N., J.P., on the 8th inst., at his residence, 13, Crosthwaite Park, near Kingston, Dublin, aged eighty-seven. His services were numerous and important, and through his long life the improvement and well-being of the sailor was his constant aim.

Admiral William Cheselden Browne, in the Isle of Wight, a descendant of an ancient Leicestershire family, some of the members of which were High Sheriffs of the county in the reign of Henry VII. He was born in 1805, entered the Navy in 1816, on board the Minden, and, as midshipman of that vessel, was present at the battle of Algiers.

Mr. Reginald George Hanbury, eldest son of Mr. George Hanbury, of Blythwood, Maidenhead, Bucks, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Captain Trotter, of Dyrham Park, and grandson of Mr. Robert Hanbury, of Poles, in Hertfordshire, one of the firm of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. He was killed by a fall from his horse.

Dr. William Hardwicke, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, on the 15th inst., after a few hours' illness. After holding several inquests on Thursday Dr. Hardwicke was seized with a fit, which terminated fatally not long afterwards. He had held the position of Coroner for Central Middlesex for six years and a half, succeeding the late Dr. Lankester, under whom he served for twelve years as deputy-coroner.

Mr. James Daly, of Castle Daly, county Galway, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1853, at his residence, near Loughrea, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-three. He married, 1830, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hubert Dolphin, of Turoe, and leaves issue. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, of Kilcroney House, Bray, late M.P. for the county Wexford.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, at Brighton, recently, in his eighty-fifth year. Dr. Burgess was Rector of Upper Chelsea from 1836 to 1869, when he was appointed to the rectory of Ickworth-with-Horringer, near Bury St. Edmunds, which he lately resigned. The prebendal stall of Tottenhall, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was conferred upon him in 1850.

Rev. William Morley Punshon, D.D., the well-known popular Wesleyan preacher, on the 14th inst., aged fifty-seven. During a residence of some duration in Canada, he was five times chosen President of the Canadian Conference, and the year after his return to England, in 1873, he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference. Dr. Punshon was not only an eminent preacher, but also a poet and an antiquary. Mr. Punshon's portrait was given in our Number for Aug. 8, 1874, on the occasion of his being chosen President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

The Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D., an old and distinguished member of Christ Church, Oxford, recently, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Ley graduated "double second class" in Michaelmas Term, 1825, and afterwards held the offices of Censor, Catechist, and Librarian, eventually becoming the Senior Student of Christ Church. In 1845 he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, and thirteen years afterwards, on the valuable living of Staverton, in the diocese of Peterborough, becoming vacant, he was presented to it by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and remained Vicar until his death.

Miss Jane Bewick, the eldest daughter of Thomas Bewick, the famous engraver on wood, on the 7th inst. The deceased lady had reached the great age of ninety-four, having survived her celebrated father more than half a century. Thomas Bewick left four children—three daughters and one son. The latter, Robert Elliot Bewick, died in 1849, aged sixty-one. The youngest daughter died in 1865. The last survivor is Miss Isabella Bewick. A few years ago the Misses Bewick announced their intention of leaving to the British Museum a complete collection of their father's works. When this purpose is fulfilled the inquiring student will be able to form a proper estimate of Bewick's original genius as an artist and his power and skill as a wood engraver. A few months ago the public had an opportunity, through the courtesy of his daughters, of inspecting a collection of his original drawings at the Fine Art Society's Galleries in New Bond-street. The lady just deceased edited a memoir of her father, written by himself, which, for some unexplained reason, was not published till thirty-four years after his death.

[In our obituary notice of the late Mr. Granville Somerset, Q.C., it was stated that he received his education at All Souls' College, Oxford. A correspondent supplements, and in some measure corrects, this information by saying that Mr. Somerset was educated, as most of his race had been, at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church in 1841, and from that house was elected to All Souls' in 1845; and, having taken the degree of D.C.L. in 1853, was in that year appointed Deputy Professor of Civil Law in the University. Few persons ever attached more friends to himself by the warmth of his affections than Mr. Somerset; and throughout life he was always found ready to assist the place of his education and those who laboured in it or were connected with it or had been his friends there. One of his latest efforts was to speak on its behalf, though he was very ill.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish probate granted at Dublin, Nov. 29, 1880, of the will (dated July 10, 1879) of the Right Hon. Frederick Mason, Baron Ashtown, late of Woodlawn, Galway, who died on Sept. 12 last at Clonadfoy Castle, county Limerick, to Thomas Frederick Cooke Trench, the Hon. Charles James Trench, the brother, and the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, the son, the executors, has just been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Justice in England and Ireland being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Elizabeth, Lady Ashtown, all the moneys, stocks, shares, and securities appointed to him by a certain deed poll, and all his furniture, plate, effects, live and dead stock at Clonadfoy Castle; upon trust for his daughter, the Hon. Harriette Mary Trench, £10,000; upon trust for his grandson William Cosby Trench, £20,000; upon trust for his grandson Sydney Trench, £15,000; upon trust for his granddaughters, Charlotte Anne Trench and Sarah Mary Trench, £10,000 each; to his daughter-in-law, Lady Anne Trench, during widowhood, an annuity of £800; to his said son, the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, his furniture, plate, and effects at Sopwell Hall, and he settles upon him certain lands in Tipperary; and some land at Summerville, Galway, is devised for the support of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Killaan. The residue of his real and personal property is strictly settled upon his grandson, Frederick Oliver Trench (now Lord Ashtown), the eldest son of his deceased son, the Hon. Frederick Sydney Charles Trench.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of the county of Edinburgh (dated March 9, 1881) of the will of the Right Hon. George Maule Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, of Kerington and Glenmark, who died on July 20 last, granted to John William Maule Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, the son, and the executor nominate, was sealed in London on the 4th inst., the inventory given in upon oath, of the personal estate in England and Scotland, amounting to upwards of £138,000.

The will (dated April 7, 1880) of Mr. William Oliver Jackson, late of Ahanesk, in the county of Cork, and of Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on Feb. 9 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by Maziere John Brady, William Henry Sharman-Crawford, and Edward Barry Broadley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives £500 to his wife, Mrs. Milicent Anne Jackson; £150 to his daughter, Mrs. Cherry Roma Anne Sadleir; £100 each to his executors; his plate and jewellery (except two lockets, in which a previous life interest is given to his wife) are made heirlooms, to go with the settled estates; his furniture and effects to his son, Warren Edward Rowland Jackson; and twelve calendar months' wages to each of his domestic servants who have been ten years in his service. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the residue of the personalty are settled to similar uses and upon similar trusts to the property settled by him and his said son in March, 1880.

The will (dated July 15, 1879) of Mr. James Hurnard, late of Lexden, Essex, who died on Feb. 26 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Louisa Bowman Hurnard, the widow, Robert Harding, and Frederick Smith, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Harding and Mr. Smith, £200 each; to his wife £10,000 and his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; and an annuity to his father-in-law. All his real estate and the residue of the personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife until his son Samuel Fennel Hurnard attains twenty-one, and then for his said son.

The will (dated June 15, 1880) with two codicils (dated June 28, 1880, and Feb. 4, 1881) of Mr. John William Marshall, late of No. 32, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, and of Patterdale Hall, Westmorland, who died on Feb. 11 last, at No. 40, Lowndes-street, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Christopher John Parker, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives his plate to his nephew, Edward Wilfrid Marshall; £1000 to his brother George Hibbert Marshall; his house in St. George's-road to his brother Francis Albert Marshall; his pictures, prints, and engravings to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Imogen Fitz-Iuman Marshall, for life, and then to go as heirlooms with the Patterdale Hall estate; the furniture, effects, horses and carriages, at Patterdale Hall to the person who shall succeed at his decease to the estate; the furniture and effects at his residence in St. George's-road to his said sister-in-law; £8000 upon trust for her for life, and at her death for his said nephew; £3000 upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Spring Rice, and then for his nephew, Gerard Spring Rice; and the residue of his property, real and personal, as to two thirds for his nephew, the said Edward Wilfrid Marshall, and as to one third for his niece, Cecilia Marshall.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1879) with a codicil (dated Sept. 9, 1880) of Mr. Robert Prowett, formerly of Spring-gardens and of Berkeley-square, but late of Park Gates, The Green, Richmond, who died on Feb. 28 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Frederick Charles Colman and James Jephson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves numerous legacies, several of considerable amount, to or upon trust for relatives, friends, executors, trustees, and servants; and the residue of his property, as to one fourth, between Richard William Bates and Alfred Prowett Bates, and one fourth each to James Prowett, Agnes Prowett, and Catherine Prowett.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1873) with two codicils (dated Aug. 31 and Sept. 24, 1880) of Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., late of Arlington Court, Devon, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Gabriel Prior Goldney, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his executor £200; to his wife, Dame Rosalie Amelia Chichester, his mansion house, East Down House, for life; subject thereto, all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates are settled so as to pass with the family estates. The residue of the personalty he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1880) of Mr. Francis Trevelyan Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries, late of No. 37, Albany-street, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Henry Bennett, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator bequeaths his museum of economic fish culture to the Director and Assistant Directors of the South Kensington Museum, which, under the name of "Buckland's Fish Museum," is to be for ever devoted to the use of the nation, and to form part of the natural history museum at South Kensington for public instruction and enjoyment; to his executor £200; and to his wife £500 and his household furniture and effects. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life; at her death £5000 is to be placed in the names of three trustees as an endowment fund for a professorship of economic fish culture, to be called "The Buckland Professor," under such regulations as may be approved of by the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education and the Director and Assistant Directors of South Kensington Museum; and the ultimate residue of his property is to go as his wife shall appoint.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of the county of Edinburgh (dated March 7, 1881) of the will of James St. Clair, Baron Sinclair, of Herdmanston, Haddingtonshire, Nisbet, Berwickshire, and Stonedge, Roxburghshire, who died at Constantinople on Oct. 24 last, granted to the Right Hon. Jane, Baroness Sinclair, the widow, Charles William, Lord Sinclair, the son, and to three others, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 15th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland being sworn under £7000.

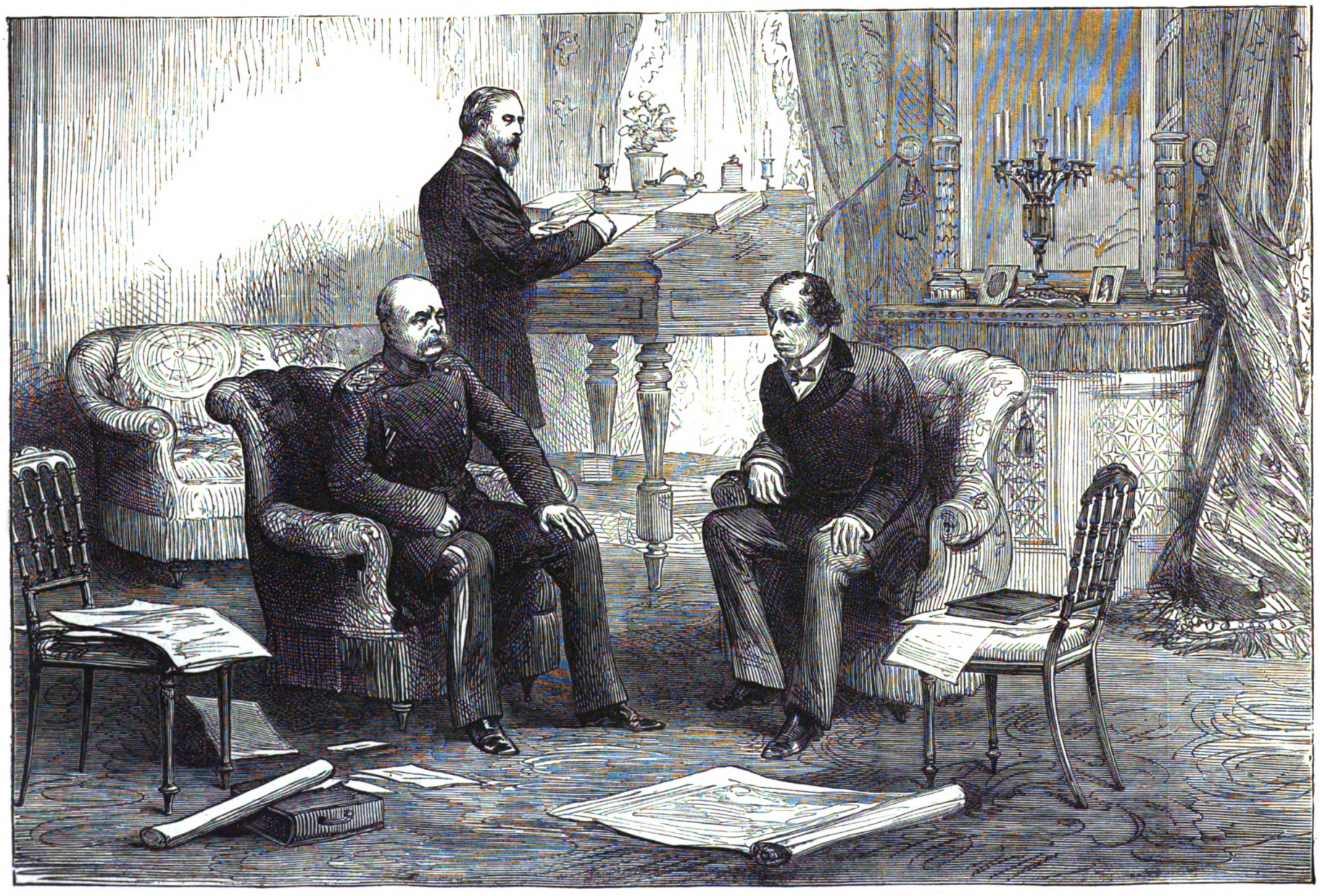
A French company has signed an agreement with the Porte for the construction of twenty-five lighthouses in the Red Sea, which will prove a great benefit to Indian commerce.

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THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.



MR. DISRAELI FIFTY YEARS AGO.



VISIT OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT BERLIN, JULY, 1878.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S MIDNIGHT ASCENT OF MAJUBA HILL, FEBRUARY 26.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE FIGHT ON MAJUBA HILL.

The Sketches published this week, being drawn by our Special Artist with the assistance of several eye-witnesses of this disastrous combat, show how the few British troops on the summit of the steep mountain above Laing's Neck were overpowered by the greatly superior force of Boers, who had climbed up to the assault, on Sunday, Feb. 27, the last action of that unfortunate campaign. The best account of it is that given by the *Standard* correspondent, Mr. Cameron, who was taken prisoner by the Boers, and was permitted at once to return to the British Camp at Mount Prospect, in order to send medical relief to the wounded the same evening.

This correspondent states that General Sir George Colley, who observed that the high peak which overlooked the right of the enemy's position, although held during the day by a Boer picket, was left unoccupied at night, had determined to seize and hold the point at once, fearing that if he delayed any longer the enemy might also discover its value, and intrench it as they had done with Laing's Neck. Boer working parties had been seen in close proximity to the top during the day, on Saturday, Feb. 26; so, to make possession a certainty, the order was given for 180 Highlanders of the 92nd Regiment, 148 men of the 58th, 150 Rifles, and 70 Bluejackets to assemble at half-past nine in the evening. They marched off in silence, reached Majuba Hill, three miles and a half from the British camp, and had a long and toilsome climb of three hours to the top. They got up there between four and five in the morning, before daylight. "We found ourselves," he says, "on a spacious plateau some thousand yards round, sloping gently downwards from the summit, where was an oblong hollow basin, about two hundred yards long by sixty wide, the rocky ridges of which, as it seemed to us, constituted a natural citadel that we fancied would prove impregnable." It was distant not more than two thousand yards from the nearest Boer intrenchments on Laing's Neck, and at an elevation of two thousand feet above them.

The British soldiers were posted all round, at intervals of ten paces, leaving the Naval Brigade and fifty men of the 58th Regiment as a reserve in the central hollow. When daylight came, they looked down on the Boers' encampment, laagers formed of waggons with tents inside. It was about seven o'clock when the Boers perceived that the British were on the top of the hill above them. This discovery at first seemed to excite great alarm and confusion among the Boers, who began to drive in their horses and cattle, and even prepared to remove their waggons. But their panic was apparently stopped by the authority of their commander, and some parties of them now came up the hill. Firing commenced at nine o'clock, on a part of the summit held by Lieutenant Hamilton, with only twenty men of the 92nd Highlanders. Commander Romilly, R.N., of the Naval Brigade, was killed by a chance shot early in the morning; but during the whole forenoon the casualties were not very numerous. The correspondent now goes on to say:—

"We had been exposed to five hours of unceasing fire, and had become accustomed to the constant humming of bullets, which at noon almost ceased, when the General, wearied with the exertions of the previous night, lay down to sleep. Communication by heliograph had been established with the camp, and confidence in our ability to hold our own had increased, rather than abated. Lieutenant Hamilton, however, who, with his few men, had been opposing the enemy alone throughout the morning, did not share in the general assurance. A little after twelve he came back from his position for a few minutes to tell us that, having seen large numbers of the enemy pass to the hollow underneath him, he feared that they were up to some devilment. Reinforcements were promised him and he returned to his post, but these did not reach him until it was almost too late.

"Shortly afterwards, Major Hay, of the 92nd, Colonel Stewart, Major Fraser, and myself were discussing the situation, when we were startled by a loud and sustained rattle of musketry, the bullets of which shrieked over our heads in a perfect hail. Lieutenant Wright, of the 92nd, rushed back, shouting out for immediate reinforcements. The General, assisted by his Staff, set about getting these forward, and then for the first time it dawned upon us that we might lose the hill, for the soldiers moved forward but slowly and hesitatingly. It was only too evident they did not like the work before them. By dint of some hard shouting and even pushing they were most of them got over the ridge, where they lay down, some distance behind Hamilton and his thin line of Highlanders, who, although opposed to about five hundred men at 120 yards, never budged an inch.

"It seems that the advance of the enemy had been thoroughly checked, when one of our people—an officer, I believe—noticing the Boers for the first time, ejaculated, 'Oh, there they are, quite close;' and the words were hardly out of his lips ere every man of the newly arrived reinforcements bolted back panic-sticken. This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and the skirmishing line under Hamilton gave way also, the retreating troops being exposed, of course, to the Boer fire with disastrous effect.

"I was on the left of the ridge when the men came back on us, and was a witness of the wild confusion which then prevailed. I saw MacDonald, of the 92nd, revolver in hand, threaten to shoot any man who passed him; and, indeed, everybody was hard at work rallying the broken troops. Many, of course, got away and disappeared over the side of the hill next the camp; but some hundred and fifty good men, mostly Highlanders, bluejackets, and old soldiers of the 58th, remained to man the ridge for a final stand.

"Some of the Boers appeared, and the fire that was interchanged was something awful. Three times they showed themselves, and three times they as quickly withdrew, our men, when that occurred, at once stopping their fire. I could hear the soldiers ejaculate, "We 'll not budge from this. We 'll give them the bayonet if they come closer," and so on, but all the time dropping fast, for Boer marksmen had apparently got to work in secure positions, and every shot told, the men falling back hit, mostly through the head.

"It was a hot five minutes, but nevertheless I thought at the time we should hold our own. I expected every minute to hear the order given for a bayonet charge. That order unfortunately never came, although I am sure the men would have responded to it. But our flanks were exposed, and the enemy, checked in front, were stealing round them; across the hollow on the side of the hill facing the camp we had no one, and as the men were evidently anxious about that point, frequently looking over their shoulders, Colonel Stewart sent me over to see how matters were going on. There I reported all clear, and, indeed, if the enemy had attempted to storm the hill on that face he would have been decimated by the fire of his own people aimed from the other side.

"We were most anxious about our right flank. It was evident that the enemy were stealing round it, so men were taken to prolong the position there. They were chiefly bluejackets, led by a brave young officer, and, as I watched them follow him up, for the third time that day, the conviction flashed across me that we should lose the hill. There was a knoll on the threatened point, up which the reinforcements hesitated to climb. Some of them went back over the top of the plateau to the further ridge, others went round.

"By-and-by there was confusion on the knoll itself. Some of the men on it stood up, and were at once shot down; and at last the whole of those who were holding it gave way. Helter skelter they were at once followed by the Boers, who were able then to pour a volley into our flank in the main line, from which instant the hill of Majuba was theirs. It was *sauve qui peut*. Major Hay, Captain Singleton, of the 92nd, and some other officers, were the last to leave, and these were immediately shot down and taken prisoners.

"The General had turned round the last of all to walk after his retreating troops, when he also was shot dead, through the head. A minute or two previously Lieutenant Hamilton, requesting the General to excuse his presumption, had asked for a charge, as the men would not stand the fire much longer. Sir George Colley replied, 'Wait until they come on, we will give them a volley and then charge;' but before that moment arrived it was too late.

"To move over about one hundred yards of ground under the fire of some five hundred rifles at close range is not a pleasant experience, but it is what all who remained of us on the hill that day had to go through. On every side, men were throwing up their arms, and with sharp cries of agony were pitching forward on the ground. At last we went over the side of the hill.

"The Boers were instantly on the ridge above, and for about ten minutes kept up their terrible fire on our soldiers, who plunged down every path. Many, exhausted with the night's marching and the day's fighting, unable to go further, lay down behind rocks and bushes, and were afterwards taken prisoners; but of those who remained on the hill to the very last probably not one in six got clear away. The Boers were everywhere assisting our disabled men. Dr. Landon, who, when the hill was abandoned by our panic-stricken troops, had steadily remained by his wounded, was lying on the ground with a shot through his chest. The Boers, as they rushed on the plateau, not seeing or not caring for the Geneva Cross, had fired into and knocked over both him and his hospital assistant; so there was only one, Dr. Mahon, left to look after a great number of very bad cases."

Our Illustrations, besides a Sketch Plan of the battle, drawn as seen from the hill above the Mount Prospect Camp, show Sir George Colley's midnight ascent of Majuba Hill and the final scene of the next day's conflict, as the last remaining men of the British troops were driven off the precipice. The portraits of Major Fraser and Mr. Cameron are drawn in two corners of a page of Engravings.

THE FAR WEST OF AMERICA.

The Dakotah Territory, belonging to the United States of America, was cut off by Act of Congress, in 1861, from the western portion of Minnesota, which latter had been organised as a State in 1858. Its northern boundary is the British frontier of the Canadian Dominion, and it has the State of Nebraska to the south, and the Idaho Territory, to the Rocky Mountains, on its west side. Its extent is 450 miles north to south, and 350 miles east to west, comprising 152,000 square miles. Its general aspect is that of an undulating plain, gradually rising, with some low terraces, towards the western mountains. The Upper Missouri and its chief tributary, the Yellowstone River, flow through Dakotah, and are navigable for small steam-boats in part of their course. The soil is very inferior to that of the North-West Territory of Canada, and the climate is said to be quite as severe; but there are some districts fit for agricultural settlement. For the grazing of cattle it is, perhaps, better adapted, like much of the Western prairie land. The only town of any importance is Yankton, near which are mines of iron and coal. The population consists of a few thousand white people and about as many Indians, who bring in furs, and skins of buffaloes, for sale. Our Sketches represent scenes on the railway lately constructed through Dakotah; the river steam-boats, one with the peculiar stern-wheel for its propulsion; the village of Bismarck, a settler's farmstead, and an Indian camp.

NEW BOOKS.

Wonderful things are related in each of the two volumes containing *The Story of a Soldier's Life*, by Lieutenant-General John Alexander Ewart, C.B. (Sampson Low and Co.), and there was certainly no reason to apologise for publishing what is, for all its excess of detail, a round, unvarnished tale of a career both interesting and distinguished. A gallant soldier who had served with honour and glory in the 35th Royal Sussex, as well as in the 78th and 93rd Highlanders, would be sure, however garrulous, to have something to say which would be read with avidity by a large circle of readers. He discourses of "peace, war, and mutiny;" and perhaps the most wonderful of his experiences, from a certain point of view, were some that befell him in time of peace. Three they are in number; and the burden of them, respectively, is how he was miraculously assisted upon a certain occasion to "meet a little bill;" how he fell in with a money-lender who behaved not only like a human being but positively like a gentleman; and how his regiment, or a detachment of his regiment, became popular with the inhabitants of some Irish place where he was quartered. Here is the story about "meeting a little bill," ingenuously told: "I had pledged my word," says the narrator, "to the repayment of the sum of fifty pounds at the end of six months, although I never expected to be called upon to do so. The day arrived, and with it an application for the amount. . . . I knelt down in the barrack-room, and prayed earnestly that help might be accorded me. Within a few days afterwards a letter arrived from my brother Charles, of the Royal Engineers, then quartered at Gibraltar, stating that the sum of fifty pounds was lying idle at his agent's, and if by any chance I was in want of any money, that it was quite at my service." We are evidently intended to understand that the means of "meeting the little bill" were provided by direct Divine interposition; but it is a question whether such doctrine have not a mischievous tendency, and do not savour a little of profanity. Probably the worthy narrator committed the common mistake of confounding the "post hoc" with the "propter hoc;" at any rate, it is likely that his example has been followed with a very different result in many other cases, or there would be less "bad paper" about. But the question is a very delicate one. As regards the humane and polite money-lender, the narrator says:—"Unfortunately, I had allowed my debts to accumulate . . . and, for the first and only time in my life, applied for help to a money-lender, whose advertisement in one of the newspapers had caught my eye. On calling at his house, I was shown into a handsomely furnished room, and found myself in the presence of a very gentleman-like man, who asked me the object of my visit. On my stating that I had come for the purpose of borrowing £200, he replied that he did not deal in such small sums, but that he could give me the address of someone who would lend it me. He then asked me if I had a father alive; and on my answering in the affirmative, he strongly advised my going to him and telling him the whole facts of the case; pointing out, in the kindest possible manner, that I was a very young man, that I should have to pay enormous interest for any money I might borrow, and that it would probably only lead me into still greater difficulties." Everybody must agree with the narrator when he remarks, "In seeking the aid of a money-lender, it was indeed fortunate that I fell into the hands of a gentleman." It may not occur to everybody, however, to wonder whether the money-lender would have displayed the same paternal and gentleman-like spirit if the transaction proposed had been more in accordance with the extensive scale upon which alone he was accustomed to do business. And now for the anecdote concerning the popularity acquired by the narrator and his men in Ireland. It appears that he and his detachment were eyed with disfavour by the "Tipperary boys," among whom he was quartered, until one day at ball-practice the detachment happened to shoot a policeman accidentally and wound him badly; after which, says the narrator with grim humour, "we were in high favour," and, "in fact, we became the most popular regiment that had ever been stationed at Borrisokane." The author is a soldier, the son of a soldier, the descendant of men who have done their country good service on sea and land, as combatants and diplomatists, and his pages are, as they naturally would be, full of attractive, if sometimes over-minute, information. He commences with his experiences at Sandhurst and ends with an account of his undesired promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1877, a promotion which necessitated his premature retirement, at a serious pecuniary loss, from his command in India. Meanwhile, he had served through the Crimean campaign and in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and he gives a very full and extremely interesting description of what he saw, did, and suffered, having lost an arm, in the course of the various duties he fulfilled. It is a little sad to find a pious gentleman, who was wont even to make his "little bills" a subject of special prayer, declaring that, after what he saw at Cawnpore, he was transformed into a creature as brutal almost as the unspeakable Nana himself: "All feeling of mercy or consideration for the mutineers," he says, "had left me; I was no longer a Christian, and all I wanted was revenge. In the Crimea I had never wished to kill a Russian, or ever tried to, but now my one idea was to kill every rebel I could come across." So that the Christian only wants sufficient provocation to become a demon; scratch the Christian deep enough, and you 'll find something equal to the Mohammedan; expel nature with even a consecrated fork, yet will she return again. The Founder of Christianity might have held that the greater the provocation the more need of self-restraint; He might have whispered: "Forgive them; they know not what they do." But such excellence is too high for us at present; we cannot attain unto it. The book, by-the-way, has a useful index.

Exhaustive as has been the process applied to the elucidation of everything connected with the public and private history of our "four Georges," here we have yet another *Life of George IV.*: by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. (Tinsley Brothers), in two really huge volumes. No doubt the volumes contain the product resulting from the "labour of many years;" and, equally without doubt, the contents of the volumes are calculated to absorb the attention of any reader who either is unfamiliar with the general character of George IV., his relatives, his friends, his enemies, and his reign, or, though not unfamiliar, is desirous of going once more over the particulars of a very striking but by no means pleasing biography. Strange and incredible, too, as the statement may appear, there is reason to believe that the two new volumes offer an item, here and there, of hitherto unpublished or not universally known information, whether printed from a letter or other document, and present, here and there, a novel trait, or a novel interpretation, or a something old placed in a novel light. At any rate, the two volumes, for all their formidable bulk, may be cordially recommended to anybody, if anybody there be, who has not yet had enough of George IV., his letters and opinions, and longs for yet another "view of the men, manners, and politics of his reign." Besides, it must be remembered that generation follows generation, and that new books treating of old subjects may be better suited than the former works for the new generation of readers. The whole of the "first gentleman's" dirty linen appears to be conscientiously washed, and the whole of his by no means edifying career appears to be faithfully set forth in detail, from the time that a waxen model of his new-born form, "half a span long, lying upon a crimson cushion," was made for the gratification of his doting mother and "covered by a bell-glass," to that fatal 26th of June when, it is related, he turned suddenly to the friend at his side and exclaimed, as if under the influence of an instantaneous revelation, "My boy, this is death!" The book, it should be acknowledged, has an index, if not a very complete one.

Wanderings in Algeria, under the title of *The New Playground*, by Mr. Alexander Knox, make the subject-matter of a volume which Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have produced, furnishing the most recent information about the French North African Colony. Mr. Knox, being a convalescent invalid, passed the whole of the winter before last, accompanied by his wife, on that sunny shore of the Mediterranean, and made excursions both east and west along the coast, and inland over the Kabyle highlands, and to the Desert Oasis of Biskra, adorned with its groves of palm-trees and date-trees; and surveyed all places and classes of people with methodical exactness. He rather prides himself on being devoid of romantic sentiment; but his remarks show a good degree of shrewd English common-sense, and a fair amount of dry humour, which many readers will no doubt relish all the more for his colloquial familiarity of style. Algiers, upon the whole, seems not to be yet prepared with suitable accommodation for English visitors or residents in delicate health. The want of good hotels, boarding-houses, or lodging-houses, or villas of a moderate size and price, is a serious objection, except for the richest class of foreigners who can lease a costly mansion and bring their own complete household of servants. It is, moreover, a place that offers few social or public amusements to beguile a long sojourn there, and French society is out of the question. The interesting objects of a tour in several directions through the territory, which are referred to above, find ample notice in this volume; and it may be read with some advantage by those who are inclined to gain some acquaintance with a singular country and population, so close to Southern Europe.

The new Natural History Museum, at South Kensington, which was thrown open to the public on Monday, was visited by many thousand persons.

Mr. Creyke, M.P., on Monday opened the new recreation grounds at Goole, Yorkshire, and briefly referred to the good effects open-air exercise had had upon the physical condition of the people of this country. Athletic sports followed. A football-match between Goole town and Wakefield (St. John's suburb) was won by the former.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atty, R. B., Curate-in-Charge of Claypole, to be Vicar of Priors Lee, near Shifnal.
Brierley, George H.; Curate of Penrith, Curate of Wetheral and Warwick.
Bubb, Osborne; Rector of Duntsbourne Rouse.
Buckler, J. F.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Chester, Vicar of Bidston, near Birkenhead.
Chambers, William; Rector of Blandford Saint Mary, Dorset.
Cook, B. K.; Vicar of Smallbridge, Rector of Elwick Hall, near Castle Eden.
Cox, Alfred Vyvyan; Rector of Hookneiton, Oxon.
Edmundsoh, A. A.; Chaplain Mersey Missions to Seamen.
Hay-Chapman, W.; Vicar of Southborough, Kent.
Houghton, Charles Adams; Prebendary of Fordington and Writhlington, in Salisbury Cathedral.
Kendle, W. J.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Asylum.
Rendall, Archdeacon Leslie; Rector of Mixbury.
Thompson, Vicar of Datchet; Rural Dean of Burnham.
Turner, George Knapp; Vicar of Christ Church, Whitley, Berks.
Wilson, J. Allen; Rural Dean of the Western Division of the Deanery of Craven.—*Guardian.*

The Spring Conference of the Church Association will be held on May 11, at Willis's Rooms.

A tender for the restoration of the west front of the Abbey Church of St. Alban has been accepted by Sir Edmund Beckett, to whom the Diocesan Chancellor has granted a faculty. Messrs. Longmire and Burge, who have the contract for restoring the nave, are the firm to whom the work has been given.

Early yesterday week half of the old tower of St. John's Church, Chester, fell, bearing with it five of a very sweet peal of eight bells. The tower was 150 ft. high, and was detached from the church, portions of which date from Saxon times. The church escaped, but a beautiful porch was destroyed. Another portion of the tower fell on Tuesday.

A three-light east window has been placed in St. Peter's, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Brice, chaplain R.N., for thirty-six years Incumbent of the parish, and to that of Mary, his wife, by their son, the Rev. G. E. Brice. The execution of the work was intrusted Mr. Baguley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The memorial to the late Prebendary Auriol having been some time under the consideration of the committee, it has been decided that it shall take the form of a painted window. The subject chosen is "Christ Blessing Little Children," the execution of which has been intrusted to Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street. The window will be placed on the south side of St. Dunstan's Church, where the late Prebendary was Rector nearly forty years.

An application was made to the Consistory Court of London on the 14th inst. for a faculty to make certain alterations in the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City. Sir Henry Peck, M.P., and other parishioners opposed, on the ground that it would be a wasteful expenditure of public money. Pending legislation resulting from the Royal Commission on the City Parochial Charities, the church might be pulled down, and the income of about £2200 a year applied to the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. Dr. Tristram granted the faculty.

On the Feast of the Annunciation Mrs. Olivier laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Thomas, Derby, which is to be built as a memorial of her father, Archdeacon Hill. It is from designs by Mr. Peacock, and will accommodate 600 worshippers. It will be erected at the sole cost of Mrs. and the Rev. Alfred Olivier; and it is intended to accommodate a district in the parish of St. James, which was founded by Mrs. Olivier's husband, and in which £20,000 has already been raised for the church, schools, and parsonage. The schools are the largest in the county.

Last Saturday evening Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was accompanied by Mr. Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, unveiled a memorial to the Rev. W. Tennant, late Vicar of St. Stephen's, Rochester-row, Westminster. The memorial consists of a bracket, surmounted by a bust, which is an admirable likeness of the late Vicar, executed by Mr. Richard Belt, a pupil in whose welfare and success Mr. Tennant took great interest. The bracket, which is of tasteful Gothic design, bears the following inscription:—"To the loving memory of the Rev. William Tennant, thirty years pastor of St. Stephen's Church, this monument was executed by an old pupil, and erected by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the year 1881."

Letters have been received from Norfolk Island describing the consecration of the memorial church to Bishop Patteson. About fifty friends came from New Zealand in the Southern Cross, and were received by Bishop Selwyn, who steered, coatless, the boat which landed them. On the morning of the consecration of the new church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, which has cost £5000, the islanders, in gala dress—the men in blue trousers, white shirts, and bright-coloured neckties, and the women in white jackets and fancy petticoats—breakfasted with the Bishop. The church was crowded at the consecration, and the offertory was £96. The Bishop of Waiapu was the afternoon preacher.

Judgment has been given by the House of Lords in the case of "Mackonochie v. Lord Penzance and Martin." It was an appeal from the decision of the Lords Justices setting aside a writ of prohibition issued by the Queen's Bench to prevent the execution of a sentence of Lord Penzance suspending the appellant as Incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, for three years, for contumacy in disobeying two monitions admonishing him to abstain from Ritualistic practices. Judgment was given, dismissing Mr. Mackonochie's appeal, with costs.——The rule nisi obtained by the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued, with a view to his liberation from custody, was last week discharged by the Court of Appeal.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to the Rev. J. S. Northcote, who is leaving the curacy of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the vicarage of Upton Pyne. The testimonial consisted of a large and handsome hall clock, a pair of candelabra, and four dessert dishes of a graceful design. Mr. Northcote had already received from the children, teachers, and Bible-classes of the parish china lamps and candelabra. His work has been universally appreciated. In the schools of the parish, among the young men and young women, and among the poor of the poorest districts, no less than in the pulpit, he has laboured in a manner which has secured the warm gratitude and affection of the parishioners. The contributors to these parting gifts were of all ranks, from the Premier down to some of the poor old widows.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE.

The vacancy in the Mastership of St. John's College, caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, has been filled by the election of the Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A., to the Mastership. Mr. Taylor graduated at St. John's in 1862, when he was ninth wrangler and seventeenth second-class classic. He held the Tyrwhitt University Hebrew Scholarship and the Crosse University Scholarship.

The following awards of open scholarships and exhibitions have been made at the colleges mentioned after competitive examination; the values stated being in all cases yearly:—

Queen's: Mathematics—Toms, Chared Grammar School, £50; Humphry, Middle School, City of London, £40; Murray, Tonbridge School, £40; Collinson, St. Peter's School, York, £30; Dawbarn, private tuition, £30. Classics—Martelli, King's School, Ely, £60; Kermode, King William's College, Isle of Man, £50; Paterson, Highgate School, £40; Purves, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, £30.

Sidney: A. Anderson, Queen's College, Galway, £60; H. T. Lewis, Llandovery College, £60; W. H. Gundry, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £10; T. W. Kellett, New Kingswood School, Bath, £40; T. H. Bird, Gloucester Cathedral School, £40; A. M. Read, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £40; Pridham, Bristol Grammar School, Lovett Exhibition; S. R. Hart, Blackheath Proprietary School, Johnson Exhibition.

Emmanuel: Mathematics—J. H. Chapman, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50; T. E. Marples, Derby School, £10; C. Roper, King's College School, £40. Classics—L. O. Aspleu, private tuition, £50; E. O. Barratt, New Kingswood School, £40; G. H. Westcott, Marlborough College, £40. Classics and Mathematics—J. S. Phillips, Merchant Taylors' School, £10. Natural Science—B. B. Dickinson, Newcastle Grammar School, £10.

Christ's: Cartmell, Rugby School, £70; W. A. Rice, Repton School, £50; A. C. Wratislaw, Rossall School, £50; E. A. Douglas, St. Peter's School, York, £30; C. E. Marsh, St. Paul's School, £30; W. P. Richardson, Clifton College, £50. For Natural Science—T. C. Fitzpatrick, Bedford School, £50; E. Richardson, School of Mines, £50.

Pembroke: Mathematics—David, Llandovery School, £60; Eve, King Edward VI. School, Berkhampstead, £50; Moncton, City of London School, £10. Classics—Strachan, Aberdeen University, £70; Evans, Durham School, £50; Sikes, Aldenham School, £50; Baker, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50; Maclagan, Haileybury College, £10; R. Barnard, Felstead School, £40.

St. John's: A. Pattinson, Manchester Grammar School; H. B. Stanwell, Shrewsbury, £70, Minor Scholarship; F. W. Crook, Perse Grammer School, Cambridge; E. H. Hensley, Sherborne School; H. S. Lewis (Hebrew), King's College School, £50 for three years; J. Fearnley, Birkenhead, private tuition, C. H. Innes, Chatham House, Ramsgate, £50 minor scholarship; E. J. Clarke, Shrewsbury, £40 for four years; A. Chadwick, St. Peter's School, York; A. G. Roby, Manchester Grammar School, and private tuition, £50 for two years; J. Kerr, Manchester Grammar School, £30 for four years; Kynaston, Cheltenham, £30 for three years; J. R Murray, Lancashire Independent College, £20; H. Wilson, The Leys School, Cambridge, Natural Science Exhibition.

Gonville and Caius: Recommended for Natural Science Scholarship—Read, Tiverton School, Chemistry and Physics. Mathematical Scholar—C. Little, Aberdeen University, £60.

At Trinity the following distinguished graduates of the College have been elected honorary Fellows:—Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Physics; Mr. Henry Sidgwick, M.A., Prælector in Moral and Political Philosophy, the author of "The Method of Ethics;" Mr. Edward Herbert Bunbury, M.A., author of "A History of Ancient Geography," &c.; and Mr. William Henry Waddington, B.A., Member of the French Institute, late President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs in France.

The successful competitors in the Newcastle examination at Eton are—Macnaghten, K. S. Scholar; Williams, K. S. medallist; and James, K. S. Divinity Prize.

The result of the examination for the Scholarships at Harrow has been announced, the following candidates being specially selected:—First, M. J. Rendall, recommended for the Gregory Scholarship; second, J. C. Hill; third, P. Holland, recommended for the Neeld Scholarship; fourth, C. E. Mallet; fifth, G. F. Platt; sixth, N. R. Ramsay; seventh, E. F. Every. A new scholarship recently founded by Mr. William Roundell, for the encouragement of modern studies, was competed for for the first time. The candidates specially selected were—first, F. C. Burkitt, recommended for the Scholarship; second, J. T. Best; third, G. P. Bidder; fourth W. H. Onslow. The Neeld Medal for Mathematics was adjudged to M. J. Rendall; prize for Physics to Sir M. F. Montagu Pollock, and the prize for Chemistry to H. G. Walters.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Haileybury College:—Classical side—1, L. W. Hallward, W. R. C. King, equal; 3, F. B. Greenway. Honourably mentioned—O. C. Johnson, S. J. Murray. Modern side—P. T. Bourne.

The Easter Scholarships at Uppingham School have been awarded as follows:—Recommended for the Scholarships open to boys under fourteen years of age; for Scholarships of £50 each: Harman, Uppingham School; Cameron, Mr. Curteis' School, Godalming. For Scholarships of £30 each: Urwick, St. John's Wood School; Moon, Uppingham School. For Rutland Scholarships: Turner, Oakham School; John Hawthorn, Oakham School.

At the Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln, two Bursaries of the value of £45, tenable for two years, have been awarded to H. D. Dale and J. G. Trembeth. There were eleven candidates.

The Winter Session and also the first year's existence of the College of Agriculture came to an end yesterday week, when Earl Nelson presented the prizes won by the students.

The Church of England High School for Girls Company, emboldened by the success of the school which it founded at Marylebone three years ago, has opened another at Eaton House, 80, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, where sound religious teaching for girls of the upper and middle class may be obtained. The opening proceedings took place on the 7th inst., in the presence of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, to whom the Rev. F. J. Holland, to whose exertions the success of the school in Upper Baker-street is mainly due, gave a cheering picture of the progress of the good work in hand.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The following is a complete list of the dates fixed for holding the Spring Assizes:—

Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Lopez).—Aylesbury, Tuesday, April 26; Lincoln, Saturday, April 30; Derby, Friday, May 6; Warwick, Thursday, May 12.

Western Circuit (Mr. Justice Manisty).—Worcester, Tuesday, April 26; Taunton, Tuesday, May 3; Exeter, Monday, May 9; Winchester, Tuesday, May 17.

South-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Hawkins).—Reading, Monday, April 25; Lewes, Tuesday, April 26; Cambridge, Thursday, May 5; Ipswich, Saturday, May 7; Hertford, Thursday, May 12.

North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Kay).—Newcastle, Tuesday, April 26; Durham, Friday, April 29; Leeds, Tuesday, May 3. Mr. Justice Kay will not join the Circuit until Leeds is reached.

Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew).—Carlisle, Tuesday, April 26; Manchester, Friday, April 29; Liverpool, Saturday, May 7.

North and South Wales Circuits (Mr. Justice Cave).—Ruthin, Tuesday, April 26; Chester, Friday, April 29; Stafford, Wednesday, May 4; Swansea, Wednesday, May 11.

Prisoners only will be tried at these Assizes, except at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, at which three places there will also be entries of civil causes.

The remains of the Rev. Rowland Hill have been removed from Surrey Chapel and reinterred at Christ Church, Westminster-road.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Jacksonian prize was awarded to Mr. Cheyne, M.B. Edinburgh, F.R.C.S. England, Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital, for his essay on "The History, Principles, Practice, and Results of Antiseptic Surgery." Mr. Cheyne obtained the Boylston Prize and gold medal in 1880.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The Good Friday services at the principal churches in the metropolis were generally well attended. At St. Paul's, as is usual on all high festivals of the Church, there was a large congregation at the morning service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Fleming. At Westminster Abbey the preacher was Canon Farrar; at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Dean of Westminster; at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Canon Wilberforce. The extremely fine weather also attracted a large number of holiday-makers to the various places of popular resort in and around London. More than 25,000 persons passed the turnstiles at the Crystal Palace, and at the Alexandra Palace the attendance of visitors was almost equally numerous. The suburban traffic on the railways, however, was not very large, owing probably to the great number of persons who have taken advantage of the holidays to get away from town for a few days. The forty-first annual gathering of Sunday scholars and teachers in connection with the central district of the West London Auxiliary Sunday-School Union took place at Craven Chapel, Marshall-street; 216 teachers, 2170 children, and about 250 friends being present. The address was given by the Rev. R. H. Lovell, of Leytonstone. The thirty-fourth annual conference of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Sunday-School Unions was held at Southport. The business of the conference began in Chapel-street Congregational Chapel, Mr. James Ashworth, of Rochdale, presiding; and a public meeting was held in the evening, Alderman Nicholson, of Southport, presiding. Amongst the quaint Good Friday customs observed in the City was one in Allhallows church, where, according to the terms of an old bequest, sixty Blue-coat boys were presented each with a new penny and a bag of plums. In another case, twenty-one old widows each received sixpence in the Church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, but they had to fulfil the ridiculous condition of picking the coin off the grave of the eccentric testatrix, and some of the claimants were so decrepit that they fell upon their hands in stooping. The annual wrestling matches of the Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling Society took place at Lillie-bridge. There was a large attendance.

The scene at Covent-garden on Saturday testified to the increasing practice of decorating churches at Easter. St. Paul's Cathedral had magnificent bouquets on the altar on Easter Sunday, and immense congregations attended, especially in the afternoon, Canon Liddon's Easter sermon being one of the great attractions of the year. The grand peal of twelve bells was rung. There was a great wealth of primroses. In the majority of churches the decorations were mainly confined to the chancel and font, though in many instances the window-sills were effectively treated. Arums, eucharist flowers, camellias, azaleas, spiræas, and other choice products of greenhouses were to be found in abundance in the more favoured churches. St. Peter's, Notting-hill, was especially well treated, as was St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, which had its own special mode of decoration. St. Paul's, Wilton-place, and St. Peter's, Eaton-square, naturally had the command of some of the best flowers belonging to members of their congregations spending Easter in the country; but no church surpassed St. Matthew, City-road, where the Bishop of Ely was the preacher. A good word, too, must be said for the decorations and services at St. Clement Danes. There were celebrations of holy communion at six in many churches, and at almost every church before breakfast. The number of communicants in the London churches was very large. At St. John the Divine, Kennington, there were 976 communicants. Processional hymns are increasingly popular; anthems were attempted by the least ambitious of choirs; and there is an increasing practice, while having no afternoon services, to have portions of oratorios at evensong.

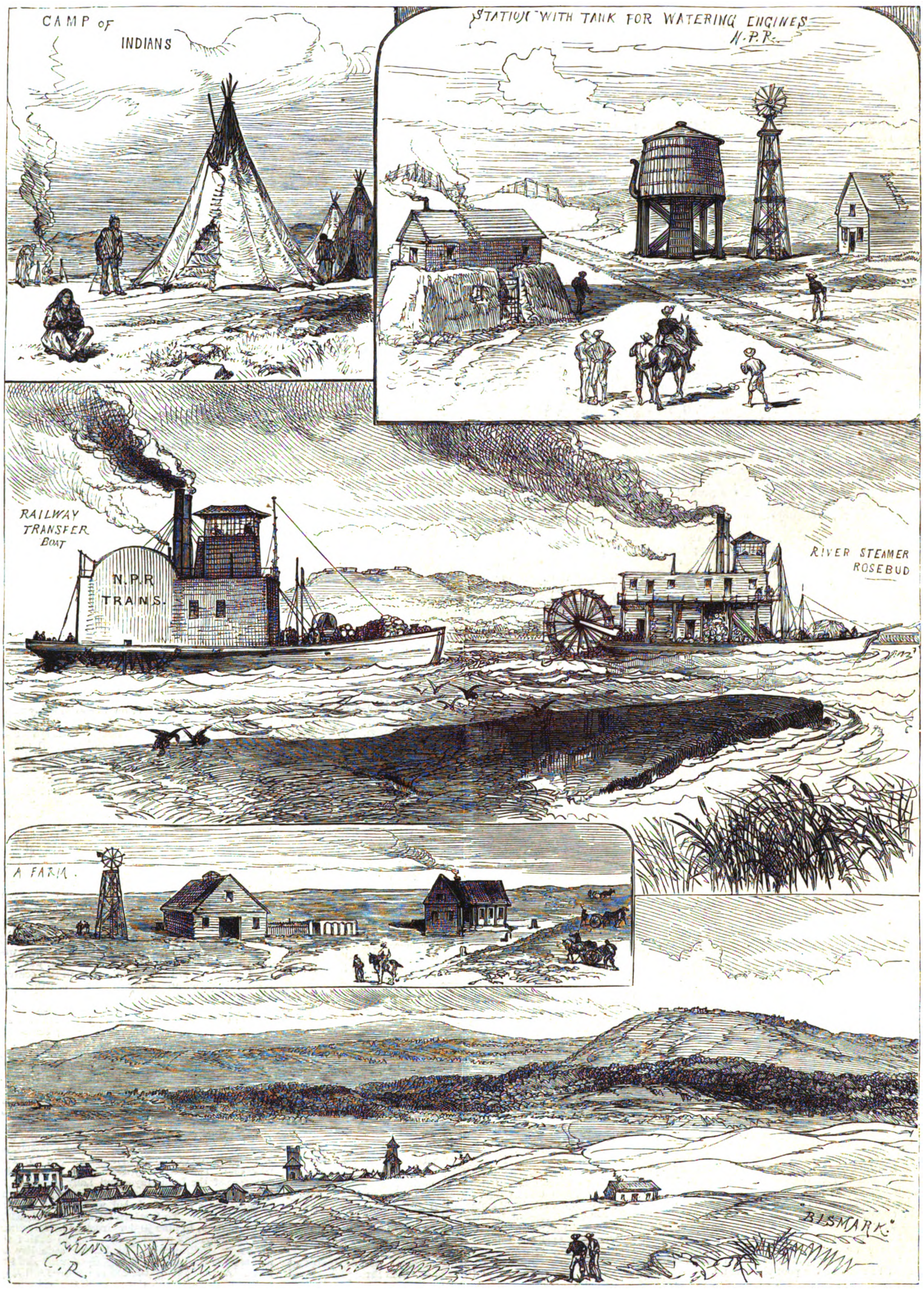
The delightful weather on Easter Monday was fully taken advantage of by holiday-makers. The open spaces in or near London were crowded, Hampstead-heath being visited, according to one estimate, by fully 100,000 persons. Heavy trains left for places of resort at a greater distance, and to Brighton especially there was an unusually large traffic. More than 8000 visitors went over the state apartments at Windsor Castle. 75,000 passed the turnstiles at the Alexandra Palace; and at the Crystal Palace there were nearly 48,000 visitors. The admissions to the Zoological Society's Gardens numbered 33,614, as compared with 30,680 last Easter Monday; 28,000 persons entered the South Kensington Museum, and 12,246 the Horticultural Gardens; while the new Natural History Museum drew a very considerable number to inspect its collections. At least 20,000 visited the British Museum, and about 6000 passed through the Tower. The customary banquet was given at the Mansion House in celebration of Easter Monday. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by the Lady Mayoress. There were three hundred guests. The Easter Monday Hunt was celebrated at High Beech, the meet, as usual, being at the Robin Hood. Mr. Frederick Chilton was the huntsman, and the hind, which was obtained from Lord Petre's paddocks, Dacre Park, was uncarted in a glade a little below the King's Oak, in the centre of a dense crowd. Springing bodily into the centre of the mob, it speedily cleared itself a passage, and pointing its head eastwards, with a strong breeze behind it, soon left its pursuers well in the rear. The meet with her Majesty's staghounds was, as usual, at Maidenhead Thicket, there being a large field, including most of the usual followers of these hounds. The first deer which was turned out, after giving an unsatisfactory run, was killed. A second deer was then uncarted, which was eventually left outlying at Harleyford. The day being exceedingly fine, there were numerous spectators to witness the turn-out. The Royal Buckhounds met at noon at Maidenhead Thicket on Tuesday, in order to finish the season.

According to custom on Easter Tuesday the Bluecoat Boys paid their annual visit to the Mansion House, and received from the hands of the Lord Mayor the usual Easter gifts of new coin. The ceremony took place in the saloon, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and officers of the Corporation. The number attending was 710. Each lad wore on his breast the motto, "He is Risen." To fourteen Grecians the Lord Mayor gave a guinea each, to nine junior Grecians half a guinea, to forty-four monitors half a crown each, and to 643 of the rank and file a new shilling each. On leaving each boy was offered, and most of them accepted, a glass of wine and two hot-cross buns. At the close of the ceremony the Lord Mayor and the rest of the civic dignitaries went to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the second Spital Sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Fleming.

With a view to practise our troops in firing at moving objects from unknown distances and under the conditions of real warfare, the War Office has directed that ten additional rounds of ammunition shall be served to every man at all stations where field firing is practised, to be used when skirmishing in firing at dummy troops under cover from unknown distances. A defect to which some partly attribute the defeat at Majuba Hill will, it is hoped, thus be remedied.

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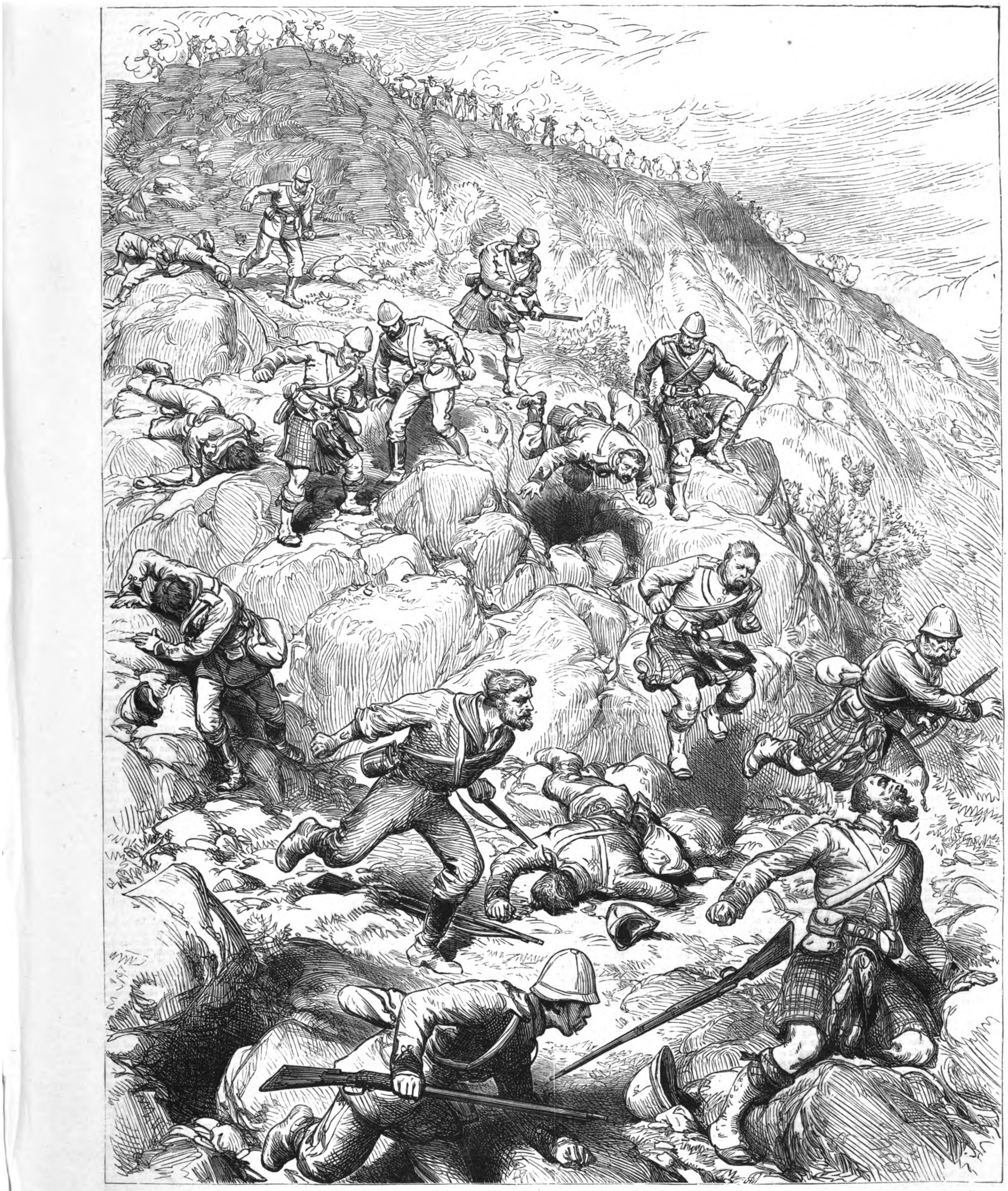
THE FAR WEST OF AMERICA.



SKETCHES IN THE DAKOTAH TERRITORY.—SEE PAGE 410.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE SCENE AS THE LAST OF OUR MEN RETREATED FROM MAJUBA HILL, FEBRUARY 27.—SEE PAGE 410.

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THE HEATH IN SPRING.

To those who do not thoroughly well know the heath, it must appear a barren and desolate wilderness; and, indeed, at first sight, there is little to attract in the long stretching brown expanse, which to the stranger presents few, if any, charms; and, seeing it for the first time, one is apt to turn away, little caring if one never sees it again. But to those who know it thoroughly it has perpetual changes, perpetual beauties. In the Spring a soft blue haze lies all along it, not dense enough to be called mist, that gives colour where otherwise it would be conspicuous by its absence. To-day the little hollows in the hills are full of this haze, and the heath shades from brown at one part to blue a little distance off, and ends in a deep purple on the far distance, where it hangs about the tree-tops like a silvery veil. Away to the left rise tiny hillocks, crowned here and there with a clump of red-stemmed blue-green fir-trees, and again rise out of the moor barrows that mark the passage of the war-wave that swept the South of England in the old, old times, silent monuments of brave lives that were never heard of beyond their little day, that was so long ago that nothing definite is known of any of them. To the right we see the sad, slow river meandering quietly to the sea, and note how it gleams dully amid the heath, that here and there is flecked with the grey-white lichen that is now growing profusely amid it. And as we wander up the little line that leads to the clay-pits, that look like gigantic mole-heaps turned out at the foot of the hills, we note how the golden furze is springing in the more sheltered of the hollows.

Now rises the melancholy sound of the peewit, as, disturbed by our dogs, she flies up and down, trying to draw them away from her nest. "Pee-eeewit, pee-eewit," cries she; but it is no use: we see the round hole in the ground, and cruelly rob her of two of her four dark-speckled eggs, as we have a weakness for them. In the far distance a couple of snipe fly about, with their curious note, that earns for them their local name of heather-bleater; and, indeed, all the birds seem out in twos to-day, for out of the bushes fly innumerable tit-larks and chaffinches in pairs, and we doubt not that our dogs have caused a flutter in many a nest, for they are possessed with inquiring minds, and pass few of the clumps of furze without fully investigating them in hopes of disturbing a stray hare or so lying hid among them. Here, where the heath rises in a sandy slope, we note the rabbits have been at work, and see where the doe has carefully scratched the sand over her "step," and we then discover the round fur-lined nest full of the ugly little babies.

Away in the swamp there, where the dogs are sending up the water like flourishes of a mop, breed the wild-fowl, and as we watch carefully we catch sight of a duck flying close to the ground, trying, like the peewit, to lead us away from her nest: as it is almost surrounded by water we do not trouble her, and proceed on our walk through mire that looks like the scrapings of an artist's palette, for we are close now to the clay that is pink and yellow and red when trodden in with the ironstone that abounds just here, and makes the next pond we come to look like blood, and presently colours the high road which crosses the heath the same tint. Just now my companion draws my attention to a small bird dancing up and down vigorously in the face of a placid red cow, that shakes her head solemnly at the bird when she comes too near, but otherwise takes small account of her vagaries, going on quietly with her meal off the new grass which is springing greenly in the bog where she is feeding. The tiny bird seems to get wilder: she flies at the cow's eyes, flaps her wings vigorously at her, uttering little shrill cries as she does so: at last the big creature moves away; and by this time we are near enough to see that the moor-hen has been defending her nest, and that a step more in her direction would have resulted in a thorough "break up" of her establishment; but she has conquered, and we leave her settling quietly down on her nest.

The turf banks to the side of the railway on which we are walking are covered with moss; yellow, green, and red-tipped lichen; fern-moss, shading from emerald to gold; and solid cushion-moss, that you cannot move without taking half the bank too; the hardy polypodium puts out her pointed fronds, and in many places the honeysuckle is out in leaf and climbing about the hedges, as if the spring were really here. Standing solitary in the middle of a bog is a willow so full of palms that it looks exactly as if it were one mass of pink apple-blossoms; for, seen in the distance, the grey palm shades into pink at first, before the yellow comes upon it; but as we go on the clay becomes yet more apparent, and soon we are in the very midst of the "works"—and very white and sticky they are.

As we leave the pits, we pass through a pine-wood, where the wind is ceaselessly sighing, and we note how far spring has advanced. The regular coo-coo of the wood-pigeon strikes on our ear, and we see, too, that in one or two nests the rooks are already sitting, while others are in active course of formation. As the rook flies back with some of his building material in his beak, an aged one, sitting on the branch beside the half-built nest, gives him hoarse directions how to place the stick: when this is done, the builder seats himself, or rather perches, just beside the old one, and both regard it for some moments with their heads on one side: then ensues an animated caw-cawing, after which a third often comes and joins the council, and they all talk together; and then sometimes the piece of stick is altered twenty times before it is finally left, and the builder goes off in search of more. The old rook never moves or does anything, but evidently is regarded by the rest as an authority, and as such is constantly consulted by them.

The leaves, dead and brown, still cling to the oak and beech trees among the firs, and the wood is carpeted by dead leaves and pine needles, that shine like polished bronze under the afternoon sun: the tree-trunks are covered with bright mosses and lichens, and the ivy climbs all over. Here is an old oak just beginning to lose the blackness of winter in the faint brown tint of the swelling buds, and in its forked arm grows a pert young holly-tree, every leaf glittering in the sunshine; and here and there, too, the irrepressible polypodium springs in every crook of another oak that stands a little forward from the rest. The silvery birches look yet more silvery and ladylike than ever, and seem pondering over their new dresses; and the chestnuts, with their big burly sticky buds, look as if a very few more days would bring out their leaves. Out in the furze-bushes we hear the chip-chip of the black-cap, called here the füz-acker—i.e., furze-hacker—his monotonous cry exactly like striking two stones together, and a lark springs up into the air, and begins to sing as only a lark can. The ditches even teem with life, and seem full of algæ; and everywhere the staid elder is in leaf, and ready for anything. As the sun sets the soft mist grows deeper, and floats about between us and the heath, almost hiding the hills; then it lifts, and discloses the moor in a flush of radiance under the sunset, that broadens and broadens until all is one scarlet glow. The sky becomes red, then fades into saffron and emerald, settling down into a dense blue, in which sails lazily a pale moon, and a few stars begin to gleam. J. E. P.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

P J (Broadmoor).—Your numerous emendations of your problem have produced much confusion. Please to send amended diagram, with solution appended, without reference to those sent previously.

E H (Rawtenstall).—We shall be pleased to examine and report upon any games you may send us; but we fear, from your question about the plurality of the Queens, that your play is not up to the standard of publication. There can be two or more Queens on the board at the same time.

R T (Clifton).—You can procure diagrams of the chess-board from W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

X Y Z.—Please accept our cordial thanks for the games. We shall avail ourselves of both very shortly.

D W K (Brighton).—The competitors in the last Inter-University chess-match were not all undergraduates.

T H (Camden Town).—Like most inexperienced solvers of problems, you think every one you cannot solve is impossible of solution, and every one you can solve too easy.

Hereward, Smutch, and J W.—The continuation after 1. P to K 3rd is 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) and 3. Q to B 4th (checkmate). Surely such a minor variation should present no difficulty to you.

W Biddle and L N P.—Your problems shall receive our best attention.

Correct Solutions of Problems No. 1929, 1930, and 1931 received from William Pocock, of Cape Town.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1936 received from Hereward, Espanol, May Bank, Fred Carroll, F Schwartz, J M (San Remo), James Atkinson, and Duke.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1937 received from A Chapman, C Edmundson, Espanol, Smutch, Cant, Pierce Jones, W J Eggleston, J M (San Remo), and James Atkinson.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1938 received from H B, Shadforth, East Marden, J Perez Ventoso, Dr F St, C Edmundson, D W (Guernsey), Hereward, R H Brooks, James Dobson, Cholwell, J A De Landtsheer (Anvers), Nerina, W Hillier, D Templeton, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben Nevis, H Barrett, R T Kemp, T H Holdron, Elsie, An Old Hand, F Ferris, R Jessop, G W Law, N Harris, F G Parsloe, Robert Tweddell, L L Greenaway, C Oswald, Otto Fulder (Ghent), R Gray, H Blacklock, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, W J Rudman, G Fosbrooke, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, T Greenbank, E Casella, B Wood, Aaron Harper, E J Vines, Portobello, Leslie Lachlan, Matthew Hendrie, G A (Bonchurch), Fire Plug, Lulu, E L G, Theodor Willink, Semaj, J W W, H W Mornington, Smutch, William Miller, G Michal, Cant, John Balfour, Julia Short, W Biddle, Fred Carroll, W J Eggleston, Pierce Jones, Frank Littleboy, E Louden, Duke, E Holt, Norman Rumbelow, and Z Ingold.

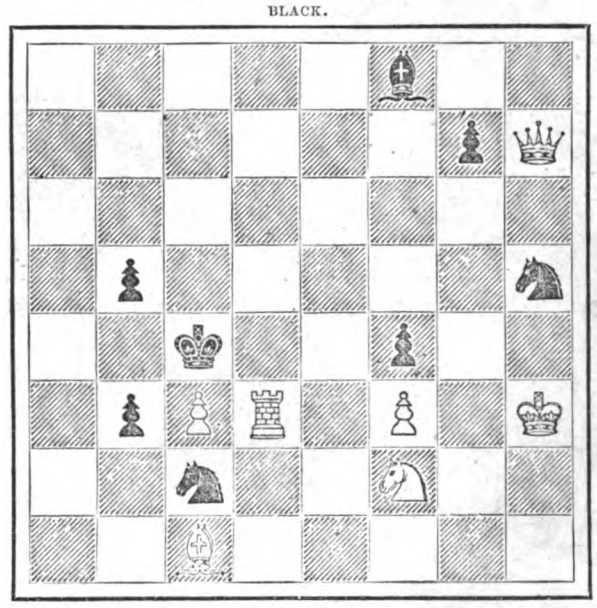
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1937.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 4th	B takes Kt
2. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 6th
3. Q takes P. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1940.

By D. W. Clark (Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following highly interesting Game occurred in the Match, recently concluded, between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg. The games were contested on even terms, but Mr. Blackburne yielded the odds of two points out of seven.

(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P to K 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt	

This continuation leads to simple positions, and is not so effective a line of attack as 5. Kt to Q Kt 5th.

5.	Kt P takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 4th
8. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
10. K to R sq	B to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B
12. Q takes Kt	Castles
13. R to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
14. R to R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
15. B to Q 2nd	R to Q Kt sq
16. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
17. R to K sq	P takes P
18. P takes P	P to Q B 4th
19. Kt to K 2nd	B to K B sq
20. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
21. Kt to K 4th	B to Q R 3rd

A resource that at once frustrates the plan of attack to which White has committed himself.

22. Kt to B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
23. Q takes B	B takes P
24. R takes B	

An unfortunate mistake, which loses the exchange on the move and the game eventually. His best course, apparently, was to continue with 24. Q takes K P, to which Black may reply with 24. Q to Q 3rd, when, as the Bishop cannot be taken with either Queen or Rook, there is no advantage on either side.

24.	Q to Q 3rd
25. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes R
26. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 5th,

and White resigned.

Played between Messrs. Maude and Hellwig at the Moscow Chess Club.

(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. Castles	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd

7. Q to K 2nd is recommended by the books, but it has been lately shown that the continuation 8. Kt to R 3rd gives White some advantage.

8. Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
9. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Kt 5th
10. Kt to K sq	P to B 6th
11. Kt takes P	

White gets three Pawns for his piece, and is enabled to develop his forces with rapidity.

11.	P takes Kt
12. Q takes P	Castles
13. B takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
14. P to K 5th	

Apparently the best move, as it forces Black to capture the Bishop with Rook, thus sacrificing the exchange.

14.	R takes B
15. Q takes R	P takes P
16. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
17. Q to Kt 3rd	

The exchange of Queens would have been no disadvantage to White in this position, but the move in the text is probably more embarrassing to the adversary

17.	P takes P
18. B takes P	Kt to K 4th

This and the following move of Black are well designed to get rid of the formidable Bishop.

19. R to B 4th	P to B 4th
20. B takes Kt	Q takes B
21. Kt to B 4th	Q to K 7th
22. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q 2nd
23. R to K 4th	Q to Q 6th
24. R to Q sq	P to B 5th
25. R takes Q	P takes Q
26. P takes P	Kt to R 3rd
27. R to K 7th	B to Q B 3rd
28. Kt to B 5th	R to K Kt sq
29. R to Q 6th	K to R sq
30. Kt takes R P	R to K B sq
31. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
32. Kt to Q 8th	R to B 3rd

These exchanges are all to White's advantage, and he ultimately wins through his superiority in Pawns.

The *British Chess Magazine* improves each month in quality and quantity. The April number contains forty-two pages of matter, comprising games with notes by Messrs. Wayte, Ranken, and Long, twenty problems on diagrams, reviews of new books, and the home and foreign news of the chess world.

Mr. Edward Marks, who has recently commenced a series of chess articles in *Society*, announces that he is preparing for the press a collection of end-games under the title of "Chess Tactics." The book will contain 250 diagrams, with solutions. Intending subscribers should address Mr. Marks, Broadway-chambers, London, S.W.

A match is being arranged between a representative team from the Oxford University Chess Club and the fourth-class players of the City Club.

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

Shakspeare, who has supplied so many quotations appropriate to so many occasions, unconsciously provided the best epitaph for the monument of him whose career is set forth in the two volumes containing *The Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde*, by Lieut.-General Shadwell, C.B. (William Blackwood and Sons), two large volumes, which might have been twice as large, without diminishing the interest. "O, farewell, honest soldier," says Marcellus to the sentry in the opening scene of "Hamlet," and those simple words would have formed a very suitable and expressive inscription for the stone placed over the last resting-place of a British hero whose chief characteristic it was to be an honest soldier. The life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, is, professionally regarded, the very best example, perhaps, that young officers, without money or interest to aid them, can keep before their eyes for their imitation and encouragement. He certainly had an iron constitution to work upon, and that is a natural gift which is not conferred upon everybody; and he had probably a greater share of personal gallantry than falls to the lot of most mortal men. But it was neither to his iron constitution nor to his gallantry, nor to a combination of the two, that he owed his bâton of Field-Marshal and his tomb in Westminster Abbey; those qualities would, in any case, have availed him much, but the chief causes of his success are to be surmised from the motto he assumed for the guidance of his conduct. This motto was found written on the fly-leaf of a memorandum-book belonging to him, and thus it ran, in German: "Durch die Geduld, Vernunft, und Zeit, Wird möglich die Unmöglichkeit." This encouraging hint inspired him and supported him until, in his case also, the impossible became a possibility and a reality; until, by dint of patience, sound sense, and long service, not, of course, without conspicuous daring and skill, the carpenter's son, the penniless subaltern, who had accomplished the incredible feat of living upon his bare pay, rose to the rank of a Field-Marshal and a Peer, of whom it was truly recorded that he died "lamented by the Queen, the Army, and the People." Indeed, it is doubtful whether any British soldier, or any British sailor, save Nelson, was ever more popular than he; for he was honourably known as in a special manner the friend of the private soldier, whom he did not regard as a mere instrument to be used for the furtherance of his own glory and the promotion of his own fortunes. His first care was for his men; and the over-caution with which he was sometimes charged was due in no small degree to his regard for them.

It may seem a little late in the day to write the life of Lord Clyde, some seventeen or eighteen years after his death; but his own modesty, for which he was always noted, is partly responsible for the delay, and, on the other hand, the delay itself is rather an advantage than a disadvantage, for it is well that the memories of such men should be revived long after their good swords are rust, their bones are dust, and their souls are with the saints, we trust. And of such revival there is less chance when all that is known about them is printed and published immediately after their death, hastily perused and speedily forgotten.

The tale of Lord Clyde's services may be summed up in a few words. Fifty years' hard work, with an acccompaniment of wounds, fevers, ague, and other maladies, from the date of his presence at the battle of Vimiero, or Vimiera, in 1808, to that of the pacification of India, in 1858. In the meanwhile he had led the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, faced the pestilence that stalketh at noonday for seven years in the West Indies, resisted the temptation of "loot" in China, in 1842, contributed not a little to secure the ultimate triumph of the British arms against the dangerous Sikhs in the Indian campaign of 1848-9, commanded the Highland Brigade at the ever memorable battle of the Alma, and during the whole of the Crimean expedition, up to the appointment of Sir William Codrington to the chief command, and, above all, had proceeded at a moment's notice to India, and won the title, if he had chosen to assume it, not only of Lord Clyde, but Lord Clyde "of Lucknow."

Many stories have been current about Lord Clyde's origin, and about his real name; and to them, as usual, the proverb may be applied which says that "there's no smoke without fire." Lord Clyde's name, it appears, was not Colin Campbell, but Colin Macliver. His mother's name, however, was Campbell; and when his uncle, Colonel John Campbell, introduced him to the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to have his name put down for a commission, the Duke remarked that he supposed the boy was "another of the clan," and entered his name as "Colin Campbell," which name he always afterwards bore. Lord Clyde, it seems, was never married; he had a sister, however, and the anxiety he showed to secure her independence is not a little to his honour. Indeed, he had two sisters, but only one, Marjory Alicia, is mentioned with any frequency in the volumes. He was the eldest of four children born to John and Agnes Macliver, and grandson of a gentleman who lost his estate in consequence of being "out in the '45," and who afterwards removed with his family to Glasgow, "where John, Lord Clyde's father, who followed the trade of a carpenter, settled after marriage." The ancestry, however, of such a man as Lord Clyde, are of little importance; he might have said, as Marshal Lannes said to the French nobleman who displayed ancestral portraits with great pride, and with a view of overawing the Marshal, "Ah! that is all very well, but I *am* an ancestor."

His qualities were not brilliant, but solid; and he so far resembled the "Iron Duke" that he set duty and discipline before everything else. He was nicknamed, half derisively and half admiringly, "Old Kuberdar-Take care," but the name goes to prove that "he was a master of his art." We are bidden to remember that "he was successful in all he undertook," and that "all his plans were laid with deliberate care, so that when the blow fell it fell heavily." He clearly won the greatest respect from his French comrades, General Vinoy and others, in the Crimea, and the Prussian General von Blumenthal bears the highest testimony to his military sagacity, and owns to having "profited a great deal by his conversation."

Lord Clyde, moreover, knew how to win the heart of the private soldier; witness the request he made to Lord Raglan, after the battle of the Alma, in presence of the Highland Brigade, that he might be allowed to wear the Highland bonnet during the rest of the campaign. Witness also his meeting with the old discharged soldier whom he recognised, whose name and even number he remembered, after all the years that had elapsed since they lay wounded, side by side, at St. Sebastian, and who deprecated any pecuniary present, saying: "No, Sir Colin, that's not what I want, Sir; but you'll be going to Shorncliffe to inspect the dépôt there. I have a son in the Inniskillings quartered at that station, and if you will call him out, and say that you knew his father, that is what I could wish." An anecdote equally creditable to the old soldier and to Sir Colin, illustrative of the perfect understanding and mutual respect which always appear to have existed between Lord Clyde and those who served under him.

An excellent portrait embellishes the first of the two volumes, which, by-the-way, are liberally provided with very useful maps.

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SPRING SEASON, 1881.
Now ready, post-free for 12 stamps.

"MESSRS. DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, of Wigmore-street, and Scarborough, announce a new edition of their New Fashion-Book, which is not only twice its original size, but contains twice the number of skilfully-executed illustrations of ladies' dress in its various departments, and is in every respect of very greatly enhanced value. It contains an elaborate and exhaustive article on the fashions of the present season. The articles on silks, dress materials, lace, embroideries, and made-up lace, costumes, evening dress, fancy ball costumes, mantles, millinery, marriage trousseaux, infants' clothing, improved corsets, &c., will be read with the attention to which they may fairly lay claim. Almost endless details of materials and made-up articles, with prices attached, will be found in the work, which is altogether of exceptional merit, and ladies who wish to be au courant with the frequent changes of fashion, to ascertain at their leisure at what cost any particular article they may fancy can be obtained, who desire to ensure careful attention to their wishes, and punctuality in their fulfilment, cannot do better than consult the new fashion-book of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody."—Morning Post.

THE NEW FASHION-BOOK.
SPRING, 1881.

"MESSRS. DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, of Wigmore-street, publish, in APRIL and OCTOBER, an edition of their biennial Fashion-Book. The manual for the current season has just appeared, and will prove useful to those who desire to be au courant with the latest modes. The illustrations comprise walking, evening, dinner, reception dresses, millinery, and children's frocks, in which last department this firm is particularly strong. There are exhaustive articles on the season's fashions, describing not only the new and accepted materials, but all minor accessories, such as gloves, hosiery, corsets, &c. Boys' suits and ladies' riding habits are not neglected, but each has a special department of its own."—The Queen.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCH PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA HILL, AS VIEWED FROM THE HILL ABOVE MOUNT PROSPECT CAMP, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 410.

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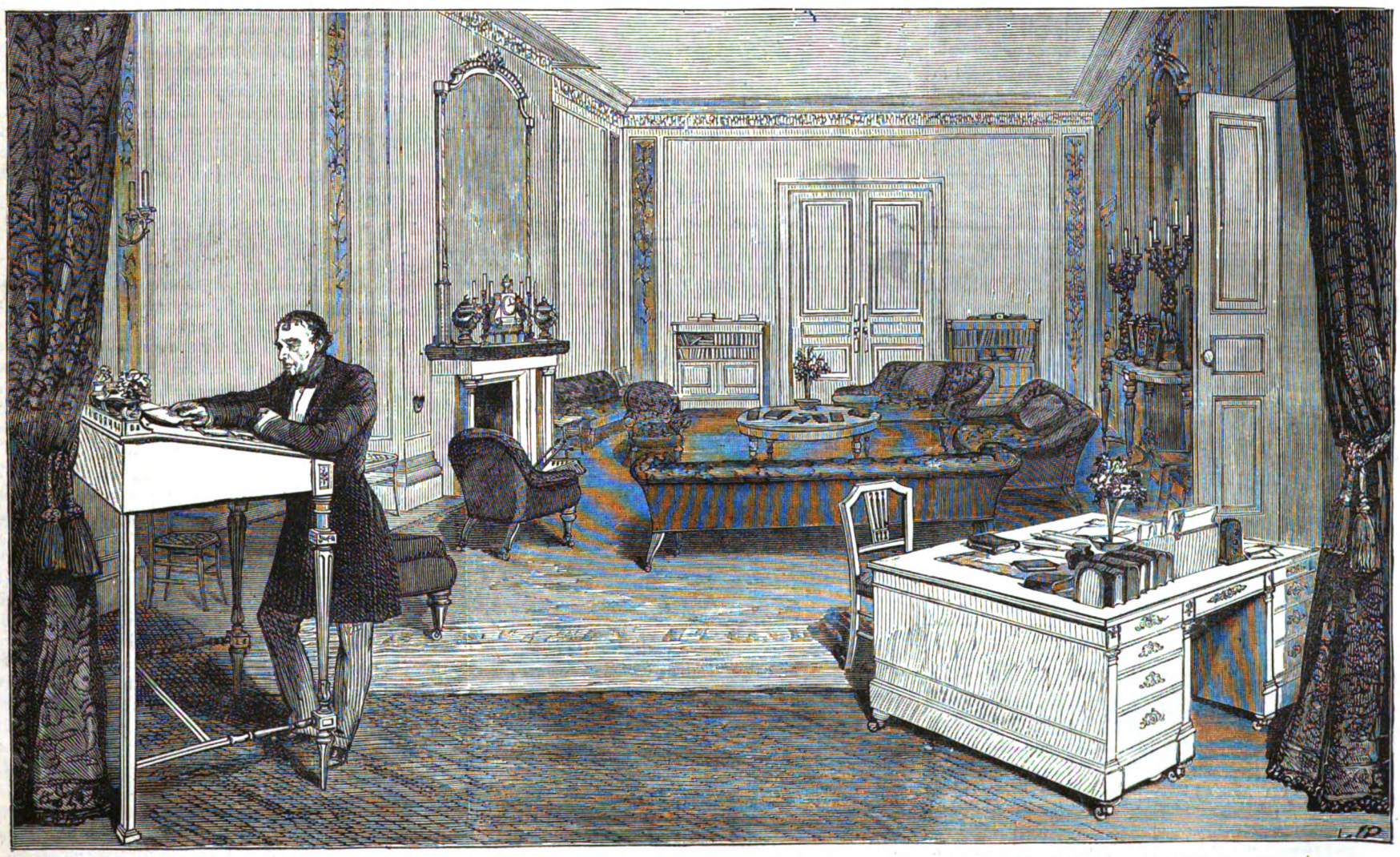
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2189.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



HUGHENDEN CHURCH, WITH THE GRAVE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.—SEE PAGE 422.



THE ROOM IN WHICH LORD BEACONSFIELD DIED (BACK DRAWING-ROOM AT 19, CURZON-STREET, IN WHICH HE USUALLY TRANSACTED BUSINESS).

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., the wife of Herbert E. B. Green, of Beechfield, Farnham Royal, Slough, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Ruddington, Notts, the wife of the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Sotterly, Lady Constance Barne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, LL.D., Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Thomas Spowart, Esq., of Broomhead, to Catherine Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Millie, Esq., Pathhead House, Fife.

On the 27th inst., at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington, by the Rev. M. Seymour Edgell, assisted by the Rev. W. Sweet Prescott and the Rev. G. F. Prescott, Vicar, Major R. J. Bond, Royal Engineers, to Florence Annie, daughter of W. B. Eastwood, Esq., of Kingswood, Englefield-green, Surrey, and 17, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park.

On the 21st inst., at St. Mary's Church, Battersea, by the Rev. H. Tristram Valentine, and the Rev. C. R. Lloyd Ennström, Charles Allen Clark, of Bordeaux, to Susie Ellen, only surviving daughter of William Henry Muggeridge, R.N., of 3, Sisters-avenue, Clapham Common. No cards.

On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lord Alexander Kennedy, second son of the late Marquis of Ailsa, to Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late George Tomline Gordon, Esq., of Cuckney, Notts, and stepdaughter of Captain Henry Trollope, Royal Navy.

On the 20th inst., at Harrow, the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, Rector of Little Billing, Northamptonshire, to Mary Agnes Winwood, elder daughter of Sir William Smith, Bart.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Charles Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., B.A. Oxon, to Lily, daughter of the Right Hon. George Young.

On the 21st inst., at Kilrea, county Londonderry, the Rev. John R. Lane, Vicar of Morhanger, Bedfordshire, to Nura Norman, second daughter of Sir William Holmes, the Manor House, Kilrea.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 29, Coleshill-street, London, Jane, daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

On the 21st inst., at Birkwood, John Gregory M'Kirdy, Esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On April 18, at Belmont Villa, Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald H. Roberton, R.A., aged 82.

On Feb. 14, at Maryborough, Queensland, of typhoid fever, George R. Maclean, late 16th Regiment, youngest son of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., in his 34th year.

On the 18th inst., in Bruton-street, after a long illness, Henrietta, the beloved wife of General Sir George Buller, and daughter of General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., late Adjutant-General of the Forces.

On the 22nd inst., at West Malvern, the Hon. Adela Mary Bootle Wilbraham, aged 46.

On the 21st inst., at 9, Church-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in the 86th year of his age, John Spry Morris, Esq., late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General and Judge of the Probate Court, Halifax, Nova Scotia, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. Charles Morris.

On the 21st inst., at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, the Countess of Cawdor, aged 67.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
April. 17	29·951	52·0	40·3	·67	5	64·9	39·6	ENE.	289	0·000
18	29·905	48·2	33·1	·59	5	63·9	38·4	ENE. NNE.	533	0·000
19	29·956	38·3	27·7	·69	10	42·3	36·6	NE. NNE.	571	0·000
20	29·803	36·0	30·0	·81	10	41·8	33·5	NNE. N.	275	0·010*
21	29·744	38·0	29·7	·75	8	45·8	29·1	N. NNW.	188	0·000
22	29·806	40·8	31·1	·71	7	50·5	33·0	NNE. NNW.	167	0·000
23	29·986	43·8	34·9	·73	7	55·6	37·8	NNE. NW. W.	210	0·185

* Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·991	29·928	29·974	29·850	29·755	29·735	30·062
Temperature of Air	51·9°	37·6°	38·4°	39·9°	40·2°	45·9°	44·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·0°	40·5°	34·4°	35·1°	36·5°	38·2°	38·9°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	NE.	NE.	N.	N.	N.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
3 30	3 47	4 7	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 20	5 40	6 2	6 25	6 50	7 15	7 47	8 20

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

On Tuesday the grave closed over the mortal remains of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Though reverential regard for his own wishes forbade the formal public funeral which was considered to be the due of the deceased statesman, the obsequies were really public, and far more unique and appropriate than would have been any pageant in Westminster Abbey. The solemn and picturesque scene in and around Hughenden churchyard fitly reflected the national sorrow. Instead of the stately trappings of woe, there were the spontaneous and more touching and beautiful signs of affection and esteem which state ceremonials are apt to stifle, and they were as varied in form as were the phases of Lord Beaconsfield's career. Rarely, indeed, has so great and touching a funeral been improvised by public sympathy. His Lordship's executors provided the bare framework of a ceremonial which was left to shape itself. In this reverential task all classes assisted. The presence of three Princes of the Blood in that village churchyard was an unprecedented proof of the profound personal regard entertained for the illustrious deceased by her Majesty and the Royal Family. Ministers and ex-Ministers—all party distinctions obliterated before the open grave—ambassadors from almost every civilised Court, peers and magnates of every grade, political supporters and intimate friends, hosts of unknown personal admirers, servants and tenants, working men and labourers, from far and near, constituted that mixed, but truly representative throng which on Tuesday afternoon followed the remains of Lord Beaconsfield to their last resting place by the side of his devoted wife. It was no ordinary magnetic influence that drew them to the spot. England is from time to time called upon to mourn over the loss of great statesmen, warriors, authors, philosophers, and philanthropists; but how few of them, although they may have been as worthy—even more worthy—of homage have aroused so keen and absorbing an interest as the many-sided genius whose attributes and career have been so exceptionally fascinating?

The secret of this electric and universal posthumous popularity is to be found in the man himself rather than in the trappings that surround him. That he was a Prime Minister, a great peer, a matchless party leader, a Court favourite, the controller of the House of Lords, and the admiration of European Cabinets, is less taken into account than his remarkable, brilliant, and mysterious idiosyncracies. Lord Beaconsfield was a great personality. He was endowed with almost every quality that strikes the imagination. His public life was one continued and triumphant struggle with obstacles that to ordinary men are impossibilities. The copious biographical details which have been furnished during the last fortnight have brought into light and proportion this wonderful career—the iron resolution, never-failing patience, and charming suavity of the man, his magnetic influence over his fellows, his facility in correcting mistakes, his breadth of nature, his superiority to jealousy and morbid animosity. His falls and failures—and they were many—were but stepping-stones to ultimate success. That Lord Beaconsfield was an enigma was part of the fascination that encircled him. That the sentimental novelist, who made so many stilted stage heroes and heroines—the creatures of an unreal world—pass before us, should have been a man of simple tastes, strong affections, a lover of nature, a despiser of fashionable frivolities, an enemy of pretence, and with a sympathetic concern for all about him, piques curiosity and baffles experience. None but a man of so genuine a character could have drawn up his remarkable will—the last, and not least, striking of his productions.

The statesman who moulded his party to modern requirements—who tried to reconcile the obsolete pretensions of Toryism with the imperative demands of progress, is no more. The consummate skill and educational adroitness which he expended on that marvellous enterprise—are they to become a tradition, or to yield permanent results, now that the guiding rod of the great magician can no longer point the way? Whether the loss to the Conservatives is irreparable time will show. No one appears above the political horizon who possesses the sagacity, power of adaptation, cool audacity, and, perhaps we may add, the flexibility of conscience, which characterised their late experienced leader. If the Conservatives make a new departure, its indications have yet to be traced. It is a striking homage to Lord Beaconsfield's pre-eminence that his position is, and is likely to remain, absolutely vacant. The respective claims of Lord Cairns, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Stafford Northcote—neither of whom combines the needed qualifications—are, for the present at least, in abeyance. A leader with equal authority in either House is rather a temporary expedient than a solution of the problem.

When on Monday week the Prime Minister will propose a grant of public money for a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey in memory of the deceased statesman the House of Commons and the public will be in a calmer and more judicial mood for gauging the political career of Lord Beaconsfield. The tide of natural and creditable sympathy will be somewhat slackened; the glamour thrown around an unprecedented and brilliant career will be more subdued. For so exceptional an honour there should be exceptional and national service. His foreign policy was the great characteristic of the ex-Premier's last Administration. Whether right or wrong, it was distinctly condemned by the constituencies a year ago; and it is hardly possible that the subject will escape criticism when Mr. Gladstone proposes thus to commemorate his former rival. Claims to this species of canonisation which the majority of the nation has disallowed cannot with propriety be urged; while the landmarks of the late Conservative leader's domestic policy are, sooth to say, not very distinct or numerous. But the generosity and ingenuity of the Prime Minister will, no doubt, avail to make out a case; and those who ten years hence will, perchance, stand before the Beaconsfield monument in the national mausoleum, may be able to recall his unswerving patriotism, those unique qualities that changed the drift of political life, intermixed with good sense and temper, that subdued the asperities of party strife, without showing any admiration for, or hankering after, the revival of those Imperialist aspirations that are too much identified with the name of the deceased statesman whose ashes repose in Hughenden churchyard.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"How oft," exclaims Friar Laurence in "Romeo and Juliet," "have my old feet stumbled at graves." These feet of mine have been stumbling, more or less professionally, at graves these forty years past. I should have been an undertaker's man. In old Egypt I might have done tolerably well as an embalmer; and, indeed, there is one curious point of contact between ancient embalmers and modern journalists. According to Herodotus, when the makers of mummies had completed their work, the relatives of the deceased were accustomed to kick them out of the house; and the crowd outside received them with the salutation of sticks and stones. When the Marquis of Carabas wants anything he can be very civil to journalists. When his Lordship doesn't want anything he is apt to speak of the Slaves of the Reading Lamp as "confounded penny-a-liners."

I have been a witness, my readers have more than once been told, of many famous funerals. The second interment of Napoleon the Great at Paris in 1840; the obsequies of Arthur Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's in 1852; those of Lord Macaulay and George Stephenson in Westminster Abbey; the entombment of the Prince Consort in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; the burial, in the tiny Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst, first of Napoleon III., and afterwards of the Prince Imperial; then the burial of the King of Hanover, at Windsor, again; and, only the other day, the grand processional translation, lying in State, and final consignment to our Mother Earth in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg, of the remains of the murdered Tsar, Alexander II. Grand, showy, gloomily impressive, sometimes august, but generally wearisome, were the majority of these pageants. Beyond them, with one exception, I do not remember to have witnessed a more touchingly beautiful ceremony than the simple and unadorned funeral of Benjamin Disraeli, first Earl of Beaconsfield, to which I went on Tuesday last.

I have a horror of crowded railway stations, densely-packed special-trains, and extortionate country flymen on occasions of ceremonial importance; and was very glad to avail myself of the offer of a friend abounding in horses and vehicles to drive me down to High Wycombe on the day of Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. The journey was a matter of some four-and-thirty miles from where I live. We started about half-past nine in the morning; baited at Uxbridge, and were at the Red Lion, High Wycombe, at ten minutes past one p.m. Miss Frances Power Cobbe may be interested to learn that our cattle were not in the least distressed, and that our coachman might just as well have been unprovided with a whip. For he never used that weapon, once.

The exquisitely pretty villages that we passed through between Uxbridge and Wycombe! I remember one—was it Wycombe Marsh?—through which, on one side the street, runs, close to the doorsteps of the houses, a shining mill-stream crossed by numbers of tiny bridges. What do our painters of outdoor subjects mean by neglecting Wycombe Marsh? It is as quaint as, and ten times prettier than, the famous Clean Village of Brock, near Amsterdam.

In all the villages within ten miles this side of Wycombe the shops were wholly or partially closed, and the window-blinds of the dwelling-houses were drawn down. From the steeples of the village churches the union jack floated, half-mast high.

It may frankly be admitted, and it was the most natural thing in the world, that the aspect of the High-street, High Wycombe, and of the approaches to Hughenden Manor, up to the very gateway of the churchyard, would, but for the fact that many ladies in deep mourning and gentlemen with black cloth bands round their hats were walking about, have led you to the conclusion that a fair, or a county race meeting, or a volunteer review, was taking place. Do not let us be greater humbugs than is absolutely necessary, if you please. Everybody regrets that Lord Beaconsfield, at a ripe old age, has paid the debt of nature; but Tuesday afternoon down in Buckinghamshire was delightfully genial and sunny, and, quite naturally, the afternoon became a holiday. The county families, in open carriages, in broughams, and dog-carts or on horseback, came driving or riding into Wycombe. The array of ladies on horseback was prodigious; and it is scarcely, I think, while a lady is arraying herself *en Amazone* that she thinks about donning sackcloth or placing ashes on her head. The day, I repeat, was delightfully fine; oranges, toys, and photographs of the late Earl were being vended by the roadside; the arrival of Royalty was anxiously expected, and the crowds of people of every degree scattered about seemed to enjoy their outing thoroughly. Two valiant bestriders of bicycles either closely preceded or followed us all the way from the Marble Arch to High Wycombe. They wore crape badges on their left arms, but otherwise did not seem to be overwhelmed with grief. Come; let us see whether we cannot be a little candid and write fewer columns of turgid bombast and "gush," about inextinguishable grief, irreparable losses, and so forth. "No man's loss is irreparable," quoth Napoleon the Great. "No man is necessary. Nor I, nor Cæsar, nor Alexander. *The world must go on.*"

And the world went on at High Wycombe on Tuesday. Serried ranks of unhorsed carriages drawn up before the hotels and in the market-place. The inn yards full of grooms and ostlers, coachmen and whippers-in, all in the liveliest condition. The coffee-rooms crowded with gentlemen from town and gentlemen from the country, clergymen and farmers, regaling themselves heartily with cold roast loin of lamb and cold beef—aye, even with salmon and cucumber. The flowing bowl flowing very copiously indeed. On the doorsteps, cigars and cigarettes cheerfully smoked. "And," quoth a jovial landlord, quite enthusiastically, "now that the Earl's buried, I hope some gent will start a coach from town to Wycombe. Hughenden will be a sort of pilgrimage-place, specially for Americans. Wouldn't the coach pay!" A candid man, this genial landlord.

But, when I went up to Hughenden Manor, and through the trimly-kept grounds, and so through the house on to the terrace, and gazed on the lovely landscape prospect beyond the lawn, I found another world—a world of hushed quietude and repose. By-and-by there was a great gathering in the library, and on the terrace and the lawn, of notable personages; some of them princes in the land; and among the guests was a certain Ambassador who but a few weeks since I had seen at the Tsar's funeral in his grand diplomatic uniform, with his broad ribbon and star of St. Patrick, and his crimson collar of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Not a star nor a ribbon, not a cross nor a medal, not a military nor civil uniform among all the princes and grandees on Tuesday.

You have read the accounts of the funeral itself, in the most extensive of *extenso*, in the papers of Wednesday. I am not about to inflict upon you even the most briefly epitomised *recauffé* of the published accounts. Only this I will say, that the funeral of the Earl of Beaconsfield owed much of its deeply affecting beauty to the entire absence from the ceremony of the ghastly mummeries of the undertaker. Scarves and cloaks, mutes and "pages," trays of feathers and velvet trappings, were altogether absent. There were no pall-bearers; and, indeed, there was no pall. But, on the other hand, there was around the coffin one of the most sumptuous floral displays that I have ever seen. Lord Beaconsfield was buried in the flowers which he loved so well—a wreath of primroses from the Queen, with a touching inscription in her Majesty's autograph, among them.

Yes; it was, with one exception, the most beautiful and the most touching funeral that I have beheld. And the exception? It was at Rome, many years ago; and the funeral was that of a young American sculptor, much beloved by the members of the English-speaking community in the Eternal City. You know the old Protestant burial-ground at Rome. I have not been there for eleven years; and I hear of a new Protestant cemetery there; but I hope they have left the old God's Acre intact. I can see it now, with the antique wall of Aurelian and the great pyramid of Caius Cestius towering in the distance. And the graves of Shelley and Keats, Wyatt, and Gibson and John Bell? There are few graveyards in the world that appeal so irresistibly to the heart as does that ancient plot of land hard by the Porta San Paolo. Lord Beaconsfield's will, of which the full text has been published, is, like most other things in his life, a marvel. What an Oriental exuberance of language there is revealed under the ostensibly drily legal phrasecology of the following clause:—

> Provided always, and I hereby expressly declare it as my wish, although I abstain from attaching any penalty to the non-performance of this direction, that every person who under this my will shall become entitled as tenant for life or as tenant in tail male to the actual possession or to the receipt of the rents and profits of the said premises hereinbefore devised in strict settlement and who shall not then use and bear the surname of Disraeli shall, within one year after he or she shall become so entitled, and also that every person whom any woman so becoming entitled shall marry shall within one year after such woman shall so become entitled or shall marry, whichever of such events shall last happen (unless in the said respective cases any such person shall be prevented by death), take upon himself or herself and use in all deeds and writings which he or she shall sign and upon all occasions the surname of Disraeli only, and not together with his or her own family surname.

Supposing his Lordship had written, "I should wish every person who may in succession inherit my estates to assume, in addition to his own proper name, the name of Disraeli; but such inheritors may do what they please in the matter." Would that have been sufficient? What is the shortest will on record? Is there any testament briefer than the one worded, "Everything to my Brother Tom"?

I have seen the first number of the revival of "'Household Words,' edited by Charles Dickens." The poet's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding, there is often very much, and sometimes virtually everything, in a name; and such a title as "Household Words," and such an editorial cognomen as Charles Dickens, should at once secure for the new journal a very extensive circulation. But a couple of centuries hence the bookworm antiquaries may be disputing as to whether "Hard Times" was published in the second "Household Words," or whether the anonymous story of "Fragoletta" originally appeared in the first "Household Words."

The "new old" periodical is handsomely printed, and abounds even to copiousness with fiction. There are pleasant editorial notes on passing events, and there is the inevitable picture page of the Fashions, and some woodcuts of fancy caps, young ladies' coiffures, butterfly cravats, and Mother Hubbard parasols. Mother Hubbard, it will be remembered, always carried a peach-coloured satin parasol, bordered with old Point lace, whenever

> She went to the Bishop's to buy him some ale,
> And when she came back he was roasting his tail.

The couplet just quoted was added to the original Hubbardian text by Mr. Thackeray. Altogether, what with more woodcuts of ladies' workbags and bassinette covers; articles devoted to housekeeping, family doctoring and household gardening; some puzzles for prizes, and a Corner for Young People, "Household Words the Younger" seems a highly entertaining journal, and might slightly astonish, could it be possible for him to see it, Charles Dickens the Elder.

One of the liveliest and usefullest pages in the revived "H. W." is the page contributed by Miss Mary Hooper on Cookery. This lady has the advantage—very rare among feminine writers on cookery—of possessing considerable practical knowledge of the craft (cookery is neither a science nor an art) about which she writes. The majority of lady scribes on culinary matters are either unblushing plagiarists; or they give you a cookery-book of which about one tenth is devoted to the serious business of cookery, while the remaining nine tenths are padded with recipes for making sweet puddings and biscuits. On fish soups, and on white potato soup Miss Mary Hooper is very eloquent; and with regard to the last-named esculent she tells an amusing story of a Belgian lady who observed to her that in Belgium if they only cooked a potato they would serve the broth as well. Culinary economy has gone even farther than *that*. My mother used to sing an old West India plantation negro ditty, one of the verses in which ran—

> My massa good man; but my missis she cross O;
> *She boil 'um two eggs and she gib me de broth O!*

Try egg-shell soup, Miss Mary Hooper.

A valued correspondent, "A. G. S.," writes, referring to the Earthquake of Scio, that "the inhabitants of Chio have a substantial claim on our charity, not alone in virtue of their present unfortunate condition, but because civilisation is indebted to their ancestors for a very important manufacture, mentioned by so old a writer as Pliny—to wit, the production of starch from wheat. "It is no secret," adds my correspondent, "among chemists several eminent specialists are now working upon wheat starch as a possible base for the synthetical production of cane sugar."

A lady correspondent, "C. S. P.," who is the proud and happy mamma of a little boy to whom his papa at his baptism gave the Christian name of Ralph, wishes to know the correct pronunciation of the name in question. In her simplicity, she modestly adds, she pronounced Ralph as it is spelt; but some kind friends declare that she is in error, and that she must pronounce "Ralph" either as "Rarf" or as "Rafe," unless she wishes to be numbered among the Philistines. She prefers, she adds, the manly sound of Ralph to the others, which sound to her weak and un-English.

Well; what is the correct pronunciation of any name, or, for the matter of that, any word in that wonderful English language, which is not entirely my native tongue—in which I do not habitually think; and which, although I have been reading and writing it for a great many years, I shall never be able to speak or write correctly. What is the correct pronunciation of St. John as a secular name? It is fashionable to pronounce it "Sinjin;" but in the list of subscribers to the first edition of Dryden's Virgil the name is spelt "Saintgeon." In that same subscribers' list I find, on different pages, "Lewson Gore" and "Levison Gower." Which is correct? Tell me, my Lord Ronald. It is fashionable to call Mr. Mainwaring "Mr. Mannering;" but do we write Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mainwaring?" Why "Chumley" for Cholmondely, "Marchbanks" for Majoribanks, "Keys" for Caius, and "Maudlin" for Magdalen? These are mysteries; but pray, is there any profounder mundane mystery than Fashion herself?

The advocates of "Rarf" as against Ralph have, some people may contend, Butler on their side. See "Hudibras," Canto I., verse 457-8:—

> A Squire he had whose name was Ralph,
> That in th' adventure went his half.

And again, Sheridan, in his epitaph on the Baronet's lady's lapdog, wrote—

> Poor Jim!
> Sorry for him.
> I'd rather by half
> It had been Sir Ralph.

But how do we know that in Butler or even Sheridan's time "half" was pronounced in its broadest form as "harf;" in its semi-broad form, with diæresis on the a, häf as in laugh, or, as most Americans pronounce it, "hääf"? Pope makes "tea" rhyme with "tay;" but it is only very unfashionable people nowadays who speak of "a cup of tay." As for "Rafe," I remember it as a fashionable affectation when I was quite a little boy; such a pronunciation is, I take it, no more defensible than "Hahyet," instead of "Harriet." Georgina or Georgiana is a moot point, I believe.

I went to Drury-Lane on Monday night to see the first appearance in London of the justly celebrated American actor Mr. John M'Cullough. The play was Sheridan Knowles's fine old crusted tragedy of "Virginius"—about as wearisome a play as any that I am acquainted with—and the Roman Father was, of course, played by the American tragedian. It was a very clever performance; and, to judge from the demonstrations of the audience, a highly successful one. Mr. M'Cullough was admirably supported by Mr. John Ryder as Dentatus, and by Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Servia; and Miss Lydia Cowell (the inimitable "Bunch") was very pathetic as that most interesting and shockingly treated of schoolgirls, Virginia. I shall have a sufficiency to say about all three, ladies and gentlemen, next week in the "Playhouses;" but this present week, what with the Earl of Beaconsfield's funeral and the Private Views of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Galleries, I may say "ditto" to the French lady who wrote to a female friend, "Don't come to dinner this week, for I have had to discharge my cook for intemperance; I am having the drawing-room re-carpeted; my daughter has eloped with a Parsee law-student; my husband has broken his leg; I have just received a telegram to state that Aunt Judy is not expected to live; *et enfin je ne sais plus sur quel pied danser.*" Virginius was admirably placed on the stage. That almost "goes without saying" in a theatre which is under the management of Mr. Augustus Harris.

G. A. S.

Mr. Hugh Shield, M.P., of the North-Eastern Circuit, and Mr. Whitehorne, Mr. W. W. Karslake, Mr. J. Rigby, and Mr. R. Romer, of the Chancery Bar, have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

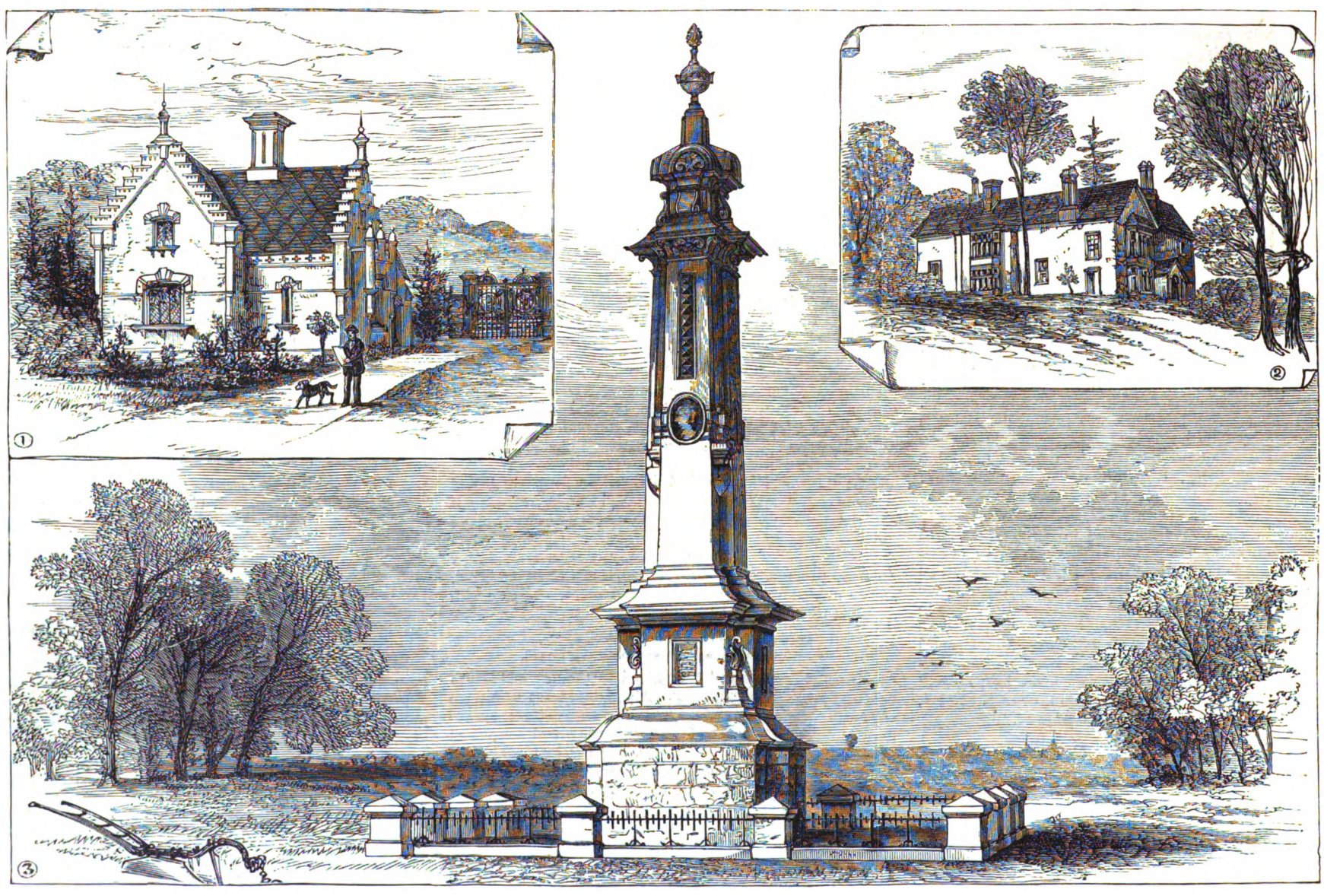
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LORD BEACONSFIELD AT CHURCH.

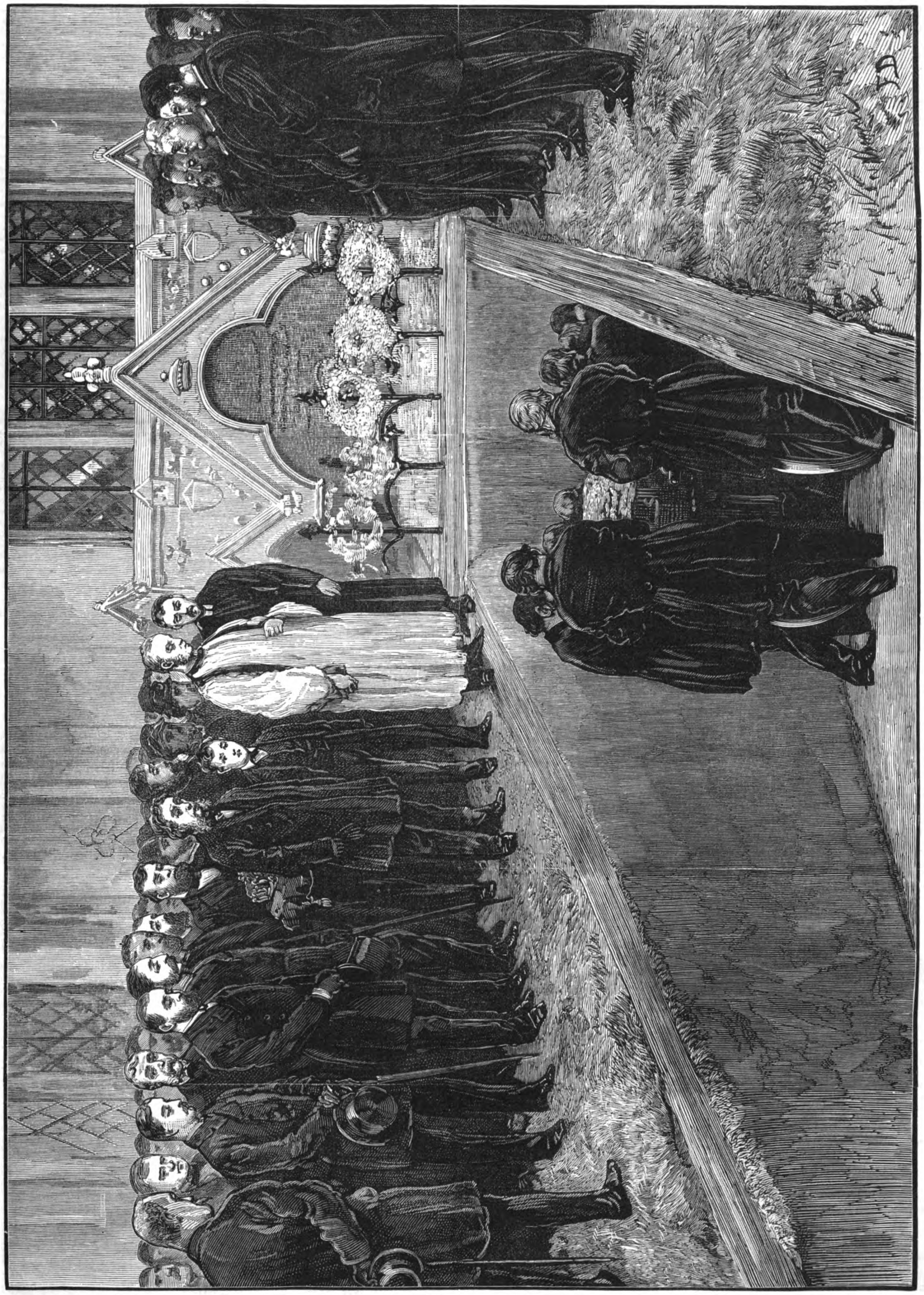


THE PORCH, HUGHENDEN LODGE: LORD BEACONSFIELD READING HIS LETTERS.



1. LODGE GATE, HUGHENDEN. 2. THE VICARAGE, HUGHENDEN.
3. MONUMENT IN HUGHENDEN PARK TO THE MEMORY OF ISAAC DISRAELI AND VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD.

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FUNERAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT HUGHENDEN CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

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FUNERAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The mortal remains of the late Earl of Beaconsfield were interred on Tuesday afternoon in the churchyard of Hughenden, close to his country house, two miles from High Wycombe. It was not till after his marriage that Lord Beaconsfield became by purchase Lord of the Manor of Hughenden, although it is usual to associate his possession of this ancient hereditament in Buckinghamshire with his father's residence at Bradenham, in the same immediate neighbourhood. Isaac D'Israeli, who married during the lifetime of the elder Benjamin Disraeli, his father, lived for many years chiefly in London, but removed to Bradenham House in 1830. The house was then in Chancery, and had been let to various tenants. Hughenden is an adjoining manor, partly in the same hundred of Desborough, and, partly in Aylesbury hundred. It has a distinguished history of its own, which has been illustrated at great pains by the antiquary John Norris, who preceded Lord Beaconsfield in his occupation of the manor-house. Remains of a Roman burying-place were found upon the manorial demesne in 1828. The name "Deadman-Dane's bottom" applied to one of the deep valleys between two clay-covered chalk hills which form the undulating scenery of the neighbourhood, is traditionally said to record a great battle between Saxons and Danes, in which a company of Britons on the march gave their assistance to the Saxon churls and helped them to defeat the invaders. By prescriptive right, for which this legend was perhaps framed to account, the Welsh drovers, on their way with cattle from the principality to the London markets, long claimed to depasture their herds freely on the heath or common land, Wycombe-heath and Pennwood, near the valley. The manor is mentioned in Domesday Book, and the tenure as that which Queen Edith had holden before the Conquest, when for all dues (in the Confessor's time) it was rated at £7. In Henry I.'s time the manor, then called Hychenden, was in the hands of Geoffrey de Clinton, King's Chamberlain, and in the same reign was held by Nigel di Albini, from whose family it passed by marriage to the Earls of Arundel (Fitz Alans), and from them, in the time of Henry VI., through Ursula, daughter of Bartholomew Collingridge, heir-general of Arundel, to Geoffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, in right of whom it became an appanage of the Lords Dormer. Another manor in the parish was owned in the eighteenth century by the last John Hampden, twenty-fourth hereditary lord of Great Hampden, a famous Buckinghamshire name perpetuated by the Trevors, Viscounts Hampden. The interest of the Dormers in Hughenden was confirmed and augmented by a grant from Henry VIII. of the manor and the rectory, described as late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Kenilworth. In 1707, on the death of the Earl of Carnarvon, the manor of Hughenden passed with his eldest daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, a descendant of whom sold it to Charles Savage, merchant of London, who was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1742, from whom it came by inheritance to the first John Norris, nephew of Samuel Savage, brother of Charles, in 1775, and so through Ellen, Countess of Conyngham, niece of the Savages, to the second John Norris, the antiquary.

Hughenden Manor House, which stands at the head of finely-timbered slopes, high above the Wycombe valley, is a modernised edifice, uniformly whitened on all sides, but suggesting, by the forms of its architecture, that some parts of the building may be older than the rest, and that originally the brick and stone work would have presented some variety of colour. It is a square building, with two square wings, which stands on a hill sheltered by well-grown plantations, with younger plantations of firs in the park. Great patches of white anemones, violets, and primroses diversify the terraces in which the grounds descend. Through the park a swift stream races to join the Wye; and in the park itself stands St. Michael's Church, two or three minutes' walk from the house, just outside the walls of which the lord of the manor is now buried. In approaching from High Wycombe, the first conspicuous object which strikes the eye is the obelisk erected on a neighbouring hill by the late Viscountess Beaconsfield to the memory of Isaac Disraeli, her husband's father. An inscription in memory of her now occupies one slab at its base, another slab records the fame of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and there are still two sides vacant. This is in a clear space between two woods on the estate called Great and Little Tinkers; another height is crowned by the Millfield-wood. The road to the house goes through the park for some distance up the hill; that to the church enters it about a hundred yards from the sacred building by a lodge kept by an old woodman and his wife pensioned off in this cottage by the late Earl.

The principal front of the mansion, looking to the west away from the town of High Wycombe, is approached by a carriage drive, that sweeps round well-planned plots of landscape gardening. On this side of the house, in front of which the Prince of Wales planted a tree during his two days' visit, last year, is the drawing-room, containing more than one gracious memorial of the Queen. The library side, or east front, of the mansion, with a broad, conservatory-like porch of ironwork and glass, adorned with statuary and shrubs, and with a trailing Wisteria, looks upon a beautiful terrace, with a central flight of steps, descending to the lawn. On the lawn here are the two fir-trees, planted respectively by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Earl in December, 1877. Peacocks, for which the park and lawns of Hughenden are famed, strut and scream in this precinct of the domain. From the principal front, on the west, to the terraced side of the house, passing along by the north wing, the path lies through an archway, cut in a screen of box-trees, and trimmed with all the formal precision of Dutch gardening. The glass porch gives entrance to a light and spacious hall, which communicates both with the library and the drawing-room.

The interior of the library is shown in one of our illustrations. A strong personal interest belongs to the library, the room which the Earl of Beaconsfield, when he had finished his morning's work in his study in the upper part of the house, inhabited for the rest of the day; the room in which he knew the place of every volume on the shelves, and could pick out any book he wanted. It is more gaily decorated than libraries often are, with yellow furniture, a Dresden cabinet of china, and a luxurious sofa and easy-chairs, and it opens on a delightful lawn. The library is chiefly rich in historical works, but contains also a good collection of ancient classical and French literature. The French *Revue des Deux Mondes* was always carefully studied by the late statesman, with the current English reviews and newspapers. Only a portion of the 5000 volumes selected by the late Earl from his father's collection of 25,000 are to be found in this library. The walls are decorated only with two drawings, in Indian ink, of the late Earl's reception at the University of Glasgow, of which he was installed Lord Rector in 1873. They were executed by the wife of one of the Professors, and contain clever portraits of Lord Beaconsfield. Another portrait of the late Earl as a young man, very similar to Maclise's etching of Disraeli the Younger, hangs in the hall just outside, and close to it is the portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Beaconsfield's companion at the Congress of Berlin. On the opposite wall hangs the portrait of the late Earl of Stanhope, with an open book in his hand, as befitted the historian and president of the Society of Antiquaries. The hall and staircase are thickly studded with other portraits of the friends of the late statesman—Earl Cairns, the late and the present Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Orford, Napoleon III., George Smyth (Lord Strangford), James Clay, and the first Lord Lytton, whose portrait was presented by his son. Here also are the painted bust of Lady Blessington, a portrait of the present Lady Derby, and one of the late Lord Lyndhurst, by Count D'Orsay, presented to its late owner by the Carlton Club. Count D'Orsay's own portrait hangs in the hall, and at the foot of the stairs is the portrait of Lord Byron, near that of Mr. Montagu Corry, now Lord Rowton. Lord Ossington, Lord Bradford (Lord Chamberlain under the late Administration), and many others are also represented on the walls.

The drawing-room, which is opposite to the library, contains a half-length portrait of her Majesty, a Royal gift to Lord Beaconsfield on his seventieth birthday. A bronze statuette of her Majesty sitting at her spinning-wheel—the implement being a minutely accurate working model—was wont to be displayed in this room, also another of the Queen's gifts, a large volume of Goethe's "Faust," in a cover of oxydised silver, bearing in relief scenes and figures in illustration of the poem. In the panel of the chimney-piece is a portrait of Viscountess Beaconsfield, the oval frame of which is surmounted by her coronet.

There is no village of Hughenden, but there is one row of cottages within the park gates; and the parish comprises hamlets on Nap Hill, and several farm-houses. The church presents just now a somewhat modern appearance, for, with the consent of the late Earl, it was rebuilt, at a cost of about £6000, by Mr. James Searight, the father-in-law of the present Vicar. When restored, in 1874, the sacred building was enlarged on the north side, by the removal of its ancient tower, with walls 4 ft. thick. The new belfry is at the north-west corner of the church, and accords fairly with the character of the building, which, however, retains but little of its Norman and Early English origin. There are within the ancient walls and under the modern roof many convincing evidences, however, of the venerable character of the original structure. Here is the stone effigy of the Crusader, Richard de Montfort, son of the famous Baron who may be called the author of the Magna Charta. Here, too, are the hewn, time-worn stone images of warriors of the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., and some upon whose tombs the inscriptions have been obliterated by relentless Time. The Rev. H. Blagden, the Vicar, believes that the old church was reared at the time of the Conquest. The windows, some with stained glass in them, others plain, are all new. One is a memorial gift to the church. It commemorates a young soldier, Sir William Young, killed in the Crimea. On his death, at the age of twenty-one, the baronetcy reverted to his brother George, a youth of nineteen; and he, too, fell shortly after in the same campaign, and is commemorated in the second division of the window. It is by the hand of the third brother, and present Baronet, Sir Charles Young, that the pious memorial is raised. Their father's tomb is in the churchyard. Our Illustration shows the seat within the choir which was regularly occupied by the late Earl when he was in residence at Hughenden.

The family vault of Lord Beaconsfield, in which his body was laid on Tuesday, is at the east end of the church, and outside the building, in the churchyard. The grassy slope overlying it has been railed off; and built against the church wall there are three red granite slabs, two small ones, and a large one between them. On the central slab is inscribed, in letters of gold, the following:—

"In memory of Mary Ann Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, for thirty-three years the wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of this Manor, Ob. Dec. 15, 1872." On the slab to the right is the following:—

"In memory of James Disraeli, Esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and third son of Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, in this county, author of 'Curiosities of Literature,' Ob. Dec. 3, 1868." On the left-hand slab are the words:—

"In memory of Sarah Brydges Willyams, relict of James Brydges Willyams, of Carnanton, in the county of Cornwall, and Colonel of the Royal Cornish Militia. She died at Torquay 11th Nov., 1863, and was buried, at her desire, in this vault."

On Saturday night, at an hour when any popular gathering was impossible, Lord Beaconsfield's body was removed from his London house, 19, Curzon-street, Mayfair, and was conveyed to High Wycombe. Throughout the whole of Saturday a crowd had waited before the house, but by midnight it had gradually dispersed, and then the opportunity was taken. It was a quarter to one o'clock on Sunday morning when a plain hearse, drawn by a single horse, drew up at the door of the deceased Earl's residence, and the coffin it contained was taken within doors. After a short interval, another vehicle, to which a pair of horses were harnessed, arrived at the house, and the coffin, containing the shell, was carried out and placed inside. It was covered with plain black cloth, and bore the brief inscription engraved on the inner shell. A few minutes later the attendants brought out the floral offerings which had lain beside the body, since the Tuesday of his death, and deposited these on the coffin. The hearse drove off to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, followed by a cab containing Baum, the deceased Earl's confidential servant. The procession went by Park-lane, Edgware-road, and Praed-street to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting. Without delay the hearse was placed on a carriage-truck, and the train left for High Wycombe at twenty-five minutes past two. Only a small knot of people witnessed the removal from Curzon-street, and as the hearse passed along the streets few among the spectators were made aware that it contained the remains of the deceased statesman. At High Wycombe, when the special train arrived, there were at the station two or three representatives of the newspaper press, a few necessary officials of the railway, Mr. Hunt, the undertaker, and not a single inhabitant of Wycombe besides. The funeral horses were soon harnessed to the sombre carriage, which proceeded without loss of time to complete its journey to Hughenden. Lord Rowton and the two executors, Sir Philip Rose and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, had preceded the coffin and its attendant party, and had reached Wycombe the evening before at about six o'clock. At four o'clock on Sunday morning, the coffin was brought into Hughenden House, and was placed in the large drawing-room or saloon, already described.

At the Sunday morning service in the church, which was attended by Lord Rowton and the two executors above named, there was a full congregation. The Easter decorations, supplied by plants from Lord Beaconsfield's garden, were still unchanged. White hyacinths flowered round the font; green ferns, marguerites, and white cyclamens stood in pots on the window-sills; the altar was flanked by white and rose-coloured blossoms. The texts, in white letters on red ground, affixed to the plain white walls all told the Easter lesson of the immortality of the soul. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Blagden, chose for his sermon a verse which illustrates the same doctrine—"That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die" (I. Corinthians xv. 36). The organ was played by Mrs. Blagden, the Vicar's wife. The Kyrie chosen by her for this occasion was Schubert's No. 2; and the Credo was by Marbeck. Two hymns were sung, which, like the second Lesson, the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, bore specially on the event that was in all minds. The first hymn was the 140th, which is founded on the verse of Revelations, "I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore." The second was that beginning, "Days and moments, quickly flying, blend the living with the dead."

Preparations for the interment in the churchyard were continued on Monday, and the vault was opened, but without removing the grass above it, or the low cast-iron railing. An inclined plane, about 5 ft. wide, had been cut for a length of 20 ft., till, on reaching the front of the vault, which is on a level with that part of the churchyard, the trench was 8 ft. deep. Two slabs had closed the vault; and, these being removed, the three coffins which have been at different times deposited within could now be seen. That of Viscountess Beaconsfield is on the right hand. The flowers heaped upon it on that rainy day of December, 1872, when she was borne thither with all the simplicity of a village funeral, remained there, withered, but perfectly recognisable, leaf for leaf, and bloom for bloom, as what they were when freshly placed upon the lid. The Right Honourable Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks, a peeress in her own right, having been raised to that honour by her Majesty, in 1868, was the only daughter of Captain John Viney Evans, R.N., of Brampford-Speke, near Exeter, and niece of General Sir James Viney, K.C.B., of Taynton Manor, Gloucestershire. She was married, first, to Mr. Wyndham Lewis, and secondly to his colleague and successor in the representation of Maidstone, the late Earl of Beaconsfield, then, and throughout his wife's life, Mr. Disraeli. On the left-hand of the vault are two coffins, the lower containing the remains of Mrs. Brydges Willyams, for whom the vault was first made. This lady, it is well known, was an ardent admirer of Mr. Disraeli's writings and speeches, and testified her esteem by the bequest to him of all her property, amounting to £40,000. Above reposes the body of Mr. James Disraeli; and the space on the floor of the vault, between these coffins, on the one hand, and Lady Beaconsfield's remains on the other, has now been filled by the coffin of Lord Beaconsfield. The works in the graveyard have been duly carried out, under the directions of Mr. Lewis Broughton, of High Wycombe.

In the meantime, other hands were busy in preparing the interior of the church for the funeral ceremony. Large quantities of choice flowers had been sent from London by a great benefactor of the parish of Hughenden, Mr. Searight, of Lancaster-gate, father of the Vicar's wife. The Easter decorations, which had faded, were removed to make way for the fresh and rare blooms that had reached the vicarage. Many beautiful wreaths had been brought thither, as well as to the manor-house.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

On Tuesday, between three and four in the afternoon, Lord Beaconsfield's body was solemnly deposited in the vault, after the reading of the burial service in the church, in the presence of a large congregation, which included many illustrious and distinguished persons. Amongst these were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold; several of the Foreign Ambassadors, including the French, Russian, and German Ambassadors, and Musurus Pasha; the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cairns, Earl Lytton, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other leading members of the last Conservative Ministry; the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough; the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abergavenny; the Earl of Derby, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Dalkeith, Earl Percy, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Carrington, and many other peers; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William Harcourt, two of the present Cabinet Ministers, with other members of Parliament, Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. J. E. Millais, of the Royal Academy. The Queen was represented by Prince Leopold, with her Private Secretary, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Lord Bridport. On behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh, of Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Cambridge, the funeral was attended by their equerries or other gentlemen of their household. Mr. Gladstone had intended to be present, but was, at the last hour, before the special train started from London, detained by important official business. Earl Granville and the Earl of Carnarvon were prevented, by passing ill health, from attending the funeral.

The Prince of Wales, who had been expected to leave town by the Royal train at 1.20, started earlier in a saloon carriage which was attached to the 12.45 special train. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and Colonel Teesdale. He was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, upon whom Captain Alfred Egerton was in attendance; and by Prince Leopold, who was attended by Captain Waller; Lord Colville of Culross, representing the Princess of Wales.

At High Wycombe their Royal Highnesses were received by Lord Carrington and Mr. Wheeler, Mayor of Wycombe, and conducted by them and the Hon. Rupert and William Carrington to Wycombe Abbey, where they stayed to luncheon, driving thence the two miles to Hughenden Manor, which was reached soon after three. Meanwhile the Royal special left Paddington at 1.20, conveying the representatives of foreign and English Princes and the greater number of the statesmen and public personages who took part in the ceremony.

When they entered Hughenden Manor House, they found that the coffin had been brought out of the saloon into the corridor, and the white pall in which it had stood from Sunday was removed. Instead of the pall, it was covered with white flowers, roses, camellias, eucharis, gardenias, stephanotis, and great arum lilies, with a few azaleas and white orchids. The Princes first set the example of laying upon the coffin additional offerings of floral beauty.

The Queen had testified her regret and esteem for Lord Beaconsfield by sending a wreath of wild primroses, such as he delighted to see blooming on the grassy banks of Hughenden Park. On a card affixed to this wreath was written, in her Majesty's own handwriting, "His favourite flowers; from Osborne, a tribute of affection and regret from Queen Victoria." The wreath was placed upon the coffin by Prince Leopold on behalf of her Majesty. The flowers had been gathered that morning in the beautiful lawns of Osborne, and the wreath was sent by special messenger. Her Majesty gave also another wreath, but this one of everlasting flowers and bay-leaves. On the ends of the white satin bow with which this wreath was

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tied were a few words embroidered in gold—on one, "From Queen Victoria," on the other, "A mark of true affection, friendship, and regret." The Prince of Wales placed with his own hands upon the coffin two wreaths of white roses and camellias, saying as he did so, "This is from myself, and this from the Princess of Wales." The Prince of Wales's wreath bore the inscription, "From his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—a tribute of friendship and affection," and the writing was that of his Royal Highness. The Duke of Connaught laid upon the coffin a wreath from the Duchess of Connaught, on which a few violets showed their scented petals, among white camellias and eucharis. It bore the inscription, "A token of regret and respect from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught." Prince Leopold offered on his own part a wreath bearing the words, "A mark of friendship and respect from Leopold." Also upon the coffin there was laid an *immortelle* of pure white flowers, inscribed, "A mark of respect from Beatrice." Other wreaths from the Royal family were—one which bore a card on which the words were written, "A mark of esteem from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge;" a wreath from Prince and Princess Christian, inscribed, "A token of deepest respect, gratitude, and affection from Prince and Princess Christian;" from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, marked, "A last tribute of affection, regret, and admiration from Mary Adelaide." The Baron von Pawel Rammingen attended the funeral, and brought a wreath from his wife, Princess Frederica.

When these floral offerings had been laid on the coffin the funeral procession was formed, to walk from the house, a short distance through the garden and park, to the church. First came the valet Baum, bearing upon a crimson cushion the coronet of the deceased Earl, the Garter and the collar of the Garter shining in gold and enamel, and the jewel of the Order. Next followed the coffin, with its wreaths, upon a bier, wheeled by nine labourers from the estate, directed by the undertaker's men. The chief mourners followed next. They were, first, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Deputy Clerk of the Parliament, sole surviving brother of the deceased, with Master Coningsby Disraeli, his son, a Charterhouse boy of fourteen years old, upon whom the Manor of Hughenden is entailed by the late Earl's will. Lord Rowton, the literary trustee of Lord Beaconsfield; and Lord Barrington, his faithful companion during the last illness and his colleague in office, came next, preceding Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, M.P., and Sir Philip Rose, his executors.

After the chief mourners, came the Princes of the Royal family. The Prince of Wales had on his right the Duke of Connaught and on his left was Prince Leopold. They were immediately succeeded by Sir Henry Ponsonby and Lord Bridport, of her Majesty's household. Next came Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colvile, representing the Duke of Edinburgh; Captain the Hon. C. G. C. Eliot, Captain Collins, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Hamilton, Colonel Teesdale, Captain the Hon. Alfred Egerton, and Captain Waller, who completed that part of the procession which started from the north or front of the house. From the south terrace, passing under the arch of closely set foliage at the side of the mansion, came the large assembly of noblemen and gentlemen, headed by Musurus Pasha, conspicuous in his fez, who walked side by side with Count Münster, the Ambassador of Germany. A number of the Hughenden tenantry, and most of the deceased's servants also took part in the procession.

When the hedge which flanks a part of the garden had been passed, the way was bordered by the Buckinghamshire Volunteers in dark green uniform. Behind them stood, on the sloping sides of the path, several rows of spectators all bareheaded, as those who walked in the procession were. Men and boys had clambered into the trees on each side to see over the rest of the people. The procession passed in silence into the churchyard, where many residents in the neighbourhood were collected. Here the Wycombe Volunteer Fire Brigade kept the ground, though little was needed to restrain the throng, which was orderly and reverent.

The procession entered the church, where, on the north side of the chancel, where the late Earl by right as the lord of the manor used to sit, the chief mourners sat, but leaving his place vacant. Nearest the congregation were Mr. Ralph Disraeli and his son; opposite were the Princes of the Royal Family. On the vacant seat of the late Earl was laid a wreath of gardenias and maidenhair fern, and a cross, formed of the eucharis, leant against the back of the seat. Beneath the ground glass of the main east window the gold cross of the altar gleamed, having on each side of it a row of glass vases with a single eucharis in each, and above them white medallions formed of eucharis and lilies of the valley, inclosing crosses of gardenias, stephanotis, and camellias. A violet altar-cloth replaced in part the crimson and elaborately worked cloth which adorns the little church; but some of the decoration of the brighter cloth was allowed to be visible at the sides. The chancel was in gloom, but the sun threw coloured lights upon the seats of the Ambassadors through the stained glass of the first south window. The low rails of the screen were adorned with flowers and ferns.

In the middle of the chancel the coffin, covered with its snow-white blooms, rested on its bier. The two churchwardens, holding staves in their hands, stood motionless at the screen as the service proceeded; and the church was chiefly filled by those who had followed in the procession. At the west end were a few ladies seated near the font, which was thickly set out with white hyacinths, lilies of the valley, French fern, and green maidenhair.

The organ, played by Mrs. Blagden, softly gave Beethoven's Funeral March of a Hero as the coffin was borne up the centre of the church. The Rev. H. Blagden, the Vicar, read the order for the burial of the dead, and when he ended the first part with the solemn words, "Our labour is not in vain in the Lord," the music of "O rest in the Lord!" rose slowly in sounds of gradually augmenting volume while the bearers raised the coffin and bore it into the open air.

The bier was now placed in the churchyard, opposite the entrance to the vault. The turf above the vault was entirely covered with white wreaths and crosses, at the head one sent by the Junior Carlton Club, with the words, "Respectful memory from the Junior Carlton Club." Another cross had attached to it the motto, now in a new sense applicable to the life of the statesman who has found repose, "Peace with honour." The bier being wheeled down the inclined plane, Mr. Blagden uttered the final sentences, and the body of Lord Beaconsfield was laid side by side with that of his wife. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold had stood by the side of the open grave while the concluding portion of the ceremony was being performed. They now advanced down the steps to the opening of the vault and stood a little while gazing into it. After they had turned away, many others took a last view of the coffin. The Queen's wreath having been brought out the vault was closed, and the process of filling again with earth the trench which had given access to it was commenced.

A solid silver casket, weighing about two pounds and a half, and long in the possession of the Disraeli family, was placed in the coffin. It contains a likeness (coloured) of the late Earl. The casket was sent to Sheffield in order that it might be soldered and then covered with a strong plate of nickel silver. The latter preserves the silver and renders it practically indestructible. The casket is devoid of ornament. On the lid is the following inscription:—"This casket contains a recent likeness of the late Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield. April, 1881." The casket is placed between the inner and outer shells of the coffin.

The company then returned to the house. In the saloon where the coffin had been placed the Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers, and the chief mourners, including the executors, with a few others, assembled to hear the will read. Mr. P. F. Rose, the solicitor of the late Earl, gave a summary of its provisions.

Their Royal Highnesses were conducted through the principal apartments by Lord Rowton, and saw many interesting memorials, including the gallery of portraits. They drove away to catch the 5.30 special train, accompanied by all the mourners, and leaving no one but servants in Hughenden Manor.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S WILL.

In this will, which is dated Dec. 16, 1878, the late Ear bequeaths all his personal estate, including the copyright of his works, to his executors upon trust that they shall convert it into money, and, after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, apply the residue in the manner subsequently directed. The Manor of Hughenden, with the mansion-house, grounds, and appurtenances, the advowson of the church, and all his landed property in the county of Bucks, are bequeathed to Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of Mr. Ralph Disraeli; after Coningsby's decease, to his sons; with remainder to the other sons of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who may be hereafter born; and failing them, successively to the three daughters, Dorothy, Sybil Isabella, and Marguerite Katherine, of his brother Ralph, and their children. Whoever becomes possessed of Hughenden under this will shall take the name of Disraeli only. The trees on the estates are not to be cut down. The mansion and estate may be let during the minority of the heir, which extends to the age of twenty-six years, and the rents applied for the permanent improvement of the property. If they grant leases the trustees are to reserve "the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten without taking any premium." The trustees may sell any portion of the estate, except Hughenden Manor and its grounds, and with the proceeds purchase other freehold or copyhold hereditaments, or discharge any mortgages. A discretion is given them to make a selection from the contents of Hughenden House of articles to be held as heirlooms. The bequest of the papers of the late Earl to Lord Rowton is in the following terms:—

"I give and bequeath to my friend and private secretary, Montagu Corry, Esq., all the letters, papers, and documents, whether of a private or of a public character, and whether in print or in manuscript; and also the manuscript of any writings published or composed by me of which I shall die possessed; and also all the manuscripts and papers of my late father, Isaac Disraeli, Esq., upon the trusts hereinafter declared concerning the same. I hereby request the said Montagu Corry, with all convenient speed after my death, to collect, or aid in collecting, the said documents; and I hereby, relying on the discretion of the said Montagu Corry, do authorise and request him to destroy any of the said documents, or any part thereof, as he in the absolute exercise of such discretion shall think ought to be destroyed. I give to the said Montagu Corry full discretion with regard to the publication of all or any of such documents, leaving to him to decide as to the time and mode of publication. And as many of the said documents are connected with my official and public life, and contain matters bearing on the character and conduct of contemporary statesmen, and on affairs which it may be of importance to the public interest should not be prematurely or indiscreetly disclosed, I give the above discretion to the said Montagu Corry, in the full assurance that he will scrupulously respect every confidence reposed in me, and will cause or allow nothing to be published calculated to do injury to the public service, or to inflict needless pain on the living or on the families of the dead. And I especially and expressly desire and direct that no portion of my correspondence with her Majesty Queen Victoria shall be published or made known until the said Montagu Corry shall have ascertained and shall have satisfied himself that no objection is entertained to such use of the said correspondence on the part of her Majesty herself during her life, or after her death on the part of those who may, in the belief of the said Montagu Corry, be likely to be conversant with her wishes and opinions on the subject."

Our Illustrations this week comprise one of the back drawing-room of Lord Beaconsfield's town-house, No. 19, Curzon-street, the room in which he died, and where he had been accustomed to transact private business; and several views at Hughenden, the Manor-house, the Church, and the Vicarage; and the Monument erected by Lady Beaconsfield to the memory of Isaac Disraeli. The interior of the Library at Hughenden, with Lord Beaconsfield sitting there, a letter in his hand, in an attitude of meditation, is the subject of our larger Engraving. He was in the habit also of walking to the the Lodge at the Park Gate to meet the servant who brought his bag of letters from the post, when Lord Beaconsfield would often sit down in the porch to open his letters, as shown in one of our Illustrations. Another represents him, with Lord Rowton, occupying his own seat in the church of Hughenden.

The Polytechnic Institution is not to be closed, as has been suggested. A new board of directors has been formed, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is to be the chairman There are to be Saturday afternoon readings; and Mrs. Stirling, Miss Glynn, and others have been engaged.

At a meeting of the South Wales Institute, held at Cardiff on the 21st inst., a paper on the Ironstone of South Wales was discussed, and the meeting came to the conclusion that the native ironstone of Wales was practically a thing of the past, and that foreign hematic iron ores rendered the present and future use of the ore impossible.

The question of compensation to agricultural tenants was discussed at a crowded meeting of the members of the Devonshire Club, held at Exeter yesterday week, and presided over by Sir John Kennaway, M.P. The speakers included Sir Thomas Acland, who explained the bill he introduced into the House of Commons for securing compensation to agricultural tenants. It was generally admitted that legislation on the lines of that measure would be most desirable in the interests of all concerned.——Lord Brabourne stated at a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance at Canterbury last Saturday that he meant to become a member of that body. He sympathised with most of its objects, but advised that great caution was necessary to steer its way correctly. He held that certain burdens should be removed from the land, seeing that they were imposed when the farmers were specially favoured by the Legislature, and that now they were no longer specially favoured.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 26.

About Tunis and the Bey and Tabarka you probably know more in London than we do here. The French journals have made a great fuss about the correspondents that they have sent to the seat of war, and one of the provincial journals announces that it has secured the invaluable services of a Kroumir chief, a former friend of the editor in his roving days. Generally I have observed that a French war correspondent's despatches contain, first of all, an announcement that the news previously sent by other correspondents is all false, then an announcement that he has been admitted to the officers' mess, and is on the best terms with the big-wigs and the commander-in-chief. The correspondent concludes by promising to send full details of everything the following day, signs his name and "fizzles out," never to be heard of again. Under such conditions it is not easy to obtain news. Besides, the staff of the French army has compelled the newspaper correspondents to sign a declaration that they will not transmit any information to their journals without submitting it to the commander of the expedition, under penalty of court-martial. The only thing left for the Parisians to do is to make fun of General Farre. Meanwhile, it appears that operations have begun in earnest on the Tunisian frontier. Yesterday the French ironclad Surveillante bombarded and destroyed the Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarka. The French troops occupied the island this morning.

For the moment the Parisians have turned their attention from Tunis, the abuses of the War Office, and questions such as that of the nature of patriotism, which have of late been much discussed, to other and lighter topics. Last night the notabilities of politics and literature were summoned to the Théâtre Français to hear the first performance of a new prose comedy, in three acts, by M. Ed. Pailleron, entitled "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie." As regards plot and situations, this comedy is not of transcendent merit, but it is very witty both in conception and dialogue. It is a stinging satire on the manners of the day; and, above all, many of the characters can be readily identified with living models, a fact which always helps the success—at least, the ephemeral success, of a book or a play, thanks to the omnipotence of gossip and *papotages*. The section of society where boredom and *ennui* flourish in all their forms is the salon of Philaminte, Countess de Céran. In her salon the *savant* Saint-Réault discourses upon the Vedàs, poets read their five-act tragedies, and the incomparable Trissotin-Bellac, the ladies' philosopher, the darling of the fair sex, holds forth to an admiring audience on the transcendent theory of pure love. It is terribly tiresome, but nevertheless the Countess de Céran keeps the key of the Academy and smooths the way for aspiring diplomatists and ambitious sub-prefects. In real life, I need hardly say, the Countess de Céran is called Madame Edmond Adam, and in Trissotin-Bellac it requires no great sorcerer to see the eclectic philosopher, M. Caro. I will not push indiscretion further.

M. Pailleron has presented us with a nineteenth century edition of Molière's "Femmes Savantes." On the first night the piece was received with enthusiasm, and it promises to be a complete success.

The Princess de Sagan, whom the Prince of Wales never fails to visit when he comes to Paris, gave a dinner and a grand fête on Sunday last for the first time this season. The Princess has been in a bad state of health all the winter, and her hôtel, one of the last houses of the high aristocracy that has retained its former splendour, has been closed. Amongst the guests last Sunday were Lord and Lady Lytton.

On Thursday last M. Gambetta made a speech at the Trocadéro at the closing sitting of the Educational League, an organisation founded by M. Jean Macé, for the diffusion of unsectarian and non-political instruction. M. Gambetta highly eulogised the League, and spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Republic, which would obtain its full development only by the enlightment of the nation. The great necessity for France was more schools. The education to be dispensed ought, said M. Gambetta, to be entirely secular and subject to the influence of no dogma. This purely positive and scientific education was to be supplemented by moral teaching, which could be best imparted by women.

The annual session of the Councils General opened throughout France to-day. It is expected that a great number of them will before closing give their opinion on the *scrutin de liste*.

M. Léon Say and the chief engineer of the Northern of France Railway Company inspected the works connected with the Channel Tunnel at Calais on Sunday, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in the undertaking.

At an election on Sunday at Bar-sur-Seine, in the department of the Aube, M. Doyen, a Republican, was elected deputy by 7403 votes against 5380 polled by the candidate of the Right.

During the week, indeed, a certain amount of attention has been given to educational questions, owing to the annual meeting of the pedagogic congress at the Sorbonne. This congress is composed of delegates elected by all the primary schoolmasters, two for each department. In addressing the schoolmasters, M. Jules Ferry spoke in the same strain as M. Gambetta. The State, he said, wished the schoolmaster and the priest to live in peace and to respect each other's frontiers. The schoolmaster ought to observe neutrality in politics as in religion. The congress unanimously voted a resolution hoping that the law on compulsory and secular education would be voted.

I call the attention of English bibliophiles to the splendid works that are now being issued by the printer and publisher A. Quantin. I have before me the first two parts of a new quarto edition of "L'Art du Dix-Huitième Siècle," by Ed. and Jules de Goncourt, illustrated with heliographic plates. The paper, the illustrations, the typography, the disposition of the page and margins, and the general artistic "get up" of the work are, as in all Quantins's books, admirable. I may also mention the appearance of the fifth volume of the "Chansonnier Historique" (Paris. A. Quantin), a beautiful book, indispensable to the lovers and students of the eighteenth century.

We are still waiting patiently for the approach of summer. During the past fortnight the weather has been cold and windy. This afternoon a few claps of thunder have been heard, and while I am writing a violent hailstorm is raging outside. This state of affairs is becoming serious, for it is the habit of the Parisians to begin to live in the open air before the end of April. T. C.

A crowded assemblage of Italians resident in London met at the Holborn Townhall on Monday for the second annual distribution of prizes to the Italian evening and Sunday school of St. Peter's, Hatton-garden. On the platform were Chevalier Catalani, secretary of the Italian Embassy, and the members of the committee.

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LORD BEACONSFIELD IN HIS

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LIBRARY AT HUGHENDEN.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

An inspection of the contents of the first three rooms at Burlington House give promise of an exceptionally good exhibition this year. Successive hanging committees—acting upon the principle that first impressions are deepest—have always placed a large proportion of the best works of the year in these first rooms, but this time the disparity seems greater than ever. The sanguine expectations at first raised are, therefore, rather rudely disappointed by the succeeding part of the gathering. The remainder of the exhibition, though containing here and there very notable works, and hung with more regard to relative merit than we sometimes see, landscape art having its due share of consideration—thanks, we conclude, to the accession at length of a landscape-painter *par et simple* (Mr. Vicat Cole) to the full honours, and therefore to active powers—yet strikes us as discordant and unsatisfactory. Various reactionary influences seem to be in operation on English art. Certain recent fashions in art have, like fashions in other things, had their day. Even the over-wrought weaklings, and the morbidly vain who have lately attracted attention, appear to have been laughed out of their "aesthetic crazes" and affected conceit—to probably become subject to some other forms of mental aberration. At the moment, too, there is, if we except Mr. Millais in portraiture, not a single British painter leading the way with any considerable following—though the public taste is probably turning once more towards the renaissance and the classical. Thus we are brought almost to a standstill—temporary only, let us hope. The current has ebbed out, and till the return of the tide we shall make little progress, if not run aground. This is the explanation—at all events it is the only one we can offer—for, taken as a whole, a disappointing Academy Exhibition: such being the general impression of it, and our own.

It is only by courtesy, or for convenience, that the pictures now at Burlington House can be called the productions of a school. They are a heterogenous assemblage of works by men more or less self-taught, working almost alone and unaided. No man attains a higher level from another's shoulders; there is little or no progress because everyone diverges into his own bypath; there is no impulsion forward, because there is no mass to give the momentum in a given direction. And this state of things must remain till at least the foreign custom for eminent artists to open their studios to a number of pupils be introduced. The variety (on a low level) we gain, or are supposed to gain, by our solitary system, and the preservation of the artists' personality, supply no sufficient compensation for the want of a higher collective result. The history of every school proves that no great development of art ever took place under the conditions that now obtain in England. It is every year more evident that we must not look to the Royal Academy to take the initiative in a better direction, or even to so far sacrifice its vested interests as to furnish a fair field for outside rivals. Where space is notoriously and confessedly insufficient to represent the general body of British artists, the Academicians and Associates still maintain the right of each to eight of the best places, and this though they can only hang a few hundred out of the thousands of pictures annually offered. The number of paintings at the French *Salon* are this year greatly reduced; yet they must still be in the Champs Elysées as three or four to one with us, notwithstanding that the painters, *hors concours*, and the greatest artists of France are only allowed two works each. Experience proves that a committee of selection and hanging, composed of artists alone (it matters little who they are), is a narrow, prejudiced, fallible tribunal; hence it happens that where, from insufficiency of space, only one out of about eight works offered *can* be accepted and hung, a very large number of works, and many of them equal to most of those admitted, indeed, not unfrequently superior to the productions of some of the judges themselves, are excluded. We hear, as usual, of numerous hard cases of the rejection of works by artists in their prime, who have had prominent places at Burlington House for years. We are told of the rejection of a single admirable picture by an artist of whom the Academy itself recently bought an exhibited work from the Chantry fund! But this is not more self-stultifying than the case related of a former hanging committee having to send into the cellars for the rejected works of a newly-elected Associate whose contributions had by accident been confounded with those of the common herd. Where and when we are to look for reform in the national administration of art matters it is hard to say. It is time, however, to address ourselves to the immediate duty of noticing the principal works in the present display.

Mr. Millais, then, again takes—in virtue of a painter power at once strong and subtle, and that we must go back to the old masters to parallel—the foremost place. To all his contributions this year he has given unwonted care and completeness; the splendid audacity of his execution in some recent works—"strong meat for babes"—no longer presents, with its summary indications, a stumbling block to untrained eyes. Nothing more exquisite has left that cunning hand than the little "Cinderella" (270), seated by her kitchen hearth, the bellows by her side, turning her sweet, engaging, still, childlike face towards us, as she holds a besom in one hand and a peacock's feather in the other, that seems, while mocking the ashen and black hues about her, to furnish a contrasting emblem of her own future splendour—a picture painted for this Journal, and to be reproduced for a Christmas Number. Then the artist's portraits are all alike masterpieces of characterisation and consummate painting—whether the noble full-length of Lord Wimbourne, in the Lecture-Room (972); or the smaller portrait of Dr. Caird (262), standing, with something of Scotch rigidity, in his robes as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; or the genial-looking Sir John Astley, cigar in hand (107); or the benevolent and mild Bishop of Manchester (1366); or handsome young Captain James, of the Scots Greys (who married a daughter of the artist). Still greater interest, however, attaches to the half-length of Lord Beaconsfield, which—left uncompleted at the statesman's death, has been "finished" and sent here by command of her Majesty—is hung on a screen in the Great Room, with a rail before it. Though the final sittings promised to "Apelles" were, alas! never to be given, in the three actually secured the painter obtained a likeness, which, allowing for the fewness of sittings and the peculiar difficulties presented by the physiognomy of the deceased, is most interesting and valuable (though, it must be admitted, less successful than those of Gladstone and Bright); the evidences of suffering in the pallid face and of an exhausted physique are, moreover, touchingly pathetic. The difficulty of the subject may be estimated by a glance at another portrait of Lord Beaconsfield (235) which hangs within eyeshot, comparatively speaking a decided failure (the head being too narrow, the colouring almost morbid), albeit by an able Belgian painter, Van Havermaet.

Mr. Watts's portraits are, we need hardly say, noble and dignified in treatment, if sacrificing some of the freshness of natural colouring for the sake, it would seem, of obtaining the grave tone of the old masters. The seated half-length of Sir Frederick Leighton (484), in his official robes, is the most important; and artistic appreciation is displayed by the selection of the effectively accented profile of the President for presentment. But excellent, also, are the portraits of Matthew Arnold (156), Mr. S. Pepys Cockerell, and Mr. C. A. Ionides (279). There are, likewise, able and faithful portrait-pieces by Messrs. Ouless, Holl, Wirgman, Collier, Sant, H. Gibbs, W. R. Symonds, and others. But these we shall notice on a future occasion.

The President himself is represented in his most manly acceptable manner in a picture (49) of "Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite" (49). The bronzed face of the Prophet furnishes a fine pictorial contrast to the deathly pallor of the child; the colouring is appropriately sober, the execution simple and broad. Sir Frederick's more peculiar style reappears in "Idyll" (197) and "Whispers" (585). The first is a large picture of a swain seated, his nude back towards us, playing to two maidens, in pseudo-classic draperies, who listen recumbent in drowsy languor under a tree branch, and form an exquisite though quite conventional mass of colour. The landscape is a nondescript no-man's land of winding river, bay, and distant hills. The second presents a couple of lovers, similarly classic in type and generic in character of drapery, the man whispering with a kind of flaccid passion in the willing ear of the girl as, enamoured, she lowers her eyelids. The group, enveloped in a delicious shadow tone, is foiled by a golden glory of evening sky. The President has never done anything finer within its intention than this. But we feel constrained to ask before these pictures, despite the charm of their classic fancy and rare skill—does not the sense of beauty and grace here become too arbitrarily paramount; does not ideality pass into artificiality; is not this waxen smoothness, and are not these lovely unbroken tones of colour too far removed from nature to furnish a quite wholesome guide to students who would, as did the Greek, reach the ideal without misinterpreting the real? No, it may be said, if these works are judged simply as art-exercitations; but yes, surely, if we find the same treatment applied to the representation of nature, and especially if a portrait representation—as in the half-length from the same accomplished hand of Mrs. Stephen Ralli (412). For, these evanescent glazes of ultramarine, and lake, and faint yellow are like no living complexion. Unfortunately, the artist has not adopted his more robust manner in the portrait of himself (119), painted for the collection of portraits of artists by themselves in the Uffizzi, Florence. That the president's head admitted of a more masculine rendering is evident from Mr. Watts's portrait of him already mentioned—the two works affording a singular contrast to each other.

Mr. Alma Tadema was never more felicitous than in his single contribution, "Sappho" (269). The poet Alcæus is shown reciting one of the odes that derive their name from him to the accompaniment of his lute. Sappho, seated fronting him, with a wreath of bays lying on a bronze table before her, and attended by other maidens disposed on the grades of a marble exhedra, listens with passionate admiration to his chanted measures. Beyond, through interspaces of olives, is seen the deep blue Ægean, and sunlight, marvellously rendered, irradiates the scene. The artist's imagination transports us at once to ancient Greece, its poetic life and glorious sunshine; nor are there any unnecessary or obtrusive accessories to disturb the illusion.

In a large picture, "Diana or Christ" (97), Mr. Long once more shows his dramatic conception, and power of re-animating the distant Past. The scene is the precincts of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus. Before the altar of the goddess of many mammæ (doubtless of Indian, not Greek, origin), whose silver effigy surmounts the altar, and before a judge ready to confirm, and guards waiting to execute, sentence, stands a Christian maiden, condemned to martyrdom in the arena of the neighbouring amphitheatre (it being assumed that the Ephesian stadium served as such), the eager spectators of which are seen through the centre of the picture, crowding the vast ovoid tiers of seats. But a final opportunity for abjuring her faith by—in token thereof—sprinkling incense on the altar is afforded her, and love adds its persuasion to fear, for by her side stands imploringly her Pagan lover. It would be hard to imagine a more sensational situation, with more pictorially effective surroundings, and it the execution were quite equal to the conception, composition, and archæology, this would be a very great work. But so much can hardly in truth be said; more of artistic "quality," may be fairly desiderated; some passages are obviously faulty or slurred; the pretty heroine is slightly theatrical, the vestals may all have been painted from one model. After all deductions, however, this is one of the most remarkable pictures of the year. Mr. Long has, of course, consulted Mr. Wood's account of his discoveries at Ephesus—as appears, for a single instance, in the introduction of sculptured reliefs as drums to the lower part of the shafts of the columns—a questionable embellishment, derived from exuberant Oriental taste, not elsewhere found in classic remains.

For the first time a decorative element appears prominently in the Exhibition. A brilliant decorative work by Mr. Calderon occupies the post of honour in the Great Room; near it is a noble picture of St. George, the Princess, and the wounded dragon, by Sir John Gilbert, which should fill a panel in some national edifice. Mr. Armitage shows an elaborate scheme of mural embellishment illustrative of "Christian Charity," suitable for ecclesiastical decoration; Mr. Storey has a charming design for an "Ivory Door," with painted panels and medallions illustrating music: the "Idyll," and "Whispers" of the President himself are strictly decorative; and if acknowledged as such would be irreproachable. It is at length understood that art should be emancipated from the regulation exhibition gilt frame—should have some relation to its surroundings—should, indeed, be made part of the house and all its belongings, as it was of yore. And we trust that the Decorative Art Exhibition to open next month in the new galleries in Bond-street will aid in the good work.

The picture just mentioned, by Mr. Calderon, called "Flowers of the Earth" (161), is to form part of the decoration of a dining-room, and will have as supporters, so to say, the effective single figures illustrating "The Vine" and "The Olive," already exhibited. This equally appropriate central composition represents the preparations for an *al fresco* banquet; the table, in course of being spread by maidens, is seen above a balustrated terrace, and through marble columns—the motive of the composition recalling the decorative works of Paul Veronese. In the immediate foreground other girls, with baskets of roses, are arranging additional bouquets for the feast, one of them staying, however, to playfully place a wreath of the flowers on her brow. The bevy of charming damsels, the floral wealth, the stately architecture, the blue sky over all, form a gay, *riant*, splendid ensemble.

The prize for the best poem on Calderon, offered by the Spanish Government, has been adjudged to Dr. Edmond Dorer, of Zurich.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting was more remarkable for miserable weather and for the success of favourite after favourite than for the quality of the sport, which had very little bearing upon future events. It required a good deal of pluck to lay odds upon Tunis for the Newmarket Biennial, the race in which Robert the Devil was beaten last year, sharing the fate of many another crack before him. On this occasion, however, the opposition was very weak, and Mr. Rothschild's colt, who is rather a commoner in appearance, but was trained to the hour, won easily from the uncertain Montrose, Great Carle, and four others. It is generally understood that Tunis is decidedly inferior to his stable-companion Brag, and, in any case, we feel sure that he need not be thought of in connection with any of the classic races. The Craven Stakes brought out a larger field than the Biennial, and was fought out between Cameliard and Golden Plover, the former winning a severe struggle by half a length. We saw very little of the wonderful improvement that was reported to have taken place in Golden Plover, who ran much in his last year's form, and would certainly have succumbed to Lennoxlove, Lord Falmouth's second string, had they met again upon even terms. Monarch, of whom great things were also expected, ran very badly in this race, and again in a minor affair upon the last day; and though Cameliard, who is a son of Cremorne and Lynette, and had never run previously, has been backed at a comparatively short price for the Two Thousand Guineas, we do not fancy him at all. Turning to the two-year-olds, Corky was very lucky to beat Myra, with whom it was generally considered that Cannon waited too long; but, as the filly was decidedly above herself, it is probable that he had received orders to ride her as tenderly as possible. The crack juvenile of the week was undoubtedly Whitechapel, a slashing son of Cremorne and White Lady, who made a successful début in the Double Trial Plate; Bulbul and eleven others were behind him, and, as he is susceptible of considerable improvement, and won very easily indeed, though only by a neck, he is likely to bring a little luck to Mr. Savile's terribly unfortunate colours. Isabel, the first of the Plebeians that has won a race, ran in something like the form that she has always exhibited in private; still, victory in a Maiden Plate was little compensation for her defeats in the Brocklesby and Althorp Park Stakes. Perhaps the most interesting event of the four days was the reappearance of Robert the Devil. The great horse has thickened and improved wonderfully during the recess, and, though not half fit yet, made Muriel and Dr. Tanner very tired long before they had galloped the whole of the severe D. I. course. "Robert" will doubtless be cherry ripe at Ascot, and, now that Isonomy has retired, what is there to oppose him for the cups? The crack jockeys, as usual, had a rare time at Newmarket, especially on the Thursday, when Cannon and Fordham won seven out of the eight races, leaving one for Archer.

Heavy hailstorms, agreeably varied by thunder and lightning, were the chief weather characteristics of the first day at Epsom, when the attendance was remarkably small for such an essentially popular meeting. Nimble, by Blair Athol or Prince Charlie—Miss Foote, fully justified her private reputation by running away from the Zara colt and four others in a Maiden Plate; and then a very large field turned out for the Great Surrey Handicap. Veto (7 st.) cut up badly, but Hackthorpe (9 st. 7 lb.), in spite of his welter weight, ran very prominently until reaching the distance, when Eastern Empress (6 st. 10 lb.) came out full of running, and won in a canter. Schoolboy (6 st. 10 lb.) was made favourite for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, in which he once more ran a slow, muddling horse, and the head victory of Brown Bess (6 st. 7 lb.), who has previously shown herself partial to this course, gave the bookmakers a much-needed turn. Apollo (7 st. 11 lb.) made such a bold bid for victory that the City and Suburban claims of Ambassadress were considerably enhanced, and Mistake (7 st. 12 lb.), a very consistent performer, also ran well. Victor Chief at last lost his maidenhood, but he has performed so miserably this season that no one could fancy him, and Jubilee went so short in her preliminary canter for the Westminster Stakes, that many of her intending backers supported Corky instead. We believe that Mr. Craven's youngster is superior to Convert and Scotch Whiskey, and, galloping freely enough in the race, she won pretty easily.

The City and Suburban on Wednesday was won by Bend Or (9 st.), who beat Foxhall (6 st. 7 lb.) by a length, the same distance dividing the American colt from Post Obit (7 st.)

The return sculling-match between Trickett and Kirby will take place at Southampton to-day (Saturday). On this occasion the Australian is, by the terms of the articles, to use a fixed seat; but, if the water is pretty smooth, he will probably have little trouble in winning again.

An interesting spot-hazard barred billiard handicap on the American principle will be begun at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, this (Saturday) afternoon. The champion, Shorter, F. Bennett, Richards, and other celebrated players are to take part in it, and a silver cup and £70 will be given in prizes.

Mr. Smiles is despondent of the prospect of English authors ever getting their copyright respected in America, but not more so, perhaps, than the facts warrant. The only chance for them, in his opinion, is to emigrate and become citizens of the great Republic; for why should American readers pay 6s., or perhaps 20s., for an English book, when they can get it in New York for 6½d.?

George Brine, known as the "King of the Vagrants," died recently in the union workhouse at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, of which he had been an inmate about ten years. He boasted that he had been in every gaol and workhouse in England, and in a sketch of his life said he had been in gaol more than one hundred times, but that he had never been convicted of felony or larceny.

The polling for West Cheshire took place yesterday week, when Mr. Tollemache, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 382 votes, Mr. Tollemache polling 4799 and Mr. Tomkinson 4417. The Conservative candidate polled 27 more than the highest Conservative vote at the last general election, and the liberals polled 409 more than they did on that occasion, when the Conservative majority was 764. Sir Philip Egerton, the late member, was a Conservative.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, lectured on Saturday night before the Ascham Society on "Science Culture in Common Education"—Dr. W. B. Richardson occupying the chair. Dr. Wilson advocated science instruction as an essential part of a liberal education, and detailed his opinions of the bes tmethods of instruction.—Mr. J. A. Froude will preside at the next meeting of the Ascham Society, at the Marlborough Rooms, 307, Regent-street, next Wednesday evening, when Mr. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, will read a paper, By-Thoughts on Education.

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THE COURT.

Lord Rowton had an interview with the Queen shortly after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, when he communicated the particulars of the last hours of her Majesty's valued friend; at whose funeral Prince Leopold represented the Queen.

Princess Louise of Lorne left Osborne yesterday week on her return to Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating.

Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh left Osborne on Monday, with Prince Leopold, for London.

The Court has returned to Windsor.

Her Majesty has appointed the second Saturday in May for the Volunteer Review, in Windsor Great Park.

The presentation by the Queen of colours to the 66th Regiment, now stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, has been postponed till the return of the Court to the island in August.

Her Majesty has been recommended to confer upon the Thakur of Bhaunagar the Grand Cross of the Star of India, in recognition of the loyalty and public spirit evinced by him in carrying through and providing funds for the Katiawar State Railway.

The Hon. Amy Lambart has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Moore as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Percy Edmund Leopold Cust, Esq., is appointed Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Victor A. F. C. Spencer, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Easter recess has at Sandringham been passed in quietude, exclusive of the Prince's public duties at Norwich. The Royal family, as customary, attended Divine service on Sunday at their church in the park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore officiating. The Prince came to town on Monday for the purpose of attending Lord Beaconsfield's funeral at Hughenden on Tuesday, on which day his Royal Highness lunched with Lord Carrington at Wycombe Abbey. Lord Colville of Culross (Chamberlain to the Princess) represented her Royal Highness at Lord Beaconsfield's funeral.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Royal School of Art Needlework a few days since, and spent some time in the exhibition of ancient needlework.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in the Lively, has been on a tour of inspection of the Coastguard establishments from Swanage to the westward. The ships of the reserve squadron will leave England towards the end of June, the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral, in command. The squadron will proceed to Russia, moving up as far as St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness will hoist his flag on the Hercules, which is to become the permanent flag-ship of the squadron. Captain Algernon Heneage, her Majesty's ship Warrior, has been transferred to the command of the Hercules, acting as captain of the fleet to the Duke. The Duchess of Edinburgh has returned from St. Petersburg.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Essex and Louisa Charlotte Trefusis Caroline Paget, widow of General Lord George Paget, were married on Monday at St. Saviour's Church, Upper Chelsea, the Vicar officiating. The Earl and Countess left town for Cassiobury.

The marriage of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. for Brecknockshire, and the Hon. Evelyn Coulstoun Gardner, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Gardner, was solemnised on Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Thomas Garnham Luard, Vicar of Stansted-Mountfitchet, Essex.

On Tuesday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. and Rev. Alberic E. Bertie, second son of the Earl of Abingdon, was married to Lady Caroline Elizabeth M'Donnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim.

Lord Desart's marriage with Miss Bischoffsheim took place on Wednesday; and Mr. Darby, of Adcott, Shrewsbury, and Miss Arthur, only daughter of Lady Elizabeth Arthur and the late Colonel Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart., were married on Thursday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Lord Brooke, M.P., and Miss Maynard, daughter of the Countess of Rosslyn, will take place, by special license, at Westminster Abbey, to-day (Saturday), at half-past three; and the marriage of Mr. Edward S. Hope to Miss Constance Leslie, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Leslie, is fixed for June 2.

HOME NEWS.

Nine public and fourteen local Acts have been passed in the present Session.

A steam-car began to run on the tramway line between Edinburgh and Portobello last Saturday.

Mr. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, will take the chair at the next anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund, which is to held at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Raemaekers, sculptor, of Pimlico, has completed a marble bust of Lord Beaconsfield for the private gallery of Lord Clancarty, Garbally, Ballinasloe, Ireland.

Trade is so bad at Bradford that factory operatives are emigrating at the rate of fifty per week, most of them going to the United States.

Wales is about to be the seat of a new invasion. Forty-four missionaries have left Utah, and are on their way to the land of the Cymry.

The Rev. Donald M'Leod, M.A., of Jedburgh, has been made minister-elect of the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

In London last week 2397 births and 1600 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 174 and the deaths 68 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 84 fatal cases of smallpox in London last week.

To obviate the danger arising from the sudden egress of a large audience, there have recently been constructed at the Royal Victoria Music-Hall four additional exits. There are now four doors of admission from stone staircases and nine doors of exit.

A Board School, situated in the Waterloo-road, Lambeth, near the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, was opened yesterday week by Mr. E. H. Buxton, chairman of the London School Board. Board Schools were opened on Monday night in Berwick-street, Soho, by Mr. Robert Freeman; and in Cator-street, Peckham, by Mr. James Stiff.

Eight diamond rings, two gold watches, three silver watches, a chain, a gold pin, a £5 note, six sovereigns, six bottles of spirits, and a quantity of tea are now lying at the Thames Police-station awaiting the owners, the property having been found in the possession of a Mr. and Mrs. Dove, who were unable to give a satisfactory account of it. Dove was a labourer at a bonded warehouse in the Minories.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King has given 6000f. from his privy purse to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chios earthquake.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Thursday.

In reply to an address, the Pope, on Sunday, inveighed against the Liberal press, and urged all Catholics to watch over the education of the young.

The opening of the Milan Exhibition has been fixed for May 5. It will take place in presence of the King and the Royal family.

SPAIN.

The Government has decided to dispatch reinforcements to the Sulu Islands, and will require the new Sultan to recognise the protectorate of Spain over the Archipelago.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal Decree partially abolishes the income tax.

The King gave audience on the 20th to Prince Odowsky, who was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Russian Emperor announcing his accession to the throne.

An English engineer has discovered two gold-mines.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Vessaz, of the canton of Vaud, has been elected Vice-President of the National Council, in place of M. Ruchonnet, who has been elected a member of the Federal Council.

HOLLAND.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion upon the Duke of Brunswick.

The Ministerial bill for imposing a tax on Dutch Government Securities has been withdrawn.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is now able to resume his accustomed drives in the Thiergarten in an open carriage.

General Von der Tann, who commanded the First Bavarian Army Corps in the Franco-German war in 1870-1, died on Tuesday at Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol. He took a prominent part in the battles of Wörth and Sedan, and also led the march from before Paris against the French forces at Artenay and Orleans, which latter city he captured. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. Bernhard Schmitz, Professor of Modern Philology in the University of Greifswald since 1852, has died at the age of sixty-two. He was one of the most eminent students of this branch of learning in Germany, and, besides other works, has published an "Encyclopædia of the Philological Study of the Modern Languages."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph arrived at Vienna yesterday week on his return from his Eastern tour. The Emperor was at the station to receive his son, and was accompanied by the Archduke Carl. The Crown Prince was received with hearty cheers by a large crowd which had assembled. The *Official Gazette* publishes the Court ceremonial for the Crown Prince's wedding. The marriage ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, at the church of the Augustine Friars. According to the latest arrangements the Crown Prince will not go to Brussels, but will meet his bride in Salzburg on May 5.

The spring parade of the troops before the Emperor on Tuesday was witnessed by the Empress on horseback, the Prince of Bulgaria, the German and Italian Ambassadors, all the military Attachés, and a number of other distinguished personages.

A large dinner party was given at the palace last Saturday, in honour of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

The Emperor has presented Baron Haymerle with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, seizing the opportunity of expressing in highly flattering terms his gratitude for the services rendered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Field Marshal Benedek, the Austro-Hungarian Commander-in-Chief in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, died on Wednesday morning at Gratz.

TURKEY.

Neither Turkey nor Greece had answered the last Collective Note of the Powers at the time we went to press with our early edition.

A great battle has been fought between 10,000 Turkish troops under Dervish Pasha and 15,000 Albanians, who attempted to stop his march. After several hours' fighting between Pristina and Prizrend, the Turkish commander continued his march; but he is said to have sent an urgent request for more reinforcements. Dervish Pasha has made his entry into Prizrend, and the Albanian League has been dissolved, not, however, before another engagement was fought.

Four persons, formerly employed as domestic servants in the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, have been arrested on the charge of having assassinated the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. They confess to having suffocated his Majesty, after which they opened the veins in his arms, in order to make it be believed that the Sultan had committed suicide.

GREECE.

It is now confirmed that M. Mavromichaelis, the Minister of War, has resigned. M. Valtinos has been appointed his successor, and was present at the Cabinet Council which was subsequently held to consider the terms of the reply to be made to the last Note of the Powers.

Military demonstrations in favour of war are reported from several places on the Greek frontier. At Chalcis on Sunday one of the regiments encamped near that town entered it, headed by their non-commissioned officers, and "made noisy demonstrations in favour of war." Some sergeants who made speeches were arrested. The *Times* correspondent at Athens says that the position "is evidently an uncomfortable one for the Ministry; but public opinion in Athens is in favour of the acceptance of the position without needless delay." The *Ora*, the organ of M. Tricoupis, strongly advocates the policy of a tranquil acceptance of the situation made by the Ministry, and of returning to a state of peace as soon as possible.

AMERICA.

A bronze statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled at Washington on Monday by President Garfield, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, many army and navy officers, and a large assemblage of troops, sailors, and civilians. Mr. Horace Maynard and Senator Voorhees spoke. Mrs. Farragut attended the ceremony, being the President's guest at the White House.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt gave six performances in New York last week, the receipts being 17,660 dols.

The death of Mr. James T. Fields, the well-known publisher of Boston, is announced.

All the Sioux Indians who have taken refuge in Canadian territory during the last four years have surrendered to the United States authorities, with the exception of Sitting Bull and a few of his followers. It is believed, however, that the latter will give themselves up shortly.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphs that the Upper Chamber at the Cape has shelved the address to the Queen approving of the terms of peace by the casting vote of the Acting President. The debate in the Assembly continues.

In a sitting last week of the House of Assembly, the Premier stated in reply to a question that the Basuto chief Lerothodi had offered to place himself unconditionally in the hands of the Cape Government and to order his people to lay down their arms.

Telegrams from the Transvaal state that there is much opposition among the Boers to the provision in the terms of peace for the cession of a portion of the Transvaal territory. A petition has been largely signed warning the Triumvirate that the Boers will not submit to any decision of the Commission involving a loss of territory, and the *Standard's* correspondent says that it is evident they mean fighting unless the obnoxious provision is expunged. Mr. Joubert disapproves of the petition, and expresses confidence in the Commission.

INDIA.

The evacuation of Candahar was completed at noon of the 21st inst. without disturbance or trouble of any sort. The union jack was hauled down from the citadel under a salute of thirty-one guns. In their march from the city the British troops were accompanied part of the way by the deputy-governor and some of the officials. A telegram from the Viceroy states that the rear column reached Abdul Rahman, all well, on Saturday last.

According to intelligence brought by caravan to Candahar from Herat all was quiet there, and the reports of mutiny of troops and defection of Sartip untrue.

Bombay telegrams announce that the Wazaris are submitting to British authority, and that it is believed there will be no fighting.

M. Emile de Girardin died in Paris on Wednesday morning.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Paola, in Calabria, last Saturday morning.

Mr. Clement Courtney Knollys, Auditor-General for the Island of Barbadoes, and Mr. Oswald Jones have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of that island.

Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast, has been almost destroyed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at 1,000,000 dols., and 1500 persons have been rendered homeless.

Rome kept its 2643rd birthday on the 21st by illuminations and music in the streets; and the Colosseum was lighted with Bengal and electric lights.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Second Sunday after Easter.
St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.
The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
Morning Lessons: Num. xx. 1—14, or Isaiah lxi.; John i. 43. Evening Lessons: Num. xx. 14—xxi. 10, or Zech. iv.; Col. iii. 1—18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Daniel Moore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition opens.
British Museum closed for a week.
Royal Institution, anniversary, 2.
London Anti-Vivisection Society, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3.
Medical Society, Annual Oration by Mr. A. Durham; conversazione, 8.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. D. Ground on Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. M. Freeman on Land Reform).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Banister on Structure in Musical Composition).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Standfield on Floating Docks).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lace-making).
Anniversaries: Home and Colonial School Society (Earl of Chichester in the chair), 1.30 p.m.; National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Church of England Temperance Society, Choral Service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford; annual meeting at Lambeth Palace, Tuesday, 2 p.m.; Public Breakfast, St. James's Hall, Wednesday, 9 a.m.; Total Abstinence Section, Exeter Hall, Wednesday, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Scour by Upland and Tidal Waters).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Biblical Archæology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernest de Bunsen on the date of Menes, &c.).
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Rhys Davids on Buddhism).
Anniversary: Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
University College, 3 p.m., first Barlow Lecture by Professor Farinelli, on Dante—(in Italian)—free.
Somerville Evening Meeting (Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne on Royalty in England).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Nixon on Rhetoric); and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th.
German Hospital, Dalston, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
Races: Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Anniversary: British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall (Lord Shaftesbury in the chair), 11 a.m.
National Rifle Association, general meeting, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
British Archæological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Literary Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (the Hon. J. R. Lowell, U.S. Minister, in the chair).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Society, the President's conversazione, 9 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Iron and Steel Institute, annual meeting at Civil Engineers' Institution (three days).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Bonamy Price on Buying and Selling).
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectroscopy in Relation to Solar Chemistry); and on Friday.
Albert Hall, evening (Mr. Sims Reeves), "The Creation," &c., 8.
South African War Relief Fund, evening concert at St. James's Hall.
Marylebone Cricket Club, annual meeting, Lord's, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Meeting of the House of Lords.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (ballot for Fellows; papers by Messrs. E. W. Prevost, R. T. Plimpton, L. D. Thorne, and T. Purdie).
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Ram on the Justification of Evil).
Civil and Mechanical Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.
Morpeth Races.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Moon's first quarter, 10.44 a.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Hon. G. Brodrick on the Land-Systems of England and Ireland, 9 p.m.).
British Architects' Institute, opening of General Conference of Architects, 8 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Russell Martineau on the Rhæto-Romanic Dialect).
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, anniversary festival, Cannon-street Hotel, 6.30 p.m.
Governesses' Benevolent Asylum, general court, Willis's Rooms, noon (Lord Harrowby in the chair).
Anniversary: Religious Tract Society, Exeter Hall (Earl of Aberdeen in the chair), 6.30 p.m.
Wharfdale Agricultural Society, Otley (two days).
Girls' Laundry Home, reading by Mr. Brandram at the Speaker's House, Westminster, 3.30 p.m.; and on Saturday.
National Health Society, Mayfair Lectures, 4 p.m. (Mr. C. N. Cresswell on Sanitary Relations of Local Self-Government).
Epworth Poultry and Dog Show.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Scotland's Part in English Literature).
Botanic Society, opening of Rose Exhibition.
Dr. Moffat and other Missionaries entertained by the Lord Mayor.
Royal School of Mines, Athletic Sports, Stamford-bridge.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Among the officers recently killed in South Africa was Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, of the Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Pomeroy-Colley. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Elwes, of Congham House, King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, by his union with Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, Rector of Edith Weston, Rutland. He had but just attained the age of twenty-four, having been born on Dec. 1, 1856. He was educated at Eton; and entered the Army as a Lieutenant from the militia on Nov. 11, 1876, his first appointment being to the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment. On Jan. 31 following he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards as a Lieutenant; and on Nov. 4, 1880, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General commanding the forces in Natal and the Transvaal. Lieutenant Elwes was lord of the manor of Congham. This young officer was killed on Jan. 28 at the Battle of Laing's Neck, whilst most gallantly leading, with Colonel Deane, the charge of the 58th Regiment against the Boer position. The following account of his death was written home by an eye-witness of the battle:—"Poor Elwes fell among the 58th. He shouted to another Eton boy (Adjutant of the 58th), 'Come along, Monck! Floreat Etona! We must be in the front rank!' And he was shot immediately."

Lieutenant Cornwallis Jasper Trower, R.N., who is also among those killed, entered the Navy as a cadet in April, 1868, was gazetted a midshipman in October, 1869, and obtained his first commission in April, 1874. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in April, 1876, receiving his promotion through obtaining three first-class certificates. He served in the Naval Brigade on land under Sir George Colley. He was killed on Feb. 27, at the fight on Majuba Hill.



LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HOUSE AT 19, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, WHERE HE DIED.

ROYAL ACADEMY NEW ASSOCIATES.

WILLIAM BURGES.

For the first time within our long experience, we have to record the painful incident of the death of an artist, newly elected into the Academic body, before we had presented to our readers his engraved portrait. Mr. Burges, though in good health a few days previously, died on Wednesday of last week from a paralytic attack. Mr. Burges had long been appreciated highly in the Architectural world for his intimate knowledge of the early Gothic and Feudal styles, to which all his sympathies tended. It is now a good many years since we illustrated his restoration of Waltham Abbey. Unlike, however, the other artists of whom we here give biographical notes, and who were elected with him or a little before, Mr. Burges did not receive the honour of the Associateship of the Royal Academy till he had arrived at middle age. He was born about the year 1828, and was the son of Mr. Alfred Burges, of Worthing. Beside his labours at Waltham Abbey, among his principal works may be named Cork Cathedral; Worcester College Chapel; Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America; the reconstruction of Castle Coch, Glamorganshire; the churches of Studley Royal and Skelton, in Yorkshire; some warehouses in Thames-street; and his own residence in Melbury-road, Kensington, where he died. But of late years he was chiefly employed by the Marquis of Bute; and the artist's works at Cardiff Castle (Lord Bute's Welsh residence) are very considerable, and have been illustrated by a series of drawings exhibited at the Royal Academy. The massive and severe tower that he added to Cardiff Castle, and which is now its dominant feature, may doubtless be regarded as one of his most important and successful works.

FRANCIS BERNARD DICKSEE.

Mr. "Frank" Dicksee, as he is always called, like the two remaining associates, may be said to have been cradled in art. His father, Mr. T. F. Dicksee, has been long known as a painter with a delicate sense of beauty and of finished execution. The subject of our notice was born in London in 1853, and from an early age occupied himself diligently with drawing and painting, and gave promise of more than ordinary ability. Seeing that his son was bent on devoting himself to art, the father gave him encouragement and instruction preparatory to his entering (at the age of seventeen) as a student of the Royal Academy. In 1872 young Dicksee there obtained the silver medal in the Antique school; and three years later carried off the gold medal for the best historical painting, the subject being "Elijah Reproving Ahab." The picture was exhibited at the Academy the following year. The next year the picture entitled "Harmony" appeared at Burlington House, and had a great success. It was purchased by the Academicians as trustees of the Chantrey Fund: it has been etched by Waltner, and is now, with the other works purchased from the Chantrey Fund, at the South Kensington Museum. In 1878 the artist did not exhibit, having been much occupied designing illustrations for magazines, &c. But in the following year his "Evangeline" more than confirmed the favourable impression he had already produced; and this was well supported last year by "The Housebuilders," containing portraits of Sir William and the Hon. Lady Welby-Gregory. Thus it will be seen that he appeared on the walls of the Royal Academy only four times previously to his election as A.R.A.

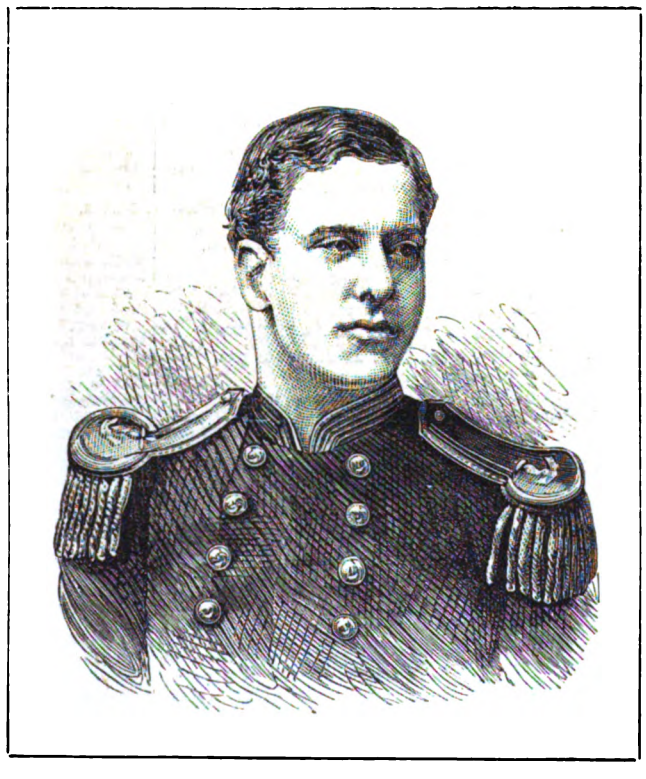
ANDREW J. GOW

was born in London in 1848, of Scotch parents. From his father, Mr. J. Gow, one of the most estimable members of the Society of British Artists, he received his early instruction in art, and also studied at Mr. Heatherley's School of Art in Newman-street. As early as 1868 he was elected a Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and from then till now has been a very constant exhibitor at the gallery in Pall-mall. The artist first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870—his oil picture, "A Suspicious Guest." This was followed in succeeding years by "Introduction of Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Kit-Kat Club," "Sophy Baddeley at the Pantheon," "The Relief of Leyden" (1876), "The Tumult in the House of Commons" (1877), "A War Despatch at the Hôtel de Ville" (1878), "No Surrender!" and "A Musical Story by Chopin" (1879), and the fine historical picture of last year, "The Last Days of Edward VI."

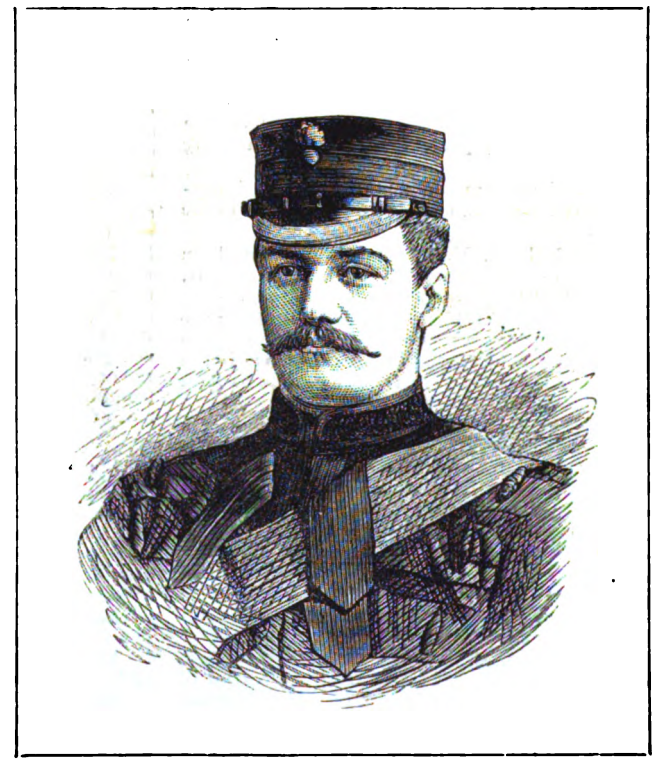
HAMO THORNYCROFT

was born in London in 1850, and is the son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Thornycroft, both sculptors well known to the public. At twelve years of age he entered London University College School. In 1868 he commenced studying art in the British Museum, and in the following year became a student of the Royal Academy, where, the next year, he gained two silver medals for sculpture in the Antique school. Two years later he again carried off two silver medals in the Life school. One of these was for drawing—an award that has seldom, if ever, been won by a sculptor. A good deal of time was thereafter spent in his father's studio assisting in the execution of some large public works. In 1871 he visited several of the galleries of Italy, and the same year modelled a bust of Professor Sharpey, which now stands in University College, and was the first work he exhibited at Burlington House. The young sculptor subsequently modelled three of the figures for the Poet's Fountain, in Park-lane. In 1875 he gained the gold medal and scholarship at the Academy for the group "A Warrior and Wounded Youth," which appeared in the next year's Exhibition. During 1876 he was occupied, in conjunction with his father, on an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo; and the next year executed several portraits, together with the statue "Lot's Wife," which attracted considerable attention when exhibited at the Academy in 1878. Then followed the marble group "Stepping Stones," executed for Mr. David Wallace, of Glassingall, Perthshire. The statue of "Artemis," which we spoke of in high terms when exhibited last year, is to take its place in the drawing-room of the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall; and with this was exhibited a bronze statuette of an athlete "Putting the Stone," which, by-the-way, is an old classic game.

We present the portraits of the four gentlemen above



THE LATE LIEUTENANT TROWER, R.N.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT R. H. ELWES, GRENADIER GUARDS.

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NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



MR. A. C. GOW, A.R.A.



MR. FRANK DICKSEE, A.R.A.



MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT, A.R.A.



THE LATE MR. W. BURGES, A.R.A.

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named; those of Mr. Dicksee, Mr. Gow, and Mr. Thornycroft, from photographs by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Torriano Avenue, Camden-road; that of the late Mr. Burges, from one taken by Mr. Van der Weyde's Electric Light apparatus, in Regent-street. The fifth newly-appointed Associate of the Royal Academy is Mr. Brett, whose "distaste for personal notoriety," as he says, prevents us from giving his portrait.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The rather by-the-way reference to the death of Lord Beaconsfield on the reassembling of the House of Commons on Monday may well have seemed disappointing to those of the public who regard current events through the magnifying lens of the daily press. In a House far from full, Lord Richard Grosvenor, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gladstone, simply gave notice that a motion would be made to adjourn till eight o'clock instead of four on Tuesday; but the Liberal "Whip" prefaced this announcement with the declaration (greeted with cheers) that a fortnight thence the Prime Minister would move an address to the Queen in favour of erecting a monument of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. Though the formal tribute of Parliament to the memory of the ex-Premier is thus postponed for some days, the House rendered silent homage to the illustrious statesman on the day of the funeral, which was attended by many members of both political parties.

The Conservative crusade against the Irish Land Bill was led off on Monday by Mr. Gibson, who, rising from about the centre of the front Opposition bench, and encouraged by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. W. H. Smith (all in mourning), delivered an animated and unsparing attack upon the Ministerial measure. The late Attorney-General for Ireland (sketched as he energetically emphasises his arguments) has come to be regarded as the most powerful debater in the foremost rank of the Opposition. Of commanding height (rather over than under six feet), Mr. Gibson is also gifted with a strong, clear voice, which he manages with skill. He is prone to indulge in that emphatic style of delivery which some are willing to accept as a sign of ability, but which is not unseldom to be found in those who grasp one side of a question only. This one-sidedness was conspicuous in Mr. Gibson's speech, whose main argument, that the bill proposed to confiscate the property of Irish landlords, was answered without difficulty later in the evening by Mr. Forster.



It was observed that, whilst Mr. Gibson stood at the table fulminating against the Government, Mr. T. P. O'Connor (represented as he sat, hatless, next his chief, Mr. Parnell) appeared to



relish exceedingly the indignant eloquence of the landlord's advocate. The silence and semi-satisfaction of the Home Rulers, indeed, landed the Ministry in a temporary difficulty. The Secretary for Ireland was not ready to reply on the spur to Mr. Gibson; and this unreadiness was quickly taken advantage of by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Chaplin to complain of the reticence of the Government, whom Mr. Gladstone, however, speaking with ironic keenness, had no difficulty in defending. As it was, Mr. Forster, rising towards the close of the sitting, sturdily maintained that the bill would do no injustice to landlords, whilst it would bring about fair rents, free sale, and security of tenure. It should be mentioned, in passing, that Lord Lymington made an effective speech in favour of the measure.

A rock ahead was noticeable at the opening of Monday's sitting in the person of Mr. Bradlaugh, who held a small levée as he sat with habitual composure on the bench below the bar to the right of the Speaker. Presently, Greek joined Greek, foreshadowing the tug of war on the morrow. Now, scrutinising Mr. Bradlaugh as he chatted with Mr. Labouchere—both limned as they sat under the gallery—it would have been hard to decide which was the cooler—the junior or the senior member for Northampton, the shoemaking constituency of which borough certainly so far prove true to the old adage that they cling to their last—choice, with unrelenting fidelity.

The Bradlaugh dilemma! This was the nice sea of troubles the House was landed in on meeting at nine o'clock in the evening of Tuesday after Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. The perspicacious and imperturbable member for Northampton, easily distinguished from his clean-shaven face of a somewhat Mongolian cast, and his flowing locks, having been re-elected during the recess, presented himself at the table to take the oath. He was introduced by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt. Sir Erskine May having handed him the book, Mr. Bradlaugh was apparently about to take the oath in the usual way—when Sir Stafford Northcote, amid Conservative cheers, rose to demur. The Speaker, however, blandly remarked that, "having regard to former resolutions of the House—(cheers)—and the reports of Select Committees in reference to this matter, I cannot withhold from the House the opportunity of



expressing its judgment upon the new conditions under which the oath is now proposed to be taken." Mr. Bradlaugh then withdrew below the bar; and Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that on June 22 last the House decided that the gentleman in question should not be allowed "to take the oath or make affirmation," the latter part of the resolution with regard to affirmation being afterwards rescinded, and a subsequent motion carried to permit any member claiming to affirm so to do, subject to any proceedings that might be taken in a court of law. Mr. Bradlaugh did affirm; proceedings were taken; and the result was the hon. member was declared to be unentitled to affirm by law. The Leader of the Opposition now objected to Mr. Bradlaugh's taking the oath on the score of his expressed opinion that an oath would not be binding to his conscience; and the right hon. Baronet moved a resolution to prevent him from "repeating the words of the oath." The majority was with Sir Stafford Northcote. It was in vain Mr. Horace Davey introduced an amendment framed to remove the impediment. Vainly did Mr. Labouchere inveigh with logical directness against the injustice sought to be done to Northampton and to his colleague. Equally thrown away was the earnest appeal of Mr. Bright in favour of tolerance; the fearless speech from the bar of Mr. Bradlaugh; and the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Gladstone himself, who held firmly by his opinion of last year that the legality or illegality of any member's affirmation or oath should be left to be decided by a court of law. Sir Hardinge Giffard and Sir Henry James spoke without throwing additional light on the question. The House then divided. Consciousness of victory was stamped on the face of that eminently respectable Conservative "Whip," Mr. Rowland Winn (whose radiant features are here traced) when he approached the table with his brother tellers; and it was with the firm dignity which characterises his jaunty bearing that Mr. Winn received from the clerk the paper containing the figures, which proclaimed Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution successful by a majority of 33—208 to 175 votes. But Mr. Bradlaugh was not thus easily to be disposed of. The ever-courteous Speaker called upon him to withdraw. "The resolution of the House is against the law; and I respectfully refuse to withdraw," stoutly maintained Mr. Bradlaugh. Nor did Captain Gossett (Sir Stafford Northcote's new motion that Mr. Bradlaugh should withdraw having been agreed to), nor several of the Serjeant-at-Arms's janitors, prove equal to the task of removing the lusty and broad-shouldered member for Northampton. But Sir Stafford Northcote would not proceed to the extremity of moving his committal to the clock-tower. And the difficulty for the time being was got over by the House, on the motion of Mr. Joseph Cowen, adjourning at a quarter past two in the morning.



Wednesday saw the House calmer. Mr. Bradlaugh again walked up to the table, and requested to be allowed to take the oath; but was again politely desired by the Speaker to withdraw behind the bar. Eventually, Mr. Labouchere's reasonable suggestion that facilities should be granted him to reintroduce his measure permitting any member to affirm, though not directly yielded to by Mr. Gladstone or Sir Stafford Northcote, was strongly supported by Mr. Bright, and at last tacitly agreed to as the best way out of the difficulty. Mr. Gladstone then announced that the contemplated dealing with the silver duties would be abandoned; and the House adjourned.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We recorded last week the opening of a new season of this establishment on the Tuesday with a performance of Verdi's "Aïda," including successful first appearances by Mdlle. De Reszké and M. Vergnet. The opera was repeated on the following Thursday; and on Saturday Madame Sembrich appeared, for the first time this season, in the character in which she was first heard here last season. Again, as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the brilliant soprano voice and rare upper range possessed by Madame Sembrich, and her excellent powers of bravura singing, were splendidly displayed in the cavatina in the first act, in the music of the contract-scene, and especially in the elaborate scena of delirium. The singer was enthusiastically received. As Enrico Ashton, Signor Sante Athos made a very successful first appearance. He possesses a good stage presence, a voice of fine quality, and sings artistically. We shall doubtless soon again have occasion to speak of his merits. Signor Marini as Edgardo sang with great effect; and the cast included Signori I. Corsi and Silvestri respectively as Arturo and Raimondo. Signor Bevignani again conducted.

On Tuesday Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" was given, the performance having included the return of Mdlle. Valleria as Mathilde and the first appearance in England of Signor Mierzwinsky as Arnoldo. The lady was specially applauded after the delivery of the important scena at the beginning of the third act, and the gentleman achieved a genuine success, particularly in the great trio with Tell and Walter, and still more in Arnoldo's declamatory solo, "Corriam," with which, as usual, the opera concluded. Signor Mierzwinsky possesses a powerful tenor voice, with a high range of chest notes; he declaims well, and his stage action and gestures are good. The cast was efficiently completed by Signori Cotogni (Tell), De Reszké (Walter), Raguer (Melcthal), I. Corsi (the Fisherman), Silvestri (Gessler), Mdlle. Velmi (Jemmy), Mdlle. Ghiotti (Eduige), and Signori Fille and Manfredi in subordinate parts. The incidental Divertissement was well sustained by Mdlles. Viale, and L. and H. Reuters. The Overture was brilliantly played, and the "Allegro" had to be repeated. The opera was very ably conducted by M. Dupont (from Brussels), the new conductor engaged (in place of Signor Vianesi), to co-operate with Signor Bevignani.

"La Sonnambula" was announced for Thursday, with Madame Sembrich as Amina, and "Rigoletto" for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Albani's first appearance this season, as Gilda. Mr. Gye's company has gained an accession of strength by the engagement of Madame Trebelli since the issue of his prospectus of the season.

OPERA COMIQUE.

The new work by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening, with great success. The title of the piece is "Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride;" and the purpose of the book is to ridicule the modern æsthetic school of art and poetry. It is only right to state that Mr. Gilbert's share in the work was finished in November last, before the recent plentiful expenditure of satire on the same subject. How wittily it is treated in the present instance may easily be imagined by those who have made acquaintance with the previous productions of the same author. The character of Patience is that of an unsophisticated dairy-maid, offering an amusing contrast to the group of "rapturous maidens" (æsthetic ladies) with whom she is thrown in contact; another such contrast being that between a pair of poets—Reginald Bunthorne, a despairing transcendentalist (who admits, in an aside, that he is "an æsthetic sham"), and Archibald Grosvenor, a sentimentalist of the Idyllic school. These varieties are opposed by the robust military element embodied by some officers of the 35th Dragoons who arrive in the village, and a series of love-making scenes between the principal characters, with the changing preferences of the ladies, are conveyed in dialogue and verse with a constant succession of satirical witticisms—full of fun and point, but never transgressing the bounds of good taste—that keep the audience in almost continual laughter.

Mr. Sullivan has contributed some charming music to the two acts of which the piece consists, the style being more often refined and graceful than burlesque, although there are some touches of genuine musical humour, as in the mock-heroic recitative of the strong-minded Lady Jane, with its caricature of the old-fashioned Italian "recitativo parlante" and the scraping accompaniment for bass stringed instruments. Her following song bewailing the departure of her youth in humorous verse is, however, rather sentimental than comic, the latter effect being heightened by the singer leaning on a violoncello (or rather double bass), on which she is supposed to accompany herself. Other touches of musical humour are in the capital songs—"If you want a receipt" (for the Colonel), the recitative and air for Bunthorne; in the first act: the song, "A magnet hung" (for Grosvenor); the duet, "So go" (for Bunthorne and Jane); the comic trio (for the Duke, the Colonel, and the Major); and the duet, "When I go out of door" (for the two poets).

These pieces—good as they are of their kind—depend much, of course, on stage situation and manner of delivery. In a different and better style, and of far more permanent value, are Patience's song, "I cannot tell;" her ballad, "Love is a plaintive song;" the graceful duet, "Long years ago" (for Patience and Angela), that for Patience and Grosvenor, "Prithee, pretty maiden;" the unaccompanied sestet in the first act, and the quintet in the second act.

Some of the choral music for the rapturous maidens is sweetly melodious, particularly the opening movement, "Twenty love-sick maidens we;" and the choruses, "In a melancholy train" and "Let the merry cymbals sound."

The choral pieces for the soldiers are full of bold rhythmical effects; and there are some well-wrought climaxes, especially in the scene of the ladies' rejection of the officers, and at the close of the first act.

The piece was extremely well acted and sung; Miss Leonora Braham was, in every respect, a charming representative of the simple-minded Dairy-maid; the principal group of "Rapturous Maidens," the Ladies Angela, Saphir, Ella, and Jane, having been very satisfactorily realised by Misses J. Bond, J. Gwynne, Fortescue, and A. Barnett. Mr. G. Grossmith was richly comic, in make-up and manner, as the atrabilarious Bunthorne; Mr. Rutland Barrington having thoroughly succeeded in the opposing portraiture of the tender sentimentalist. Mr. R. Temple made a dashing Colonel Calverley, and sang his music well; and the parts of the Major, and Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable were satisfactorily filled by Mr. F. Thornton and Mr. D. Lely. The gestures and actions of these three gentlemen, when singing the comic trio, dressed in Mediæval costume, had evidently been highly studied, and offered a rich caricature of pre-Raphaelite grotesqueness. The costumes throughout are rich and appropriate, and the stage action and grouping have been largely benefited by the personal superintendence of Mr. Gilbert. The orchestra and chorus were very efficient—two nicely-painted scenes have been provided by Mr. J. O'Connor, and all the details are in excellent keeping.

Mr. Sullivan conducted, and he, Mr. Gilbert, and the principal performers were called forward amid enthusiastic applause. There is every prospect of a long and successful career for "Patience."

The final Crystal Palace Saturday Concert of the twenty-fifth series took place last week, and is to be supplemented this week, as usual, by a special performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor.

The Musical Union began a new season (the thirty-seventh) on Tuesday afternoon—again at St. James's Hall—M. Lasserre having become the director in lieu of Mr. John Ella, the founder, who retires after a long and active career. The first concert brought forward M. Reisenhauer, a young pianist who made a very successful first appearance, his solo performance having been Schumann's "Carnaval;" besides which he sustained the principal part in Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat. String quartets by Haydn (in G, op. 54) and Beethoven (No. 1, in F) were well played by MM. Viardot, Wiener, Waefelghem, and Lasserre.

Next week (on Saturday) Mr. Mapleson begins his new season at Her Majesty's Theatre. We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming performances.

An evening concert is to take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, May 4, under the patronage of the Queen, in aid of the South African Relief Fund.

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GENERAL SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, OF KARS, G.C.B., THE NEWLY APPOINTED CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

THE CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.

Particulars of the trial and execution of the Nihilists at St. Petersburg found guilty of the conspiracy that effected the assassination, on March 13, of the late Emperor Alexander II., were related in the last three weekly Numbers of this Journal. Our Special Artist who was at St. Petersburg furnishes the two Illustrations that are given this week—the first representing the condemned prisoners on their way to the place of execution, the Semenoffsky Plain, near the Tsarskoe Selo railway station; and the second, their appearance on the scaffold immediately before they were hanged. The portraits of these wretched criminals, which were on the front page of our last publication, had been drawn by our Special Artist during the sittings of the Court, held on Thursday, the 7th inst., and two following days. It was presided over by Prince Peter of Oldenburg, chief judicial member of the Imperial Privy Council, whose portrait we have also given: he was assisted by several members of the Senate and Ministers of State. The verdict and sentence were agreed upon at an early hour of Sunday morning, the 10th, and the sentence was formally announced in Court next day, and was carried into execution on the Friday morning, the 15th inst., about nine o'clock. The six prisoners arraigned, found guilty, and condemned to death were Nicholas Sheliaboff, aged thirty, the manager of the plot; Nicholas Reesakoff, aged twenty-one, who threw one of the bomb-shells; Kibaltchik, a mining engineer, by whom they were manufactured; Gabriel Michaeloff, who carried a bomb-shell to waylay the Emperor in another street; and two women—namely, Sophie Peroffskaya, aged twenty-seven, daughter of an officer of rank; and Hessy Helfmann, a Jewess, who was captured in the house where the bomb-shells and other apparatus of the conspirators were kept. The execution of Hessy Helfmann was postponed, on account of her being with child; but the other five were all hanged at the appointed hour, in the sight of a crowd of fifteen thousand people.

The dismal performance was superintended by General Baranoff, who had a strong guard of Cossacks and infantry of several regiments, and mounted gendarmes. The prisoners were conveyed from the Citadel, or Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in two carts, which are shown in our first Illustration. One cart bore Sheliaboff and Kibaltchik, seated in high iron chairs upon a platform, with their backs to the horses; their arms were tightly pinioned, and their bodies were strapped to the upright iron posts or rods of the chairs. Each was dressed in a black gown, with a flat cap, and had a black board tied to his breast, with the words in large white letters, "Assassin of the Czar." The second cart brought three prisoners, the woman Peroffskaya seated between Reesakoff and Michaeloff, all fastened to their seats in the same manner, but her dress was rather different. Surrounding them was a strong escort of Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes playing a lively tune, and preceded by mounted gendarmes. The prisoners were unbound and led up the steps on to the scaffold by the executioner and his assistants. With the exception of Reesakoff, who seemed very feeble, they all showed remarkable firmness and resignation. The woman appeared the calmest of all, and it was noticeable that she even retained a slight colour in her cheeks to the last. Five priests in purple caps mounted the scaffold and presented a cross, which all the prisoners reverently kissed, showing that all sense of religion had not been obliterated by their subversive theories and crimes. This action is shown in our Artist's second sketch of the melancholy affair. The prisoners were then allowed to kiss each other. A word or two passed between them; but the beating of the drums, which now began and lasted till the execution was finished, effectually drowned every other sound. The prisoners were placed under the beam, and each had his head covered with a white hood attached to a kind of sack. Each one, beginning with Kibaltchik and ending



THE CONSPIRACIES IN ST. PETERSBURG: THE NIHILISTS CARRIED TO EXECUTION.

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with Reesakoff, was led to the top of a small stool with steps; the rope was then drawn tight round one of the supporting beams, and the culprit was left to strangle by the stool being withdrawn from under him. All the prisoners remained firm and imperturbable till the last moment. Reesakoff alone appeared to faint before the stool was taken away. In the case of Michaeloff, the rope broke twice, apparently, before the hangman completed the task. It is said, however, that the executioner was drunk, and that he has been punished with a severe flogging.

"ACADEMY NOTES."

The sketches that occupy a page of this week's publication may as well borrow this title from a recognised budget of art-criticism which usually accompanies the opening of the Burlington House Exhibition in the first week of May. But they pretend only to give a few humorous suggestions of the various experiences of artists and their friends, from the different reception accorded by "the Hanging Committee"—an awful tribunal with a dreadful name—to the pictures which have been sent in for exhibition. Partial glimpses of some official notes and circulars appear in the corners of the page; these are from the secretary of the Royal Academy writing in the name of the President and Council, either to signify their acceptance of the picture in question, and to invite the joyful artist, if he thinks it needful, to do the varnishing, or to add some finishing touches; or else—to Mr. Smudge and Mr. Vandyke Brown a horrible alternative—informing those gentlemen that the Council do not appreciate their works, and requesting that they may be fetched home "as soon as convenient." Those solitary figures in their lonely apartments—the one who is suffering great anxiety because he feels his chance is "doubtful," the other deep in despair, already knowing his picture to be "rejected"—will not in vain appeal to the sympathy of the gentle reader. But even among the more fortunate or more deserving "accepted," who have been admitted within the stately saloons of Burlington House for the preliminary inspection of their own works and others displayed on the walls, there are sometimes, it is to be feared, real occasions of discontent, from the exigencies of space making it impossible to do equal justice to all. One will be "skied," another will be "floored," being suspended either too high or too low for conveniently looking at it, and possibly deprived of its due effect as a composition by the improper point of view. The artist and his particular admirers, in such a case, including perhaps the owner of the picture, if it should have been painted to order, will naturally be inclined to think that the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year is "not a good Exhibition." On the other hand, in the opinion of any gentleman or lady painter whose work is placed "on the line," confronting the eyes of the spectator at a direct level, the selection and arrangement of the whole Exhibition will seem to have been most judiciously managed.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHIOS.

Some accounts of the terrible calamity that befell the island of Chios, or Scio, near the coast of Asia Minor, by the earthquake on Sunday, the 10th inst., have appeared in this Journal, with views of different places there, to which are now added four sketches, by a correspondent there, showing the ruins of the houses destroyed; the principal street and market-place, called Aploteria; the square in front of the Turkish Governor's Palace; and the quay, with distressed people, some days afterwards, watching for the arrival of a vessel to bring them relief; also a religious procession of the rural peasantry, with their priests, going to pray for Divine help in their great affliction.

A witness of the disaster at the seaport town of Castro says he had finished dinner, and was without his coat, just about to take a nap, when hearing an awful booming sound, and feeling the house, which was one story high, beginning to shake, he placed himself in a doorway. The walls fell down, and the roof, which was a flat terrace, opened, and through the cloud of dust which rose he dimly saw the open heavens above him. Disengaging himself from the stones and mortar, which reached nearly to his knees, he clambered up on to the top of the ruins of his dwelling. No sooner had he emerged than a girl called to him, "Come, Sir, do come, and help me save my mother." Yielding to the entreaties of the girl, who rushed in over the ruins of the next house; he followed her, and saw the mother with her feet fastened down, her head covered with dust and dirt, and feebly moving her hand in the effort to rise. Telling the girl to take her mother's hand, he disengaged the feet, and together they dragged her out, and washing her face revealed frightful bruises. While waiting upon her a father came up with his two children, one of whom was dead and the other apparently so, though a little cold water dashed on his face brought him to his senses. All this happened in ten minutes from the first shock. A second booming sound was heard, and the downfall of other houses and walls, tottering in consequence of the first shock, was seen. The narrator made his way to the Quarantine Office, running up and down over ruins of houses piled in the street, meeting only one fugitive like himself. Here he remained some little time, until a third shock occurred, when he, with others, got a boatman to take him on board a small steamer then in the roadstead. While in the steamer the awful roaring continued, and for a few minutes a cloud of smoke burst from the slope at the back of the town and then ceased. The captain of a Greek tug which was preparing to leave happened to be at the Custom-house. He describes the buildings as veering first one side and then the other, and then he felt a violent upheaving of the ground. He ran towards the sea, and in passing saw a balcony fall from a house and kill a woman and child, who were running away. Heavy iron pipes which were lying at the Custom-house were knocked against each other by the vibrations of the heaving ground. Thick clouds of dust rose from the ruins, from out of which could be heard cries for help—"Save me, save me; I am not dead." Those who succeeded in getting clear ran towards the seashore, jumping into boats and small craft which were near. Others dashed down the road leading to the outskirts, scrambling over stones and ruins, from which shrieks were still proceeding, and passing on the way bodies of the wounded and dying.

The greatest damage has been done in the southern part of the island, some of the villages having suffered even more than the town It is thought that the killed and injured amount to at least five thousand, two thousand in the town, and the rest in the villages.

It was reported at a meeting of the executive committee of the Chios Relief Fund, held at the Mansion House on Monday, that the fund announced by the Lord Mayor amounted to £16,850, of which £10,000 had already been remitted. This was exclusive of collections being made at the Stock Exchange, the Baltic, and other commercial centres. The Prime Minister had written for information, and on receipt of it had contributed £50 personally and £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

RECENT AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

Dr. Emil Holub, who was received in London by the Royal Geographical Society with some acclamation, relates the experiences and discoveries of his *Seven Years in South Africa;* and the English translation, by Miss Ellen Frewer, fills two volumes just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. In July, 1872, this enterprising and scientific medical man arrived at the Diamond-Fields of West Griqua Land; but, finding small practice for his professional skill, soon set off to explore the interior wilderness. He went up through the country west of the Transvaal, among the Batlapins and Barolongs and the Bamangwato farther north, visiting King Sechele and King Khame, the sons of Sekhomo, of whom we have heard from Captain Parker Gilmore, as well as from our lamented friend Thomas Baines. A second journey from Dutoitspan northward brought Dr. Holub far past Shoshong and the Bamangwato people, to the great river Zambesi, in about the eighteenth degree of south latitude, above the wondrous Victoria Falls. We were, indeed, already somewhat acquainted with that region and with its inhabitants, the Makalaka, from the information given long ago by Dr. Livingstone, and Mr. Baines. There is little positively new ground of exploration in Dr. Holub's field of travel; but he is a competent observer, a naturalist, and botanist, and was enabled to gain much acquaintance with the native tribes, who are chiefly of the Bechuana race. The two volumes are illustrated with a great number of wood engravings from the author's drawings of various scenes and objects of curiosity; whilst the style of writing, as preserved in this translation, is agreeably smooth and simple.

A higher degree of importance belongs to the geographical explorations of Major Alexander Serpa Pinto, the renowned Portuguese traveller, whose achievements vie with those of Mr. H. M. Stanley and Captain V. L. Cameron in traversing the breadth of "the Dark Continent" between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. *How I Crossed Africa* (Sampson Low and Co.) is not the title of the author's own choice for these volumes; and we do not think it in the best taste, reminding us, as it does, of "How I Found Livingstone;" but its purport is exactly what Major Serpa Pinto did. "Across Africa" would have answered quite as well, but that Cameron had used this title before. Major Serpa Pinto at first meant to call his book "The King's Rifle," having dedicated it, with sincerely patriotic and soldierly loyalty, to his Majesty Dom Louis of Portugal, in whose service he was proud to bear arms, as an officer of the 12th and 4th Chasseurs; but he was advised that such a title, for London book-publishing and advertising, would be too enigmatical. His work, having been written in Portuguese, is now first published in English, being translated from his manuscript by Mr. Alfred Elwes. We are sure that it will be perused with great interest by all readers who care for African geography. His first African experience was in 1869, in military duty on the Zambesi and the Mozambique coast. In 1877, he went out again from Portugal, but this time to the east coast of Lower Africa, to the provinces of Angola and Benguella, with an appointment to conduct an exploring expedition thence to the Zambesi. He arrived just in time to meet Mr. H. M. Stanley, of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, who had then effected his memorable journey from Zanzibar in the opposite direction, finding the true course of the Congo, and following it down to the Atlantic. Major Serpa Pinto, who greeted Mr. Stanley with enthusiastic admiration, soon began his own remarkable performance of inland travel. It led him up the country from Benguella, by successive rising terraces of uplands, crossing several tributary streams, to Bihé, of which Cameron has told us; then onward to the Liambai and other great affluents of the Zambesi, which had not previously been explored. Some of his personal adventures were sufficiently interesting. Among the Ambuellas, for example, a people of rather wild notions concerning domestic points of honour, the Major had much difficulty, as he says, in escaping from the amorous persecutions of the king's daughters. It was a very odd chance, again, that made him find in the coat-pocket of an old Portuguese uniform, worn by a negro prince of Central Africa, a *billet doux* bearing the name of one of his own friends at home, upon which he indulges in a little pleasantry. The title first proposed for his narrative is explained by relating how, when robbed and deserted by his servants, he luckily preserved a rifle which the King of Portugal had given him, and by which, having powder and lead, he could kill game for his support. He met with two English naturalists, Dr. B. F. Bradshaw and Alexander Walsh, near Luchuma, on the river Cuando, where he was hospitably entertained by a French missionary, M. François Coillard, whose wife and niece likewise most kindly took care of the sick and destitute stranger. This place is in the neighbourhood of the Great Zambesi Falls, which are named Mosi-oa-Tunia in the language of that country, and of which the author gives a minute description. He made his way southward, through the land of the Manguato or Bamangwato, noticed above in Dr. Emil Holub's book, to the recently annexed province of the Transvaal. With the Boers, or Dutch farmers of that country, to whom the British Government has been so mistakenly and disastrously opposed, Major Serpa Pinto had a great deal of friendly intercourse. He speaks very well of their character and behaviour, and indignantly protests against "those who systematically slander them." A Portuguese military officer, with many personal acquaintances of high position in English and colonial society, and bearing only goodwill to the British Government, is likely to be an impartial witness in favour of the Boers. We take leave of Major Serpa Pinto with thanks for the instructive entertainment he has provided in these volumes. They are furnished with fifteen sectional maps and about 130 illustrations, and with geodetical and meteorological tables.

The perplexing relations of different races of the population in South Africa have, within three or four years past, brought an enormous amount of trouble, expense, and bloodshed, with no small discredit, to the British Government and nation. Public opinion in this country is still far from a correct understanding of that "three-cornered problem," as Mr. F. Reginald Statham calls it, which is expounded in his bright and clever book, a volume published by Macmillan and Co., entitled *Blacks, Boers, and British*. With reference to the first term of this alliterative title, it is scarcely needful to remark that the Zulus and most of the Kaffirs are not exactly "blacks;" but that common term, or sometimes even its contemptuous equivalent, "niggers," has long been currently applied to all native African people. It may also be objected to the third term, "British," that it fails to include some considerable parts of the European colonial community. Not to speak of many French and Germans, there are among the Dutch inhabitants of the Western Province numerous families whose urbane condition and habits of life would seem to distinguish them from the Boers. The truth is, that the Cape Colony is extremely mixed, putting the Kaffirs and other native races aside; and it is chiefly in a few commercial towns, along the eastward seacoast or at some inland centres of traffic, that the British residents prevail. The South African agricultural interest, to a large extent, remains in the possession of the Dutch, whose political and social importance may be expected to increase rather than diminish. This is not, in so many words, the express verdict of Mr. Statham, but it is a judgment much confirmed by the incidental observations to be noticed in his interesting book. We would commend it to the serious reflection of those who are just now inclined to censure Mr. Gladstone's Government for the eagerness with which it has concluded the pacification of the Transvaal. Entire freedom to manage their own affairs, whether separately or in a confederation of their own choice and device, but with an Imperial "suzerainty" of the British Crown for the mere purpose of excluding any other Great Power, must henceforth be allowed to each of the European communities in South Africa—to the Cape Colony, as well as to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, though Natal is in a different position. The less the Colonial Office has to do with them, the better for them and for us, though Mr. Statham's denunciation of that Office as "the Curse of South Africa," strikes the English reader as somewhat too harsh and severe. We should say, however, that the worst errors it has committed, or rather permitted, of late years, such as the Zulu War and the Annexation of the Transvaal, arose from the absence of Foreign Office action in that part of the world. The relations of our Government with King Cetewayo, and with the independent Republic administered by President Burgers, ought to have been treated by our Foreign Department, which should have employed its own political and consular agents in both those countries. Where the Colonial department has restricted its activity to the ordinary superintendence of what are really British provinces, its functions have, in most instances, been for some time past fairly performed. Apart from this ground of exception, we are disposed to accept Mr. Statham's views of South African politics as nearer the truth than any to be met with in recent books and magazine articles. He was, during two or three years, from 1877 to 1879, editor of the *Natal Witness*, and strongly opposed to the proceedings of Sir Bartle Frere, who arrived there in September, 1878. But the author has further had an opportunity of making personal acquaintance with the people and affairs of Capetown and the Western Province. His descriptions also of the local scenery about the Cape, of Table Mountain, and the neighbouring farms and vineyards, as well as the aspects of the shore at Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, and the experiences of passengers landing there, are written in a lively and entertaining style.

Our latest book of African travel is a volume by Mr. Alexander W. Mitchinson, *The Expiring Continent; A Narrative of Travel in Senegambia* (W. H. Allen and Co.). Let us hope that Africa is not quite in so bad a plight as to deserve this unpropitious title. It is, perhaps, not fair to judge of the general prospects of the whole Continent by what lies between the Senegal and the Gambia; but we believe that Mr. Mitchinson has also visited some other parts. His European experiences, as he frankly admits, were gained in an eastern province of Russia, which may account for his adopting a different standard, in his estimation of the state of a country, from that of ordinary Englishmen. But he is a thoughtful and benevolent observer of the habits of mankind, and he deplores the terrible waste of life in West Africa from neglect of the laws of health in Europeans, and from their want of humane consideration for the negro races. The French and English settlements in that region do not seem to be in a condition altogether creditable to the civilising influences of European colonisation and commerce. There is but too much ground for the complaint that the country and the native population are getting rather worse than better. If the author had called this book "The Expiring Colonies," more especially referring to the British establishments on the Gambia and at Sierra Leone, he would have had some justification. We invite the reader who feels due concern in this serious problem, and who seeks information about Senegambia, to peruse the statements of Mr. Mitchinson, which appear well worthy of attention. The volume has a map of his route and a few other illustrations.

THE CENSUS.

The day Census for the City began to be taken on Monday, and the enumeration continued for five days. About one hundred enumerators have been engaged on the work, under the superintendence of the ward clerks, and during the five days every house in the City has been canvassed, except a few public buildings specified in the schedule. All persons "engaged, occupied, or employed" in the City have been reckoned. In the instructions to the ward clerks and other enumerators it is particularly stated that—"The day Census is intended to comprise every person, male or female, of all ages, residing, engaged, occupied, or employed in each and every house, warehouse, shop, manufactory, workshop, counting-house, office, chambers, stable, wharf, &c., and to include all persons of both sexes and all ages on the premises during the working hours of the day, whether they sleep or do not sleep there. As the Imperial Census gathers every person on the premises during the night, it is the object of this Census to enumerate every person, male and female, young and old, upon the premises during the day.

Some of the present returns have reached us. The population of Hull is 153,353, an increase of 31,461 over that of 1871; Wolverhampton numbers 75,576, as compared with 68,279 at the last Census; Southampton has a population of 52,541, an increase of 4999; the population of Leicester has increased from 95,220 in 1871 to 122,351 in 1881; Barrow-in-Furness contains a population of 47,002, against 19,000 in 1871; the population of Coventry is 45,199, in 1871 it was 40,109; that of Preston is 96,855, an increase of 11,098 as compared with the preceding Census; Eastbourne has increased to 21,510, from 10,342; Faversham has now a population of 9433, an increase of 1512; Reigate, including Redhill, has increased from 15,900 to 18,650; and Wolverhampton has 75,576, being 7297 more than in 1871.

The result of the Census in Scotland, so far as the chief centres of population are concerned, has been made public. Out of 160 burghs and populous parishes there is an increase of population in 125, and a decrease in 35, and the total gain amounts to 243,000. In Edinburgh the population is set down at 225,435, being an increase of 28,447 since 1871. In Glasgow it is 555,289; Dundee, 140,463; Aberdeen, 105,818; Greenock, 67,427; Leith, 60,033; Paisley, 55,587; Perth, 29,853; Kilmarnock, 25,816; Arbroath, 21,700; Ayr, 20,819.

Professor Huxley and Mr. Spottiswoode will give the evening discourses at the meeting of the British Association at York. Mr. Huxley will speak of the Rise and Progress of Palæontology on Sept. 2; and Mr. Spottiswoode on the Electric Discharge, its Forms and its Functions, on Sept. 5.

The Charity Commissioners, in their report for the year 1880, just issued, state that the total sum of stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on Dec. 31, 1880, amounted to £9,589,258, divided into 10,638 separate accounts. The total number of charities now recorded on the register is 9154. The Commissioners dwell on the necessity for a revision of charitable trusts.

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FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The exhibition of the junior water-colour society suffers from the absence of Messrs. Herkomer, Gow, and other leading members, and is scarcely of average interest. Only a very moderate proportion of the works would satisfy requirements more severe than those of amateurs and amateur critics. Insufficient training, the lack of serious study, the superficiality and conventionality which the facilities afforded by water-colours are apt to foster, are but too generally apparent. However we may vaunt our so-called "national art," such defects and deficiencies, at all events, are not presented in the productions of French painters in oil, who occasionally turn to water-colours as a *délassement*—a fact of which we were forcibly reminded the other day when inspecting the Exhibition of the New Society of Aquarellistes at Paris.

There are, however, a few works here—one especially by E. J. Gregory—which would well bear comparison, on their own ground, with the thoroughly studied and accomplished productions of the Leloirs, Vibert, and other artists of the Rue Lafitte. The picture (for it is this in every sense) by Mr. Gregory, to which we refer, represents an artist holding palette and brush, poising himself backward in his chair before a painting (already framed, to judge of its final effect), to which with almost painful critical deliberation he is giving the "Last Touches" (144). The usual artistic properties are scattered about the room; the model, a pretty girl in a low dress, now at length dispensed with, stands behind before the fire-place. Drawing, foreshortening, colour, tone, execution, are all equally *soignés*, and the result is a harmonious completeness that we rarely see, even in cabinet oil-pictures, in the English school. Careful thoroughness and artistic qualities of colour and tone will also be found in two costume single figures by J. D. Linton, of which, however, that called "Janet Foster, from 'Kenilworth'" (137), is by far the preferable. It is free from the customary blackness; the costume is less obtrusive and cumbrous than usual; with no story to tell, we have not to note any failure of dramatic conception; and the face is exquisitely modelled. "Behind Time" (44), by C. Green—a lean old prig, extensively got up in a costume of the Directory, waiting, with offended dignity, in vain at a rendezvous—is likewise painstakingly finished, but not without hardness—to say nothing of the tendency to caricature. Careful, again, though technically rather inferior, is Townely Green's little drawing (67) of a young woman "talking over" an obstructive papa.

The two distinguished draughtsmen for the wood engraver, William Simpson and John Tenniel, are represented, and advantageously. Mr. Simpson (to whom this Journal owes so much) is, we suppose, the greatest traveller of the age; the fruits of travel he has made doubly his own by archæological studies, and all his rare lore he is now bringing to the illustration of themes so much out of the beaten track as "Herodotus Consulting with the Priests of Vulcan, or Ptah, at Memphis" (28), and "Mani, or, 'Praying Wheel' (or—as the artist tells us, the cylinder turned by the priests before the image of Buddha would more correctly be described—'Praising Wheel'), Soonum, Himalayas" (156)—both of which will be found full of interest to the learned in Egyptian and Indian mythologies. If, with the artist's very adequate faculty of colour, he continues thus to embody pictorially his stores of out-of-the-way knowledge, he will yet add largely to the instruction and delight of the public. Mr. Tenniel is quite at home in his amusing illustration of Gil Blas—showing how the conceited young hero "arrayed himself in the blue velvet" (178), and the colouring is in an agreeable, negative key. C. J. Staniland, another of the many illustrators of periodicals and books in this society, works the vein of humour he had already struck in a drawing of an old superior of a monastery, who evidently deems himself sufficiently burdened with his own fat, leading homewards a string of his brethren heavily laden with faggots, as he moralises on the proverb that "Labour is Worship" (172). A very pleasing drawing is Mary L. Gow's figure of a little girl sitting wistfully over the book containing the lesson she has to "learn by heart" (185). Very nice, too, is E. Bale's little fair girl in black (149); but "Enid" (68), by the same artist, is spoiled by apparently aiming to reproduce the colour combination of a passing fashion. H. Carter does not lose his individuality this time in that of Israels; and his "Qui-est-ce?" (79), a mother holding a looking-glass before her child, is more than usually acceptable. Imagination is a faculty so rarely displayed by our painters that attention is due to Mr. H. J. Stock's attempts to deal with legendary, mystical, and allegorical romance—see his scenes from "Undine" (121), "Faust" (142), &c.—especially when accompanied, as is the case in this instance, by low, rich, mellow harmony of colouring. Proportionately to the elevation of aim, however, must the test be raised; and at present the artist's conceptions are too matter-of-fact, and essentially, therefore, hardly imaginative. He has to beware of the narrow limit between the sublime and the ridiculous, and to remember that often in the treatment of such themes the part is greater than the whole. There are artistic qualities in G. Clausen's "Gaywood Almshouses, King's Lynn" (31); W. Small's "Low Tide" (38)—the colour, however, lacks refinement; and L. Smythe's "Carol Singers" (130), though, we must add, a trifle disappointing, as also is T. Walter Wilson's "Latest Novel" (90). No. 158, by F. W. W. Topham, is a replica of one of the artist's pictures in last year's Academy. It will suffice to mention Louis Haghe's large drawing of the "Christening of the Prince of Wales" (52), which the artist has often far surpassed; lifesize female heads by W. L. Thomas and Miss Emily Farmer; "The Game Bag" (81), by J. Hardy; and figure contributions by several of the elder members. The Princess Imperial of Germany (Princess Royal) has sent a study of a male head, snooded with a red hood of mediæval shape (95), frank and vigorous in execution, and altogether an advance on last year's study.

Turning to the landscapes—in which the display of the Institute is in all senses less important than that of the Old Society—Mr. H. G. Hine still maintains the foremost place with his favourite subjects, mostly from the southern counties—in virtue of their reposeful breadth of treatment and their tenderness of aerial effect—qualities so estimable that we hesitate to say that a little less monotony, a little more accentuation of touch, especially in the foreground, a little more, in short, of the artistic charm that accompanies a less impassive—that is to say, a spontaneous and autographic expression of a painter's personal impressions and emotions, may be desiderated. Mr. Harry Hine is making marked progress, and in the direction in which his father has led the way. The view of Durham (33) and other of his drawings are very happy in their atmospheric effects. J. Aumonier's panoramic view of "Chelsea from Battersea Park" (24) is not a little admirable for its broad treatment of the effect of serene slightly veiled sunlight. "The Gate Tower of Bodiam Castle" (98), relieved against a twilight sky, by R. K. Penson, despite a rather amateur-like air in the workmanship, strikes us as possessing true sentiment—which can be said of too little professional work. Several drawings of river and coast scenes, by Walter W. May, well deserve notice, though from the modesty of their merit they may have to be sought for; the "Calm on the Scheldt" (92) being particularly felicitous.

By T. Collier there is an extremely powerful, dashing view on a heath, called "Carting Gravel" (148)—owing, of course, its inspiration to David Cox, though just missing the beauty of colour and tenderness that usually reconciles the eye to the most "blottesque" exploits of Mr. Collier's model. Other followers in the same path—to wit, J. Orrock—who, though less forcible, has a nicer sense of gradation—J. W. Wymper, and E. M. Wimperis, are also fairly represented, though we may (as their drawings do not seem to demand detailed notice) simply commend them to the visitor. And in the same general commendation must—in view of failing space—be included the marine pieces, not less spirited than usual, of E. Hayes, the very effective, if somewhat conventional landscapes of J. Syer; E. Hargitt's masculine Scotch drawings—best of them perhaps No. 176, with deer on the hill top sniffing the "East Wind" that throws an ominous haze athwart the sun; J. Mogford's calm radiant "Summer Morning, Lochfyne" (126); and bit of sentiment (a rare thing with him) styled "Au Clair de Lune" (206); Harry Johnson's pleasing drawing of "Narni;" "Harrowing in Normandy" (124), with a well foreshortened team, by R. Beavis; W. Wild's views in Venice and Algiers; J. Fahey's "Whitby" (104), the best drawing we have seen by this artist for some time; J. Fulleylove's studies at Nismes and in Italy (which have, however, prompted a sad fiasco in the shape of a composition somewhat à la Turner—No. 75); Mrs. E. Murray's "Old Palace, Venice" (113); contributions by Messrs. Leitch, Vacher, Mole, and Philp; flower-pieces by Mr. Duffield, and still-life by J. Sherrin.

The usual art-exhibition will not take place at Lowther Lodge this year.

The private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition is appointed for to-day, Saturday. The public will be admitted next Monday.

The members of the Royal Academy will meet on the evening of the 5th prox. in order to elect two Royal Academicians and a Royal Academician Engraver.

The Clothworkers' Company have offered to the School of Practical Fine-Art, King's College, London, three prizes of the value of ten guineas, the particulars of which may be obtained of Professor Delamotte or the secretary.

The second exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists is now open at the hall of the Skinners' Company, Dowgate-hill. The collection is an improvement on that of last year—fairly creditable as the first exhibition was to all concerned.

The Skinners' Company have voted a subscription of £500 per annum in aid of the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. All the "twelve" companies have now joined the association except the Grocers and Merchant Taylors'.

A new exhibition, which is likely to attract members of Parliament, lawyers, and other busy men about Westminster, as well as some of the inhabitants of Lambeth, is to be opened in May, by the St. Stephen's Art Society. It will be held annually in a large room facing Westminster Hall. The subscribing members (250 in number) will occasionally change their pictures and will exhibit portfolios of sketches.

The Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which was opened at the spacious assembly rooms of the Castle Hotel, Richmond, last week by Princess Mary Adelaide, is certainly one of the largest and most successful of its kind ever held in the suburbs of London, and has been visited by an immense number of people resident in the neighbourhood. The subscriptions and entrance money will enable the committee to award a number of valuable prizes, for which there is a keen competition in the classes of the industrial section.

Among the many excellent illustrated works issued by the enterprising publishers of America, *The Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States* must take a high place. It is a work in two handsome volumes, well printed on good paper, the illustrations being beautifully executed in chromolithography. While it will satisfy the scientific botanist, it cannot fail to interest and delight all who love the beautiful works of nature as found in the wonderful variety of form and colour of flowers. The London agents for the book are Messrs. Ackerman, 191, Regent-street.

Mr. Vernon Heath invites public attention to a collection, with many new additions, of his photographs of landscapes and sylvan scenery, obtained from "enlargements" by the autotype permanent process, now on view at his rooms in Piccadilly. Bearing in mind the extraordinarily large dimensions of many of these photographs, their union of clearness and force, with range and delicacy of gradation, is worthy of the highest praise; all things considered, they are the finest landscape photographs we have seen, and probably photography under its present conditions cannot be carried farther.

The *Magazine of Art* for May is certainly the most striking number that has yet been issued. The engravings are excellent; and among them is a very remarkable design by Mr. Herkomer, being a small version of a gigantic picture that may now be seen upon the London hoardings. The attempt to introduce good art into advertising posters is, no doubt, laudable; but if the aim of a posting-bill is to attract the attention of the passer-by, that end, we fear, is oftener attained by a loud and startling picture, wholly wanting in artistic merit. Mr. Herkomer's design is too good for the purpose.

The annual general meeting of the members of the London Art-Union was held on Tuesday at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Godwin, F.R.S. The report of the council for the past year showed that the subscriptions amounted to £11,940. There had been allotted for prizes £4317; for providing works of art for accumulated payments, £584. The drawing for the prizes subscribed for last year was proceeded with, and it was subsequently announced that Mr. W. G. Chovill, of Chetwynde-road, was entitled to the original of the picture of the year, "The Loss of the Revenge;" and the £200 prize was won by Mr. C. B. Hall, of Quebec.

At Mr. Lefèvre's, King-street, St. James's, are on view the two large important pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, for which the artist received the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians. Both subjects are drawn from the Forest of Fontainebleau, Mdlle. Bonheur's favourite residence. The one entitled "On the Alert" represents a noble stag in a glade of beeches, drawn up to his full height, with distended eye-balls, sniffing the air. The other, called "A Foraging Party," shows a huge wild boar and his mate (with another boar in the middle distance) forcing their resistless way through the ferns, and birch-stems, and among the grey rocks, and tall oak-trunks, characteristic of the famous forest. These pictures, the latter especially, well support the artist's great reputation, and the engravings of them, which are to be produced by Mr. Lefèvre, will doubtless prove worthy both of the painter and the publisher.

A MAY GARLAND.

There are not many, now, of our pretty country maids to whom May Day is the "maddest, merriest day" of all the glad New Year—that is, in the Laureate's meaning of the words. The May-games that delighted the hearts of our forefathers no longer find favour in what used to be called "Merrie England." There is no time in this practical age of ours to keep up old customs. The high pressure of the nineteenth century laughs to scorn such primitive nonsense as dancing round garlanded poles on village greens: at any rate, on the village greens near London. The rural festival of the First of May which, through a long line of centuries, was wont to be kept up, year after year, with music, song, and dance, with feasting and high revel, has dwindled into a feeble attempt at gaiety by some town chimney-sweeps.

But in out-of-the-way corners of the country, we may still find girls so simple and unsophisticated as to care about being made "queens o' the May," and having their brows encircled by floral diadems. How lovely are these May garlands!—and how charmingly they become the fresh young faces of the crowned! Well may the rustic queens be proud of their election, since they must be fair indeed to be counted worthy of wearing coronets composed of some of Flora's choicest gifts. For are not some of the flowers with which the queens o' the May are crowned the sweetest and daintiest blossoms of all the year?

In addition to the violets and primroses which have been blooming all through tearful April, we have now, on the very threshold of May, some charming wildings that are even more suggestive of green lanes and dewy glades. For, though there is no flower of spring or summer more universally beloved than our sweet-scented violet and pale primrose, these darling heralds of the spring are common to our gardens as well as to the whole country-side: whereas some of the bells and florets now in bloom are rarely seen away from their rural haunts. Primroses, of course, deck every May-queen's crown; but there are also flowers in that spring chaplet that one must go right away from towns to find; some of which we shall find in pastures and meadows, some on the lane-banks beneath the green hedges, some in the woods that are at last becoming tinged with verdure, and some by the river-side.

First, let us see what they get for their garlands in the meadows, which April rains have made so fresh and green. Cowslips, you may be sure; for what spring chaplet would be complete without these pretty yellow things, whose very name is at once suggestive of luxuriant meadows, and stiles, and days of childhood: those happy days when we really believed that tiny Ariels slept in the cowslip bells at night, and that the dewdrops we found hanging there like pearls in the morning had been placed there by the elfin sprites for their morning ablutions! The pale lilac blossoms of the "lady's smock," or cuckoo-flower, and perhaps the pinky pendant flowers of the columbine, attract our attention in the meadows, and the prim little yellow "mouse-ear," and the star of Bethlehem; but, in the pasture lands, it is unquestionably the cowslip which is prime favourite.

On the lane-banks violets are sure to greet us; but not those little perfumed things which Shakspeare says are "sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, or Cytherea's breath." It is getting too late in the spring to find the sweet-scented variety; but the dog-violets, which are larger and handsomer than the sweet-scented, are now in flower, "gleaming like amethysts in the dewy moss." But though the bluer, more transparent-looking flowers of the dog-violets surpass in appearance their congeners of the early days of Spring, they have no fragrance, and so, after all, seem but a poor exchange. However, the primrose, that sweet companion of the early Spring violet, is still in bloom, and its pale sulphur petals are such a pretty contrast to the blue of the dog-violets, that we forget the latter have no scent, and, twining them in our chaplet, let them borrow fragrance from our primroses and cowslips and other blossoms which we have still to pick. There are many pretty little modest flowers on the lane-banks so hidden amid other plants, under shelter of the hedges, as almost to escape our notice; but we can scarcely overlook the starlike, pure white blossoms of the stellaria, or the heavenly blue of the little speedwell, or the pink, rose-tinted flowers of "ragged robin," which latter, growing in loose panicles at the extremity of their long stems, are as conspicuous almost as the primroses themselves. And in the lane-sides, we are sure to notice the pink stem, beautifully cut leaves, and pink-veined corollas of the pretty cranesbill, or herb-Robert.

Now, when most of our trees are bursting into leaf, there are, perhaps, none of Nature's haunts so refreshing as the woods; and nowhere shall we find sweeter flowers than in the forests, groves, copses, dells, and thickets of our English woodlands. Many of the flowers that greeted us on sloping banks and in the lanes and meadows, again smile upon us as we enter the woods, in whose outskirts we are almost sure to meet once more with primroses, cowslips, violets, and pansies; but go deeper into the wood, and we find flowers not seen elsewhere. One of the first blossoms we meet with is the wood-sorrel; sweet modest thing, how prettily it nestles among the rich moss that gathers about the roots of aged oaks and elms, and how exquisitely pure are its transparent, white-veined, drooping bells! How prettily, too, those white pendant blossoms of the wood-sorrel contrast with its bright green trefoil leaves, which are more vividly green than even the tender verdure on the elms overhead! And we are sure to meet with the little woodruff, with its whorled scented leaves, and small white flowers clustering at the extremity of its angular stems. And, though it does not bloom long after April is over, we are also sure to meet with another white flower—the delicate but beautiful wood-anemone or wind-flower: a flower so enamoured of the sun that she "hangs her head and weeps" immediately he sinks in the west,

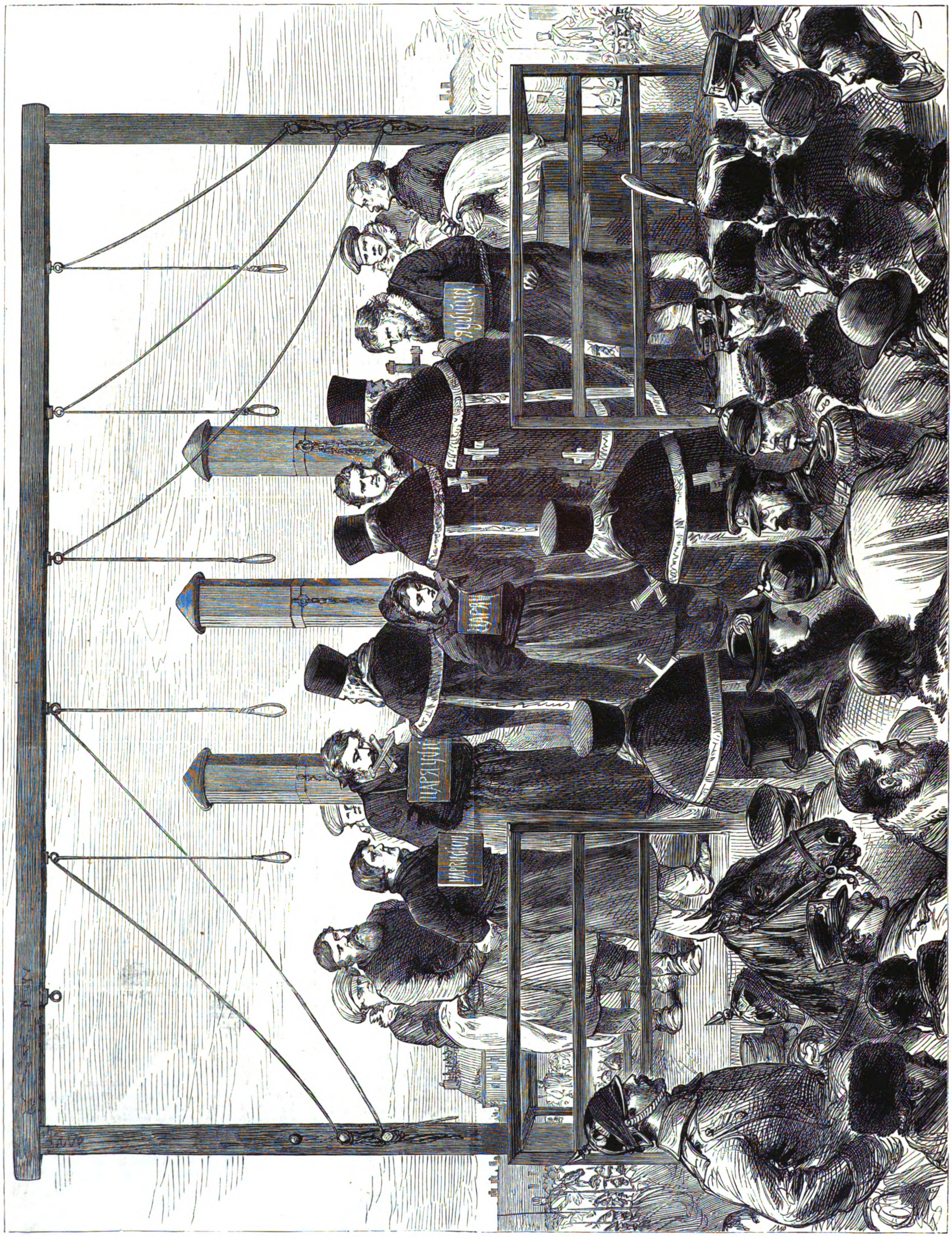
> And shrouds her sweetness up, and keeps
> Sad vigils, like a cloister'd nun,
> Till his reviving ray appears,
> Waking her beauty as he dries her tears.

But the "dew-cup of the frail anemone" is often closed in the day as well as at night, when there is much humidity in the atmosphere. The queens of the May could scarcely find more becoming flowers for their garlands than the chaste white blossoms of the three last-named flowers.

And those who live near a sheltered copse or thicket—especially where the copse or thicket is invaded by a stream or rippling rill—will be sure to entwine in their chaplets the richly perfumed bells of the blue-bell hyacinth. The haunts of the blue-bell are just the spots to sit down in and arrange their wreaths; and having gathered all they want, seated on the shaded mossy bank of a woodland stream, the village maids are serenaded by the choicest of our sylvan choristers: for where the greenwood trees are greenest and freshest, and where the wildest flowers bloom, there sing the nightingale and blackcap "and ever sweetest where the sweetest grows."

The May-blossom is not yet in bloom, nor the sweet wild rose; but even a rose can be dispensed with in a wreath wherein are primroses, blue-bells, and wood-anemones.

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THE CONSPIRACIES AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE NIHILISTS ON THE SCAFFOLD.

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ACADEMY NOTES.—SEE PAGE 434.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF FINGALL.

The Right Hon. Arthur James, tenth Earl of Fingall, Baron Killeen, of Killeen Castle, county Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died on the 24th inst., at his Castle, near Tara, after a lingering illness. He was born at Naples, May 10, 1819, the eldest son of Arthur James, ninth Earl, K.P., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Meath, by Louisa Emilia, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Elias Corbally, of Corbalton Hall; was educated at Prior Park, near Bath, and represented one of the most ancient and distinguished Catholic families in Ireland, the Plunketts, of Killeen, on whom the earldom of Fingall was conferred in 1628. In early life, he entered the 8th Hussars, was A.D.C. to his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and served in the Crimea, taking part in the expedition to Kertch, and at the Siege of Sebastopol. He retired from the Army in 1857. He married, Feb. 12, 1857, Elise, daughter of Monsieur F. A. Rio, and leaves by her (who died near Pau, France, Nov. 25, 1862) one son, Arthur James, Lord Killeen, now eleventh Earl of Fingall, born at Rome, April 1, 1859, and two daughters, Lady Mary Plunkett, born June 3, 1860, and Lady Henrietta Plunkett, born Dec. 23, 1861. The late Lord Fingall was J.P. and D.L. for Meath, and was High Sheriff in 1845. He succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, April 22, 1869.



MR. FOLEY, OF ERSHAM AND WISTOW.

Mr. Henry Foley, of Ersham House, Kent, and Wistow, in the county of Huntingdon, J.P. and D.L., died on the 21st inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He was elder son of Major-General Richard Harry Foley, of Tetworth Hall, Huntingdonshire, and derived from a junior branch of the noble family of Foley, being descended from Philip Foley, M.P., of Prestwood, Staffordshire, younger brother of Paul Foley, of Stoke Edith Court, Herefordshire, the famous Speaker of the House of Commons. He was educated at Sandhurst, and was formerly Captain 6th Foot. He married, June 2, 1831, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Curteis, of Glenburne, and had one son, Harry Richard Stanhope, 42nd Regiment, and seven daughters.

MR. LAUDERDALE MAITLAND.

Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, Dumfriesshire, died at Loreburn Park, in that county, on the 19th inst., in his seventy-second year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Bushby Maitland, of Eccles, J.P. and D.L., M.P., who was son of Mr. John Bushby, by Grizell, his wife, daughter of Mr. Charles Maitland, of Eccles, the representative of an ancient cadet of Maitland, of Lethington. He married, Nov. 9, 1843, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr. Gillespie, and leaves an only child, Lina Mary.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mrs. Kerrison Harvey (Eliza), wife of Mr. Kerrison Harvey, of Bath, and Thorpe, in Norfolk, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Knowles Lacon, Bart, M.P., aged seventy-five.

Mr. Henry West, Q.C., late County Court Judge and Chairman of the county of Wexford, at his residence, Loughlinstown House, in the county of Dublin, on his seventy-third birthday, on the 21st inst.

Mr. William Burges, an eminent architect and an Associate of the Royal Academy, on the 20th inst., at Melbury-road, Kensington. A notice of his chief works is given in connection with his portrait, in another page.

Mr. Robert Heysham Mounsey, of Castletown, Cumberland, on the 20th inst., aged fifty-two. He was eldest son of the late Mr. George Gill Mounsey, of Castletown (who died 1874), by Isabella, his wife, second daughter of John Heysham, M.D.

The Rev. Christopher Wybergh, M.A., Rector of Scrayingham, Yorkshire, on the 8th inst., at Montreux, Switzerland. He was paternally descended from the very ancient family of Wybergh, of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, and maternally from Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, late Rector of Ickworth and Horringer, and formerly Rector of Upper Chelsea, on the 12th inst., at Brighton, in his eighty-fifth year. He was author of "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome," published in 1831; "Greece and the Levant," in 1835, and of several educational and religious pamphlets.

The Rev. James Barrow, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Rector of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, on the 12th inst., at Southwell, Notts, aged eighty-seven. He was youngest son of the Rev. Richard Barrow, of Southwell, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Hodgkinson. He married Louisa, daughter of Sir C. Malet, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. John Gregory M'Kirdy, of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., at his seat, near Lesmahago, on the 21st inst. He was born in 1806, the eldest son of Mr. John M'Kirdy, of Birkwood, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. David Elliot, of Liddlesdale, in the county of Lanark. He married, first, 1841, Augusta, eldest daughter of Captain James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P., which lady died in 1865; and secondly, Aug. 6, 1873, Clementina, daughter of Sir Norman Macdonald-Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, which lady died on Dec. 12, the year of her marriage.

The Right Hon. Sarah Mary, Countess Cawdor, on the 21st inst., at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the Hon. Henry F. Compton Cavendish, uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire; was married, June 28, 1842, to John Frederick Vaughan, Earl Cawdor, and had issue three sons—Frederick Archibald Vaughan, Viscount Emlyn; Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, killed in the Zulu War; and the Hon. Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, of the Scots Guards—and four daughters, Lady Victoria Lambton, Lady Muriel Boyle, Lady Evelyn Campbell, and Lady Rachel Stafford Howard.

[In our Obituary notice of the late Earl of Beaconsfield it was stated that his mother was "sister of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent Jewish architect." This, we learn, is incorrect. Mr. Isaac Disraeli's wife was sister of Mr. George Basevi, of Brighton, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, the father of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent architect.]

We understand that the Commissioners of the Board of Works will recommend a grant of £1000 towards the improvements suggested in the precincts of Westminster Abbey.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J P V (Bedford-place).—After your moves—1. Q takes P (ch), K to K 4th; 2. B to Q 5th, if Black now play 2. R to K B 5th—there is no mate on the third move.

J T (Chester).—Only the correct solutions are noted.

Sidmouth.—There is ingenuity in the construction of your problem; but the position of the White King's Bishop, coupled with the threatened check by 1. Q takes P, indicates the solution too clearly. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

A C (Staines).—The reply to 1. Kt to Q B 3rd is 1. R to K B 5th.

H F (Spartan Chess Club).—If you send your proposed solution, we shall be pleased to comply with your request.

E J P (Preston).—We have not had time to re-examine the position; but, taking your own analysis, we observe that after 1. R to Q B 3rd, B takes Kt; 2. B to B 6th (ch), B interposes; there is no mate by 3. Q to K 6th because of the reply, 3. Kt takes Q. Look at No. 1927 more carefully; it is a study as correct as it is finely conceived.

G A (Bonchurch).—Not without promise; but Black has not sufficient resource to make the problem interesting.

H R (Paris).—We know of but one position wherein White is required to mate nine Kings simultaneously, and that is the composition of Mr. C. H. Waterbury. As it is amusing we quote it for you, appending the solution:—

White: K at Q R 2nd; Q at K B sq; R's at Q B 5th and K Kt 6th; B's at Q B sq and K B 7th; Kt's at Q B 7th and K 3rd; Pawns at Q R 6th, Q Kt 5th and 7th, K 2nd and 6th, K Kt 2nd and 5th, and K R 2nd. (Sixteen pieces.)

Black.—The nine Kings are to be placed as follows:—Q R 4th, Q Kt sq, Q Kt 3rd, Q Kt 5th, Q sq, Q 3rd, Q 5th, K 2nd, and K R 5th; Kt at K 4th; B at K B sq; Pawns at Q R 5th and 6th, K 5th, K Kt 2nd and 5th, and K R 3rd (*Seventeen* pieces). The following is the solution, White playing first:—1. Q to B 2nd (ch), P to Kt 6th (best); 2. P takes P (ch), K to R 4th; 3. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch), P to K 6th; 4. B takes K P (ch), K to K 5th; 5. Kt to R 8th (ch), K to R 2nd; 6. Kt takes Kt, P takes P; 7. B to Q B sq, P to Kt 5th; 8. B to K B 4th, K to B 4th; 9. P to K 4th (ch), K takes P; 10. Q to Q B 2nd (ch), K to Q 5th; 11. Kt to B 6th, checkmating all the Black Kings. We are not surprised at your failure to solve it.

Problems received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad) and J R Rapp (Munich).

Correct Solutions of Problems No. 1930 and 1931 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad), and of No. 1936 from D A Spoletti (Alexandria) and Chorlton.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1937 received from J J Heaton, Norman Rumbelow, Emile Frau, and J M (San Remo).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1938 received from Emile Frau, E J Patterson (Preston), E S (Bayswater), W J Eggleston, J M (San Remo), Sidmouth, Espanol, D A Davidson (Llanelly), A C (Staines), Alpha, W T R, E Ridgway, H F (Spartan Chess Club), Stuart Berkeley, W P K (Clevedon), N M Carrig, H Stebbing, Rev. W F Clements, and F S (Bayswater).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1939 received from H B, D A Davidson, East Marden, Z Ingold, Shadforth, E L G, E Louden, Fire Plug, Her Majesty's Consul, W P K, A Dearlove, Dr F St, J W W, H F (Spartan Chess Club), Leslie Lachlan, W Hillier, R Tweddell, F Ferris, C W Milsom, F G Parslow, R J Vines, Aaron Harper, C Darragh, G L Mayne, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, R Gray, H K Awdry, An Old Hand, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, M O'Halloran, R Ingersoll, E Casella, D Templeton, Jupiter Junior, D W Kell, Ben Nevis, R Jessop, S Farrant, B R Wood, T H Holdron, L Falcon (Antwerp), A Kentish Man, H Noyes, J N Wardell, J J Heaton, Smutch, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, Cholwell, S Home, W H Ridgway, Theodor Willink, Lulu, J Perez Ventoso, Norman Rumbelow, James A Brown, Isaac Haigh, R B Duff, Sidmouth, J M (San Remo), Emile Frau, Semaj, Portobello, J R Rapp (Munich), and Frank Littleboy.

Note.—Our solvers will please note that this Problem cannot be solved by 1. P takes P, 1. Kt takes B, or 1. Kt takes Kt, Black having a good reply to any of these moves in 1. Kt to Q 4th. The answer to 1. R to Q 2nd, or 1. Q to B 3rd is in each case 1. Kt to K B 4th.

Solution of Problem No. 1938.

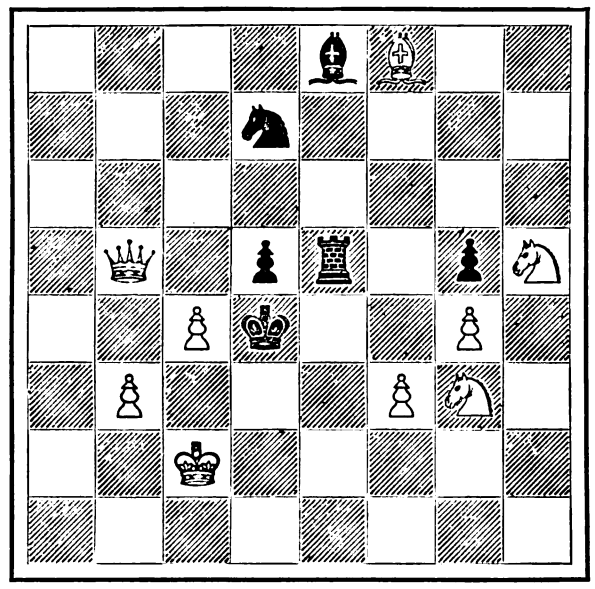
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
2. R takes P (ch)	B takes R
3. P to K 4th. Mate.	

The variations should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1941.

By J. T. Parker (Ipswich).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game in the Match recently concluded between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg.—(*French Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
The close game has been favoured by both players throughout this match, a curious circumstance, in view of the reputation they have achieved for dash and brilliancy.	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	R to K sq
10. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to B 2nd	B takes Kt
12. P takes B	K to R sq
13. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd
14. Kt to K B 5th	Q to B 2nd
White's last move has not improved his game (14. R to K Kt sq seems to be the strongest continuation); and after the exchange of Knight for Bishop, Black has the best of the position.	
15. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
16. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th
17. Q to Q 2nd	Q to B 3rd
18. B to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
19. R to K Kt sq	R to K Kt sq
20. R to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K B sq
21. P to K R 4th	P takes P
22. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
23. B takes P	Kt to K 3rd
24. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to R sq
25. B to Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th
26. R to Kt 4th	R to K Kt sq
27. B takes P	K Kt to B 5th
The Knights have now assumed a very threatening position, and the manœuvres which follow, forcing the White King into the field, are capitally conceived by Mr. Gunzberg.	
28. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 4th
29. K to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
30. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
31. B to K B sq	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
32. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 3rd
Winning a clear piece. White cannot defend the Bishop by 33. K to Kt 3rd, because of the reply, 33. Kt to R 4th (ch) and 34. Q takes Q, &c.	
33. Q to K sq	Q takes B (ch)
34. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
35. K to R 2nd	Q to R 4th (ch)
36. K to Kt 3rd	Q to R 8th,
and White resigned.	

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, which comprises the chess clubs of Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, and Wakefield, was held on Saturday last at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield. Although it was not so successful as some of the earlier gatherings of the association in the same town, the meeting was of a very interesting character. On the evening before the meeting Herr Zukertort, who was specially engaged, played eight games *sans voir* and simultaneously, and, after an adjournment to the following day, succeeded in defeating all his opponents. The German master was announced to play twenty games simultaneously; but only eight adversaries presented themselves, and in the result he won all the games except one, which was scored by Mr. Hussey, of Leeds. There were eight competitors for the association prizes—Messrs. Dyson, Rowley, Robertson, Whiteley, Eddison, Whittaker, Woodhead, and Jordan; and they were carried off by Messrs. Eddison and Woodhead in the order named. The play was adjourned at six o'clock for tea, at which Mr. John Watkinson presided. Mr. Yates moved a vote of thanks to the Huddersfield Chess Club for the kind reception given to the visitors, and for the manner in which they had been entertained, and stated that he was authorised to invite the association to hold their next meeting at Dewsbury.

A match between the Bermondsey and Athenæum Chess Clubs was played on Saturday last, the 23rd inst., at the rooms of the latter association in Camden-road. There were fifteen players on each side, and Bermondsey won with a score of 11½ to 7½.

In our announcement last week of the proposed match between one of the University Clubs and the City of London, Oxford was mentioned in error. It is the Cambridge Club with which the negotiations are in progress.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1880) of Mr. James St. George Burke, Q.C., late of The Auberies, near Sudbury, Essex, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Robert Samuel Grubbe, Edward Walter Grubbe, and Arthur Horsendon Henry, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator devises all his real estate (except that in the parish of Sible Hedingham, Essex) to the use of his eldest son, Hubert Plunkett, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; his chattels, real and presentation plate, he settles upon similar trusts; he leaves to his said son the remainder of his plate and all his furniture, pictures, household effects, horses, carriages, and farming stock, and a pecuniary legacy of £2000; to his son Walter St. George, £25,000; to his son Ulick John his real estate at Sible Hedingham, certain shares, and £15,000; to his son Francis Eustace, £20,000; to his son Harold Arthur, £19,000; to his son Charles Carrington, £23,000; upon trust for his unmarried daughters such sum as will produce £1800 per annum and a residence, with furniture; to his only brother, if he survive him, an annuity of £200; to Miss Naomi Walton an annuity of £100; to St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, £100; to his executors one hundred guineas each; and £250 to be divided between his domestic and other servants and labourers who have been seven years in his service. The residue of the personalty is to be laid out in the purchase of land, to be settled in the same manner as the real estate devised to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 19, 1854) of Mrs. Eliza Gray Gunnell, late of No. 12, Duchess-street, Portland-place, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by George Tierney, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix gives to her friend, Mrs. Martha Frayne, £500; and the residue of her estate and effects to the said George Tierney for his own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated July 1, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 28, 1880) of Mr. Edward John Wood Waterhouse, late of Holly Bank, Lindley, Huddersfield, coal-owner and fire-brick manufacturer, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Hannah Waterhouse, the widow, John Edward Crossley, and the Rev. Robert Gill Irving, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, household effects, and the live and dead stock at his residence, his residence for life or widowhood, and an annuity of £600 for life, to be reduced to £300 in the event of her marrying again; upon trust for his son James Cartledge Waterhouse £2000 Railway Stock; to his executors £50 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children, except the said James Cartledge.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1880) of Mr. Edward Loyd Entwisle, formerly a Captain in the 1st Royal Dragoons, and late of No. 32, St. James's-street, who died on Jan. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Thomas Gale Mills, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, household effects, wines and stores, but he makes no other provision for her, as she is already provided for by settlement. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for all his children, and in default of children, between his brother Richard Entwisle and his sister, Mrs. Friederica Frances Swinburne.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1878) of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Goodlad Daubeny, 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers), late of No. 30, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, who died on Nov. 21 last at Candahar, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Walter Augustus Daubeny, the brother, and George Walters Daubeny, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator devises his farms, Northwick and Redwick, near Henbury, Gloucestershire, to the use of his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; to his wife, Mrs. Emma Mackenzie Daubeny, he leaves £500, all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and household stores and effects, and £600 per annum for life. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for all his children, and in default of children for his said brother.

The will (dated April 1, 1868) of Mr. Edwin Guest, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and late of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved at the Oxford district registry on the 3rd ult. by Robert Ferguson and Edward Chance, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Anne Guest, £2500, and his wines, liquors, consumable stores, horses and carriages; and to his executors £100 each; all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property he gives to his eldest son; if he should leave no son, then to his daughters, and, if no daughters, upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, with remainder to his godson, Edward Ferguson Chance; his plate, pictures, household furniture and effects are to go to the person who shall first become absolutely entitled to the said estates. The residue of the personalty is left to all his children, except the son who succeeds to his estates, and, if no children, then upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and afterwards for the said Edward Ferguson Chance. The deceased was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford, and also for the borough of Cambridge.

The will (dated July 11, 1873) with a codicil (dated June 24, 1876) of Mr. Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and of Caversfield House, Bucks, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved at the Oxford district registry on the 28th ult. by Charles Jacob Bullock Marsham and Robert Henry Bullock Marsham, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves his real estate to his wife, Dame Janet Carmichael Anstruther, for life, and then to his son Charles Jacob. After appointing certain funds in settlement among his children and giving a few legacies, the residue of the personalty is directed to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death some further legacies become payable, including one to his gardener, and the ultimate residue is given to his said son Charles Jacob.

The will (dated Dec. 2, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 13, 1879) of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, formerly of Alderney Manor, near Poole, but late of Dursley House, Poole, Dorsetshire, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge Maxse, the sister and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator bequeaths to his faithful servant Matilda Leversuch, if in his service at his decease, his little terrier dog "Jack," and an annuity of £60, so long as "Jack" shall live; on "Jack's" death he gives her an annuity of £30 for her life, and to such person as she shall leave it to at her decease for his or her life; there are bequests to some of his other servants; and the residue of his property he gives to his said sister.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1877) of Mr. John Prescott Knight, R.A., late of No. 24, Maida-hill, who died on the 26th ult., was proved on the 8th inst., under a nominal sum, by Miss Clarissa Susannah Knight, the daughter and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his property.

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THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL

MEN in this WORLD?

HUXLEY wisely says:—"Those who take honours in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. . . . Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination." The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an overdraft on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT and you will be surprised to learn of the help what

A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is,

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THAT MEASURES TIME,

IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half

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"Sir, I am, yours gratefully,

"To J. C. Eno., Esq." "Dr. J. HANSON, M.A.

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"Thornhill, Hampshire, March, 1881.

"For three years I have suffered from an enlarged and torpid liver; could not sleep on either side, digestion bad; in fact, my whole system was out of repair. I tried all the German waters to no effect, and after giving finishing for three years the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT was suggested to me, and I am happy and thankful to be able to state that, after three months' use of your Fruit Salt, at bedtime and in the morning, I am perfectly restored to my usual robust health. Again I thank you for your infallible discovery.

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PEAU DE CHAMOIS COSTUMES.—A varied series of COSTUMES, made from Peau de Chamois Satin, are produced weekly during the season. Price 6½ guineas each, including sufficient satin to make a bodice.
JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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CAUTION.—MARK YOUR LINEN.
Latest Telegram, Melbourne Exhibition.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK, prepared by Daughter late John Bond, GRANTED FIRST AWARD. Three Grand Awards (Sydney, Queen land, and Melbourne) in one year. No heating required. Works—75, Southgate-road, London. Ask for "Crystal Palace Ink." Refuse imitations.

PIESSE and LUBIN.
Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frangipanni, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 1000 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three Bottles in a Case, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Sarghilés at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic bouquet of pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorative extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

THE LONG TRYING WINTER, necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL during the Spring months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

SPRING.—Cutaneous visitations now prevail, and render ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, of peculiar value and importance. This unique Botanical preparation allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S
SACHETS.
Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all Soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

"ELECTRICITY IS LIFE."
PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED PATENT
GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c., approved by the Académie de Médécine, Paris, and by eminent Medical and Scientific Authorities in England and abroad.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE, with a trace from whence it emanates, being the only reliable proof of curative efficacy, Mr. Pulvermacher invites the attention of sufferers to the CLOSE SUCCESSION of the DATES of the following Testimonials of cures, which must convince the reader of the extraordinary efficacy of PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS. The frequent recurrence of written evidences of the vast curative properties of these appliances is so remarkable that it will repay the trouble of scrutinising their bonâ-fide nature. Mr. Pulvermacher will consider it a pleasing duty to show the originals to any inquirers for their inspection.
The bulk of these testimonials, too numerous to be inserted here, are published in a pamphlet, entitled "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post-free.

MR. PULVERMACHER would call attention to the following among the many eminent scientific and other TESTIMONIALS to the value of his inventions, signed by the élite of the medical profession, as a recognition of these great improvements:—
"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to scientific medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1866.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen.
"WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.
"HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.
"J. RANALD MARTIN, Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

DR. ONIMUS, Lauréat de l'Académie de Science et de Médécine, Paris, in his handbook, "Guide Pratique d'Electrotherapie," states, pp. 125 and 126 (1877):—
"There are cases in which the patients can themselves apply the electric currents, although not conversant with medical science; hence it is desirable to place in their hands an appliance which gives a moderate electric current, the action of which can be of sufficient duration, without inconvenience. In such cases Pulvermacher's Chains constitute, after all, the best apparatus, especially since their recent improvements.
"These Chains, in fact, possess the advantage of easy handling and instantaneous action. The current furnished by them is of a moderate, though quite sufficient, intensity, and is produced by a large number of small elements of feeble mechanical action, and, what we most prefer, of considerable tension. For permanent currents it evidently approaches nearest the conditions which one endeavours to obtain in ordinary apparatus.
"Considering the nature of the current, as well as its practical and convenient character, Pulvermacher's Chains are preferable to all other batteries in such cases where it is desirable to make use of permanent currents."

GALVANISM v. SLEEPLESSNESS.
"Oak Cottage, Freemantle, April 1, 1881.
"Sir,—I am pleased to be able to state that I have received much benefit from your appliances since wearing them. I have not had one sleepless night; before doing so I had many. I also have had no return of the pain for which I suffered.
"Yours truly, "H. A. DYER."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.
(nearly opposite Conduit-street).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Pulvermacher supplies Hospitals and all Charitable Institutions with his Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands at a considerable reduction off his regular prices.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 8, 1881.
"Gentlemen,—I find it impossible to obtain, in this part of Germany, the 'Pain Killer;' and I request you to send me the needful order. I desire this medicine for the purpose of giving it away to persons whose especial address and distress I know will be relieved by its use, and whose sufferings are needless, when this most efficient remedy can be obtained. I have known the 'Pain Killer' in Massachusetts almost from the day it was introduced to the public, and, after long years of observation and use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for exterior wounds, bruises, and sprains, and is not less efficient in relieving the many interior pains and troubles arising from colds and from imprudence and excesses in eating and drinking. I regard the 'Pain Killer' as an indispensable necessity, and when it is gone feel much as does the owner of a house in a dangerous neighbourhood after his policy of insurance has expired.
"I am, very truly yours,
"J. S. POTTER, American Consul.
"To the Proprietors of the 'Pain Killer.'"
Every family should know that this remarkable medicine is sold by nearly all Chemists, and supplied in Bottles from 1s. 1½d. to 10s. 6d. Its price brings it within the reach of all. Wholesale Agent, JOHN M. RICHARDS, London.

COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
For CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE,
UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.
2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London, E.C.

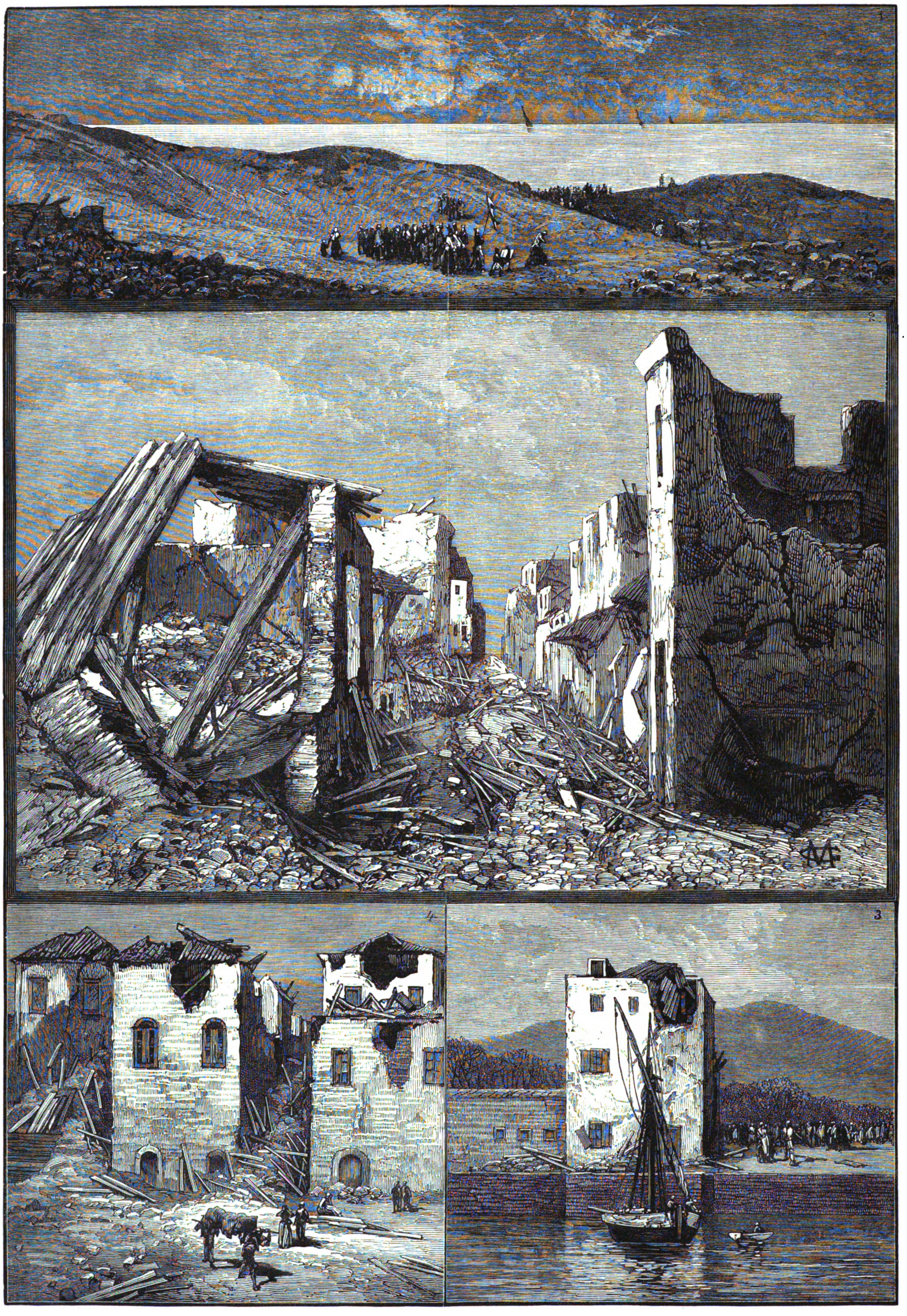
"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THIS celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S. European Depôt, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

"KEATING'S POWDER" kills BUGS, Moths, Fleas, Beetles, and all Insects (perfectly unrivalled). Harmless to everything but Insects. Tins, 6d. and 1s.

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1. Religious procession of peasants to invoke aid of the Saints.
2. Aplotaria, the principal street and market-place of the town.
3. On the quay, waiting for arrival of provisions.
4. In front of the Governor's Palace.

RUINS IN CHIOS AFTER THE LATE DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.—SEE PAGE 434.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2190.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MARRIAGE OF LORD BROOKE AND MISS MAYNARD AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 457.

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BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at South Eaton-place, Lady Catherine Clive, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Rûg, Corwen, N.W., the wife of the Hon. Charles H. Wynn, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Brussels, the wife of Baron Charles Greindl, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Ramsden-road Chapel, Balham, by the Rev. B. C. Etheridge, Fritz Hvoslef, of St. Leonard's, Balham, and Mark Lane, to Maude, eldest daughter Russell Pontifex, of the Chestnuts, Balham, and granddaughter of Russell Pontifex, Sandyway, Newent, Gloucestershire.

At St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, R. E. Seymour Smyth, Captain 15th Sikhs, to Georgina Masson, daughter of Surgeon-Major C. E. Wikeley, Army Medical Department.

On the 26th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, the Hon. and Rev. Alberic E. Bertie, third son of the Earl of Abingdon, to Lady Caroline Elizabeth McDonnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Antrim.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Mawley, Sir Edward Blount, Bart., aged 86. R.I.P.

On the 2nd inst., at Bournemouth, the Hon. Maria Wrottesley, in her 73rd year.

On the 2nd inst., at Ashburnham House, Southsea, Jane Louisa, the beloved wife of General John Charles Hope Gibsone, of Pentland, county Midlothian.

On the 29th ult., at Munich, the Countess de Montgelas, daughter of the late J. Watts Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

Third Sunday after Easter.
Morning Lessons: Num. xxii; Luke xxiv. 13. Evening Lessons: Num. xxiii. or xxiv.; 1 Thess. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon; 3.15, Rev. Canon Stubbs. 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton; 3 p.m., Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Leathes.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Half-Quarter Day.
British Architects' Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lacemaking).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Whymper on the Andes of Ecuador).
British Museum reopens.
Victoria Hospital for Children (French comedy, at Cromwell House, 9.30 p.m.).
Anniversaries: British and Foreign School Society, noon (Lord Aberdare in the chair); Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Lord Shaftesbury in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

City and Guilds of London Technical College, foundation to be laid by Prince Leopold, 3 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30. p.m.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. I. Thornycroft on Torpedo Boats, &c.).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Charles Nicholson on the Boundaries and Divisions of Colonies).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Westgarth on Trade Relations between Great Britain and her Dependencies).
British Architects' Institute, conference (two days).
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Rhys Davids on Buddhism).
Hospital for Nervous Diseases, bazaar at Kensington Townhall (two days).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity); and on the 11th, 12th, and 13th.
Races: Chester and Windsor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

University of London, presentation, 2 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Conference on the City Parochial Charities at the Mansion House.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Powell on the Manufacture of Glass for Decorative Purposes).
Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectroscopy in relation to Solar Chemistry); and on Friday.
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on the Place of English in a Liberal Education).
St. Mary's Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Earl Stanhope in the chair).
Governesses' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Easter Law Sittings end.
Easter Term ends.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Westminster Abbey, musical festival for School for Daughters of Military Officers; sermon by the Dean, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, 5th concert, 8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, London Church Choir Association, special evening service: the Bishop of Bedford.
Great International Horse Show, Manchester (four days).
Anniversaries: London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 10 a.m. (the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair); British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.; Society for Propagation of the Gospel, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Ipswich Races.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Old May Day; Full Moon, 10.24 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt J. C. R. Colomb on Naval Intelligence and the Protection of Commerce in War).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on Mental Images and Vision, 9 p.m.).
British Medical Association, Conversazione; South Kensington Museum, 9 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Burges on Queen Anne Architecture).
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on the Cruxes in Shakspeare's Early Comedies).
National Health Society, Mayfair Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Henry Power on Care and Education of the Eye).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (General Sir Arthur Phayre on Burmah).
Newark Agricultural Show (two days).
Races: Halifax and Alexandra Park.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

The *Illustrated London News* first published, 1842.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Scotland's Part in English Literature).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Grays, Fenchurch-street, 2.27 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Artists' Benevolent Institution, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Lord Rosebery in the chair).

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881. NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive.

Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyéll, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.

London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Entries close MAY 23. SHOW OPEN JUNE 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Barford-street, N. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

THE LOST MOUNTAIN. Captain MAYNE REID'S New Romance, is the Best Story for Boys now being published.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' RACQUET-MATCHES at Messrs. Prince's will be found specially illustrated in "Phil Holiday's" Notes for Wednesday, May 4.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" GOES UP IN A BALLOON in No. 5 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, May 4. This humorous serial story of a Boy's Adventures will be fully illustrated in the No. for May 11.

TRAVEL, VOYAGE, ADVENTURE.—Captain MAYNE REID'S Manilla Storiette is concluded in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 4.

"BROWN BESSIE." A Complete Storiette of our first Afghan War, by JOHN LATEY, jun., appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 4.

HORACE DAVENPORT, Five Years England's Amateur Champion Swimmer, is portrayed in the No. for May 4.

A MONTHLY PART of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is now being published, containing the first four Numbers, stitched in a coloured wrapper, and with "The Royal Middies" Supplement. Initial Chapters of "THE LOST MOUNTAIN," and "Squee Biffen," with Memoir of Lord Beaconsfield's Schooldays, Jottings from a Midday's Journal, and the Sport and News of the Month.

Price Sixpence: Post-free, Eightpence.

THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

ADVERTISERS are requested to send their announcements early in advance for THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is Now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

HERBERT EXHIBITION.—THE JUDGMENT OF DANIEL, Painted for the House of Lords, and other Works by J. R. Herbert, R.A., will be ON VIEW at the HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street, on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1878. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicalities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT.

FIFTY ARTISTS, including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

BERLIOZ'S Symphonic Fantastique, ÉPISODE DE LA VIE D'UN ARTISTE.—Owing to its enthusiastic reception at Mr. Ganz's First Concert, this great work will be repeated, by general desire, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 14, at Mr. GANZ'S SECOND CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at the usual places, and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 9, 11, and 13, at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 10, 12, and 14, at 7.45, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A New First Piece, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

With the opening of May the London season fairly begins. The West-End is becoming crowded; the two Opera-Houses are both opened; the art-galleries have unfolded their doors, including the Royal Academy, the members of which ate their annual dinner last Saturday with the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister as their chief guests; concerts tempt the public with bewildering excellence and frequency; the never-failing May anniversaries crowd upon each other and fail not to attract their votaries; the stream of fashionable gaiety flows stronger; and the pulse of metropolitan life, in its endless varieties, is beginning to beat quicker. The success of the London season depends greatly on the weather. There seems to be the alternative of bright skies and treacherous east winds, or a cloudy atmosphere and warm showers; or a compromise between them. We can at least be thankful for such vernal influences as seem to be the foretaste of genial weather, and rejoice that, in spite of chilling breezes and leaden skies, agricultural prospects were never brighter at this period of the year.

Parliament—or rather the House of Commons, for the Peers have hardly as yet exhausted their Easter holidays—divides its interest between Mr. Bradlaugh, who at present vainly knocks at the door of entrance, while the Government are trying to legislate for his admission, and the Irish Land Bill, which is being carefully discussed, and is not likely to pass its second reading this week. When the bill goes into Committee, the Opposition will, no doubt, be prepared to take up a more definite position, and the Parnellites to show their hand. At present the thoughts of the Irish members wander to their native land, where Mr. Dillon, M.P., their too independent representative, has at length been committed to Kilmainham Gaol for open incitements to defiance of the law and rioting, which has had the effect of paralysing the Land League. Simultaneously the Irsih Executive, which has thus far been very forbearing in the use of its exceptional powers, has proclaimed the city of Dublin under the provisions of the Protection of Life and Property Act, owing to a recent and aggravated murderous attack, instigated, it is believed, by some secret society. This prompt action of the Lord Lieutenant, while likely to check the growing spirit of lawlessness in the Irish capital, will probably have some effect upon the fortunes of the Land Bill, by provoking Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to have recourse to obstructive tactics, or at least to withdraw their support from the measure on the second reading.

In neither of the two questions that excite European anxiety is the outcome very clear. The indirect acceptance by the Hellenic Government of the frontier line marked out by the Porte continues to create discontent, though somewhat subdued, among the subjects of King George. But in proportion as Greece shows readiness to put up with the compromise, Turkey holds back. First on one side, then on the other, the Powers apply pressure. But, as the Porte has gone so far as to draught the Convention relative to the surrender of the ceded territory, the end may not be far off, unless the Greek army on the frontier, already in a feverish state, should lose patience, and precipitate hostilities.

The French military officers in Northern Africa are showing some skill in their campaign against the Khroumir tribes, whose country they have almost entirely invested, and who will have to fight or submit. The Tunis General, Ali Bey, has shown his strategic capacity by avoiding the invaders, while part of his troops are supposed to have deserted to the frontier natives. The poor Bey is at his wit's end. His invocation of the Sultan has resulted only in an able despatch from the Porte, while the French columns are converging to a point within thirty miles of his capital. Soon it will be imperative that he should succumb to the French and accept a disguised Protectorate, or resist them without any prospect of success. Tunis may not be swallowed whole, but seems destined, like the artichoke, to be eaten leaf by leaf. It has splendid harbours and a fertile soil, and Prince Bismarck nods approval to a scheme of annexation which may recompense his French neighbours for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, forgetful perhaps that they are gaining military experience and practical organisation which will serve them elsewhere besides Northern Africa.

It is to be hoped that tranquillity is about to be restored throughout the whole of South Africa. Various circumstances, including the possibility of a defeat in the Legislature, have brought the Cape Government to a reasonable frame of mind. Mr. Spriggs and his colleagues having accepted the mediation of her Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson has arranged terms of peace with the Basuto chiefs, which have been accepted on both sides. Under cover of a license tax of a pound per annum on guns, the demand for general disarmament is abandoned; there is to be a complete amnesty; and, above all, no confiscation of property is demanded, but only a fine of 5000 cattle. It is probable that the Basutos would have accepted these terms before this hapless war, which has cost the colony more than a million and a half, was began. One great ground of satisfaction at home with this settlement is that the Imperial troops will not now, as was at one time feared, be called upon to intervene.

Sir Hercules has a far more difficult problem to solve further north. The members of the Transvaal Commission, including his Excellency and President Brand of the Free State, are commencing their deliberations; and Mr. Gladstone reasonably asks Sir M. Hicks-Beach to postpone his motion of censure till the knotty questions at issue between the British Government and the Boers have been discussed. The instructions sent out by Lord Kimberley to the English members of the Commission include the recognition of British "suzerainty" in the Transvaal—that is, the control of external relations through the agency of the British Resident and High Commissioner; protection to the natives, in whose favour the Convention against slavery is to be reaffirmed, and their right to hold land and to enjoy free movement; full security of person and property for all loyal inhabitants; and freedom of trade for all British subjects. Lord Kimberley suggests, rather than demands, in the interests of Dutch settlers, the severance of districts principally inhabited by natives. This is the most "burning" question of the whole. The Boers are at issue among themselves; in fact, they have at present no properly organised Government. But their more sagacious leaders, aided by President Brand, will probably prevent a failure in the negotiations, and bring about a satisfactory compromise, which ought to result in what that enlightened ruler hopes will be "a lasting peace."

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Persons of either sex (and in their right minds) who were privileged to be present at the Private Views of the Royal Academy and of the Grosvenor Gallery can scarcely fail to have been stricken with amazement and horror at the sight of the preposterous fashion and outlandish colour of the raiment worn by a small proportion of the ladies present. I noticed some in flannel bed or bathing gowns, all bursting out in frills and reaching to the feet. These fearful gabardines were either of a salmon or a brick-dust colour. Another lady in a pillow, or, rather, a bolster-case of mauve silk much distressed me; and a shriek of consternation nearly broke from me when I beheld a poor little maiden of fourteen, who ought to have been permitted to look as pretty as nature had made her, but who had been forced by her "stern parients" into a kind of (seemingly) canvas flour-sack with orifices at the bottom for her little feet to peep in and out: the bag itself being adorned with bows of green and red ribbon. She could not help herself, poor thing. Where are we to look for another Elizabeth Barrett Browning to re-echo "The Cry of the Children" uncouthly dressed by vain and silly parents?

I am always mindful of the indignant remonstrance of the spinster to Mr. Spectator:—"Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?" But this is no case of paniers or crinoline. It is a case of whether public exhibitions of Guys are to be tolerated, save on the fifth of November. Pray do not adduce the attenuated maidens of Mr. E. Burne Jones as an apology for the public appearance of the dismal sisterhood at whom I have glanced. Mr. Burne Jones, however much some of us may dissent from his canons of proportion, is always graceful and refined. Miss Ellen Terry as Camma, in "The Cup," is only one of Mr. Burne Jones's nymphs who has stepped out of the canvas, say, of "the Golden Stairs," and has been endowed with Galatea-like vitality. Moreover, Mr. Jones is consistently mediæval. He does not give us a Hebe in a Mother Hubbard cloak and Psyche in a Tam o'Shanter cap. The frightful folk who glide like phantoms about the picture-galleries are as inconsistent as they are absurd. They jumble up the modes of the sixteenth, the eighteenth, and the nineteenth centuries into one *pot pourri* of grotesque ugliness.

I have the honour to know all our really great æsthetic painters; indeed, their Archimago, Gabriel Dante Rossetti, is one of the oldest and most warmly esteemed friends I have; but I do most indignantly protest against these conceited or crazy folk in the flannel bathing-gowns and the mauve silk bolster-cases being in any way identified with the æsthetic movement. They have no more to do with that movement than the lady from the circus who is occasionally engaged to parade a white palfrey through the streets of Coventry at show-time has to do with the Godiva of Edwin Landseer's picture, of Thomas's noble ceramic, and of Tennyson's deathless verse.

Let us be just. Among the half-score of fashion-books which I take in every month, and which I have bound at the end of the year, I find one, the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, which has been lately giving "Fashions for Art-Folk"—boldly and tastefully drawn transcripts of feminine costume from Sandro Botticelli, Andrea Mantegna, and other Old Masters. But these were all indoor costumes. A lady, I take it, has an indefeasible right to assume indoors the costume which she thinks suits her best. At a dinner-table or at a reception I like to see ladies whose dress reminds me now of Anne Boleyn and now of Amy Robsart, now of Queen Berengaria and now of Alice Bridgenorth, now of Henrietta Maria and now of Jane Shore. Scores of the garments in Cesare Vecellio's "Habiti Antichi e Moderni" and Jost Amman's "Frauentrachtenbuch"—both sixteenth-century guides to the toilette—might be almost exactly copied, and with superb effect as dinner dresses. But I do most seriously object to our public thoroughfares and picture-galleries being pervaded by ladies who look like walking caricatures of Madge Wildfire, Mary the Maid of the Inn, Mother Shipton, the Witch of Endor, and a Charity Girl gone mad. I have a theory about the "Guy" æsthetics. A dark suspicion crosses my mind. Mr. Burnand, it is well known, is a very occult man. He appears to wear his heart on his sleeve; but he is in reality "as deep as a draw well." Can it be that the Sad Sisterhood are only so many lady contributors to *Punch*, bound by secret vows to wear their grim garb in places of public resort in order to carry out the delusion propagated by their Moody Chief, backed by the Machiavellic Mr. Du Maurier, that the "Æsthetes" really form an integral portion of cultivated English society.

By-the-way, I wonder if the clever dramatist whose "Colonel" is droll enough to make Democritus crack his sides with laughter ever read a two-act comedy called "Taste," by Samuel Foote, Esq., which was produced at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane in the year 1765. I have not read much of the "British Aristophanes" lately; but happening, the other day, to take up a volume of Foote, I lighted on "Taste." A glance at the dramatis personæ will give a sample of the quality of the play. Carmine, a painter and picture dealer; Puff, an art-auctioneer; Alderman and Lady Pentweazel, vulgar *nouveaux riches*, ambitious to purchase taste "ready made, for cash only;" Brush, an art-impostor; and Lord Dupe, a silly nobleman who buys new daubs for old paintings, are the principal characters. Palmer, Yates, and Shuter are, among the actors, the names most familiar to me; and Lady Pentweazel is played by *Mr.* Worsdale. Is this a printer's blunder; or was Mr. Worsdale an adept in female parts? Perhaps Mr. Dutton Cook, most erudite of commentators on the "Bill of the Play," may know. "Taste" is a vivacious satire on the mania for more or less spurious classical antiquities and paintings ascribed to the Old Masters; and Foote, in fine, only amplified the lines of trenchant satire against pretenders in art laid down by Hogarth. The prologue was written by Garrick, and spoken by him "in the character of an auctioneer." The following lines from the prologue show that the satire of a hundred and fifteen years ago has not yet lost its force and direction.

> 'Tis said Virtù to such a height is grown,
> All arts are now encouraged—but our own.
> Be not deceived, I here declare on oath
> I never yet sold goods of foreign growth.
> Ne'er sent commissioners out to Greece or Rome.
> *My best antiquities are made at home.*
> I've Romans, Greeks, Italians, near at hand
> True Britons all, and living in the Strand.
> I ne'er for trinkets rack my pericranium,
> They furnish out my rooms from Herculaneum.
> But hush!
> Should it be known that English are employ'd
> Our manufacture is at once destroyed.

The book-post brings me two lively, interesting, and useful books mainly dealing with the culinary craft; and, for some reason inscrutable to me, the editor of one and the author of the other book have chosen to veil their names under not the most felicitous of aliases. In the first, the new carefully and sympathetically revised edition of "Original" Walker's "Aristology, or the Art of Dining" (London: G. Bell and Sons), purports, on the titlepage, to be "edited by Felix Summerly." Now, "Felix Summerly's" delightful art handbooks were deservedly popular some seven and thirty years ago; but the present generation may be to a very considerable extent unaware that "Felix Summerly" was the *nom de plume* of a gentleman who has long enjoyed world-wide celebrity as a promoter of international exhibitions, and a benefactor to the cause of technical education, Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B. Why should he shrink from putting his name as editor to a work which is almost a culinary classic?

The second book (Chatto and Windus) is entitled the "Cupboard Papers," and which profess to be "a series of reflections on the Art of Living." The little work treats of all kinds of dinners and dinner giving; but why does the author, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, call himself, on the titlepage, "Fin Bec?" Who is Fin Bec?—I mean, to the million. A comparatively limited number of persons may be aware that under the pseudonym in question Mr. Jerrold has produced several highly interesting culinary compilations of the "Almanach des Gourmands" order; but to the general public "Fin Bec" is caviare. One must, moreover, be an adept in Parisian French to understand the mere meaning of the word. Why be ashamed of having written a most entertaining series of essays, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold?

Pity the sorrows of a wretched "Echoist." "C. W." writes me from Keighley a letter beginning thus:—

> Dear Sir,—Before proceeding with this letter, I may as well explain its object and introduce its writer. I am seventeen years of age, and, having of late had occasion to review different callings with a view of coming to an opinion as to their relative suitability as a means of livelihood, I have been strongly attracted towards journalism.

And after this, my esteemed correspondent goes on *for seventeen mortal octavo pages of manuscript*. I must really run away. I must go round the world, or go on the stage as "first heavy old man." I really cannot stand correspondents who write letters seventeen octavo pages long at seventeen years of age. Whatever will my correspondent be like in the letter-writing line by the time he is thirty-five!

That was a useful paragraph in the *Times* from a correspondent at Odessa, who pointed out not only that the wretched Sofia Perovskaya was the only woman who has ever been judicially hanged in Russia; and, in fact, the only woman judicially put to death at all in the Czar's dominions since the year 1719, in which year a governess, named Mary Hamilton, was publicly decapitated at St. Petersburg for the murder of her three children.

In 1734 capital punishment was altogether judicially abolished by the Tsarina Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great. But, like the majority of things Russian, this so-called abolition of the death penalty was never more than a transparent sham—a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Whenever it has been thought expedient to execute political offenders in Russia, the criminals have either been tried by court-martial or by such a special High Court of the Senate as that before which the Perovskaya and her accomplices were arraigned, As regards murderers and bandits, nothing was easier, within a few years since, than to put them to death. The crime of murder usually entailed, prior to the assassin's deportation to Siberia, the infliction of the punishment of the knout, and the executioner could without difficulty kill the victim with six and sometimes three blows with his instrument, or by so contriving matters that the struggling wretch bound to the post dislocated his own neck.

The new permanent art-exhibition which is shortly to be opened in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, is likely to prove an attractive lounge for members of Parliament, lawyers, and engineers—and why not to Parliamentary agents and witnesses just released from cross-examination, who wish to "change the current of their thoughts" for a few minutes, by the contemplation of pictures and water-colour drawings? Among the provisional committee of the St. Stephen's Art Society I note the names of Lord Bury, Lord Alfred Paget, Messrs. H. S. Marks, R.A., E. W. Godwin, F.S.A., W. G. Wills, W. B. Knight, R. C. Woodville, and Professor Richmond.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has written a letter full of sound common sense to the Grantham Temperance Association, in reply to a communication congratulating him on his recent visit to that borough. "Nearly all the crime in our Army," writes Sir Garnet, "can be traced to intoxication; and I have always found that, when with any army or body of troops in the field there was no issue of spirits, and when their use was prohibited, the health as well as the conduct of the men were all that could be wished for."

General Sir Garnet Wolseley (he was on the staff in Canada in 1863-4) might also have told his correspondents at Grantham that the tremendous army raised by the North to combat Secession, and which, when Richmond fell, and the Confederate cause "went up," was nearly a million strong, was, so far as the private soldiers were concerned, wholly and entirely a teetotal army. No spirits, no wine, not so much as a glass of lager beer, could the privates licitly obtain. That, I can vouch for from personal observation, was the case with the Grand Army of the Potomac.

The officers, on the other hand, could procure pretty well what they liked in the way of stimulants, from champagne down to the brisk and beaming cocktail. Occasionally cunning devices were resorted to for the smuggling of whisky into camp. The spirits were sometimes contained in a square tin can, disguised with calf sides and back and gilt sides and lettering as a hymn-book; but these alchoholic hymnals were, as a rule, discovered and confiscated by the Provost-Marshal and his assistants; and, "O! Sir," wrote a bereaved private to a Washington newspaper, "it's hard—it is, indeed, to see the stuff we're longing for *staggering about with a pair of shoulderstraps on*." Shoulder-straps were the distinctive badge of officers' rank in the Federal army.

My purpose in drawing attention to this little item of history is a double-barrelled one. I wish to point out that, not only was there no alcohol allowed to the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Potomac, but there was no flogging. On the other hand, there was a peculiarly severe and, as I thought, a very cruel corporal infliction known as "tying up." The delinquent was tightly bound, with his arms extended horizontally, to the wheel of a gun or of a cart, and left there, with his head uncovered, often beneath a blazing sun, for so many hours, according to the nature of his offence. I have seen, too, soldiers convicted of theft and other disgraceful offences, dressed in scavenger's attire, and, with a chain with a cannon-ball at one end riveted round one ankle, compelled to do scavenger work about the camp. In Washington City itself, the Provost sometimes caused violent shower-baths to be administered in the morning to soldiers who had been guilty of disorderly conduct, and who had been locked up in the black hole all night. But there was no flogging. Oh dear, no.

Mem.: I see my Lord Denman has a bill in the Peers by which delinquent soldiers are to be permitted the option of receiving five-and-twenty lashes as an equivalent to so many months' imprisonment and hard labour. I should say that the men who elected to be flogged were precisely the kind of men who deserved to be flogged—that is to say, brutal, case-hardened fellows, utterly dead to all chivalrous or honourable feeling. It would be as well to add a rider to Lord Denman's proposal, that after the voluntary "floggee" had received his twenty-five lashes it should be at the option of his commanding officer to give him another twenty-five stripes, well laid on, for luck, and then to have him drummed out of the regiment.

A valued correspondent, "H. L.," Chelsea, speaking of the rapid increase of English idioms now in use in Parisian society, and notably in Parisian journalism, quotes the following from the Paris *Figaro* of the twenty-seventh of April last. In the sporting intelligence (which, by-the-way, is edited by "Robert Milton," and under the heading "*Courses de Bordeaux*," it is stated that "*Brigand a fait valkower* (walk over) *dans le prix des Pavillons*."

It happens, oddly enough, that only the other day, at dinner at the Tartar Traktir, at St. Petersburg, I was talking to M. Périvier, the experienced and intelligent Secretary of the Rédaction of the *Figaro*, who had come northward on special correspondence bent in connection with the Tsar's murder, on precisely this English idioms subject. He told me of at least fifty, of the interpolation of which into French I was more or less unaware. "Bookmaker;" "poule" for pool; "laounch" for lunch; "skating" for skating rink; "gentleman rider" "outsider," "Velchorre" for Welsher; "cab;" "drague" for drag, or even "foreinhan" for four-in-hand. The *entente cordiale*, this, with a vengeance.

But the very drollest idiomatic importance I have yet noticed was in a novel, by M. Alexis Bouvier, called "La Belle Grêlée." The author says of his heroine, "*Après avoir pres son tob*——" "Son tob!" M. Bouvier, however, requires to be told that the English Aphrodite takes a bath, and that "tubbing" is a masculine excrcitation.

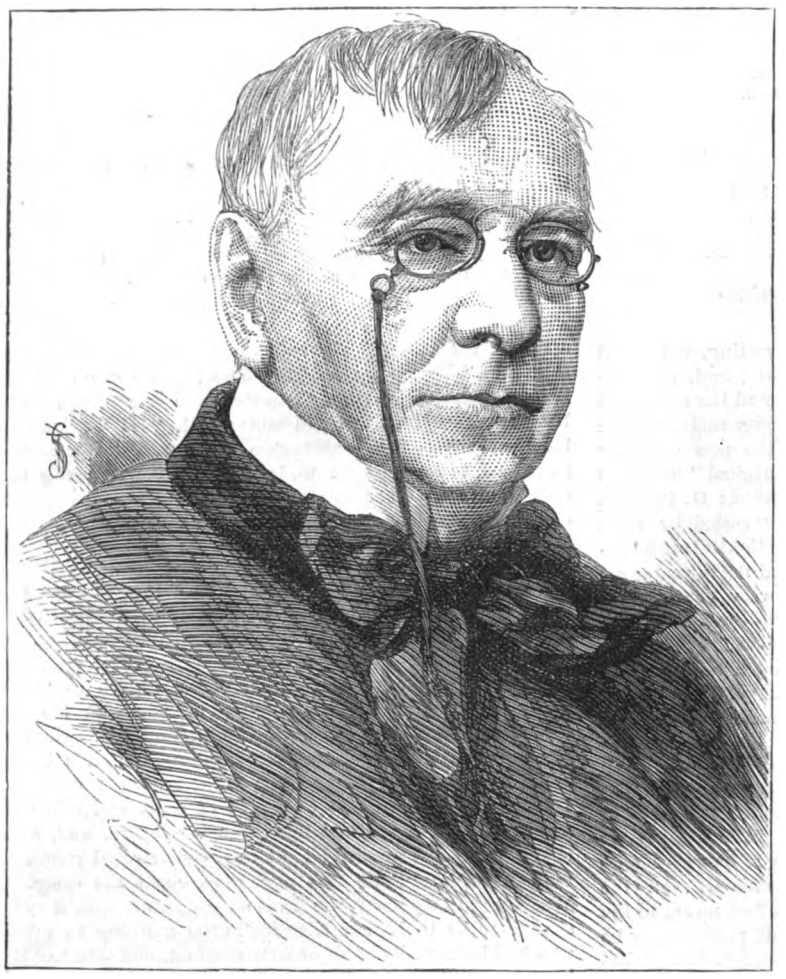
I read in *Punch*, apropos of some funeral sermons lately preached, the following quotation as "Lord Beaconsfield's epigram" from "Endymion":—

> "Sensible men," said Waldershare, "are all of the same religion."
> "And pray what is that?" inquired the Prince.
> "Sensible men never tell."

This is, of course, in "Endymion;" but the epigram is no more Lord Beaconsfield's than was his famous funeral panegyric on the Duke of Wellington, which was "lifted" from *oraison funèbre* on the French Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. Lord Beaconsfield, like Molière, and, in degree, like Alexander Dumas the Elder, took his property whersoever he found it; and that property lay loose in a great many literary pockets. As for the "men of sense" epigram, it has been credited to the arch-schemer Lord Shaftesbury, to Fontenelle, to St. Evremond, and to at least twenty more sceptical wits of the seventeenth century. I have grown to be positive about nothing in the way of the original sayers of witty things; I fancy that most of them must have been said by that grand old gardener Adam; but I am positive that the "men of sense" story was in print at least a hundred and fifty years before Lord Beaconsfield was born. G. A. S.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

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THE LATE EMILE DE GIRARDIN.



THE LATE MR. EDWARD MIALL.—SEE PAGE 446.

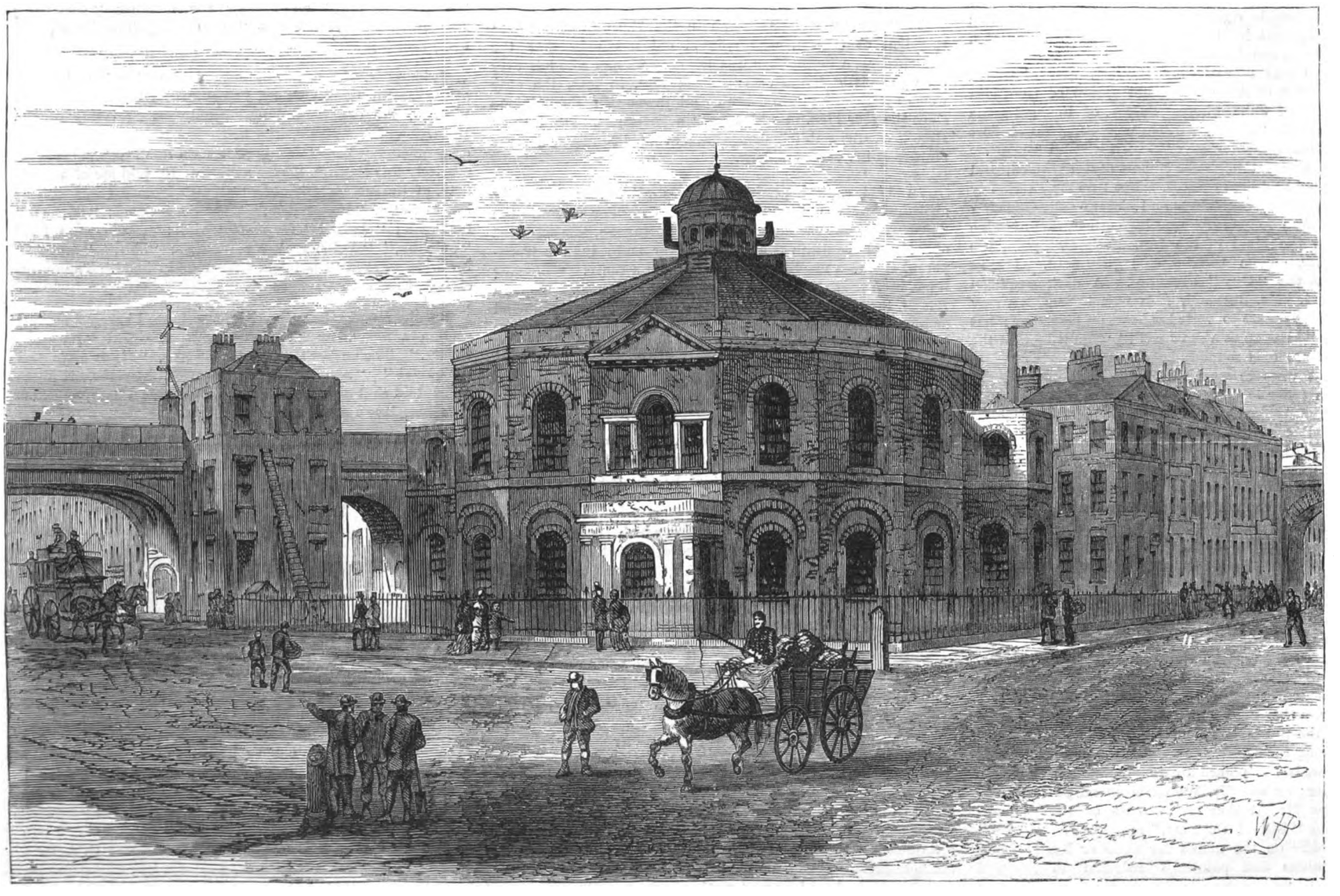
THE LATE EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

This well-known French journalist and politician, who died last week in Paris, was born in Switzerland, in 1806. He was the illegitimate son of General de Girardin, his mother being a Madame Dupuy, and he at first bore the name of Lamothe, but afterwards, coming to Paris, assumed his father's name. In 1828 he obtained an appointment as Inspector of Fine Arts, but some years afterwards established a Democratic journal, *La Presse*, which he conducted till 1866, for some time with great success. His fatal duel with Armand Carrel, of the *National*, was the most tragic event of his life; Armand Carrel was killed on the spot. Emile de Girardin became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of King Louis Philippe; he bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution of February, 1848, and under the Empire of Napoleon III., but was generally on the Opposition side. He married Delphine Gay, a lady of some literary talent and celebrity, but after her death took for his second wife the daughter (by a morganatic marriage) of a German Grand Duke. He was to have been made a Senator, but for the sudden overthrow of the Empire in 1870.

The Portrait is from a photograph by G. Moretti, of Paris.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL.

The demolition of the well-known circular meeting-house, or Dissenting Chapel, in Blackfriars-road, Southwark, removes another familiar landmark of London social and religious history. We therefore give an Illustration of the old building. It was opened as a free church by the Rev. Rowland Hill on June 8, 1783. He continued to minister in it during fifty years, and died, at the age of eighty-eight, in the adjoining parsonage. He was frequently assisted by eminent ministers both of the Established and Nonconformist connections. The worship was a modified form of the Anglican Liturgy. Surrey Chapel was never identified with any denomination, but was a sort of neutral ground for all Christians. Rowland Hill's body was interred under the pulpit. Lord Hill, his nephew, then Commander-in-Chief, was chief mourner. After an interval of four years the Rev. James Sherman was appointed the minister. He was followed after seventeen years by the Rev. Newman Hall, who was the pastor nearly twenty-seven years. In anticipation of the expiration of the lease, the congregation, aided by contributions from outside, purchased a freehold site in West-



SURREY CHAPEL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL).

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THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: OUTPOST OF IRREGULARS.

minster Bridge-road, and erected the present "Christ Church" with its adjoining "Hawkstone Hall," so named from the birthplace of the first founder, and the Lincoln Tower, commemorative of the abolition of American slavery. The total cost was £64,000, and the new chapel was opened for worship July 4, 1876, when the congregation of Surrey Chapel, with their minister, migrated to it. Surrey Chapel has since been occupied by the Primitive Methodists. Rowland Hill introduced a variety of philanthropic agencies, which are now in enlarged operation. The almshouses for twenty-three poor women are well maintained. The Sunday-schools, which at Mr. Hill's death had 2400 children, now instruct 5800, by 433 teachers. The number of communicants, which was 500, is now 1150. The Benevolent Society visits annually 500 of the sick poor without regard to religious opinions, and above £500 is distributed among the poor. Secular lectures and entertainment are provided for working men. Temperance and clothing societies and penny banks promote their temporal welfare. Upwards of 1500 services especially for the poor are held annually in lodging-houses, mission-rooms, and the open air. The sum raised for religious and philanthropic purposes, exclusive of the pastor's salary, amounts to £2500 annually. This varied work, now perpetuated at Christ Church, owes its origin to the devoted zeal of the founder, who "being dead yet speaketh."

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.

The invasion by the French of the territory of the Bey of Tunis, a vassal of the Turkish Empire, is ostensibly justified by the necessity of punishing an unruly frontier tribe, called the Khroumirs, who have committed some acts of violence across the border of Algeria. We present views of the small island and fort of Tabarka, and of a Tunisian fort on the neighbouring mainland coast, which the French have seized for the base of their military operations; also, two sketches of the outposts of Chasseurs d'Afrique and irregular troops of the French army.

The Regency of Tunis occupies nearly the centre of the northern shores of Africa to the east of the French Algerine dominion, beyond Philippeville and Bona. The country is inhabited from 100 to 250 miles from the sea, is sufficiently well watered, and possesses, besides the capital, many large and important towns. The soil is peculiarly fertile; there is abundance of mineral wealth, and the majority of its inhabitants, estimated at two millions, are peaceable and industrious. The northern coast of Tunis is within sight of the island of Pantellaria, an Italian possession, and the width of the channel between Cape Bon and the western extremity of Sicily hardly exceeds ninety miles. Two hundred miles to the east lies the British island of Malta. The export trade of Tunis is chiefly confined to oil, esparto grass, wool, and cereals, and its imports consist chiefly of colonial produce and manufactured goods. In both, British interests are largely concerned. Many of the Italian residents are wealthy and influential, and among them may be found some of the chief mercantile and banking firms of the Tunisian capital. Several

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Italians are large landowners, and the first railway established in the country now belongs to an Italian company. Mohammed es Sadok, Bey of Tunis, is about seventy years of age. He succeeded his brother in September, 1859. In his youth he became acquainted with a French merchant residing in Tunis, and was initiated into new ideas. As soon as he ascended the throne he did away with the harem and lived in European fashion with one wife. He granted a constitution and assembled a Parliament; but, curiously enough, his subjects obliged him to recall the Constitution in 1864. The Bey has three daughters, but no sons. His brother, Si Amrud, is heir to the supreme power of the Regency.

The two border tribes, the Khroumirs and the Ooshtettas, occupy a wild and hilly debatable ground which lies on the eastern frontier of Algeria, and extends from within some forty miles of the Mediterranean down to the confines of the Sahara.

The island of Tabarka, as we have seen, is to serve as the base of the operations for the attack of the Khroumirs from the north. It is about half a mile from the Tunisian coast, opposite the territories of the Khroumir tribes, and is about eight miles to the eastward of the Algerine frontier, and fifteen miles from La Calle. It has a high ridge running from one end to the other; but its southern point finishes in a narrow sandbank on a level with the water, and extending to the Oued Kebir, the first river to be crossed when moving from the frontier. The island, which is three quarters of a mile long, was formerly a flourishing Genoese colony, containing over 7000 inhabitants. An old castle, a church, a Consular residence, a wall, and two jetties—the whole of them in ruins—is all that remains of the place, which is almost deserted. The castle is built on the north end of the island, overlooking the sea. The church and Consular residence are on the west coast. Opposite them are the anchorage for small vessels, the wharf, and the remains of a jetty, which was about two hundred metres in length. The roadstead and anchorage for large vessels are to the westward of the island. There is also good anchorage to the eastward, protected against north or north-westerly winds. Opposite the island, on one of the summits of the ridge of the Khroumir coast, is the Bordj Djedid, a fort lately occupied by a detachment of the Tunisian troops, which have now been driven out of it, as well as from the castle on Tabarka Island.

In our view of Tabarka, the French gun-boat Hyène appears lying at anchor just below the old castle, and one of her boats is taking soundings close to the rocky shore. Three gun-boats, the Hyène, the Chacal, and the Léopard, each carrying two large guns, one fore and one aft, were employed in a preliminary demonstration. The commander of the Hyène, Lieutenant Cluze, attempted negotiations with the commandant of the Tunisian garrison, who hoisted the Turkish flag and refused to surrender. On Monday week, the ironclad frigate Surveillante, which had meantime arrived, bombarded the fort of Bordj Djedid, on the mainland, killing about sixty men, and entirely destroying the old building. The garrison left it that night, and a French force of 1500 marines took possession of the island, which had likewise been abandoned by its defenders. At the same time, three brigades of French troops commanded, respectively, by General Vincendon, General Gaillaud, and General Ritter, marched across the frontier from Algeria, entering the Khroumir highlands, and moving rapidly eastward, while General Logerot, with a considerable force, advanced to the inland town of Kef, which yielded to him without resistance. This town is twenty-five miles from the French frontier, and is not within the Khroumir district. The port of Biserta, on the seacoast, was seized last Monday; it is an excellent harbour, with a town of four thousand people. Three French ironclads and a gun-boat menaced the town and compelled its surrender. The military and naval preparations seem far to exceed those which would be needful for the mere chastisement of border tribes. The Bey of Tunis protests against the entry of the French troops on Tunisian territory without previous notice, and while peace and friendly relations reigned between France and Tunis. Such an act, as he says, is contrary to all the rules of International Law. This protest is made in the name of Tunis and the Ottoman Empire, of which Tunis forms part.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD MIALL.

Mr. Edward Miall, late M.P. for Bradford, the founder and editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and for many years well known as the leader of the movement in favour of religious equality, died at his residence, Sevenoaks, on Friday night last, after a fortnight's illness, almost free from suffering, within a few days of completing his seventy-second year. The hon. gentleman sat for Rochdale from 1852 to 1857, when, like Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fox, and other advanced Liberals, he lost his seat owing to his opposition to the Chinese war. While member for that borough he proposed a resolution condemnatory of the Irish Church, but the House of Commons was not yet ripe for so drastic a proposal. Afterwards, at the invitation of the then Conservative Government, he became a member of the Duke of Newcastle's Commission on Education, the labours of which extended over three years, and its report and evidence in 1861, to which Mr. Miall gave a qualified assent, furnished a mass of information, which, though not of immediate service, cleared the way for the legislation of 1870. Subsequently, when member for Bradford, he successively moved two resolutions in reference to disestablishment, which secured about 100 votes. He also took an active part in securing the abolition of church rates and University tests, and, later on, in throwing open the parish burial grounds to Dissenters. In the House he was generally respected for the force and moderation with which he advocated his opinions, and his fairness and amiable qualities. During an active public life he made many friends, and exercised great influence as a leader of advanced opinions. In 1863 his services to the Free Churches were recognised by the presentation of £5000; and ten years later, when about to retire from public life, the sum of £10,000, subscribed mostly by friends in Yorkshire and Lancashire, was put in trust for the benefit of himself and family. Two years ago Mr. Miall was presented with a congratulatory address on his seventieth birthday by a deputation, which included his old colleagues the Right Hon. John Bright and Mr. Richard, M.P. Amongst his many books was one entitled "Bases of Belief," which is in use as a text-book in many Nonconformist colleges.

The annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Royal United Service Institution—the Duke of Cambridge, president, in the chair. A letter from Mr. J. A. Mullens was received inclosing a cheque for £2500 in founding a prize to stimulate the practice of firing at moving targets at unascertained distances. Certain alterations of the rules were passed after considerable discussion. The Duke of Cambridge was re-elected president by acclamation. The next Wimbledon meeting will begin on the second Monday in July, the camp being ready for occupation on the previous Saturday.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 3.

News from Tunis is eagerly read here, but arrives slowly and in very small doses. The military operations have been very much interfered with by the rain, which converts the ravines into torrents, and renders the country where the French troops now are impracticable. The state of the weather accounts for the slowness with which the three columns are advancing, and the small practical results hitherto obtained. The most important operation of the week has been the occupation of Bizerta, a port on the northern coast of Tunis, to the east of Tabarka, and forty-five kilomètres distant from the station of Djedeida, which will be next occupied. Meanwhile, the Bey continues to protest against the invasion of his territory.

The Parisians like to make a little parade in everything they do. Modest and anonymous charity is not much in favour amongst them; they like to hear plenty of drum-beating, and to beat their own drums too. The Parisian newspapers are never weary of talking of the "pretty *Parisiennes*," although a "pretty" face is not so common in Paris as it is in London. But what has beauty to do with charity? I read in a leading Parisian paper that some of the leaders of society have formed a volunteer ambulance corps, "and twelve of our prettiest society-women (*nos plus jolies mondaines*) have asked General Farre for authorisation to follow our army on African soil." There is not much danger of General Farre granting the request of these pretty *mondaines*. The General does not believe in the admixture of the civil element in military affairs. The pretty *mondaines* will therefore be free to continue to adorn the Grand Stand at Longchamps and the "tour du Lac," to the greater delight of the fashionable gazetteers.

The *jolies mondaines* came out in great force on "varnishing day" at the Salon last Sunday. In spite of their Republicanism and their vaunted "liberty, equality, and fraternity," there is no civilised creature on the face of the earth who adores privilege so much as the Parisian. He will submit to almost any humiliation in order to be present at the first representation of a new play—not so much to see the play as to be able to say, "I was there; I saw X and shook hands with Z." And so he gives himself airs and flatters himself that he belongs to the mysterious and super-excellent entity known as "tout Paris." This year the committee of artists who have managed the Salon were very severe in restricting admission to the Salon on "varnishing day." Indeed, it would seem as if these gentlemen, having, like all Frenchmen, been victims of bureaucratic tyranny all their lives, themselves became bureaucratic tyrants as soon as an opportunity presented itself. I have not to deal with the Salon as an art exhibition; I only mention it as the unique topic of conversation for the moment, and the fashionable afternoon resort of *Paris mondain*.

Madame Edmond Adam, the muse of the Franco-Athenian Republic, appears to have incurred the wrath of the Nihilists, unless indeed she has been the victim of a hoax. During the past fortnight, she has received several letters informing her that her defence of the late Czar in the *Nouvelle Revue* had brought down the wrath of the Nihilists upon her head, and that she would be killed if she did not repent immediately. Madame Adam took no notice of these missives, but on Saturday she received by post a little box containing a bottle full of a "yellowish greasy liquid." The wiseacres of the police were then called in, and an inquiry has been begun.

Emile de Girardin died last Wednesday morning, aged somewhere about seventy-eight, the date of his birth being unknown. This brilliant journalist's claim to posterity is that he revolutionised the French press, and acclimatised cheap newspapers. Before he founded *La Presse*, at 40f. a year, in 1836, French journals had never cost less than 80f. a year, and their size was about the same as four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. M. de Girardin introduced the large newspaper sheet, depending for support not on subscribers but on advertisers; and then, in order to secure a large circulation, he invented the *roman-feuilleton*, or sensational novel cut up into slices, "to be continued in our next," a contrivance which made the newspaper indispensable to a large class of female readers, cooks, dressmakers, duchesses, and the wives and daughters of *concierges*. M. de Girardin's funeral on Saturday attracted very little attention. The working classes looked upon him as a *faiseur* in politics as well as in finance.

The Marquis de la Valette died yesterday, at the age of seventy-five. M. de la Valette was a diplomatist of the old school. He began his career under Charles X., and during the Empire he was successively Ambassador at Constantinople (1851-3), at Rome (1860-2), Minister of the Interior (1865-7), Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1869, and Ambassador at London in 1870. Death has lately been thinning the ranks of the men of 1830.

A terrible accident occurred here this morning in front of the ruins of the Printemps, lately burnt down. An immense prop, which was being erected as one of the supports of the demolition scaffolding, slipped and fell on the top of a passing cab, crushing two gentlemen which it contained—M. Daguin, formerly President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and M. Pascal, formerly director of the Crédit Foncier, and now director of the Banque d'Escompte. M. Pascal died a few hours afterwards. M. Daguin, who is likely to recover, was a Reactionary candidate for Paris in 1877. J. C.

A linen exhibition, or fair, is to be held at Kesmark, in Hungary, from July 15 to 17.

Lord Carrington on Tuesday presided over a Council meeting of the Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the increasing charge borne by local ratepayers for the maintenance of main roads, and suggesting that while the county rate contributed one half the cost, the remaining expenditure should be met by contributions from existing Imperial taxation.

In the absence, owing to indisposition, of Count Münster, the German Ambassador, Baron H. Von Schröder presided on Tuesday evening at the thirty-sixth anniversary festival in aid of the German Hospital (Dalston), held at Willis's Rooms. About 200 guests sat down. The chairman gave the usual loyal toasts; Baron von Bunsen proposing "The foreign Sovereigns and Princes, protectors and patrons of the institution, and their representatives," to which Count Bylandt replied. "Success to the German Hospital" was given by the chairman, who stated that last year 1476 in-patients, of whom 380 were cases of accident, were admitted to the institution, the out-patients and dental cases numbering 19,453. The receipts amounted to £9195, and the expenditure to £8738. They were dependent upon that festival for a sum of £3000, and he trusted that for the lack of funds they would not allow the efficiency of the hospital to deteriorate. The Earl of Aberdeen gave "The Health of the Chairman," and Mr. Russell Sturgis proposed "The Health of the Duke of Cambridge," president of the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of £4307 were announced.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

While confessing to the greatest partiality for Sandown Park and everything connected with it, we feel bound to record our opinion that the end of April is far too late for the "jumpers," and that the meeting would have been greatly improved by the omission of one day, and the elimination of all the hurdle-races and steeplechases. Falls were frequent, and though no one was seriously injured, yet I'Anson had a very narrow escape, and was carried away in a state of insensibility. Indeed, the ground was very hard even for flat-racing, and it was not fair, either to men or horses, to ask them to jump. Chevronel, who is quite "i' the vein" just now, scored another victory for Sir John Astley; and then a capital field turned out for the Esher Stakes. Valour (10 st. 1 lb.) had run so well at Lincoln that he had the call of everything at the start, but Philammon (9 st. 10 lb.) beat him fairly and squarely in a hard-fought finish, and it is plain that the Irish horse has never been half so good as he is this season. The County Hurdle-Race fell to Torpedo (10 st. 8 lb.), and it was in this event that Northfleet (11 st. 9 lb.) and I'Anson came to grief, owing to the old horse catching one of his legs in a swinging hurdle which one of the leaders had displaced. On the Friday, the crack hunters, Humphrey and Sirdar, both succumbed to Hollyhock, who, however, had a great pull in the weights. Lord Clive (11 st. 12 lb.) was made a very strong favourite for the principal hurdle-race of the meeting; but, after pulling so hard that Adams had a very uncomfortable ride for more than half the journey, he bolted right out of the course, and left Dunmow (10 st. 6 lb.), the outsider of the party, to dispose of his two opponents very cleverly. The last day of the meeting was entirely devoted to illegitimate sport. Highland Mary (10 st. 10 lb.), who has had a very hard time of it of late, beat Cock Robin (11 st. 2 lb.) and four others for the Claremont Steeplechase; and Bend Or II., formerly known as Tadcaster, and one of the heroes of the sensational Bend Or objection, came out as a hunter, and won a hurdle-race, though he is probably the very worst jumper ever seen, and simply galloped through his hurdles in the most devil-me-care style imaginable. The International Steeplechase was quite a Grand National in miniature, as Woodbrook (12 st. 7 lb.) and Regal (12 st. 3 lb.), the first and second at Liverpool, both took part in it. The former looked very well, but of course his weight was very different from his former impost, and, moreover, the hopes of the Irish division were evidently centered in Torpedo (10 st. 7 lb.). It is very probable that he would have pulled them through had not his jockey lost a stirrup nearly a mile from home, and this, besides placing him in the rear of everything at the time of the accident, prevented him from giving the horse any material assistance at the finish, and Regal just beat him by a neck, the gallant little black thus securing this valuable stake for the second successive year.

The opening day of the Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket was quite devoid of more than passing interest, and, as none of the running had any bearing upon future events, we may safely pass on to Wednesday, which, as usual, was big with the fate of the Two Thousand. Fourteen comprised the starters for the big event on Wednesday, and the result was a great surprise for the talent, as the winner was quite a "dark" horse, whilst long odds could have been had about the second and third. It was a good race till about three furlongs from home, when, however, Mr. Norman's Peregrine, by Pero Gomez—Adelaide, had the race in hand, and, striding along, won in a canter by three lengths, followed by Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois, and Mr. J. R. Keene's Don Fulano. Lord Rosebery's Cameliard was placed fourth, beaten a head.

The members of the London Athletic Club held their second meeting this season last Saturday afternoon at Stamford-bridge. Nothing very noteworthy was accomplished, but the victory of S. H. Baker in the Half-Mile Challenge Cup was very popular, as he has not enjoyed the best of luck up to the present. The annual meeting of the Lacrosse Clubs will take place at the same ground next Saturday, when an interesting programme will be run through.

Trickett and Kirby sculled their second match at Southampton on Saturday last, and the Australian scored another victory with great ease. He seemed quite at home on a fixed seat, and held the lead from start to finish.

The billiard handicap (spot hazard barred) which is now taking place at the Aquarium will doubtless draw large numbers of spectators in the last three or four days. At the time of writing the best form has been shown by D. Richards, who may win more games than the champion, and take the first prize.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £130 were granted to life-boat crews for services rendered during the past month.

The Porthcawl life-boat saved eight men from the wrecked barque Marmora, of Copenhagen. The Theddlethorpe life-boat rescued the crew of five men from the fishing-smack Shamrock, of Hull, the Ramsgate and Ballywalter life-boats respectively did good service in saving the distressed schooner Aldebaran, of Lauwig, Norway, and the Bell Buoy boat. The Lossiemouth life-boat saved the crew of the schooner Cavalier, of that port; and the Palling No. 1 life-boat five men from the fishing-smack Catherine, of Ramsgate.

Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £3000 were made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James's had requested that the thanks of his Government might be conveyed to the coxswain of the crew of the Nairn life-boat in recognition of their noble and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of the schooner Anne Marie, of Krageroe, on Jan. 20 last.

The late Mrs. A. P. Fortune, of Liverpool, had left the institution a legacy of £200.

A communication was read from the Marquis de Rubalcana, president of the Spanish Life-Boat Society, calling attention to the establishment of that society, and expressing a hope that it might rival in usefulness the National Life-Boat Institution of England.

Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their visits to different life-boat stations.

The National Association of British and Irish Millers will hold an international exhibition of flour-mill machinery and bread-making and baking machinery, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from the 10th to the 14th inst. inclusive.

It is stated that Mr. Fawcett intends to make an experiment in the General Post Office which will be watched with great interest by the public. He has decided to give employment to a number of deaf and dumb persons in the department devoted to the sorting of newspapers.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

At the National Theatre, so admirably conducted by Mr. Augustus Harris, as well as at the Lyceum, under the tasteful and generous management of Mr. Henry Irving, an American tragedian has found a cordial welcome from his brother artistes, and enthusiastic acceptance from crowded and delighted audiences.

The immense throng at the Lyceum on Monday night to witness "Othello," with Mr. Edwin Booth as the Moor, Mr. Henry Irving as Iago, and Miss Ellen Terry as Desdemona, was made up of two very opposite but, as it happened, not conflicting elements. The boxes, private and dress, and especially the stalls, were full of pre-eminently "first night" people, artists, authors, journalists, judges, and *aficionados*, or amateur experts and volunteer critics, among whom there were many who were, doubtless, personal friends or sympathetic admirers of the English or of the American tragedians. Add to the Boothians and the Irvingites a distinct section of intensely enthusiastic Terryites—for Camma is something else besides a graceful, refined, and tenderly emotional actress. She has the præ-Rafaellite facial angle, the præ-Rafaellite chest bones, the præ-Rafaellite eyes and lips. She is the embodiment of the ideal of Frederick Sandys in his Medea, as well as of the Priestess of Artemis, in Alfred Tennyson's "Cup." Miss Ellen Terry is justifiably dear to the dramatic, but she is doubly dear to the æsthetic heart. These formed the first element that thronged the aristocratic portions of the house; but the popular parts of the theatre, upper boxes, pit, and gallery, were just as densely crowded, and their occupants were just as uproariously enthusiastic. I have rarely heard such a unanimous and such tumultuous applause as that which greeted justly, as well as generously, all the leading characters in "Othello" on Monday night.

Mr. Edwin Booth's "Othello" is a known impersonation which has long since been duly stamped with the hall-mark of public approbation. But if there were no differences of opinion there would be no opinion worth having; and if there were no candour in the avowal of opinion, the quality of Honesty would very swiftly "Unawares Expire;" as, according to Mr. Pope, Morality does in the "Dunciad." I ardently admire Mr. Edwin Booth as a ripe scholar, a deep and earnest student in his art, and the possessor of elocutionary powers almost unsurpassed in their clearness and purity. I think he is the finest Bertuccio, and, next to Macready, the finest Lear and the finest Richelieu that I have seen; and I am convinced that he is a fine—a very fine—Iago. But I own that, in its entirety, I like his Othello no more than I liked his Hamlet. It is altogether too didactic, stagey, and artificial. Nor does he look the part. His dresses have an antique guise, both in fashion and colour; and his appearance in armour—after what one remembers of Salvini and Mario, both in their degree splendid Othellos—was exceptionally unlucky. For the rest, his interpretation of the Mauritanian free lance who had done the State of Venice some service had in it many fine passages. His delivery of the address to the Senate, and, indeed, the whole of his work in the first act, were superb. Passages as fine were scattered through the remaining acts; but they were not numerous, and more than once the actor was wearisome. I hope that I shall not be thought hypercritical if I point out that Mr. Booth does not pronounce the name of Desdemona properly. It is an Italian name; but the commonly accepted English pronunciation of the name is quite correct, except that the Italians dwell a little longer on the *o*, and pronounce the final *a* more largely as *ah* than English people do. Occasionally in England we hear the pretty lady spoken of as "Desdemoner." But Mr. Booth goes further than this. A dozen times on Monday night did I hear him pronounce Desdemona as "Desdermoner." This is not to be tolerated. I do not know whether this is an Americanism; but it is certainly wrong.

Mr. Irving's Iago was a magnificent performance. It is not Mr. Irving's fault if the Bard of all Time has put into the mouth of the most consummate villain his genius ever conceived some expressions and *jeux de mots* so exceedingly droll that gentle and simple cannot help roaring with laughter at them; and that Iago's colossal duplicity, when he appears at the window in the scene where Roderigo is killed and Cassio is wounded, provoked a general titter; but these quips and cranks—inimitably true, as we may learn from Boccaccio, to the comic or burlesque side of the Italian character—were all the more consummately skilful foils to the exposition of Iago the scoundrel, Iago the swindler, Iago the murderer, Iago the man-tiger. With incomparable care and grace Mr. Irving dwelt on every phase of light and shade of Iago's part, on every line, and it may almost without exaggeration be said he had bestowed elaborate and oft-renewed study. Nor did his thoroughly artistic nature fail to grasp one feature essentially requisite to the completion of the poet's ideal. Mr. Irving presented us with an Iago handsome in mien and splendidly attired. That, depend upon it, was the real Iago. He was good-looking, chivalric in bearing, gay of manner; and loved fine clothes and high living. He must have done something with the money and jewels out of which he cozened Roderigo. My word for it, he squandered his substance in riotous living; and it was for his gay doublets and hose all glistening with golden 'broidery, his good looks and dashing dare-devil manners, that Emilia bore with him so long. She calls him her "wayward" husband. He flouted, gibed at, bullied her—beat her, very likely; but she liked and admired the scamp, and probably loved him, and was slow and loth to believe in his immeasurable villany. I hold that, in thus bringing forward into high relief the personal and individual Iago Mr. Henry Irving has added greatly to the understanding of a sometimes inexplicable character. Miss Ellen Terry as Desdemona was lovely and lovable in every sense of the terms; fascinating as a Venetian bride, exquisitely pathetic, tenderly submissive in the scenes where the Moor's jealousy takes the form of brutal insult and outrage, and, in her death, lovely and lovable still. Mr. E. Terriss was a very handsome, manly, and capable Cassio; and Mr. T. Mead as Brabantio, and Miss Paumcefoot as Emilia, gave fresh proof of their long-tried and much-admired efficiency in these characters. The scenery, dresses, and appointments in this triumphantly-successful "Othello" were, it is almost unnecessary to say, models of magnificence and refined taste.

At Drury Lane, M. John McCullough continues his highly successful career as Virginius in Sheridan Knowles's tiresome but occasionally powerful tragedy of that name. Mr. John McCullough has a singularly noble and commanding presence, free and natural action, animated delivery, and, in passionate utterance, he frequently raises the audience to genuine enthusiasm. He does not economise the resources of his voice as well as he might do; and in his lower tones is sometimes feeble and indistinct. I am very anxious to see him in some Shaksperean rôle, in which he will be able to do justice to the evidently fine qualities which as a tragedian he possesses. His Othello I heard everywhere spoken of in the United States as an impersonation equally grand and touching.

At the Court Theatre, this instant Saturday, the enchanting Madame Modjeska appears in Mr. W. G. Wills' new and original play of "Juana." May I be there to see.

G. A. S.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Major Teesdale and Dr. Holtzman, were present at the performance of the new æsthetic opera "Patience," on Monday evening, at the Opera Comique.

The Mohawk Minstrels began on Monday a short season at Sanger's Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road. The amphitheatre was crowded; and the entertainment, which consisted of the usual ballads, comic songs, sketches, and dances, created as much amusement on the south side of the Thames as it has for some years past caused on the north.

A new spectacular piece, "Marmion; or, Flodden Field," has been produced with remarkable brilliancy and success at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties, which is thriving under its new management. "Marmion" consists of a series of picturesque tableaux; the stirring scenes being particularly effective, owing to the spirit with which a little army of children, in Scottish garb, go through their manœuvres. A tasteful ballet at Holyrood Palace gives variety to this unique entertainment, which concludes with an animated representation of the disastrous day on Flodden Field. Messrs. Grieve's beautiful panorama of Scottish scenery is also deserving of warm praise.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Albani made her first appearance this season on Saturday last as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Her reception was enthusiastic throughout, and her singing was as admirable as ever for brilliant execution, purity of style, and intense expression, as specially evidenced in the two duets with Rigoletto and the aria "Cara nome." Madame Scalchi was again the Maddalena, and Signor Marini the Duke; the new baritone, Signor Sante Athos, having confirmed the favourable impression made in his début here by his artistic singing and acting in the part of the Court Jester, Rigoletto.

On the previous Thursday "La Sonnambula" was given, with Madame Sembrich as Amina, the music of which part was rendered with the same brilliancy as in last year's performances, the Dresden prima donna having again achieved a great success. Other features of the cast call for no comment.

For Monday, a repetition of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, cast as recently noticed—Signor Bevignani having conducted the three performances now alluded to.

On Tuesday "Faust" was the opera, with the fine performance of Madame Albani as Margherita, in which character that lady sang with a brilliancy, refinement, and pathos that produced fully as powerful an impression as on any former occasion. Madame Trebelli received a warm greeting on her first appearance here, and was, as usual, encored in both of Siebel's songs. M. Vergnet, as Faust, sang effectively, and Signor Sante Athos was an excellent Valentine; M. Gailhard's Mephistopheles having been the same meritorious performance as last season. M. Dupont conducted.

For Thursday, a repetition of "Guglielmo Tell" was announced, and this (Saturday) evening, "I Puritani" is to be given, with Madame Albani as Elvira.

As previously stated, Mr. Mapleson begins his new season of Italian operatic performances at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening, "Il Barbiere" being announced, with Mdlle. De Belocca as Rosina, Signor Ravelli as the Count, Signor Del Puente as Figaro, and the first appearance of Signor Corsini as Doctor Bartolo.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The first of the new series of these interesting concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when there were two special features in the programme—the first (entire) performance, in London, of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste;" and the first appearance here of Madame Sophie Menter, a pianiste who has recently gained much renown abroad.

The symphony is one of the most elaborate and representative works of its composer, the score being of the fullest dimensions, comprising four bassoons, four harps, and four drums. The work consists of five divisions—"Rêverie-Passions," "Un Bal," "Scène aux champs," "Marche au Supplice," and "Songe d'une nuit de Sabbat." As in all of Berlioz's most ambitious productions, there is a constant alternation of passages of real musical interest and even beauty, with others in which effort and exaggeration are more apparent. Its exceptional difficulties received a very efficient rendering by the excellent band conducted by Mr. Ganz, who, we believe, will repeat its performance at the second concert of the series.

Madame Menter achieved a triumphant success by her splendid performance of Liszt's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, and unaccompanied solos by Scarlatti, Tausig, and Liszt. The lady possesses rare executive powers, unlimited command of the greatest technical difficulties and of every shade of tone; a firm and certain touch, and an evident appreciation of various styles of music. We shall soon have again to speak of her fine performances.

The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont" and Nicolai's to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and vocal pieces very effectively rendered by Mdlle. Pyk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts was supplemented (as usual) by a special performance, last week, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. On this occasion Brahms's two new overtures were performed for the first time in England. One of these works is based on several German student-lieder, which are treated in a highly skilful and effective way. The other work, entitled a "Tragic Overture," is very amply developed, its pervading tone being serious, with intervening passages of demonstrative passion. Both are scored with masterly skill, and they will undoubtedly be soon heard again.

Mdlle. Lobach made a very successful first appearance, and was much applauded in her performance of Vieuxtemps' "Ballade" and "Polonoise" for violin (with orchestra); Mr. F. Rummel played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat; vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Mantilla, Miss Hope Glenn, and Signor Perugini; and the orchestral selection included Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro," the "Love Scene," and Queen Mab "Scherzo" from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, and a light "Polka Chinoise," a posthumous piece by Rossini. Mr. Manns received the usual tributes of applause.

The first of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell performances in oratorio took place at the Royal Albert Hall last week in Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," the other principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli, and Mr. Santley. Although Mr. Reeves was suffering from sore throat, he sang admirably in the air "Call forth thy pow'rs," and some recitative passages, having afterwards been efficiently replaced by Mr. Cummings in the airs "How vain is man" and "Sound an alarm."——Owing to indisposition, Mr. Sims Reeves was replaced by Mr. Lloyd in Wednesday evening's performances, which consisted of Haydn's "Creation" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

"Elijah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, with Misses A. Williams, J. Jones, and M. Hancock, Madame Patey, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Santley as the principal vocalists.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clare gave a morning concert at Steinway Hall last Saturday afternoon.

The annual concert of that stirling pianist Miss Agnes Zimmerman is always an interesting event. It recurred on Thursday. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The fifth season of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's excellent chamber concerts began on Monday evening at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme having comprised string quartets by Dvorak and Beethoven, Grieg's sonata for piano and violin, rendered by Messrs. Dannreuther and Ludwig; and vocal pieces by Mr. Thorndike.

Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant gave on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music concert-room, the first of three concerts of chamber music. She was supported by several good artists. Her two remaining concerts are to be given on May 18 and June 1.

Mr. George Gear has announced his annual concert for Friday (yesterday) afternoon, with a good array of artists.

Mr. Charles Hallé has announced his twenty-first series of Pianoforte Recitals (eight), beginning yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The programmes consist of Beethoven's solo sonatas, and Bach's forty-eight Preludes and Fugues.

For this (Saturday) afternoon Mr. John Boosey has announced a ballad concert, to take place at St. James's Hall, the solo vocalists named being Misses Mary Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick.

Next Monday evening a new series of Richter concerts begins at St. James's Hall, the programme including Beethoven's choral symphony.

Miss Madelina Cronin will give a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, assisted by Miss José Sherrington, Signor Isidore de Lara, and Signor Pezze.

Sir Julius Benedict's forty-sixth annual concert is announced to take place on June 29, at St. James's Hall.

ART NOTES.

Last Saturday evening the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy took place at Burlington House—Sir Frederick Leighton, the President, in the chair. The principal speakers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Matthew Arnold, General Sir F. Roberts, and the Lord Chancellor. The President gave a summary of the revision and extension of the scheme of education of the Royal Academy, which includes the institution of new prizes for the encouragement of the study of special branches of art.

Lord Derby opened on Wednesday week the new School of Art which has been erected in Manchester, at a cost of about £25,000. He commended the practice of wealthy men collecting works of art and bequeathing them to the public. Expressing regret at the new institution beginning with a debt of £7000, he offered to do his part to wipe it off if the people of the city would do theirs. His Lordship gave an address in the evening, speaking of the development of the love of art in this country during the last half century, and pointing out that art had beneficial influences to counteract the gradual disappearance of the beauties of nature in our country, and our tendency towards excessive industrialism. Mr. W. F. Grafton, M.P., president and treasurer of the school, presided at the luncheon, and the Earl of Derby at the conversazione.

The arrangements for the proposed Art and Industrial Exhibition at Cardiff, to be held next August and September, are progressing satisfactorily. A first-rate loan of paintings, china, and statuary, from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, has been secured, and many offers have been received from local gentlemen of works for exhibition. A special feature will be made of pictures, paintings, sketches, and etchings relating to Wales, by celebrated artists; and the committee are soliciting contributions with this object in view.

All the artists, painters, sculptors, and architects who took part in the construction or decoration of the buildings for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 have received a diploma with a gold, silver, or bronze medal.

There has been in Constantinople a highly creditable exhibition of paintings by modern local artists, held in the kiosk of the municipal gardens at Pera. Among the 220 paintings England is ably represented.

The City of London Society of Artists hold a conversazione next Wednesday in the hall of the Skinners' Company.

It is stated that the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Millais, which is on exhibition at the Royal Academy, has been bought by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., for £2000.

Messrs. Dalziel Brothers are printing at their Camden Press an Edition de Luxe of Birket Forster's "Pictures of English Landscape," which will be limited to one thousand numbered copies. The pictures will be printed from the original wood-blocks, on fine India paper, mounted, and bound in parchment. The verses, by Tom Taylor, will be given as in the earlier editions of this popular work. It will be issued by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons.

According to the report on general statistics submitted at the meeting of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh on Tuesday the church membership is 173,982—a slight decrease on last year. Within the past two years there has been a decrease in over seventeen presbyteries of the Church. The total income had been £383,004, being £46,000 more than last year.

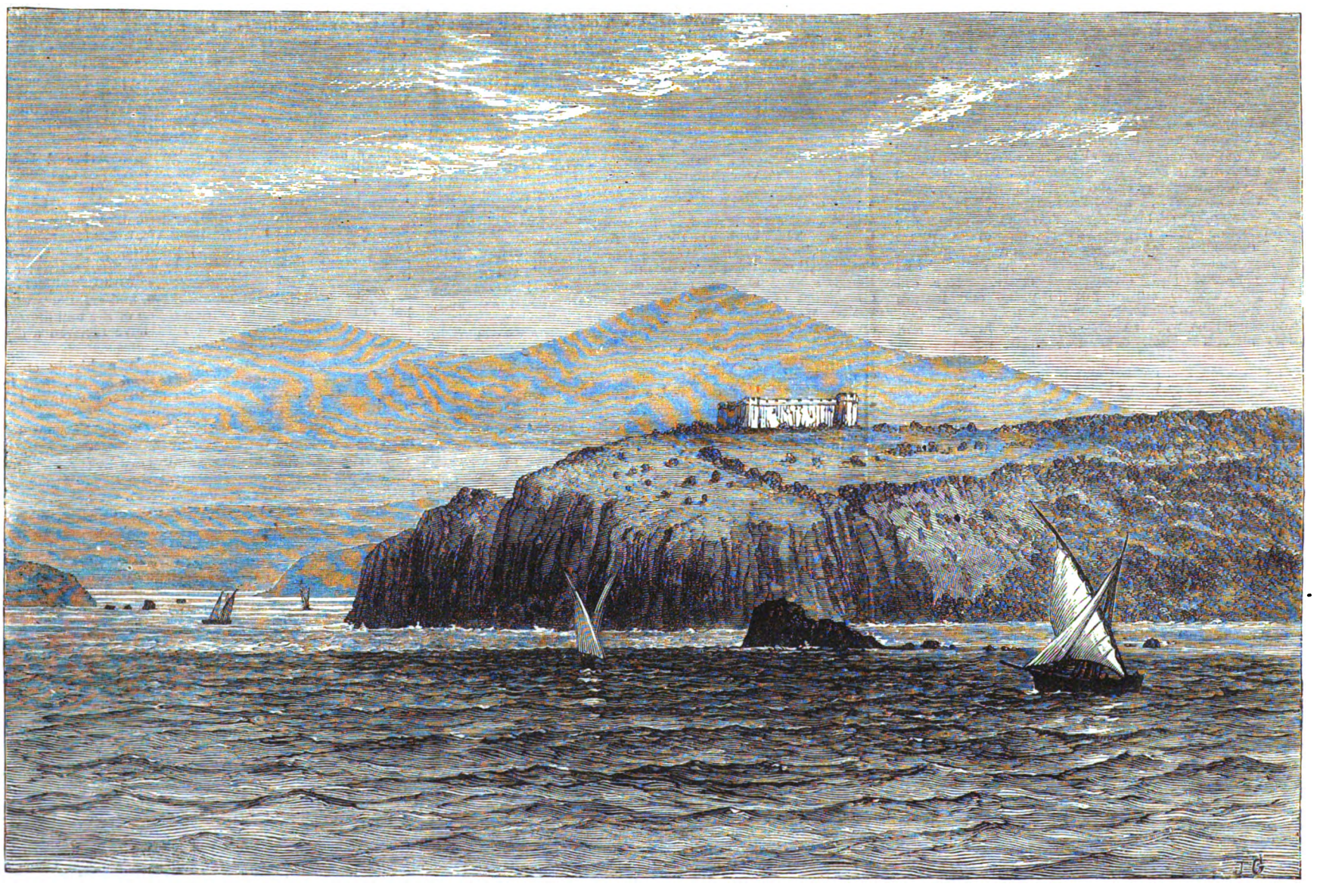
It is reported by the Cambridge University Syndicate, having the regulation of local examinations and lectures, that the former were held in December last at 106 centres for boys and eighty-seven for girls. The total number of candidates entered in 1880 were 6770. The Royal Geographical Society's medals for political and physical geography respectively have been awarded to Frederick G. Harris, York, and George F. Tinney, Plymouth. The prize (for girls only) for political economy has been given to J. T. Griffiths, Regent's Park; and that for girls in mathematics to Blanche Hewett, Launceston. The Albert Scholarship, for candidates at the Liverpool centre, is awarded to A. E. Forster.

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THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.

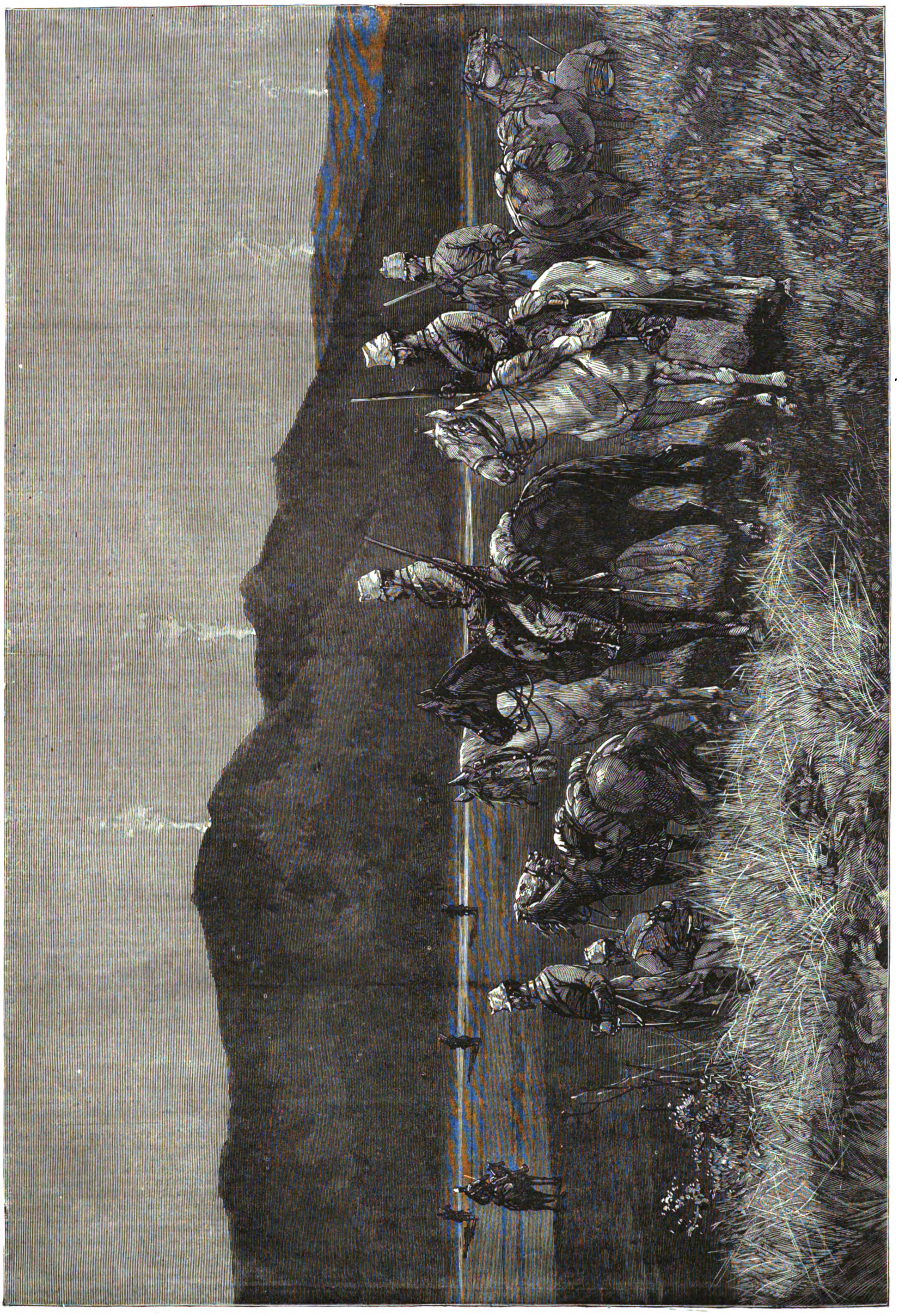


THE ISLAND AND FORT OF TABARKA, BOMBARDED BY THE FRENCH.



FORT ON THE MAINLAND, OPPOSITE TABARKA.

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THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: OUTPOST OF CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE WATCHING THE SIGNAL FIRES OF THE KHROUMIRS.

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THE COURT.

The Duchess of Bedford, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, dined with the Queen the evening before her departure from Osborne; and Princess Christian visited her Majesty upon her arrival at Windsor Castle.

Lord Ribblesdale kissed hands on his appointment as Lord in Waiting yesterday week; and the Queen's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household.

Last Saturday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove through Rayner's Park, the residence of Sir Philip Rose, to Hughenden church, where they were received by Lord Rowton and the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Blagden, who conducted them to the tomb of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, where they placed a wreath and cross of flowers. The Queen afterwards proceeded to Hughenden Manor, and drove back to Windsor through High Wycombe. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at the castle early in the evening; and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold arrived after attending the Royal Academy dinner.

Sunday was the thirty-first anniversary of the Duke of Connaught's birthday, which was celebrated with due honours, the choir of St. George's Chapel serenading his Royal Highness beneath his windows early in the morning. The Royal salutes were deferred until the next day. Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., at which her Majesty, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen and the Princesses drove out in the afternoon; and the Royal dinner circle with her Majesty consisted of Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lord Ribblesdale, Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, and Captain A. M. Egerton.

The Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne left early on Monday for town, the Duchess of Connaught remaining until the afternoon. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Prince Leopold, Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Lord Carlingford took the oath and kissed hands on his receiving the seal of Lord Privy Seal. Earl Spencer and the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty; and Mr. Justice Kay was knighted. Lord and Lady Harlech and the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Tuesday, and her Majesty held a Drawingroom in the afternoon. The Queen also held a Drawingroom on Thursday. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, visited the Queen upon her arrival at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday evening.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty's Drawingroom on Tuesday was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. Upwards of 150 presentations were made to the Queen.

Her Majesty wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with silk embroidery and crape and a black tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black tulle over black poult de soie, veiled in jet embroidery and looped with jet leaves. Corsage to correspond. Train of black embossed velvet, lined in black satin, and bordered in jet. Head-dress, a tiara of diamond, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice's dress was of Venetian satin trimmed with bead embroidery, and a corsage and train in a darker shade of Venetian satin. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamonds; pearl and diamond ornaments, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have taken up their residence at Marlborough House for the season. The Princess and her daughters went to the private view of the Royal Academy, and the Prince was at the annual dinner. Their Royal Highnesses were at the marriage of Lord Brooke and Miss Maynard. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with them. On Monday the Prince and Princess visited the exhibition of paintings by M. J. Aïvazovsky, at the Pall-mall Gallery; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Prince and Princess. The Royal party afterwards went to the Opéra Comique. The Prince and Princess attended the Queen's Drawingroom on Tuesday, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne being with them. His Royal Highness left for Vienna on Wednesday, in order to be present at the nuptials of the Crown Prince of Austria with the Princess Stéphanie, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

The Prince has taken St. Leonard's House, near Windsor, for the Ascot week.

His Royal Highness will preside at the ninth triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at Willis's Rooms, on June 23; the Duke of Connaught presiding at the annual meeting on the 21st inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral-Superintendent, has communicated to Admiral Robertson, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Committee for the Exmouth training-ship, his complete satisfaction at the arrangements of this vessel and the appearance of the 577 boys now under training.

A bazaar on behalf of the Aldershott Soldiers' Homes and the Chatham Soldiers' and Seamen's Home and Institute was opened on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel by the Duchess of Connaught.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Victoria Hospital for Children last week.

Prince Leopold visited the Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition at Richmond last week. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education in Finsbury on the 10th inst.; and the Nottingham University building will be opened on June 30 by the Prince.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, Park-lane, yesterday week, from attending, by request of the Queen, the celebration of the jubilee of the Duke of Brunswick's accession to the dukedom at Brunswick.

The Duchess of Teck presided yesterday week at the annual united sale of work from charitable institutions in connection with the Society for Promoting Female Welfare, held at the Royal Albert Hall.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Bournemouth on Monday; they having left Copenhagen the previous Wednesday, travelling viâ Hamburg, Cologne, and Belgium to Calais, where they embarked by mail-boat on Sunday night for England.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Brooke was married to Miss Maynard last Saturday. The ceremony is illustrated and described in the present Number.

The Hon. Alfred J. F. Egerton, late Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Ellesmere, was married to Miss Gorges, only daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton Gorges, of Kilbrew, county Meath, on the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church. The bridesmaids were Ladies Mabel and Beatrice Egerton, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, and nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Webster, Miss Kathleen Webster, Miss Corisande Astley, and Miss Ruth Parker. The bride was dressed in white satin and brocade trimmed with fringes of orange-flowers; and over a wreath of natural orange-blossoms a veil of Brussels lace. She wore a diamond tiara and pearl and diamond earrings. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream Surah foulard, trimmed with cream lace, and blue satin and cream lace hats, with pale-blue feathers. After the breakfast the Hon. Alfred Egerton and his bride left town for Burwood House, Esher, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, for the honeymoon.

On the same day the marriage of Captain Norman Macleod, C.M.G., late of the 74th Highlanders, and eldest son of Macleod of Macleod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, and Miss Emily Isham, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Isham, of Lamport Hall, took place in the village church of Lamport. The presents, included a silver dessert service from the Macleod tenantry, and gifts from the household servants, villagers, and neighbouring friends of every degree. The bride and bridegroom drove to Northampton, en route for the Isle of Wight.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Director-General of Public Accounts to the Khédive of Egypt, and the Hon. Amicia Milnes, elder daughter of Lord Houghton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On April 28, the Parliament reopened after the Easter recess. Signor Zeppa and Prince Odescalchi asked for further information respecting the settlement of the recent Ministerial crisis. They maintained that the continuance of the Ministry in power after an adverse vote of the Chamber was unconstitutional and unprecedented. Signor Cairoli and Signor Depretis said that the Cabinet remained in office in deference to the will of the Crown, and trusted it would succeed in gaining the confidence of the House. Two motions hostile to the Government were then brought forward, and a debate ensued. In the Chamber on Saturday a motion of Signor Mancini, expressing confidence in the Government, was adopted by 262 votes to 1. All the members of the Right and some of the Left abstained from voting, on the ground that the Chamber could not reverse its decision of April 7.

The Chamber held two sittings on Monday. At the early one the bill relating to the expenditure on extraordinary public works was discussed, and at the later sitting the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill was resumed.

Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador, has returned to his post at Rome.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen on Monday attended a religious service held in commemoration of the establishment of Spanish independence.

GERMANY.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin on the morning of the 28th ult. from St. Petersburg. Her Royal Highness was received at the station by the Crown Prince, Lord Ampthill, and the Russian Ambassador, M. de Saburoff. She proceeded to the Crown Prince's Palace, and at eleven o'clock was visited by the Emperor. On the same day the Emperor William, who expressly delayed his departure for Wiesbaden for the purpose of welcoming the Duchess, received her Royal and Imperial Highness with great cordiality.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their respective suites, left Berlin on the evening of yesterday week for Wiesbaden, where they arrived the following morning. Her Majesty, after a short stay, proceeded to Baden-Baden, whence, after a visit of a week or two to her daughter, she will proceed, as usual, to her favourite residence at Coblentz for the summer.

The best accounts reach us from Wiesbaden as to the health of the Emperor, who is devoting himself as usual to State business, and taking daily drives with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden.

The Crown Princess has accepted the position of patroness of the Sanitary Association, presided over by Doctor Falk, the former Minister of Public Worship.

The German Parliament last week passed the third reading of the Coasting Trade Bill in the form proposed by the Government. The House subsequently agreed to a motion, proposed by Professor Virchow, for the participation of Germany in the international scheme of Arctic exploration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath last week the President referred to the approaching Imperial marriage, and a motion that a deputation should present the congratulations of the Chamber to the Crown Prince and his intended bride was carried by acclamation. The Hungarian House has decided to send a deputation of thirty members to Vienna to attend the marriage festivities and to present an address to their Imperial Highnesses in the name of the country.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded last Saturday the general debate on the Budget. During the sitting the Minister of Finance made a speech of two hours' duration, in which he refuted the arguments of the Opposition, and expressed a hope that the deficit would be gradually made to disappear by the improvement in the economical condition of the country in conjunction with the introduction of useful financial measures. The House began on Monday the discussion of the clauses of the Budget, and agreed to the first six without amendment, including the Secret Service Fund.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday week the bill for the conversion of the Hungarian Gold Rente was adopted by an overwhelming majority after a speech had been delivered in support of it by the Minister of Finance; and the Upper House passed the bill without amendment on Monday.

The Government on Monday presented to the Lower House the bill authorising the construction of the Pesth-Semlin Railway and its branches.

RUSSIA.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, left St. Petersburg on the 26th ult.

The Czar has written a letter to Prince Gortschakoff, congratulating him upon his jubilee, and recalling the services he has rendered to Russia, and the advances she has made during his Chancellorship. Portraits of the Czar and his father, set in diamonds, accompany the letter.

The Czar on the 28th ult. held a reception of military officers at Gatschina.

It is stated by a Moscow paper that the Nihilists on Sunday circulated their last proclamation rolled up in Easter eggs.

TURKEY.

The reply of the Porte to the Note communicating the acceptance of the new frontier by Greece was delivered at the Embassies on Monday evening. It accepts the conditions proposed by the Ambassadors, and appoints delegates to sign the convention for the transfer of the ceded territory.

The inquiry concerning the death of Abdul Aziz is producing some curious disclosures. The two brothers-in-law of the Sultan, Mahmoud Pasha and Mouri Pasha, who have been arrested on suspicion of having been among the chief instigators of the crime, have begun to incriminate each other, and very full details of the manner in which the crime was committed are now published. The conspirators, it is also stated, at one time intended to destroy all the members of the Imperial family with the exception of the then reigning sovereign, Murad. A banquet was organised, to which all the Imperial Princes were invited, with the intention of murdering them. The reigning Sultan, then the heir to the throne, suspecting treason, declined the invitation, and induced other Princes to keep away. The details of the conspiracy are said to have been discovered through the revelations of a lady in Mahmoud Damad's harem, who was dissatisfied either because of neglect or ill-treatment.

The Vienna *Presse* publishes a telegram from Cettinje, which states that on Saturday 6000 Albanians attacked three tabors of Turkish troops near Prisrend. The Turks were being hardly pressed when Dervish Pasha came up with four tabors of Nizams and totally defeated the Albanians. The loss on both sides was 1800 killed and wounded.

CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature was opened on April 29 by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Theodore Robitaille. In his speech, after calling attention to the increasing prosperity of the province, he alluded to the Crédit Foncier system as tending to develop the resources of the country, to reduce the rates of interest, and enhance the value of real estate. His Excellency added that a new line of steamers would shortly be established between Canada and France, and that the prospects of emigration were very promising.

It is announced that the Welland Canal will be opened for navigation on May 2.

Six hundred Chinese have arrived at Victoria (British Columbia) in order to work as railway labourers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape House of Assembly, after a debate lasting ten days, has rejected, by thirty-seven to thirty-four, the vote of want of confidence in the Government brought forward by the Opposition. The *Standard's* correspondent says it is expected that the Ministry will either resign or dissolve Parliament.

The Attorney-General has resigned, on the ground of inability to support the native policy of the Hon. Gordon Sprigg's Government.

A preliminary sitting of the Transvaal Commission was held at Newcastle yesterday week, at which the surrender of Potchefstroom was discussed. The Boer leaders agreed to call Cronjes, the commander of the besieging force, to account.

The Session of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State has been closed. President Brandt made a pacific speech on the occasion, in which he expressed the hope that a lasting peace would be arranged between England and the Transvaal, and asked permission to attend the sittings of the Commission at Newcastle, which was granted by the House. The President therefore proceeds at once to Newcastle to take part in the deliberations.

The telegrams from Newcastle and Durban continue to speak of the bitter feeling of the English population at the terms of peace, of reported murders and outrages by Boers, and of the excitement which prevails among the natives. A *Standard* telegram says that Zwartzboy, a native chief in the district of Pretoria, has given notice that if the Boers again assume the government of the country he shall fight to the last, and he intends, with several other chiefs, to appear and make his protest before the Commission. The Newcastle correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"I have substantial reasons to believe that the Boers will only accept the decision of the Royal Commission if pleasing and suitable to them. They are preparing to fight again vigorously." A *Times* telegram mentions a rumour that Lord Kimberley insists on a responsible Government on the Cape pattern instead of a Republican Government.

The *Daily News* special correspondent at Durban telegraphs the substance of the address of Vice-President Kruger to the specially summoned Volksraad at Heidelberg in the Transvaal. Referring to the Treaty of Peace, he said it was a proof of England's noble and magnanimous love of right and justice. He believed that the Royal Commission would thoroughly and honourably complete the work so nobly commenced, and earnestly hoped that all feelings of hostility would for ever cease between the Boers and the British.

The Cape Ministry and the Basutos have agreed to accept the terms proposed by Sir Hercules Robinson, acting as arbitrator between them. The Disarming Act is nominally in force; but all Basutos who can be safely intrusted with arms may retain their guns on paying a license of £1 yearly. The Basutos are to pay a fine of 5000 cattle, and to compensate loyal natives and traders who have suffered by the war. On the other hand, there is to be a general amnesty, and no confiscation of land.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India states that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan was completed on Wednesday week. The march from Candahar was uneventful.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Blairgowrie, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in January last.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon announces the death of the Duke d'Avila, President of the House of Peers and life member of the Council of State.

The importation of fresh meat from Australia is making rapid progress, and a company has already been formed in London, called the Australian Company, Limited, for the further development of this trade. Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the Senior Member for the City of London, is the chairman.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official despatches concerning the engagement at Majuba Hill on Feb. 27. Sir Evelyn Wood, in transmitting the account written by Major Fraser, R.E., the senior effective officer remaining from those engaged, pays a high compliment to that officer and to Captain Macgregor, 92nd Highlanders. He adds:—"From independent sources I have heard much of the conspicuous gal-

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lantry displayed by Lieutenant Lucy, 58th Regiment; by Lieutenant Hamilton and Second Lieutenant M'Donald, 92nd Highlanders; by Corporal Farmer, Army Hospital Corps; and by No. 1865, Private John Murray, 92nd Highlanders. I recommend Corporal Farmer to favourable consideration for the Victoria Cross, and Private Murray for Distinguished Service Medal. Corporal Farmer showed a spirit of self-abnegation and an example of cool bravery which cannot be too highly commended. While the Boers closed with our troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had 'another.' He then raised the flag with the other arm, and continued to do so until that also was pierced with a bullet." Major Fraser's report is illustrated by sketches of the Majuba height, showing the route and positions taken by the column which he led.

News of a terrible disaster to an English man-of-war has been received from Montevideo. The Doterel, a steam-sloop carrying six guns, and probably about 150 men, has been blown up at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, and only seventeen persons are reported to have been saved; eight officers and 135 men being killed. The survivors are—Evans, Commander; Stokes, Lieutenant; Colborne, paymaster; Walker, engineer, Garnet; Baird, carpenter; Pengelly, gunner's mate; Trout, quartermaster; Ford, caulker's mate; Walker, shipwright; James Smith, ordinary; Turner, stoker; Summers, marine, discharged; Inlis, clerk; Miggeridge, sick bay man; Hayes, Private; Motton, A.B.; John Ellery, A.B., deserted. The ship was under the command of Captain Richard Evans, who is one of the survivors; and the cause of the explosion which brought about this frightful catastrophe is at present entirely unknown. Even the precise numbers of those who have perished is left in uncertainty. In the "Royal Navy List" the Doterel is described as a "composite steam-sloop" of 1124 tons burden, and with engines of 900-horse power.

THE PARIS SALON OF 1881.

In spite of the rather backward spring the avenues of the Champs Elysées are bosky with greenery, and pyramids of flowery whiteness rise multitudinously from every chestnut-tree. The Salon, in short, is once more open, and the impatiently curious must, as usual on this Monday, the first public day, lay on the metal table of the money-taker a five-franc piece before they enter. To-morrow, and for the rest of the season, the iron turnstile will revolve freely on the production of a franc.

Our readers may remember that last year the exhibits reached the unprecedented total of 7289; in the current year this number is reduced by nearly one half; and, when the second edition of the catalogue appears, it will be found that the entire sum, including public monuments, will not exceed 4960. This very palpable reduction arises from the fact that the Exhibition of the current year is not under Government administration, but entirely in the hands of "The Society of French Artists." What the success of their management may be remains to be seen. In the meantime not a few complaints have been heard of works having been excluded whose authors in former years were accustomed to occupy prominent places on the line. But such slips occur in all exhibitions, and too much importance need not be attached to them.

In an exhibition so extensive and so representative of the various schools and phases of European art, it would be idle in speaking of it to adopt other than merely general terms; but these we shall endeavour to make as suggestive as possible. There are very few battle-pictures of importance this year; but among those few George Bertrand's "Patrie" (171), hanging in the Salon Carré, as one enters, is by far the most triumphant in design, colour, and execution. It represents a wounded officer upon a wounded horse being led down a hill by his companions, while he clasps to his breast the colours he has defended so well. We should not be surprised if this work carried off the *prix du Salon*. Opposite this hangs "The Distribution of the Colours" (721), by Edward Detaille. This artist is only known to the English public by very minute works; but the canvas before us is one of the largest in the exhibition. The colouring in some parts of the picture is scarcely equal to the artist's reputation, and the *coup d'œil* generally, as is the case with most officially commissioned pictures of this class, is not pleasant. Jules Garnier has the same subject in another room (943), only on a much smaller scale, and both in colour and composition it struck us as being the better of the two. Of a very different stamp to either of these is Neuville's large picture of the defence by the French troops of "The Cemetery of Saint Privat on Aug. 18, 1870." Exceedingly stirring though this picture undoubtedly is, it lacks, we think, the concentrated interest of the famous "Le Bourget" picture, exhibited two years ago. For the next two years the cemetery picture will be exhibited in all the principal cities of Europe. The artist's other work, the arrest by the German soldiery of a disguised French officer bearing despatches (1724), goes to Mr. Knoedler, of New York. This city will possess, through the wise discrimination of Mr. Avery, the beautiful "Aurora" (266) of Bouguereau; and to M. Schauss will go the artist's "La Vierge aux Anges" (265).

A painter whose name has lately become familiar to English ears is Jules Bastien-Lepage. His "Prince of Wales" in the Academy exhibition, his "Sarah Bernhardt" and other works in that of the Grosvenor, will readily occur to our readers; and those who visited the Salon last year will have a pleasing recollection of his "Joan of Arc" communing with the spirit world in the garden of her early home. This year he sends a small portrait of M. Albert Wolf, the keen art-critic of the *Figaro*, seated in his study; and a large picture, in the same grey key as his "Joan of Arc," only much firmer, stronger, and altogether better painted, representing an old mendicant leaving the cottage where he has received a dole, which he is placing with trembling hands in his wallet, while the movement is being watched with a kindly sympathetic eye by the little girl of the homely household, as she leans her head against the doorpost. The simplicity, directness, and spontaneity of this work constitute it one of the pictures of the year, and make everything round it look artificial and painty. We are glad to think that the London public will have an opportunity of judging of this remarkable work for themselves in the French Gallery next winter.

In portraiture the Salon is particularly strong, and among those who excel in this important branch of art we are inclined to regard Léon Bonnat as *facile princeps*. His portraits of "Léon Cogniet" (236) and of "The Countess P." (237) are simply triumphs of limning. There are many others equally impressive, although, perhaps, in a different way; but we need not burden our readers with a mere list of names. At the same time we may be permitted to say that among the younger men John S. Sargent, an American, is an artist of the highest promise. Another gifted American is D. R. Knight, whose group of washerwomen on the banks of the Seine, "Après un Déjeûner" (1255), is as pleasing a picture as one could wish to possess. Not so "The Village Hatmaker" (1266), whom we see, with his two boy assistants, stripped to the waist plying with proverbial industry their vocation; but in technical qualities and force of representation it is as noticeable a picture as any in the exhibition. Another coming man is Pantaléon Szyndler, a young Polish artist, whose "Prayer of the Seraglio" (2213)—a beautiful young lady in a Turkish apartment holding out her hands appealingly to Heaven—is in tone, colour, and execution as fine a bit of work as one could wish to possess. His portrait, too, of "M. S." (2214) is full of well-sustained vigour.

Turning to our own country, it is gratifying to find that W. H. Bartlett has a picture on the line which fully bears out the promise of last year. It is called "The Neighbours" (93), and represents the interior of a studio whose window looks across a narrow court. The occupants of the former are two young painters, and the charm of the picture consists in the subtle way in which the artist expresses their consciousness of the presence of a pretty girl at the opposite window watering her flowers. In manner Mr. Bartlett has much of the simplicity and quiet directness of Bastien-Lepage. J. E. Buland is another coming man of marked individuality. His "Annunciation" (332) is painted in a very light pale key, and is remarkable for its originality and refinement.

A. N. Morot, the young artist whose "Good Samaritan," supporting on his own ass the man who fell among thieves, carried off the great prize last year, contributes to the present Salon, besides a masterly portrait of a lady (1676), a "Temptation of St. Anthony" (1677), which is treated with consummate good taste and feeling, which may almost be called religious. The dallying of the Siren, we can see, will have no power over the venerable and horrified Saint, and we accordingly look upon the picture, not only without a touch of repulsion, but with absolute satisfaction. We wish we could say as much for all the pictures dealing with the nude, and they abound this year as much as ever. Benjamin Constant, by-the-way, has given us a conception of "Herodias" (517), with which we are greatly pleased, and from which we are at the same time repelled. A young semi-nude girl, chin on hand and elbow on knee, sits brooding on a skin-covered couch against a dark-purplish background. The face is at once supercilious, cruel, and sensual, and it is this blended expression which gives the picture its peculiar value; and, though we admire the magnificent workmanship and the wonderful introspection of the author, we feel uneasy in presence of the creature he has created, and are convinced she would be capable of any wickedness.

The pictures of still-life and of fruit and flowers are many and, we may add, magnificent. It is only French and Belgian artists who can produce glorious colour and composition out of old helmets, tapestries, pots and pans, and make of unconsidered trifles of bric-à-brac a picture whose possession Princes might envy. Among those who excel in this department we would name Francis Martin (1539), Paul Forêt (903), and Eugène Claude (475). Some of the large canvases which blaze with gorgeous flowers belong to such men as Eugène Gilbaut (988), George Jeannin (1214), and E. L. Minet (1639). But, although French artists are as alive to the beauties of Nature in her gayer moods as it is possible for them to be, they have a curiously morbid side to their imagination, and will often paint the horrible with the utmost deliberation and the most religious representation of details. We will name two of these pictures as being very emphatically representative of the class of subject to which we allude. The first represents a lovely young girl lying across a railway, her red parasol tossed lightly aside, while the train comes thundering on with irresistible speed, and we feel that no power on earth can save the poor creature from being "Un suicide par amour" (1123). The author is E. E. Heill, a distinguished pupil of Cabanel's. The other work is more revolting still, and represents a poor man bound fast by the neck in his seat with his feet slowly roasting above a fire which burns at the hither side of the stocks through which they are securely passed. A row of inquisitors sit calmly contemplating the agony of the man, waiting patiently to see if their tortures will elicit anything. The realism of this picture is terrible, and the subject, in our opinion, beyond the province of art; but painters have their own convictions and impulses about such matters. The gifted realiser of this repulsive scene is D. F. Langée.

There are many landscapes in the exhibition both by French and other artists; also cattle-pieces and sea-views, whose size and importance call for special mention; but our space is already more than occupied. On the whole, the Salon is up to its usual mark, but does not, in our opinion, go beyond it. There are many large works of an allegorical and official kind; but scarcely so many covetable cabinet pictures as we have been accustomed to see. We have passed over many famous painters in order that younger men might have their names recorded. We are not insensible to the merits of the masters, or to the distinction which their works give to the exhibition; and no one sooner than they will pardon our giving prominence and a helping hand to the young strugglers who may one day become their successors.

J. F. R.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

The arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for Tipperary, and the proclamation of Dublin as a district to be put under the provisions of the recent Act for the summary repression of seditious practices and other attacks on the public peace, have been among the remarkable events of the past week. We regret also to notice the continued perpetration of murderous crimes, in the capital as well as in the rural parts of Ireland, connected with the agitation kept up by the Land League.

It appears that three warrants were issued for Mr. Dillon's arrest on Saturday night. One was given in charge of the Dublin metropolitan police, to be executed if he arrived in Dublin by the morning mail from Tipperary; another was sent to Carrick-on-Suir, so that he might be apprehended there; and a third warrant was sent down the line to be executed wherever Mr. Dillon might appear. Telegrams were sent at various times on Sunday and Monday, inquiring Mr. Dillon's whereabouts. No one believed that he would deliberately leave Ireland for the purpose of avoiding arrest; but it was stated, early on Monday morning, that he and Mr. Leamy had gone viâ Waterford to England, for the purpose of attending in the House of Commons. The police in Dublin were confident that their intended prisoner had not left Ireland. The telegraph wires were brought into requisition; every station from Dublin to Cork was called upon for information, and Mr. Dillon was arrested on Monday evening at Portarlington upon a warrant signed by the Lord Lieutenant, charging him with "inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of processes of the law for giving possession of land, to riot, and assault." Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, one of the organisers of the Land League, was with him at the time. Mr. Dillon had left Carrick-on-Suir at noon, and alighted at one of the stations between that place and Clonmel. Thence he started at four o'clock for Dublin, and was met by Inspector McBride with a party of police at Portarlington, and there arrested. The police took on their prisoner by the same train to Dublin, where he arrived at ten o'clock at night, and was forthwith lodged in Kilmainham gaol. Mr. Dillon was treated with personal civility and indulgence, consistent with his safe custody.

There are forty or fifty Land League prisoners now in Kilmainham Gaol, having been arrested by the Irish Government under the Peace Preservation Act. It is the Dublin county gaol, in a suburb of the metropolis, and Mr. Dillon has frequently been there to visit his captive friends. The prison cells are airy, and each is well lighted from a small window, which can only be reached by climbing. The height of each cell is about 14 ft., and the length about 10 ft. They have whitewashed walls and boarded floors, and are warmed with hot-air pipes, which can be regulated by the occupants. They are provided with beds, slung like hammocks, with sacking bottoms, and good bedclothes. Some of the prisoners, however, do not like these, and the Prison Board has ordered bedsteads for them. The cells are furnished by the board with plain tables and chairs, but the Land League have provided for many of them looking-glasses and other articles of furniture. The prisoners are also allowed knives and forks, spoons and delf ware, instead of the tin pannikins and bone spoons in ordinary prison use. They rise at half-past six o'clock in the morning and breakfast at eight o'clock. They are allowed to provide themselves with anything they choose to order for breakfast. The League have acted liberally by the prisoners up to the present. They pay 3s. a day each for dinner for them. The prisoners are allowed half a pint of wine or a bottle of stout if they desire it, but no whisky or brandy is allowed unless as medicine, and none of them have complained of illness on this account. They dine at one o'clock. All their meals are taken in their cells. During the breakfast and dinner hours the prison looks like an hotel, the warders, like waiters, carrying trays to and fro, laden with dishes and decanters. The prisoners occupy the two upper floors of the building, and from the lower one there is a door communicating with two rooms in which they associate during the intervals of meals. These rooms are provided with chairs and tables by the prison board. Books and newspapers are read, and the prisoners fill up the time with conversation. There is also a large yard, in which they meet after breakfast for exercise. It would be agreeable enough if the sun were not excluded by its aspect and its high walls. There are cane-seated chairs in it for the prisoners' accommodation, and they have the privilege of smoking under special rules. They are not interfered with, but two warders overlook the yard from the top of a flight of stone steps. They re-enter their cells at one o'clock for dinner, and at two return to the yard, where they remain until four o'clock, when they proceed to the association-room, and remain there until five o'clock. They have supper between half-past five and six o'clock, and at eight o'clock they return to their cells for the night and the gas is turned off. They have given no trouble to the prison officials. Six additional warders have been brought into the gaol and a head warder to attend to them, and nothing is omitted which can contribute to their health and comfort. They are attended by a medical gentleman specially appointed by the Land League, and are also under the charge of the ordinary physician of the prison.

Among those confined at Kilmainham, besides Mr. Dillon, M.P., are Messrs. Boyton and Sheridan, leading members of the Land League, but most of the prisoners are rather obscure persons, and there are a few of the peasant or small farmer class. In the case of some of these, who have left their farms in Mayo or Connemara, a demonstration of sympathy has been got up by assembling numbers of people, men and women, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, to dig and plant in their fields; the season for putting in potatoes being in March or April, and rather late this year.

The renewed prevalence of fierce outrages in Connemara has excited serious apprehensions. The murder of John Lyden, a caretaker in the service of Mr. Francis J. Graham, at Letterfrack, was a most shocking crime. On the night of Sunday, the 24th, nine armed men broke open the door of Lyden's house, dragged him and his son, Martin Lyden, out of bed, in the presence of his wife and young children, took them outside the house, and then fired a volley of bullets into the unfortunate old man, and finished by battering him with heavy stones; they then fired at his son, who fell, they thought, dead, with four bullets in his body; but he is still alive. The surgeons have no hope of his recovery. Two men, named Joyce and Walsh, have been arrested on the charge of taking part in this murder. At another place a bailiff, named King, was seized by a gang of these villains, and was roasted over a fire till his whole body was covered with blisters and the hair burnt off his head. At Deergrove, near Castlebar, and at Ballyhean, houses were attacked last week, in the night, and shots were fired in at the windows. In several instances bailiffs or hinds of the landlords have been savagely beaten and stoned, and cattle and horses have been cruelly mutilated.

In the city of Dublin, last Sunday evening, two young men named Farrell and Kelly, whilst walking down Cumberland-street, Dublin, in which they lived, were attacked by two men armed with revolvers. Two shots were fired. Farrell was seriously wounded in the neck and his companion in the arm. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital, where Farrell lies in a precarious state. Their assailants were pursued, and one of them was arrested by a policeman. The motive for this attempted assassination is stated to be that Farrell gave information that arms were concealed in his father's house, from which some days ago several guns were taken by the police.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have sent to the Prime Minister their views on the Land Bill. They enumerate eighteen material alterations in the bill, which they consider are necessary to make it a satisfactory measure. These include the granting of fixity of tenure to future tenants, the extension of the protection of the bill to tenants in arrears with their rent, the removal from the bill of the emigration clause, and the provision of a comprehensive scheme for the purchase, reclamation, and partition of waste lands in Ireland, as well as for arterial drainage.

A festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital will be held at Willis's Rooms, next Friday, May 13, at which the Earl of Derby has consented to preside.

The friends of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution will dine together at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., in the chair; this being the thirty-seventh anniversary dinner of the institution.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market over forty-nine tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this all but three hundredweight arrived by land. The fish numbered 6336, and included 29 cod, 183 cod sounds, 16 crabs, 1180 haddocks, 87 lobsters, 44 mackerel, 1000 perch, 419 plaice, 9 salmon, 53 skate, 1316 smelts, and 2000 whiting; and, in addition, 54 bags of cockles, 23 of escallops, 502 of mussels, 3 of oysters, and 6 of periwinkles; 5 barrels of herrings, 177 gallons of shrimps, and 17 bushels of sprats. The whole quantity was destroyed.

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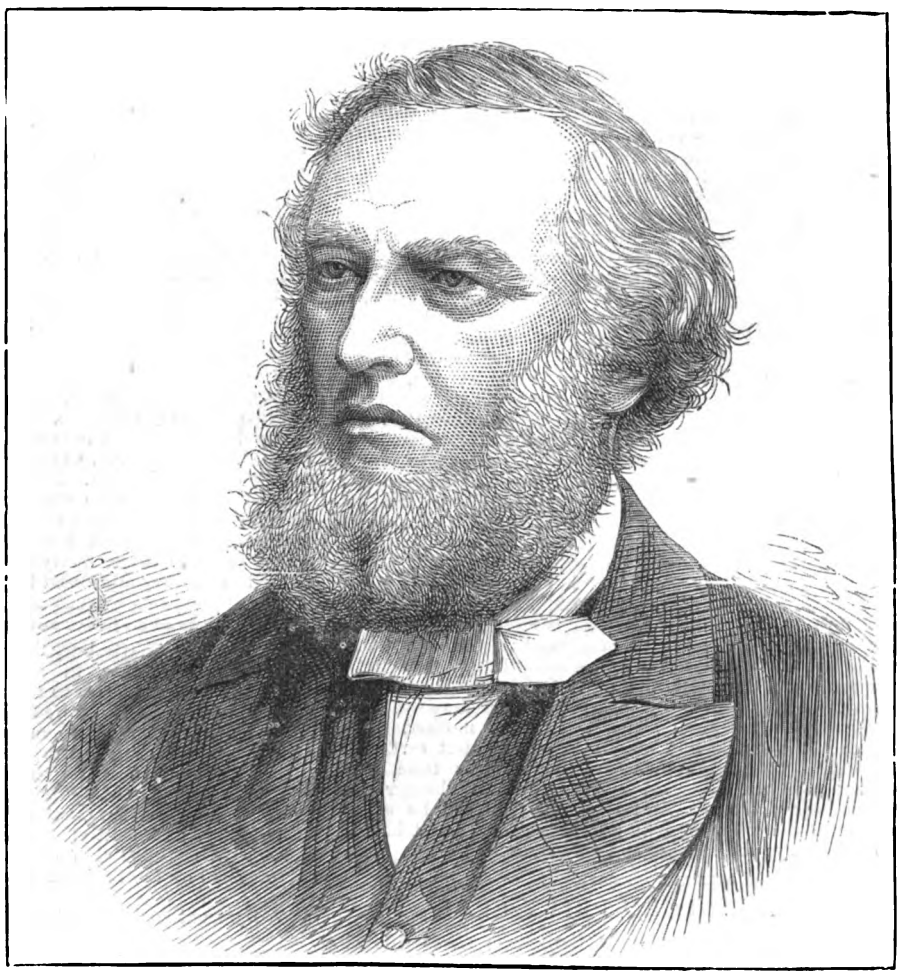


THE STATE OF IRELAND: TILLING THE FARM OF AN IMPRISONED LAND LEAGUER.—SEE PAGE 451.

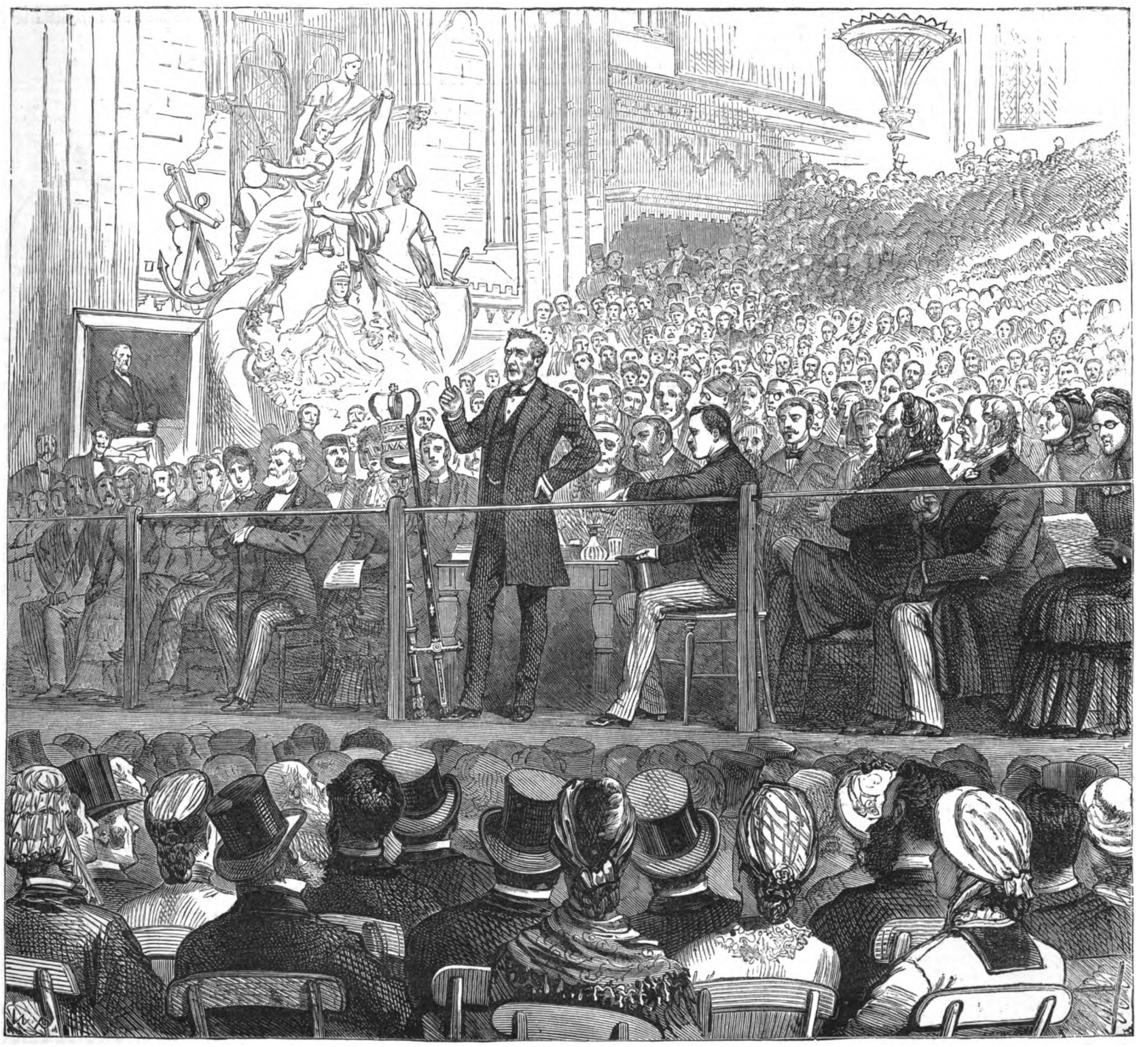
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THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARLINGFORD, THE NEW PRIVY SEAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE REV. DR. JELLETT, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



COMMEMORATION OF THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AT GUILDHALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

AN OLD-TIME MELODY.

The pensive tenderness of expression that animates this lady's face, while she softly touches the keys of her instrument and wakens to audible sound the notes of a piece of music inscribed on the page before her, seems to betray her fond remembrance of past days in early youth, perhaps in childhood, associated with that simple strain of melody, now heard again in the solitude of her retired boudoir. She is, we may suppose, a wife of some few years' experience, but without maternal joys or cares, and too often left alone, brooding over the mingled regretful memories and doubtful hopes and present anxieties of life, for the duties of which she is sometimes inclined to fear her strength of mind, in default of vigorous inspiration or regular training, may prove to be insufficient. Such, at least, is the interpretation of her character that a physiognomist would be led to adopt from the abstracted look of her countenance, which bespeaks high sensibility and moral refinement, but a certain lack of courage and decision, and a tendency to dreamy repose of mind, fostered by the absence of positive occupations. It is natural enough that her thoughts should now turn to the pleasing incidents of her girlhood, either in her parents' home, where she first learnt to play a little on the pianoforte by the instruction of a family governess, or at the young ladies' boarding-school, with a friend of her own age and class, when they received the lessons of a noted local professor of the tuneful art. Some easy, but ever beautiful and delightful melody—one of the Scottish songs, for example, "Highland Laddie," or "Auld Robin Gray;" or a bit of Mozart or Rossini, one of the "Magic Flute" airs, or "Di Tanti Palpiti"—has met her eye in the old practice book; and as the fingers of one hand run instinctively over the ivory keys, she listens to what she has scarcely heard for several years past, but which used to be very familiar to the ear and mind. The friends of her youth, the schoolfellows—if girls can be fellows—the sisters, the father and mother, probably also the uncle and aunt and cousins, but certainly the governess who taught her first to play this tune, will arise once more to meet her, and will ask her whether she is really a happy woman. And then, whether she be so or not, she will bury her face in her handkerchief and have a regular good cry; and much good may it do her!

THE NEW LORD PRIVY SEAL.

On Monday last, at Windsor Castle, the Queen received Lord Carlingford, the newly appointed Lord Privy Seal, who kissed hands upon this occasion. He succeeds the Duke of Argyll, and will take charge of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords. As Mr. Chichester Fortescue, he was formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held a seat in Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. He is a younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, by his marriage with Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hobson, and is a brother of Lord Clermont. He was born in January, 1823, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained first-class classical honours in Michaelmas Term, 1844, and subsequently gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay. In 1847 he entered Parliament in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for the county of Louth, and held that seat down to the general election of 1874, when he was defeated, and was forthwith raised to the peerage as first Baron Carlingford. He was successively a Lord of the Treasury, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and President of the Board of Trade. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of Essex, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. In 1863 he assumed the name of Parkinson, and in the same year married Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, and widow of the seventh Earl Waldegrave, but was left a widower in 1879.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The newly appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to fill the place of the late Rev. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, is the Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., whose portrait we present to our readers this week. He has, for some years past, been a member of the Governing Council of the University of Dublin, and one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, his Fellowship dating from 1840, and he also held the appointment of Senior Lecturer, and was one of the University Preachers nominated last year. The total number of Fellows of Trinity College is thirty-two; seven of whom are in the senior rank; and sixteen of the Fellows are laymen.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S BIRTHDAY.

The eightieth birthday of this veteran Christian philanthropist, on Thursday, April 28, was commemorated by presenting him with a testimonial at Guildhall, City of London. This celebration was originated by the Committee of the Ragged-School Union, whose chairman, Mr. H. R. Williams, superintended the arrangements. The Lord Mayor presided over an afternoon meeting which filled the great hall, while there was a large gathering of people outside. Some girls connected with the Flower-Girls' Mission and that of the Water-Cress Sellers were on the platform, neatly dressed, with baskets of flowers and greenery. In Guildhall-yard there were a number of costermongers, with their barrows, and with donkeys gaily decorated for this festive occasion; also the boys of the Shoeblack Brigade, and representatives of other benevolent institutions under Lord Shaftesbury's patronage.

The platform was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Lord Ebury, Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, Lord Kinnaird, Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, and many clergymen and Dissenting ministers. Lord Shaftesbury was accompanied by his daughter, Lady Harriet Ashley.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved a resolution bearing testimony to the philanthropic services of Lord Shaftesbury, during more than half a century, in improving the condition of the labouring classes, and especially bringing the neglected and depraved juvenile population of London, to the number of at least 300,000, under humane and Christian influences. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in seconding this resolution, dwelt upon the acts of Lord Shaftesbury in the advocacy and passing of the Factory Acts. He contrasted the beneficial influence exercised by his Lordship on the working population of the north with the conduct of agitators who, even if their objects were good, pursued them, he maintained, in a manner which was calculated to produce bad social results. Mr. Forster also testified to the great national value of the noble Earl's more recent labours in connection with ragged schools and other benevolent movements, and paid a warm tribute to him for having sacrificed the political fame, which he might have attained as a statesman, to his devotion to works of Christianity and philanthropy.

The resolution having been carried by acclamation, Mr. H. R. Williams read, on behalf of the Ragged-School Union, an address congratulating Lord Shaftesbury that he was still spared to carry on the works of benevolence with which his name was associated. Alluding to leading departments of the work of the Union, the address stated that in addition to the 192 schools established in London many others were established throughout the country; and that every large town and many of the smaller ones now had schools and refuges for the destitute poor.

A lifesize portrait of the noble Earl, which had been hung on the wall to be presented to him, was unveiled amid loud cheers. It had been paid for by ragged-school children and teachers, aided by a few friends, in sums ranging from a farthing to a guinea. This portrait was painted by Mr. B. S. Marks, of Fitzroy-square, whose name was suggested for the purpose by his Lordship. The illuminated address was inclosed in a handsome morocco case, with chasings dipped in gold, made by Mr. Charles Montague, a member of the committee of the Union.

The Lord Mayor, in presenting these gifts on behalf of the meeting, praised Lord Shaftesbury's example and services, and wished that his life might be spared for many happy years to come, applying to him what a Christian poet of the last century addressed to Wilberforce—

> Enjoy what thou hast won, esteem and love
> From all the just on earth and all the blessed above.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who, on rising, was met with a very cordial greeting, in acknowledging the testimonial, alluded in grateful terms to the vast assistance which he had received in ragged-school work from a multitude of self-denying teachers, many of whom had passed away; glanced at some of the leading features of the work, and urged the necessity of continuing it with unabated zeal.

On the same day a deputation of the Bible Society, headed by Mr. Joseph Hoare, the treasurer, waited on Lord Shaftesbury, and presented him with a handsomely bound Bible, as a testimonial of esteem, and of thanks for his aid as president of the Bible Society during the past thirty-two years.

We present an Illustration of the meeting at Guildhall.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The disappearance of one of the most brilliant stars from the Parliamentary System has naturally thrown a gloom over the House of Lords that could hardly have escaped notice on the day their Lordships reassembled. Indeed, the absence of Lord Beaconsfield on Thursday was an absence that was felt in a marked degree. There remained one consolation. Though the voice of the late leader of the Conservative Party is hushed for ever, the insensible influence of his style may long prevail in the Chamber, into which he sedulously sought to infuse new life and vigour from the moment he was enrolled an Earl of the realm.

The unsavoury Bradlaugh episode having been for the moment disposed of by the Attorney-General's introduction on Monday of a measure to sanction the affirmation in lieu of the oath of allegiance, the Irish Land Bill of the Government has been the main topic of debate in the Commons. Lord Elcho followed up his unsparing and epigrammatic attack on the measure by moving on Monday the following amendment to the motion for the second reading:—

> That this House, while willing to consider any just measure founded upon sound principles that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the leading provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill are in the main economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic.

These few words may be accepted as a fair summary of his Lordship's exhaustive speech on Thursday week, when he was forcibly answered from the Ministerial side by Mr. Charles Russell and the Attorney-General for Ireland. Allowed an evening away from Ireland on the Friday, the House took up for recreation the right of the colonies to declare war, and the subject of the opium traffic. Two humanitarian members, Mr. Richard and Mr. Pease, achieved a certain success with these themes, Mr. Richard's motion adverse to the right of the Colonies to declare war being negatived by the narrow majority of 72 to 64 votes, and Mr. Pease's condemnation of the opium trade with China being well supported, albeit the Marquis of Hartington protested that at present India could not surrender this source of revenue.

Lord Elcho provoked Ministerial laughter on Monday, when he expressed preference for his own amendment over Lord John Manners's on the score of the vagueness of the latter. These were the terms, it may here be remarked, of Lord John's amendment:—

> That this House, while anxious to maintain and secure the full efficiency of the customs of Ulster and other analogous customs of Ireland to remedy the proved defects of the Land Act of 1870, is disposed to seek for the social and material improvement of the country by measures for the development of its industrial resources rather than by a measure which confuses, without setting on a just and permanent basis, the relations of landlord and tenant.

Now, Mr. W. H. Smith, in his business-like and unimaginative



speech, did not stay to balance the merits of the rival resolutions. The right hon. gentleman who lately ruled supreme at the Admiralty (represented as he expounds an argument in his practical, commercial manner) contented himself with a plain but forcible statement of the many objections raised by landlords to the bill of the Government. Mr. Smith's speech was, in fine, a solid contribution to the debate; in tone, admirably calm and judicial; in style, terse and argumentative. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who has made a special study of the Irish land problem, enlightened Mr. Smith on the points he did not appear to think just; and insisted upon the urgent necessity of proceeding farther in the path sanctioned by the Land Act of 1870. It remained for one of the most eloquent of the Irish members, Mr. P. J. Smyth, to rise above dry detail, and to give a flesh-and-blood clothing to a powerful argument in warm favour of the bill as a means of restoring prosperity to Ireland and concord between Ireland and England.



Mr. Parnell, rising later in the evening, commented on the "strange irony in the fact that while one member for Tipperary was extolling her Majesty's Government, the other was an inmate of a prison." The Home-Rule leader, however, was precluded from animadverting further on the arrest in Ireland of of Mr. John Dillon. His colleague, Mr. Justin McCarthy, on Tuesdy, however, gave the signal of a Milesian storm by reading a resolution condemnatory of the arrest and of the action of the Government in placing Dublin in a state of siege.

Mr. Gladstone, having caught cold, deemed it prudent not to appear in the House on Tuesday. The sitting was not eventful. It was occupied mainly with a debate on Mr. Blennerhassett's "distress" motion, approved by the Home Secretary, and eventually agreed to:—

> That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to abolish the power of levying distress for the rent of agricultural holdings in England, Wales, and Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone was well enough to be in his place on Wednesday, when Mr. Trevelyan had the melancholy duty of corroborating the report of the terrible loss of life through the destruction by explosion of H.M.S. Doterel. The Speaker's formal announcement of Mr. Dillon's arrest led Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Biggar to sound the note of Irish dissatisfaction. The Prime Minister spoke in favour of Mr. Roberts's bill for closing public-houses in Wales on Sundays; and the measure was read the second time by 163 to 17 votes. Little more business was done afterwards than the withdrawal by Mr. Anderson of his Banking Laws Amendment Bill, after a fruitless endeavour to get it read the second time. Lord R. Grosvenor did not secure the appointment of his Select Committee on the River Conservancy and Floods Bill, the matter being adjourned. But Mr. Chamberlain just managed to bring in a bill to abolish the compulsory pilotage of the Thames, and to deal otherwise with the navigation of the Thames.



MR. DILLON IN DUBLIN.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show a slight increase in live stock and a decrease in fresh meat on those of the preceding week, the total being 1540 cattle, 1027 sheep, 7226 quarters of beef, 601 carcases of mutton, and 188 pigs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
April. 24	30·008	48·0	37·1	·68	7	57·9	42·0	NNW. WNW. W.	230	0·000
25	29·863	51·7	43·4	·75	9	60·5	45·9	WSW. WNW.	363	0·015
26	29·944	46·1	36·9	·73	6	55·5	40·3	WNW. NW.	301	0·105
27	30·097	48·1	36·8	·67	9	57·1	39·8	WNW. NW.	111	0·000
28	30·118	47·7	39·7	·76	6	58·9	38·3	NW. WSW. S. SSW.	111	0·000
29	30·075	51·6	47·2	·86	10	59·7	46·1	SSW. WSW.	268	0·060
30	29·721	53·2	42·2	·69	7	63·7	48·2	WSW. SSW. SW.	346	0·030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·991	29·888	29·911	30·134	30·234	30·136	29·838
Temperature of Air	50·2°	54·2°	48·3°	50·6°	50·6°	54·2°	57·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	44·4°	50·5°	45·2°	44·8°	46·2°	51·1°	49·7°
Direction of Wind	N.	WSW.	WNW.	NW.	NW.	WSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 53	9 33	10 5	10 37	11 10	11 35	12 0	—	0 22	0 55	1 5	1 25	1 48	2 5

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HOME NEWS.

The ship Peterborough sailed from Plymouth for Sydney yesterday week with 395 emigrants.

Mr. James Stirling, of the Equity Bar, has been appointed Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. John Rigby, Q.C.

An interment took place at Sheffield on Tuesday of the remains of a deaf mute, and the twelve mourners were also deaf and dumb. The service was conducted entirely by sign.

The donations to the proposed University College in Liverpool have reached £100,000. Lord Derby has accepted the presidency of the governing body.

It was stated in the Irish Church Synod on Thursday week that after the last of the existing annuitants has died out there will be £3,000,000 remaining to the credit of the Church.

A public meeting was held at the new Board schools in Duncombe-road, Upper Holloway, last week, in connection with the opening, Mr. E. North Buxton, presiding.

Dr. Habershon, the president of the metropolitan branch of the British Medical Association, has issued cards for a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum next Friday.

Mrs. Alexander M'Arthur, the Lady Mayoress, will hold receptions at the Mansion House on the afternoons of the second and fourth Tuesdays in May, from three to five.

The banquet to Dr. Moffatt, the eminent African missionary, which is to be given by the Lord Mayor to-day (Saturday), promises to be an event of exceptional interest.

A proposal has been made by the Bulgarian Government to Servia for the session of the town of Pirot to Bulgaria for the sum of 5,000,000, francs.

The Hon. Baron Pollock will preside at the forty-ninth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, which will be held in the Middle Temple Hall on June 2.

Arrangements are being made for the laying of a new independent telegraph cable between a point near Land's End and America.

The Iron and Steel Institute held their annual meeting on Wednesday and two following days, in the Hall in Great George-street, Westminster, lent for the occasion by the President and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The instructions issued by the Colonial Office to the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal have been published as a Parliamentary paper. The commission has been opened at Newcastle, in Natal.

Sir Massey Lopes has offered £1000 to the new building fund of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, requesting that one of the wards may be named, after his residence, Maristow Ward.

Arrangements have been completed by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gardner with the Italian authorities for the visit of the accomplished blind pupils of the Milan Institute. They will arrive in London in time to give the first concert at 41, Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and the second on Saturday, the 21st.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper upon Philosophy as Advocated by Mr. Herbert Spencer was read by the Rev. W. Ground. The aim of the paper was to show that the philosophy in question is hopelessly illogical, the "analysis" in direct contradiction to the "synthesis."

The thirty-second session of the General Medical Council was held last week at the hall in Oxford-street. Dr. Acland, in his presidential address, pointed out that the main object of the meeting was to consider certain questions affecting education, and the examinations of schools and colleges throughout the country.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society took place on Wednesday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The speakers included Prince Leopold, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, and Mr. H. Geary. Votes of thanks to Prince Leopold and the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings. Two conferences were also held on Thursday at Exeter Hall, at eleven a.m. and three p.m.

There were 2829 births and 1550 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 182, whereas the deaths were 35 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Seventy fatal cases of smallpox were registered.

Dr. George Edward Paget, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, has been elected to a fellowship at Caius College. Dr. Paget, late President of the Council of Medical Education, was eighth wrangler in 1831, and the following year was elected to a fellowship, which he vacated by marriage, according to college statutes then existing.

Several May meetings have been held this week. At that of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held in Exeter Hall on Monday, the Lord Mayor presided, and dwelt upon the urgent necessity for increased funds for missionary work. A subscription of a thousand pounds from his Lordship was afterwards announced, "in loving memory of Dr. Punshon," towards liquidating the debt of the society.——The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, Lord Chichester in the chair. There had been received during the year for the objects of the society £207,508. Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of Norwich were the principal speakers.——The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday morning in Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Among those on the platform were Lord Cairns, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Bishop of Liverpool, and the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The annual report showed that the free income of the society for the year ending March 31, 1881, amounted to £114,382, while the sum received for Scriptures sold, both at home and abroad, has been £90,015, making, with £121 received on account of the Roxburgh Fund for Indian colportage, a total of £209,519. The expenditure, including £309 12s. 2d. for the Roxburgh Fund, has been £190,043. The issues of the society for the year were 2,846,029 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions. Earl Cairns moved the adoption of the report, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

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Once he had given her a flower!
And oh! how he smiled to see
Her thin white hands thro' the railings
Stretched out so eagerly.
She came again to the garden,
She saw the children play,
But the little white face had vanished,
The little feet gone away.

She crept away to her corner,
Down by the murky stream;
But the pale, pale face in the garden
Shone thro' her restless dream.
And that high-born child and the beggar
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THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

The approaching marriage of the heir-apparent to the Austrian Empire with a daughter of the King of the Belgians, to be celebrated next week at Vienna, is an event that is naturally looked upon with great interest by all the Courts of Europe. We shall obtain, from our Special Artist at Vienna, sketches of the ceremonial and festival proceedings there, in anticipation of which we now present the portraits of the illustrious bride-elect and her intended bridegroom.

The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph, Crown Prince Imperial of Austria, Crown Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, is the son and second child of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of the Empress Elizabeth, who was a daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. His Imperial and Royal Highness was born on Aug. 21, 1858. He visited England a few years ago, and made the personal acquaintance of our Royal Family and many of the English aristocracy.

Princess Stéphanie Clotilde Louise Marie Charlotte, second daughter of King Leopold II. of the Belgians and of Queen Marie, a daughter of the late Archduke John of Austria, Palatine of Hungary, was born at Laeken, Brussels, on May 21, 1864.

The Queen of the Belgians, with her daughter Princess Stephanie, left Brussels on Tuesday for Vienna, and the King was to follow them next day. On Monday afternoon, the people of Brussels bade her Royal Highness farewell, with a grand public demonstration. The King, the Queen, and the Princess left the Palace of Laeken, a little before two o'clock, amidst the cheers of the assembled people. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and garlands. After receiving an address of the Corporation of Laeken and bouquets presented by young ladies, their Majesties drove by the Central Boulevard to the Bourse, on the steps of which a platform had been raised for the Royal family, the Ministers, and the authorities. An address of the Corporation of Brussels was read. Many bouquets were then presented by young ladies. The popular clubs, 120 in number, marched past the Royal family with banners and music. The march was opened by the surviving veterans of 1830. The King descended and shook hands with their president. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic and touching character. There were also public concerts in six of the principal squares in Brussels, and fireworks were exhibited in the evening in each of these squares, a final display being made at the Porte du Hal. The English residents in Brussels were received at the Palace, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Princess, on Saturday last. Mr. F. W. Allix, chairman of their committee, was introduced to the King and Queen, and to her Royal Highness, by Sir J. Saville Lumley, the British Minister. He read the address, which was very graciously received.

MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Saturday afternoon, by special license, Lord Brooke, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, was married to Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard, eldest daughter of the Countess of Rosslyn and the late Colonel the Hon. Charles H. Maynard, and granddaughter of Henry, third and last Viscount Maynard. The wedding took place at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of several members of the Royal family and a very numerous congregation, including many of the aristocracy. At three o'clock the nave was densely filled, a large number of the bride's tenantry from Essex and many of Lord Warwick's tenantry from Warwickshire being present. In the nave a pathway was railed off for the guests invited to the wedding and for the bridal procession. Shortly after three o'clock the Earl and Countess of Warwick arrived with their younger sons, and took their seats on the right of the choir. Lord Brooke had arrived before, and was joined by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The Countess of Rosslyn came with Lord Loughborough and the Hon. Alexander St. Clair Erskine, and took her seat on the bride's side. The Royal party, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), arrived at half-past three, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance.



ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH, CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.



PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

The Royal party occupied seats on the bridegroom's side. The bride came accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn, her stepfather, and entered the Abbey by the west door, where she was received by her twelve bridesmaids, who were awaiting her arrival. Leaning on the arm of her stepfather, and followed by bridesmaids, the bride passed along the nave to the choir. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Maynard, the bride's sister; Lady Eva Greville, sister of the bridegroom; the Ladies Millicent, Sybil, and Angela St. Clair Erskine, stepsisters of the bride; Countess Feodore Gleichen, Lady Florence Bridgeman, Miss Wombwell, Miss Mills, Miss Violet Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Milner. As the bridal procession passed along the nave and choir, Dr. Bridge played the march and chorus, "Twine ye the Garlands" ("Ruins of Athens"), by Beethoven.

A dais was placed at the extreme east end of the choir, where the first part of the service was performed. The Vicars Choral and choristers were stationed under the lantern.

The bride and bridegroom having taken their places on the dais, the ceremony commenced. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans solemnised the marriage, assisted by the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George C. Tufnell, M.A., Rector of Little Easton, Essex, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., precentor. The bride was given away by the Earl of Rosslyn, her stepfather. The ceremony being over, the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the choristers and clergy, followed by the bridesmaids, Prince Leopold (the best man), the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and sons, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, entered the sacrarium, the choristers chanting the psalm to Turle's music, where the marriage service was concluded. Before the Lesson the choir sang the hymn, "Father of Life," &c. The service ended with the Benediction, pronounced by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, who had been seated at the communion table during the solemnity. The organist then played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," while the bride and bridegroom went in procession to the Jerusalem Chamber, followed by the members of the Royal family and near relatives, for the registration of the marriage. Wedding favours, composed of orange-blossoms, white daisies, and maidenhair fern, tied by a bow of white satin ribbon, were handed to the Royal Princes and Princesses and their attendants. The register was signed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold, and by the Earl of Warwick and the Earl of Rosslyn.

ISLE OF MAN SKETCHES.

The Manx peasantry and fisher-folk, amongst whom, it will be seen, the Artist has again been seeking picturesque subjects for his pencil, are a simple, primitive, virtuous, and religious people, quite as well instructed in church, chapel, and school, as the rustic inhabitants of any part of England, Scotland, or Wales; but they are fondly attached to their own peculiar fashions, still cherishing the traditional manners and customs of "Ellan Vannin," with a great deal of national spirit. They have a proverb among them, "Mannagh vow cliaghtey cliaghtey, nee cliaghtey coe," which must be admitted to be quite conclusive upon this subject; and, to those of our readers who can appreciate the force and truth of this profound remark, no farther comment will be needful upon the domestic outdoor scene which is delineated in the present Illustration.

With regard to the village of Port St. Mary, near Castleton, in the south-west part of the island, which was mentioned by us in a former notice, we would commend to public liberality an effort that is now being made to raise funds for building a church there. The sum of £1600 will be sufficient, but only £850 has yet been collected. Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Rev. Arthur Allwork, Rushen Vicarage, Isle of Man.

A VILLAGE HOLIDAY.

This picture, by the German artist Knaus, which we have engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, to whom it belongs, represents a quaint and pleasing scene. The inhabitants of a German village, as they were a hundred years ago, in the primitive simplicity and sociability of the olden time, are assembled at a holiday feast, given to them, very likely, in honour of the coming of age or marriage of the Herr Baron's eldest son. While the elders of the rustic community, with some fair and comely grown-up maidens, are demurely seated, under the presidency of the steward or bailiff, supported by the pastor and schoolmaster, at the long table seen to the right hand, there is a separate table for the children beneath the fine old tree that grows so near the school-house door. To quote or translate the motto chosen by the artist for this picture, "As the old cock crows, so the young one learns to crow;" and in the gestures and mutual conversation of these boys and girls, more especially in the attitude of the juvenile speechmaker proposing an after-dinner toast, this remark is sufficiently exemplified. At the other end of the table are seen two tender couples, of tender years, engaged in making themselves exclusively agreeable to one another, upon the same principles of flirtation that regulate the conduct of such

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relations between young men and young women of adult stature meeting at a social assembly. The old grandmother or nurse, who is about to remove some empty dishes from the festive board, seems rather in doubt whether she ought not to interpose her authority to check the ardour of this precocious gallantry; while the other girls, sitting remote from any possible sweethearts, watch the proceeding of their friends with a certain mixture of curiosity and disapprobation. One young gentleman, in a pensive mood, leaning his head on his arm, quite unmindful of eating and drinking, has apparently become absorbed in loving contemplation of a pretty person nearly opposite to him, while she, disconcerted by his steadfast gaze, turns aside pretending to look at those behind her. In contrast to these amiable portions of the company, we perceive the unfeigned greediness of a boy who sticks to his plate, already thrice filled, with a single-minded determination to devour all he can get. The woman beside him cannot help smiling as she endeavours to restrain his excessive appetite. We observe two other selfish boys, in the foreground party, who are striving to wrest something from each other, and have almost come to blows. Their quarrel does not alarm or discompose the very placid young lady sitting at the same table, "in maiden meditation fancy-free;" or the little curly-headed brother, offering a morsel of food to the cat; while the baby, securely enthroned in a high chair, of solid construction, and fenced with a board in front, so that the child cannot fall off, is sublimely indifferent to all their turmoil. Very good, too, is the free enjoyment of the small guest holding up a fig, or some kind of fruit, and with open mouth preparing to swallow it, or to bite a large piece out of it, in an unmistakably relishing manner. The gentle girl feeding the babe, in the foreground, and interrupted by the bold intrusion of a large dog, thrusting his muzzle over her arm, is one of the most interesting figures in this agreeable composition. It will be remarked, of course, that some of the costumes, of both sexes, are in the style of full dress commonly worn in the eighteenth century, amongst the Germans and other Continental nations, upon occasions of ceremonious festivity. It is well known that children, in those times, if they belonged to families making some pretensions to gentility, would have gala suits of a similar cut and fashion, though of different measure, to those worn by ladies and gentlemen of their rank in life; the *queue* and the curled *frisure*, sometimes with hair-powder, the cocked hat, the formal tail-coat and breeches, might be worn by urchins less than ten years of age; while the girl's brocaded *sacque* and cap, or artificial head-gear, would in those days be regarded as equally proper. But a simpler and more natural style of dressing young people, and more convenient for the freedom of playful exercise, has since come into vogue, we believe, in every country of Europe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, G.; Vicar of Mangotsfield.
Allen, William Dennis; Vicar of Findon, Sussex.
Ball, Frederick, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton, to be Vicar of Wollaston, Wellingborough.
Bickerstaff, William; Perpetual Curate of Marr.
Bode, Henry John, Curate of Alderminster; Vicar of Honington.
Bridges, William George, Senior Curate of the parish church, Stockport; Vicar of High Lane, Marple.
Bromehead, J. N.; Incumbent of Acaster-Malbis.
Brown, Canon R. H., Rural Dean of Stockport; Vicar of Stayley, Cheshire.
Burn-Murdoch, J. M., Vicar of Riverhead and Rural Dean of Shoreham, Kent; Surrogate.
Curtis, H. E.; Curate of Faversham, and Chaplain of the Almshouses.
Daniel, Charles Andrew; Vicar of Coatham.
Denovan, William Hunter; Minister of St. James's Church, Forest-gate.
Dickinson, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Higher Openshaw.
Duncan, Robert; Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven.
Edwards, Thomas Hyne; Rector of Kington Magna, Dorset.
Fell, John Edwin; Rector of Shepey.
Flavell, John Webb; Rector of Kelling, with Salthouse annexed, Norfolk.
Forster, Charles Farrar, Curate; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Huddersfield.
Fox, Edward Catteret Dobree, Curate; Perpetual Curate of Castlemorton.
Fraser, James; Chaplain to Bishop Otter Memorial College, Chichester.
Freeman, John Major; Vicar of Culpho, Suffolk.
Gill, T. Howard, Vicar of Whalley Range, Manchester; Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Rome.
Hensley, Lewis, Vicar of Hitchin; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral.
Hilliard, Arthur Brewitt; Rector of Nevenden.
Holden, George; Vicar of St. James's, New Bury, Farnworth.
Horne, William; Vicar of Thundridge
Irvine, Alexander Campbell; Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.
Johnson, Samuel Jenkins; Vicar of Melplaish, Dorset.
Jordan, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Woolwich.
Keating, William Wrixon; Vicar of Willesford, Wilts.
Kewley, W., Curate of Millom; Perpetual Curate of Ulpha, Cumberland.
Kinsman, Vivian William; Chaplain, Bengal.
Kirby, W. W., Rector of St. Mary's, Barnsley; Rural Dean of Silkstone.
Lee, George Holwell; Rector of East Clandon.
Lewis, James Sculthorpe, Curate of Gresford; Vicar of Guilsfield.
Lloyd, John Henry; Vicar of Fotheringay.
Massingberd, W. O., Rector of South Ormsby; Rural Dean of Hill, No. 1.
Milson, Edward M.; Victor of Helperthorpe.
Notley, James Thomas Benedictus; Rector of Diptford.
Reay, T. O., Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex; Rural Dean of Canewdon.
Rich, Charles Frederick; Vicar of Swaffham Bulbeck.
Row, A. W. S. A., Vicar-Designate of All Hallows, Leeds; Chaplain to the English Church at Riga.
Rowland, Frank Oakley; Minister of the District, St. Benet and All Saints', Kentish Town.
Russell, Alfred William; Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, Berks.
Sapte, John Henry; Rural Dean of Guildford.
Scott, T., Vicar of West Ham; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral.
Sheild, William; Vicar of Whittingham.
Smith, R. J. F., Curate of West Alvington; Perpetual Curate of Brent Tor
Squire, Herbert Upton, Curate of Northam; Rector of Tetcott.
Summerfield, Richard Abbott; Vicar of Cundall with Norton-le-Clay; Vicar of North Stainley.
Sutcliffe, John; Rector of Germansweek.
Sweet, William Sweet; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne.
Telfer, Archibald; Chaplain of H.M. Prison at Worcester.
Wellington, H. M., Curate of St. Agnes', Kennington; Vicar of Hickleton, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

The Rev. Pelham Dale, late of St. Vedast's, has been inducted to the living of Sausthorpe, Lincolnshire.

The Convocation of the Northern Province has been sitting for the dispatch of business in York.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be reopened, after restoration, to-morrow (Sunday).

Owing to continued indisposition the Bishop of Oxford, acting on the advice of his medical attendants, will not hold his triennial visitation in the diocese as announced.

The Bishop of Manchester recently consecrated the new Church of St. James, at Westhoughton, near Bolton, which has been erected at a cost of £5000 by Mrs. Makant and Miss Haddock, sisters. All the seats are free.

A memorial to the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been placed in Frant church by a few friends and neighbours. It is a brass eagle lectern, designed by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, under whose direction the church has recently been refitted; and made by Messrs. Potter, of Oxford-street.

At a bazaar which was opened at Preston on Wednesday in aid of the building and endowment of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Matthew, it was announced that Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co. had contributed £1700, and that Mr. Hermon, M.P., had added £100 to his previous subscriptions.

The last annual report of the Bishop of London's Fund exhibits a continued falling off in income. Although the committee, having regard to the averages of former years, had expected that their available resources would not fall short of £20,000, only £15,290 was received from the public for general purposes, besides £162 for special objects. The object of the fund is that of "providing for the spiritual wants of the metropolis and its suburbs."

Among the contemplated alterations in the west front of St. Alban's Abbey, which Sir Edmund Beckett is restoring, is the removal of the large window and the substitution of a new one. It is now stated that a gentleman has promised that if the old window is retained he will fill it with the best stained glass, at a cost of certainly not less than £500.

Viscount Lewisham, M.P., on Tuesday opened a bazaar at Wolverhampton held in the Exchange, in aid of the fund for the restoration of Tettenhall church, one of the oldest in the kingdom. The stalls were presided over by Lady Wrottesley, the Countess of Dartmouth, and other ladies of position in the neighbourhood; the band of the Royal Horse Artillery being in attendance each day.

Nearly 250 sermons were preached in London last Sunday on the work of the Church of England Temperance Society. The anniversary gatherings of this association extended over three days, and included a festival service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, with a sermon by the Bishop of Bedford; annual meeting at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday, and Exeter Hall meeting on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Exeter, addressing a meeting of North Devon clergy at Torrington, expressed his conviction that the existing difficulties in the Church would not lead to a disestablishment, which, he thought, would be a terrible evil both to the Church and to the nation. The Church would lose a great position, preserved to her hitherto by the providence of God, and the nation, he was convinced, would loose in depth, in sobriety, and steadiness of religious tone.

The church of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, was consecrated on Easter Tuesday, after being, with the exception of the north wall and tower (the latter the only remnant of ancient work), rebuilt from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of London. A handsome stone pulpit, in memory of the Rev. H. Lewis, Vicar of Stowmarket, is the gift of his widow; Mr. James Williams, of Robeston, presented a handsome oak lectern; a beautiful altar-cloth, designed by the Rev. T. G. Cree, was worked and given by Mrs. J. B. Macaulay; and other handsome gifts have been liberally bestowed.

The Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on the 22nd ult., when several grants of money were made. The Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the society, has appointed next Monday for the annual general court, and will himself take the chair at 2.30 p.m. A special service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday evening, May 20 (the anniversary of the laying of the foundationstone of Truro Cathedral), on behalf of this society, when the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Truro.

The Rev. Dr. Leary, late Curate of St. George's Church, Camberwell, for nearly seven years, and Mrs. Leary have been presented by the congregation with valuable pieces of silver plate and an illuminated address, in affectionate and grateful recognition of their valuable parochial services. Dr. Leary's St. George's Bible-class also have presented him with a costly and richly ornamented inkstand.——The Rev. Matthew Powley, on his resignation of the vicarage of Christ Church, Whitley, Reading, has been presented with a valuable gold watch and a silver centrepiece, each bearing a suitable inscription, together with a purse containing £100, by the parishioners, in token of their esteem and regard. An inkstand and pair of candlesticks for his study table have been added by the members of a Bible class.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HYDROGEN.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., began the first of a course of six lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements on Tuesday, April 26, by commenting on the great extension of chemical knowledge in the last ten years, more especially in regard to the stability and dissociation of matter, the investigation of gases by means of very great pressure and very low temperature, and the approach to the study, by means of the hypotheses relative to molecular motion, and the structure and nature of matter, and the general principles of the conservation and dissipation of energy. Having illustrated these views experimentally, he showed and explained the great use of the galvanometer in chemical research, as an invaluable auxiliary to the balance in making delicate effects evident. Taking hydrogen as the first element to be considered in his course, the Professor briefly noticed and illustrated its history. It is, when pure, a very light, colourless, inodorous gas, known to Paracelsus in the sixteenth century, but especially studied by Cavendish in the seventeenth, who termed it "inflammable air," and obtained it by dissolving iron, zinc, or tin in dilute hydrochloric acid; and who in 1781 made the grand discovery that water is the sole production of the combustion of hydrogen. A similar discovery was contemporaneously made by Watt, and their results were fully confirmed by the experiments of Lavoisier. That pure water is solely composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, was thus proved synthetically and analytically. After referring to the experiments of Black, who proposed the use of hydrogen to inflate balloons, Professor Dewar devoted the remainder of the lecture to striking illustrations of the great diffusibility of hydrogen, the subject of some of the invaluable researches of the late Professor Graham, who not only demonstrated the power of this gas to pass through porous bodies, but also proved its capability of penetrating the dense metal platinum. When hydrogen is condensed in palladium it has been hypothetically termed the metal hydrogenium. These phenomena were illustrated by experiments, and the changes in the properties of palladium due to the occluded hydrogen were set forth on a table and duly explained.

MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., on Thursday, April 28, gave the first of a course of six lectures on Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. He began with remarks on the nature and distinctions of the physical forces, and the theories connected with them. Producing then a piece of loadstone or natural magnet, he showed how its property of attracting iron could be transmitted to iron, but especially to steel, which is employed for permanent magnets of very great power. In rough bar iron the force is very transient. The action of the magnet upon iron was also shown to be reciprocal. Magnetism is destroyed by heat. A red-hot poker recovered its lost power when cooled by plunging in water. The polarity of a magnetic needle (its setting north and south) having been shown, a fundamental law was illustrated by the north end of the needle repelling the north end and attracting the south end of another needle; a similar effect is obtained by the south end, which repelled south and attracted north. Though this power is manifested at the poles and appeared to be neutralised in the centre of a steel bar magnet, yet, when the bar was broken into pieces, the smallest fragment was shown to possess polarity, the same as the original magnet. Every molecule of the steel has the properties of a magnet. This was illustrated by various ingenious methods. The magnetic curves, termed by Faraday the "lines of force," were exhibited, by the position taken up by fine iron filings, strewed on paper placed over a powerful magnet. Over these curves, said Professor Tyndall, Faraday brooded for the greater part of his life. He leaned more and more to the conclusion, that the space surrounding every magnet is traversed by these lines of power; and that they exist independently of the iron filings, to which they give their position. If, he used to say, it could only be proved that the magnetic power required time in its transference through space, as light requires time in its transference through space in coming from the sun to the earth, we should have conclusive proof that there exists a magnetic as well as a luminiferous medium.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

Professor J. Stuart Blackie began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on April 29, by alluding to the general neglect of the Celtic languages in the infancy of comparative philology. Referring to Kennedy's protest against this, the Professor devoted much of his discourse to demonstrating that Celtic is not only a branch of the great Aryan family of speech, including Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and German, but is really, like French, a curtailed and emasculated Latin. This he exemplified by discussing many Celtic words, and explaining how their relationship to Latin is explicable by the law of transmutation of consonants and other linguistic peculiarities. Very many Celtic words were shown to be borrowed from Latin. He repudiated the charge against Gaelic of being a harsh guttural language when compared with German. Celtic literature was described as very similar to that of early Greece, consisting of popular songs, legends, and fairy tales, many of which had been collected by John Campbell, of Islay, and which possess much moral significance, dramatic truthfulness, and natural grace. In regard to the poems ascribed to Ossian, which had been admired by Goethe, Herder, and Napoleon I., the Professor said that he believed them to be genuine, and that Macpherson had done for them what Homer had done for the early Greek myths, but had dressed them up in the superfine sentimentalism of a flat and feeble age. Homer was himself a true minstrel, while Macpherson was merely a man of letters. Remarks having been made on several Celtic poets, including Master Macdonald of Ardranach, Donald Buchanan, the Highland Bunyan, and especially on Duren Bar, described as the most genuine of Gaelic poets, the Professor read two beautiful specimens, translated by himself into English verse of peculiar metres. He concluded with remarks on the similarity of Highland and classical life, and the apostolic labours of the father of the late Rev. Norman Macleod.

EARLY SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in beginning a course of four lectures on "Scotland's Part in English Literature," on Saturday last, April 30, after alluding to the characteristics of the Lowlands and Highlands, described the Lowland Scots as the most English of the English, since they had successfully resisted the irruptions of the Celts from the north and the Normans from the South. After giving a brief sketch of the discovery of Iceland by the Norwegians, and its colonisation in 930 by chiefs who would not submit to the autocratic rule of their King Harold Harfagr, he commented on their free spirit and restless energy, shown in their marauding maritime expeditions, their rigid adherence to their system of clanship, and their great imaginative faculty exhibited in the production of their "sagas," romantic poems extolling the deeds of their ancestors, with other mythic tales recited during the nights of their long winters. Much of the sturdy independence of later Scottish life and character Professor Morley ascribed to the enduring influence of Old Scandinavia, with which the lowlands were much connected, and he especially distinguished it in the early poetry. Beginning with Thomas the Rhymer, of Ercildoun (now Earlston, in Berwickshire), who flourished in the thirteenth century, the Professor gave some biographical details, with extracts from the poem "Tristram the Hunter," and also noticed the evidence of French influence in the structure of Scottish verse. The next author considered was John Barbour (about 1316—1396) who had half written his "Bruce" in 1375, and who was Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and received an annual pension of £10 from King Robert II. His noble apostrophe on beholding the misery of his country, "A! fredome is a nobill thing!" was read, and other extracts. James I., who was long prisoner at Windsor, expressed his earnest love for Jane Beaufort, afterwards his Queen, in a fine poem entitled "The King's Quhair," and in other poems vigorously depicted the national life of all classes. The disastrous battle of the Harlaw, on July 24, 1411, between the lowland nobility, under the Duke of Albany, and Donald the lord of the Isles, respecting the succession to the earldom of Ross, was celebrated in several remarkable old ballads, which were considered.

Mr. Francis Galton will give a discourse on Mental Images and Vision at the evening meeting on Friday, May 13.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Monday—Dr. Bowman, vice-president, in the chair. The annual report of the Committee of Visitors for the past year, testifying to the continued prosperity of the institution, was adopted. The real and funded property amounts to £85,400. The Duke of Northumberland was elected president; Mr. G. Busk, treasurer; and Mr. Warren de la Rue, secretary.

Mr. John Morley has been elected a member of the Reform Club, under the rule empowering the committee to elect in each year two gentlemen of distinguished eminence for public service, or in science, literature, or arts.

The summer term of Technical Science Classes of the London City and Guilds Institute began on Monday at the Cowper-street Schools, part of which building is devoted to this purpose, pending the completion of the new college. Both the day and the evening classes include laboratory practice, and are open to male and female students.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Allangate, Halifax, has sent a letter to the Halifax School Board announcing that, to celebrate the coming of age of his son, Mr. William Rawson Shaw, he has decided to present to the School Board £1000, the interest of which is to be used for scholarships in the Halifax Higher Board School and Heath Grammar School, Halifax. The scholarships are to be known as the Rawson Shaw scholarships.

The committee of management of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution deeply deploring the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The committee have recently received the sum of £16, being the amount of the Wednesday morning offertory at the parish church, Kensington, in aid of the funds of that excellent institution.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

One of the rare pictorial surprises of the year is Mr. Goodall's "Road to Mecca" (43). We imply no depreciation of other works by this artist; for he is always admirable, and one of our few masters who could bear comparison with Continental figure-painters on their own Academic ground. But this picture has an impressiveness at which Mr. Goodall does not always aim, and a power of colouring which will correct any supposition that he was becoming too partial to a scheme of faint opaline tints. The scene is the desert. A sheikh, somewhat removed from the caravan, with his camel tethered near him, kneeling on his praying-rug, is invoking the protection of Allah on his way to the holy city, and his expression of reposeful faith and calm resolve seem attuned to the solemnity and stillness of the hour. No picture in the Exhibition remains more distinctly in our memory. The companion work, "The Return from Mecca" (50), an Arab, still mounted, lifting his little son from the mother's arms for an embrace, is a contrast in its cheerful, bright colouring—as the subject demands. Mr. Herkomer's large picture, "Missing" (373), is, on the whole, his best since "The Last Muster." The painter's sympathies for the dramatic and pathetic found a fitting field in the sad scene witnessed outside the gates of Plymouth Dockyard when the relatives and friends of the crew of the Atalanta collected daily, and collected in vain, to find some news of the "missing" ship placarded on the walls. The blind aged widow is there, the old fainting father (men bear sorrow and pain with less fortitude than women), the mother with her babe, the sweetheart with blighted love, the brother tar; and more are there; and there is a pretty incident of a rough dock labourer stooping to answer as best he may the inquiries of a little child. Technically, however, the picture is unequal, and betrays marks of haste. The heads of the old widow and of a tall young sailor are very good, but other figures are slurred; and the composition is hurt by the oblique lines formed by a cannon that serves for post, and the little boy that stoops from the widow's hand for his fallen play-ball on the one side, and an elder granddaughter on the other, who would draw her from the spot in an opposite direction.

If quality of painting should be the first claim to notice, very early attention is due to Mr. Hook's pictures—once more from the Cornish coast, its stern cliffs and rocks contrasting with the lovely sea, deep azure in its depths, passing into emerald as it nears the shore, and fringed with peacock hues where it reaches the sea-weed carpeting of the shallows. Venetian colouring is reached in richness and almost surpassed in brilliancy. Each picture, too, is enlivened by some pleasant incident supplied by appropriate figures, as in No. 192, playfully styled "The Nearest Way to School," where a boy, having secured a crab with a couple of strings (to serve as reins), watches its awkward movements, to the delight of his sister and his own; and in "A Diamond Merchant" (258), another urchin offering for sale quartz crystals and other fairy-like products of the district. Mr. Fildes, also, discarding the negative tones of former works, comes at a bound into the front rank as a colourist in three lifesize single-figure subjects, comprising an exuberant Venetian girl (378), with her copper pail, and bearing a bundle of her finery to wash in the canal; a buxom "Dolly" (314) shelling peas; and—uniting higher refinement of expression to beauty of colour—"Doubts" (310), a maiden in antiquated costume seated on a garden settle, her sweet eyes set wistfully as she ponders over the contents of a letter that lies in her lap.

Mr. Faed is at his best, whether as regards simple natural sentiment or skill of execution, in a humble Scotch interior scene, showing a young mother, with a babe at her breast, and a little daughter of three or four standing sobbing where she has been put for correction, and making no sign of forgetting her wrongs. The mother, of course, relents first, and to prepare a reconciliation asks, in the words of the title, "Where is my good little daughter?" (187). "School-board in the North" (542) is the amusing designation appended to a smaller picture by Mr. Faed, representing a lassie seated at a table with writing materials, but sorely puzzled what to indite to her dear Donald, or how to write it, notwithstanding the aid of the school-board. Mr. Frith, too, paints as nattily and evenly, and as heedless of any æsthetic problems of the day, as ever; and, as always, he tells his story of genteel life well—in "For Better for Worse" (14). A couple, newly married at the church in the mid-distance, are passing to a carriage from the handsome Tyburnian house of the bride, with the blessings of relatives and friends from porch and balcony, and in a shower of slippers and rice. The young gentleman has probably married "for better;" but among the usual street crowd is a wretched-looking pair, the woman carrying a baby, who have doubtless married "for worse." A higher effort pictorially is made by Mr. Frith in his rendering of the interview between "Swift and Vanessa" (182), when the Dean furiously cast on the table the letter she had written to "Stella" to ascertain the nature of her rival's connection with Swift—an interview that broke her heart.

Let us now glance at the contributions of three of the lately-elected Associates, whose portraits we gave last week. Mr. Dicksee sends a kind of painted "morality," with figures in Italian costumes of the cinque cento, entitled "The Symbol" (175), the title refering to a crucifix which an old mendicant, crouched in a corner of the picture beside a basket full of other religious wares, offers to the foremost couple of a string of merry-makers, who approach with gest and gibe or singing, playing guitar and tibia, and love-making. Only the leading youth, attired in sumptuous garments, casts a momentary look of seriousness at the solemn symbol—his mistress turning aside significantly to pluck a ripe orange from a pendant bough. The colouring is splendidly rich—if inclining a little to "hotness;" and altogether it is a very remarkable work for so young a painter. Mr. Gow, with appropriate and admirable spirit, has painted the stirring incident of "Montrose at Kilsyth" (311), stripping to his shirt, to inspire his Royalist followers with contempt of the iron-cased Covenanters that were closing upon them. The interest of the picture lies in the gallant mounted figure of Montrose, and the row of characteristic enthusiastic heads of his troopers; the bodies and legs of the horses below occupy a rather unfortunately preponderating space in the composition. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft will add greatly to his rapidly-made reputation by his life-size nude statue of the mighty archer "Teucer" (1495), in the Lecture-Room. The Homeric hero stands square, as it were, to the spectator, the left arm rigidly extended holding the bow, the right raised and flexed as at the moment of the shaft leaving the cord; the feet are planted firmly by the parted legs, the abdomen retracted to support the strain on the muscles of the arms and thorax; in short, every muscle of the body is tense with energy. The figure is naturalistic, perhaps, to excess; there is not much thought of classic beauty; yet it is long since we have seen so original, daring, vigorous, and thoroughly understood a work of English sculpture. We would fain say a word of praise in conclusion of Mr. Tinworth's alto-relievo of "The Triumphant Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" (1444), which fully equals his extraordinary relief of last year; but we must perforce pause for the present.

GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

FIRST NOTICE.

This exhibition contains several fine portraits and some decorative pieces of mark, though it has much fewer works of the kind that we have come to consider distinctive of, or peculiar to, this gallery. The absence of Mr. Burne Jones will be felt by many, and we regret to hear ill health assigned as the cause. His imitators here, like all copyists, reproduce his mannerisms, and with exaggeration, but miss his spirit. Out of sympathy with his time, as he is, illogical consequently in his practice, and therefore in the interest of artistic progress open to question and even censure as his works are, we must all feel that he is a distinct personality in art, and that with other early associations and completer training he might have achieved far greater and more acceptable results.

Among the portraits are two by Mr. Millais, one, unnamed, of a little girl (39), evidently from the same model, and almost as exquisite as the "Cinderella" in the Academy; and a half-length of Mrs. Kate Perugini (68) in black, walking from us, but with the head gracefully turned into profile view—the artist's most sketchy work of the year, but not on that account less masterly. Mr. Watts's numerous contributions include a head of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (57), "Arcadia" (57), a lifesize female figure standing half disrobed beside a bath; "Endymion" (56), the sleeping shepherd of Latmos with Diana hoveringly implanting a kiss, her white drapery forming a crescent (from a design exhibited some years back); "The Wife of Pygmalion" (58), of appropriate Greek character and Phydian grandeur of form, the flesh rendered with delicious *morbidezza;* a view (72) of the marble mountains of Carrara, taken from the dizzy top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa; a small allegory of "The Genius of Greek Poetry" (55), showing a nude male figure seated on a rock, with earth, sea, sky, and arching rainbow teeming with visionary beings the germs of an ideal mythology; and a half-length of "Miss Venetia Bentinck" (64) in a Titianesque red dress, with bronze-gold background, admirably large and simple in treatment, and so pure in colour that no one would ever from this suspect the painter of a penchant for low tones.

Mr. E. J. Gregory's three-quarter length, seated, of Miss Edith Galloway (125), in white satin, if, possibly, rather too uncompromising as a likeness, is beautiful in colour and otherwise technically excellent. A painter so variously admirable as Mr. Gregory proves himself in this portrait and his drawing at the Institute (noticed last week) must be regarded as one of the most rising artists of the day. Another capital likeness and piece of painting (despite the somewhat too indeterminate execution) is that of Mr. Ruskin (49), by Mr. Herkomer, and, although in water-colours, holds its own among its neighbours in oil. Very different in treatment—strong as a portrait can be made by sound drawing and modelling, and broadly disposed masses of light and deep shadow—is the half-length of Mr. G. H. Farren (77), by Mr. Holl. We have also to commend Mr. Lehmann's characteristic head of "Sir Alexander Kennedy" (109), the Lady Lawrence (70), in a side light, and "Mrs. Alma Tadema" (11), in demi-tint, by Mr. J. Collier (but why these artifices of lighting?); a bust of Mrs. Algernon Sartoris (89), by Sir Frederick Leighton—beautiful in the rendering of the eyes and in some passages of colour, though surely the blues and pinks of the carnations are exaggerated; and Mr. W. B. Richmond's delicately modelled half-length of Princess Louise (50). Mr. Whistler has a whole-length of "Miss Alexander" (113), primarily an "arrangement" in white, black, and grey, in a greenish gold frame. It is reminiscent of Velasquez, but with this difference in principle, to go no farther, that the minor key does not serve to foil clear natural colour in the flesh. Mr. Holman Hunt's portrait of Professor Owen (44) is a painful instance of misdirected energy and mistaken methods of execution.

Mr. Alma Tadema sends a small variation of a theme he had already treated in "Ave Cæsar—Io Saturnalia" (41)—a finely imagined and learned illustration of the Roman decadence. The scene is within the Imperial palace. A soldier, bowing low in mock obeisance, discovers the Emperor Claudius concealing himself, pale with fear, behind a curtain that divides a court or atrium, at the entrance of which gathers, with ominous disrespect, a crowd of soldiers and women, who greet the dissolute, craven Monarch with ironical "Ios," or huzzars, as they note the evidences of the night's debauch, and the creatures of his pleasures, wreathed with roses, lying about the mosaic floor, while a row of busts of the greater Cæsars, his predecessors, seem to look on in mute reproach. The composition is, perhaps, too much divided by the immense purplish curtains; but in all other respects the work is as perfect as it is elaborate. Mrs. Alma Tadema has also a small picture (37), so charming and well painted it might excusably be taken for a work of her husband, representing a little girl on tiptoe beside a bed offering flowers to a sick sister.

A most daring piece of scenic decoration is "The Flight of Helen" (47), a large canvas by Mr. Britten. Paris, in his eagerness to bear off his fair and fatal prize, has driven the horses of his chariot (a rude, lumbering vehicle, it must be confessed) breast-deep into the sea-margin towards the ship that approaches from the offing. A floating draped nereid scatters roses before them. Despite obvious exaggerations, the work evinces decorative capabilities of no mean order. "Behold, the Bridegroom Cometh!" is another large and able decorative work, by Mr. W. B. Richmond, at the head of the room, showing the wise and foolish virgins disposed about a porch of many columns, under an effect of grey twilight that is reflected in all the bluish upper surfaces. But, perhaps, needlessly great sacrifice is made to procure the "flatness" proper to mural embellishment: in nature the columns and figures would appear relatively darker as they approach the focus of faint light on the horizon. At the opposite end of the room is another large canvas, of monumental scope, by Sir Coutts Lindsay, "The Boat of Charon," illustrating the tremendous description of the "Inferno," with Dante and his "courteous master," Virgil, watching the embarkation of the affrighted freight of lost souls. A prominent incident is that of a mother on the brink of the Styx, who is about to plunge the dagger in her own bosom with which she has stabbed her child that still clings to her. The numerous lifesize nude figures are certainly well composed, yet a difficulty here is to apply the severe canons of criticism that an attempt to deal with such a theme demands (a work that necessarily recalls a portion of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," to say nothing of many versions by minor men) and at the same time make fair allowance for the production of an amateur, and, if need be, accord indulgence to one who has done much for contemporary English art. We prefer to let the visitor strike the balance. But this we may say, that so serious an effort is honourable, by whomsoever made.

We must reserve for a future article some other excellent examples of decoration and still-life by Messrs. A. Moore, W. Hughes, Muckley, R. Barret Browning, and others; the landscapes by C. Napier Hemy, Herkomer, H. Moore, &c.

The National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich has been kept open another week, the admission reduced to threepence. Earl Ducie distributes the prizes to-day (Saturday).

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

Mr. Payn's "Grape from a Thorn" continues to gratify the readers of the *Cornhill* with an admirable specimen of comedy in narrative, with so much of the character of a well-constructed play as to suggest that the author might make his mark in this department of literature. Equally excellent is "A Bishop's Confession," with its startling but thoroughly satisfactory dénouement. An essay on Grillparzer, the Austrian dramatist praised by Byron and treated with unjustifiable slight by Carlyle, exhibits great energy and richness of style allied to unusual discrimination, and includes an analysis of Grillparzer's most celebrated drama, "Sappho." Mrs. Barnet, the wife of an East-End clergyman, contributes a sensible as well benevolent suggestion on the entertainment of the poor by the rich; and a philosopher who has not disdained to study a baby enumerates the phenomena of infancy which seem to throw light on the development of consciousness and the reasoning powers.

Macmillan has nothing remarkable except Mr. James's story, which, with all its merit, is too deficient in stirring incident to be adapted for a serial publication. Mr. Bradley's remarks on the mythological element in modern poetry are good; and there are points of interest in the account of Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar to Kabul, the fame of which has been unduly eclipsed by General Roberts's more exciting return.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are generally interesting; but there is only one paper calculated to excite much curiosity—the chapter from Mr. Morley's forthcoming biography of Cobden. The extract selected refers to Cobden's first political publications, and is a very good piece of criticism, but, at the same time, describes one of the episodes of Cobden's life least animated by human interest. The other contributions include critiques on the Irish Land Bill, disquisitions on Canadian tariffs, United States literature, Statius, Eastern horses, and, above all, "The Lark Ascending," a poem which shows what Mr. George Meredith can perform when he is simple and natural. Even here the description is occasionally a little over-laboured, but in the main it has the clearness and buoyancy of the melody it celebrates.

The *Nineteenth Century* begins and ends with an article on a subject of momentous importance. Lord Dunsany discusses the liability of the country to invasion; the Duke of Argyll the Irish Land Bill. Lord Dunsany's warnings are weighty; but we should be sorry not to be able to believe that, in case of a descent upon our coasts actually taking place, the nation would behave better than he seems to expect. The Duke of Argyll approves of no part of the Government measure except the facilities for purchase by tenants, which he seems inclined to extend. Miss Simcox's essay on George Eliot is the most worthy tribute as yet rendered to this illustrious writer, not so much from any extraordinary subtlety of criticism as from the deep glow of personal attachment and admiration which pervades it. No one not intimately acquainted with George Eliot could have written it; yet there is no infringement of the reticence due to private life. Professor Dowden's extracts from unpublished notes of Carlyle's lectures on the History of Literature, delivered in 1838, are almost equally interesting. The sentiments are in general such as would have been anticipated, but the force and fire of the style exhibit Carlyle's faculty of expression at its best. An intense love of sincerity in whatever form is the animating principle of Carlyle's judgments everywhere; he is in general remarkably just, except to Milton, whose strong points he leaves out of sight; and to Socrates, of whom he can hardly have known much, since he speaks of his *writings*, unless indeed the mistake is the reporter's. Mr. Hardinge's renderings of French lyrics in the original metres are most delicately ingenious and successful; all the more so, perhaps, because, notwithstanding the ease of his rhythm and diction, the form commonly remains exotic and un-English. Dr. Knighton draws a glowing picture of the barbaric pomp and tumult of a great Indian religious festival.

The brilliancy of "Vernon Lee" has never been more characteristically displayed than in the "Dialogue on Poetic Morality," which illuminates this month's *Contemporary*. The poet is, indeed, more apparent than the thinker; and the intensely vivid descriptions of Italian scenery, instead of forming a suitable background for the characters and sentiments, tend to thrust these into the background themselves. But if the structure of the dialogue be somewhat incoherent, and its arguments not invariably conclusive, its eloquence and enthusiasm are most impressive. "Law Reform in the Days of Justinian," by T. Hodgkin, founded on the memoirs of a Byzantine civilian, is far more entertaining than could have been inferred from the title. Entertaining, too, is Mr. Morris's notice of the Buddhist book of transmigration stories, translated by Mr. Rhys Davids. Mr. Sydney Buxton criticises—favourably, in the main—the Attorney-General's Corrupt Practices Act; and Mr. Blachley suggests means for rendering Post-Office Insurance more popular. Miss Julia Wedgwood, criticising Carlyle's Reminiscences, "vainly strives to fashion some conceivable hypothesis why Mr. Froude has not done what anyone else would have done." Simply because Mr. Froude is not like anyone else.

Thomas Carlyle and George Eliot form the leading feature of the three American magazines, all of which are excellent. *Harper's Magazine* has admirable papers on each, copiously illustrated, and written with a fulness of personal knowledge which, in the case of Carlyle, will do much towards allaying the acerbity of feeling engendered by Mr. Froude's unfortunate indiscretion. Mr. James's reminiscences in the *Atlantic Monthly* are less pleasing; but it is perfectly clear that Mr. James can only interpret the reluctance of Carlyle or any other person to accept his peculiar religious mysticism on the hypothesis of an innate perversity. Much of what he says is mere inference, and is directly contradicted by the testimony of Emerson's paper in *Scribner*, which is made up from letters written during his visit to England in 1848. The most remarkable of the other contributions are, in *Harper* an illustrated paper on Athens; in *Scribner* Mr. Boyesen's poem, "Calpurnia;" and in the *Atlantic Monthly* the reminiscences of Washington during President Fillmore's administration, and an admirable critique on Scribe's plays.

Some other magazines will be noticed next week.

The first monthly part of *The Boys' Illustrated News* requires but brief notice, this new weekly journal for the young having at starting received so cordial and hearty a welcome from the public. We share the gratification the conductors must experience at this marked success. *The Boys' Illustrated News* presents its manifold attractions in what will, no doubt, prove an additionally acceptable form in the monthly part. The entrancing nature of Captain Mayne Reid's original romance, "The Lost Mountain," is indicated by the bold Illustrations to this story. "Travel, Voyage, and Adventure," the funny adventures of "Squee Biffen,' an illustrated memoir of Lord Beaconsfield, and the month's news, make a richly varied part.

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A VILLAGI

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E HOLIDAY.

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OBITUARY.

MR. GURDON.

Mr. Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk, and Grundisburgh, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., and formerly M.P. for West Norfolk, died on the 28th ult., at his town residence, 38, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his eighty-fourth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, of Letton and Grundisburgh, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Mellish, M.P., of Blyth, Notts; received his education at Eton, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (where he graduated M.A. in 1822), and served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1855. Mr. Gurdon sat in Parliament for West Norfolk from 1857 to 1865. He married, Aug. 12, 1828, the Hon. Henrietta Susannah Ridley Colborne, eldest daughter and coheiress of Nicholas, Lord Colborne, and has two surviving sons, Colonel Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, M.P. for South Norfolk, and William Brampton Gurdon, C.B. The Earl of Kimberley is nephew of the gentleman whose decease we record. The Gurdons of Letton, one of the most ancient and important families in the county of Norfolk, descend from Brampton Gurdon, M.P., Colonel of a regiment of horse during the Civil War, who was a younger son of Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, M.P.

MR. GLANVILLE.

Mr. Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., died on the 24th ult., at Stratford-sub-Castle, aged eighty-four. He was eldest son of Mr. Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, M.P., High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1793, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Fanshawe, Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard; was educated at Eton, and served for a time in the Grenadier Guards. He married, in 1821, Amabel, daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of Antony, Cornwall, and by her, who died in 1871, leaves, with other issue, a son, Major-General Francis Robert Glanville.

MR. LEWIS OF GREENMEADOW.

Mr. Henry Lewis of Greenmeadow, Glamorganshire, J.P. and D.L., died at Plasnewydd, Weston-super-Mare, on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-six, having survived only four days the Earl of Beaconsfield, who married, in 1839, Mrs. Wyndham Lewis (afterwards Viscountess Beaconsfield), the widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis of Greenmeadow, M.P., the uncle of the gentleman whose death we record. Mr. Lewis was born in 1815, the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Lewis of Greenmeadow, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Emerson. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Glamorgan in 1858. He married, first, 1844, Anne, daughter of Mr. Walter Morgan of Merthyr; and secondly, 1858, Sophia, daughter of Colonel Gwynne, of Glanbrane.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Edward Blount, Bart., on the 28th ult. His memoir will be given next week.

Mr. Edward Miall, formerly M.P., for Bradford, on the 29th ult. His portrait and memoir are given in this week's issue.

Mr. Robert Bunch, H.M. Minister Resident at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 21.

Colonel Hector Harvest, formerly of the 97th Regiment, on the 26th ult., at Dawlish, Devon, in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Luke Elcoate, at 80, Gloucester-street, Pimlico, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Gorges Paulin Lowther, Canon of Salisbury, for fifty-one years Rector of Orcheston St. George, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-nine.

Lieut.-Colonel George Ernest Bulger, late 10th Regiment, on the 17th ult., at 44, Highgate-road. He entered the Army in 1847, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1876.

The Rev. Richard Arthur Francis Barrett, B.D., formerly Rector of Stour Provost, Dorset, and Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-eight.

The Hon. Adela Mary Bootle-Wilbraham, eldest sister of Edward, Earl of Lathom, at West Malvern, on the 22nd ult., aged forty-six.

The Rev. Richard William Morice, M.A., for upwards of thirty-three years Vicar of Hoddesdon, Herts, on the 20th ult., in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A., formerly Rector of Kingswinford, and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, on the 28th ult., at Holywell House, Weston-super-Mare, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Hon. Anne Jane Charlotte Shawe, widow of Mr. Laurence Shawe, 5th Dragoon Guards, on the 24th ult., at Stanfield House, Southsea, aged sixty-eight. She was the second daughter of Henry, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, and sister to Henry, present Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John.

Mr. John Spry Morris, formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General and Judge of the Probate Court, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 21st ult., at Church-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, in his eighty-sixth year. He was eldest surviving son of the Hon. Charles Morris.

The Hon. Arthur Annesley, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, on the 25th ult., at Cannes. He was son of William Richard, third Earl Annesley, and was brother of the present Earl. He married, in 1867, Clara, only daughter of Mr. George Weston, of Norwich.

Mr. Robert Drummond, senior partner of the old-established banking firm of Messrs. Drummond's, of Charing-cross, on the 29th ult., from yellow jaundice. He was born July 26, 1822; and married, April 25, 1854, Augusta Charlotte, youngest daughter of Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeen.

Lady Charlotte Isabella Russell, on the 24th ult., at Paris. She was born Aug. 8, 1841, the younger daughter of James, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, K.T., by Susanna Stephenia, his wife (long connected with the Queen's Household), only child of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H. Her Ladyship was married, Oct. 28, 1862, to Mr. George Russell, eldest son of Mr. William Russell, Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, youngest son of Lord William Russell.

Colonel Forester, who for many years has held the office of Assistant-Serjeant of the House of Commons, has resigned his appointment, on the ground of ill health.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Scio now amounts to £18,520, exclusive of £1400 to which the Stock Exchange contributions have reached. It has been resolved to forward to Constantinople for distribution a further sum of £2500, making £15,500 so remitted.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 288,168 children and the deaths of 188,603 persons were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 99,565. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1880, was 137,168. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1881 is estimated at 34,788,814; of England and Wales 25,798,922, of Scotland 3,695,456; of Ireland 5,294,436.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T M M (Secunderabad).—We cannot undertake to examine problems without the author's proposed solutions for reference. Suppose they cannot be solved at all? not an uncommon occurrence in our experience.

W B (Stratford).—You shall have an early report on all the problems of yours that we have now in hand.

E H (Rawtenstall).—Send the games and you shall have the opinion you desire.

S G C (Humberstone).—Your letter has been forwarded to the author, and you shall have his answer to the suggested improvement. We agree with you that it is an improvement.

E C (Paris).—The *British Chess Magazine*, published by Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield, should suit you. The contents of that journal were noticed last week.

A C (Staines).—Your solution of No. 1937 is correct, but it arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

J T (Chipping Camden).—The other problem of yours shall not be forgotten. Look at No. 1940 again, and you will think more highly of it than you appear to do at present.

J J H (Bolton).—We have a communication for you which shall be dispatched if you will send a full address.

Aaron H (Swindon).—There were five games played in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh. The play commenced in April, 1824, and ended in July, 1828. The late Mr. Staunton was not among the players on either side. He was a mere schoolboy at that time.

Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 1932 and 1933 received from W Pocock (Cape Town), of No. 1933 from T M Manickum (Secunderabad).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1938 received from Frank E Purchas, J Estlin, N, James Atkinson, Spring, John Perkins, and F O'N Hopkins.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1939 received from Frank E Purchas, J Tucker, C Edmundson, Espanol, E Holt, S G C, H J Grant, A Chapman, T W Humphries, James Atkinson, Spring, Pops, Cant, R H Gibson (Southport), and W F Wood.

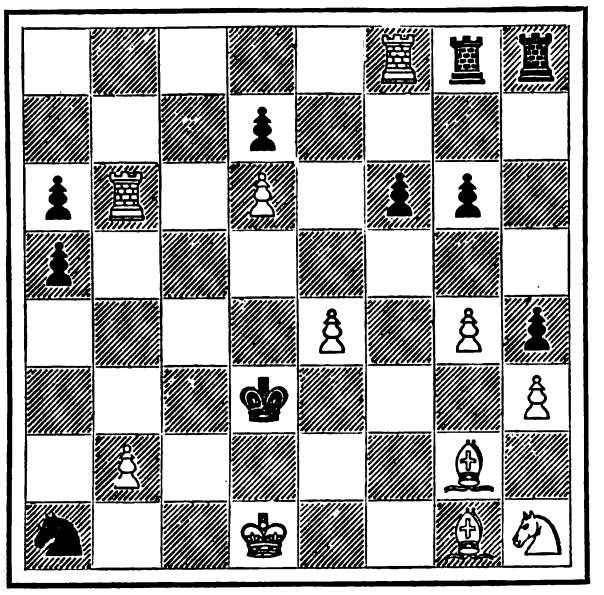
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1940 received from H B, Fire Plug, E J Patterson, E Louden, R Gray, An Old Hand, Elsie, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, F G Parsloe, N S Harris, Ben Nevis, H Blacklock, E Casella, M O'Halloran, C Darragh, E Ingersoll, L Falcon (Antwerp), F Ferris, W J Rudman, A Kentish Man, C S Cole, Otto Fulder, A Colborne, J G Anstee, B L Dyke, L Sharwood, E Sharwood, R J Vines, C W Milsom, H Langford, B Jessop, C Oswald, W Hillier, Norman Rumbelow, Frank E Purchas, J W W, E L G, D W (Guernsey), Lulu, Z Ingold, C Edmundson, E Holt, T H, South Jagg, S D Bessell, Pierce Jones, Frank Littleboy, Sidmouth, Birkbeck Chess Class, H A N, S Horne, John Perkins, John Balfour, James Dobson, J Alois Schmucke, J Perez Ventoso, Cant, R H Brooks, W Biddle, Alpha, S Lowndes, Joseph Ainsworth, Nerina, Jupiter Junior, Smutch, and Matthew Hendrie.

Note.—This problem cannot be solved by way of 1. Q to Kt 6th, as many correspondents have supposed. Black's defence to that move is 1. K to B 4th; and, should White continue with 2. Q to K 6th, then 2. B to Q 3rd, &c.

Solution of Problem No. 1939.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 4th	Any move
Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1942.
By J. W. Abbott.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played at Buda-Pesth between Herr E. Kemeny and Dr. Jacoby.
(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr K.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. P takes P	Kt takes P

White's position is now similar to that of the second player in the Sicilian game. Having the advantage of the move, however, he is enabled to prevent 5. Kt to Kt 5th, a very important manœuvre in the opening named.

5. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th

6. B to K 2nd is preferable here. Indeed, as a general rule, the Bishop is not well placed in close games when posted at Q B 4th.

7. B to Kt 2nd	B to K 3rd
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles
9. Castles	Q to Q 2nd
10. P to Q 4th	P takes P
11. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
12. B to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq
13. Q to B 2nd	K R to K sq
14. Q R to Q sq	B to K B 4th
15. Q to B sq	

Better, apparently, than 15. Q to Q 2nd, the only other resource to prevent Black winning a Pawn by 15. Kt takes B and 16. B takes P.

15.	Kt takes Kt
16. P takes Kt	P to K R 3rd
17. K R to K sq	Kt to R 4th
18. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd
19. Q to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
20. P to Q 5th	

He cannot play 20. P takes P, because there would follow—20. Q takes R, 21. R takes Q, R takes R (ch); 22. B to B sq, B to R 6th, &c.

20.	Q to Q R 5th

The Knight and Bishop are already out of play, and now the Queen follows suit.

21. B takes R P	P takes B
22. Q to K B 6th	R takes Kt

We should have preferred retreating the Bishop to Kt 3rd; and, should White then play 23. Kt to K B 4th, exchanging Rooks and playing Q to Q B 7th, &c.

23. Q takes B	Q R to K sq
24. R to K B sq	Kt takes Q B P
25. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q 7th
26. B to Q 5th	Q to Q 5th
27. R takes Kt	Q takes R
28. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
29. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd

White can here mate in three moves by 30. B to Kt 6th (ch), K to Kt sq; 31. Q to B 7th (ch), &c., but missed the opportunity, and the game, after some exchanges, was abandoned as drawn.

The fifth match between the West and East of Scotland was played on Saturday last at the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. The West, whose representatives were all from Glasgow, or the immediate neighbourhood of that city, brought thirty-two players to the lists, and the East furnished contingents from Dundee, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Blairgowrie, numbering in all twenty-seven. We are indebted to the *Glasgow Herald* for the following details of the play on this occasion. The combatants were paired according to their reputed strength, and each pair had to contest two games. No special opening seemed to be much run upon, unless it was Max Lange's attack. This consists in 1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. Kt to K B 3rd, Kt to Q B 3rd; 3. B to Q B 4th, B to Q B 4th; 4. Castles, Kt to K B 3rd; 5. *P to Q 4th.* This last move constitutes the Lange attack, and requires to be very carefully answered. Mr. Mills tried it against Mr. G. B. Fraser, but the latter avoided it. Mr Mills, however, by some fine play won the game. In the second game Mr. Fraser adopted the Ensor attack, a form of the King's Gambit which he has made a speciality recently, for which reason it is not surprising that he won it. The novelty is this—1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. P to K B 4th, P takes P; 3. *P to Q 4th.* The usual third move for White is Kt to K B 3rd or B to Q B 4th. Mr. Jenkin also played the Lange attack against Mr. Walker, but it resulted in nothing, Mr. Walker ultimately giving perpetual check, and so forcing a draw. The same opening was also adopted by Mr. Crum against Mr. J. Fraser, and resulted in a draw. The Evans' Gambit was not much played, but one fine example was won from Mr. Baxter by Mr. Court. The match was never at any time a close one. The West led from the start, and were very soon twelve games to three. This lead they gradually increased, until at the termination of the contest they had won by forty games to twelve. We should add that the visitors were much indebted to the Edinburgh Club for the very complete arrangements that were made to provide all that was necessary in the shape of creature comforts for the competitors. The following is the precise score:—

West of Scotland	40 games
East of Scotland	12 ,,
Drawn...	11 ,,
Majority for West of Scotland	28 games

The North London and Greenwich Chess Clubs, each represented by eight champions, played a match at Mouffiet's Hotel on the 28th ult. Among the best-contested games was that between Messrs. Forrest (Greenwich) and Howard (North London), which, after a prolonged struggle, terminated in a draw. The result of the match was that each club scored four games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1879) with two codicils (dated March 24, 1880, and Feb. 27, 1881) of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, late of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, and of No. 76, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Sarah Ann Cawston, Colonel Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, Edward Bromley, and Samuel Jeffrey McKee, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator leaves all his real estate in the parish of High Garrett, certain houses at Halstead, and pecuniary legacies of £10,000 and £80,000 to his adopted daughter Miss Cawston; the Gosfield Hall estate and the residue of his freehold property to his adopted daughter Mrs. Louisa Ruth Lowe for life, then to her husband, Colonel Lowe for life, and on the death of the survivor of them to such one or more of their children as they shall appoint; he also gives to Mrs. Lowe all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Gosfield Hall, except any that may be selected by Miss Cawston, all his live and dead farming stock and crops, and a pecuniary legacy of £140,000; his residence at Lancaster-gate, with the furniture and effects, is given between his said two adopted daughters. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to be laid out in the purchase of an annuity on the lives of Miss Cawston, Mrs. Lowe, and Mrs. Courtauld (the wife of his nephew Sydney Courtauld), to be applied by them for the support of the chapel services at High Garrett in connection with the free church at Halstead, or for the schools at High Garrett and Gosfield, or for the coffee and reading rooms; £4000 to the British and Foreign Unitarian Society; £2500 to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control; £2000 each to the London Hospital and the Essex and Colchester Hospital; £1000 each to the Charing-cross Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, and the Royal Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, City-road; £15,000 each to his nieces Edith Arendrup and Susannah Ruth Solly; £15,000 to his late wife's niece, Mrs. John Minton Courtauld; £20,000 upon trust for the widow and children of his late nephew Louis Courtauld; and there are considerable other legacies and annuities to his own and his late wife's relatives, and to friends, executors, and servants. Many of these legacies are directed to be paid out of his capital in the firm of Samuel Courtauld and Co., and the remainder of such capital is bequeathed to his nephews George and Sydney Courtauld. The testator appoints as his residuary legatees most of the pecuniary legatees under his will, except servants, and the residue of the personalty is to be divided among them in proportion to their legacies.

The will (dated April 21, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 18 following) of Senhor Felipe Santiago Gordillo, formerly of Lima, Peru, but late of No. 28, Rue Taitbout, Paris, merchant, who died on Feb. 11, 1878, at No. 73, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, was proved in London on the 9th ult. by Manuel Gaspar Chavez, the brother by the half-blood, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his servant Martin, if in his service at his death, 12,000f.; to his brother his two houses in Peru; and the residue of his property up to 2,500,000f. as to two thirds for his said brother, and one third for Madame Palmyre Lemaire, but that lady in any case is not to receive less than 500,000f. If the residue exceeds two million and a half francs legacies are given for charity, benevolence, masses, &c., and the ultimate residue is to go to his said brother, who is appointed his universal heir.

The will (dated March 20, 1879) with a codicil (dated Dec. 27, 1879) of Mr. Jonathan King, late of Wiggen Hall, Watford, Herts, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by John James Smith, Joseph Gutteridge Smith, and Charles King Smith, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator makes various devises and bequests to his said three nephews; to his nieces, Mrs. Emma Sophia Hepburn, Mrs. Eliza Jane Betts, and Miss Mary Jemima Lucretia Smith; to his nephew George Alexander Smith; to the children of his late sister Mrs. Asquith; to other relatives, and to servants. The residue of his property he gives to his said nieces Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Betts.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1875) with two codicils (dated Nov. 2, 1877, and Sept. 13, 1880) of General James Arthur Butler, late of Holt Lodge, Kintbury, Berks, who died on Feb. 26 last, has been proved by Francis Lovelock Coxe and William Hensman Tenlon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises all his real estate to Thomas Butler, and he bequeaths to his sister, Miss Rose Butler, an annuity of £600, legacies to other relatives and to his executors; also £1500 to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Punter; £500 to his cook, Jane Rolfe, and £300 and some horses and carriages to his groom, William Hayward. The residue of the personalty is to be divided between the said Thomas Butler, and his cousins, Whitwell Butler, John Butler, and James Butler.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1854) of Lady Emily Caroline Bathurst, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, formerly of Wytham, Berks, afterwards of Great Ilford, Essex, but late of No. 33, Eaton-place, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by the Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, the brother, and Lady Charlotte Margaret Bertie, the sister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate to be equally divided between her said brother and sister as tenants in common. The deceased was a daughter of Montague, fifth Earl of Abingdon.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1878) of Mr. James Tennant, late of No. 149, Strand, mineralogist, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Frederick Tennant, the brother, and John Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator, among other legacies, wishes Baroness Burdett-Coutts to accept one of his large pieces of double refracting spar, or some mineral or fossil, for her collection at Holly Lodge; and he bequeaths £400 Scinde railway stock upon trust for his housekeeper, Sarah Pennyfather, for life; at her decease the stock is directed to be sold, and the proceeds paid to the treasurer of King's College, London, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the "Tennant" prize, to encourage the study of mineralogy, to be given in money, books, instruments, or a medal.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1880) of the Rev. Sir George William Crawfurd, Bart., late of Burgh Hall, near Boston, Lincolnshire, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Sir Charles William Frederick Crawfurd, Bart., the son, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1861) of Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, formerly of Flete, Devon, but late of No. 52, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 5th ult., under a nominal sum, by John Bulteel, the son, the sole executor, to whom she devises and bequeaths all her real and personal estate. The testatrix was the daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, and the widow of Mr. J. C. Bulteel.

C. G. C.

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In consequence of the large Number of Shares already applied for, the List will close on or before Tuesday, May 10.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL, £125,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE, 100,000 SHARES,

of which upwards of 35,000 have already been applied for. 5s. per Share to be paid on Application, and 5s. on Allotment. Further Calls will not be made at less than Three Months' interval.

It is intended to make a Second Issue hereafter of 25,000 Shares for Australia.

WHERE NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.

W. J. R. COTTON, ESQ., M.P.

and Alderman, 27, Saint Mary Axe, London.

JAMES JACKSON, Esq., 4, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park, W.

SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq. (Chairman of Board of Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited), Birmingham.

LAIDLEY MORT, Esq. (Mort and Co., Sydney), 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

THOMAS SALT, Esq. (Bosanquet, Salt, and Co.), 73, Lombard-street, London.

ARTHUR VAN DE VELDE, Esq. (late First Secretary to the Belgian Legation in England), 13, Upper Hamilton-terrace, N.W.

BANKERS.

IN ENGLAND.

Messrs. BOSANQUET, SALT, and CO., 73, Lombard-street, E.C. LLOYD'S BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, Birmingham, and its Branches.

IN AUSTRALIA.

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BROKERS.

Messrs. NICKISSON, POSTON, and EVANS, 7, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HARWOOD and STEPHENSON, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. KEMP, FORD, and CO., 8, Walbrook, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

28, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed for the purpose of importing from Australia and elsewhere Meat and other Food products, the profitable importation of which has hitherto been unattainable, owing to the difficulties of preserving them during the voyage.

2. The time appears to have arrived when, in the interest of the Colonies and the United Kingdom, the formation of a sound English Company is desirable for the above-mentioned objects.

3. SEVERAL CARGOES OF MEAT have now been brought over from Australia in sound condition justifying the expectation that a large trade can be carried on under the improved conditions of transport, and by means of the cold dry air system, the successful working of which has now been fully proved, thus effectually overcoming the difficulties of the voyage.

4. The Board has made provisional arrangements with responsible parties for the purchase, and is in treaty for the transport, preservation during the voyage, and subsequent disposal, of a considerable supply of the finest Meat procurable.

5. It is proposed that Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., Bolton, the well-known Engineers, should supply the machinery for the first shipments; but it is intended to take advantage of any improvement that may be made from time to time in freezing appliances.

6. THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES have been made:—

Cost price all round at shipping port	2d. per lb.
Freight, insurance, shipping, and landing charges, cold air chambers and apparatus, and miscellaneous charges	2¼d. per lb.
	4¼d. per lb.
Estimated selling price	5½d. to 6d. per lb.*

Showing a probable average profit, exclusive of hides, tallow, &c., of 27½ per cent per cargo.

7. It is estimated that when the Company is in full working order, two cargoes a month, of 200 tons each can be imported and sold. If this should be attained, it would represent a probable profit of about £66,000 a year, or over 50 per cent upon the nominal capital.

8. ALL THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE, including the efficient working of the machinery, may be insured against at a moderate premium, thus obviating any chance of loss to the Company in this respect. The cost of such insurance is included in the above estimate.

9. No delay need take place in commencing the Company's operations. Extensive abattoirs, lairages, and cooling-houses are already in existence at one port of shipment, of which the Company can at once take advantage, and it is proposed to erect others without delay. It is likewise intended, if necessary, to have in London or elsewhere one or more warehouses, cooled by the above indicated process, where the Meat can be received and kept until sold, thereby obviating the necessity of its being unduly forced upon the market.

10. The Directors will receive no remuneration in any year for their ordinary duties as Directors, except on surplus profits after providing for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount paid up in respect of the shares of this issue; after which they will be entitled to one fourth of the Company's net profits over and above such 10 per cent per annum. If a Director is required to go abroad, or perform special duties for the Company, his remuneration will be fixed by the Board.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Harwood and Stephenson, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

Applications for shares must be made on the annexed form. Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company.

Dated April 29, 1881.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of

THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. the sum of £————, being a deposit of 5s. per Share on ———— Shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated April 29, 1881, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of 5s. per Share on allotment, and the balance when called upon to do so, as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

In the case of a lady, state whether spinster or widow.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

*The mutton, ex the S.S. Protos, recently imported from Australia, is stated to have been sold in the London market at an average price of 6¾d. per lb.

The annual available surplus of meat in Australia, estimated by Mr. A. R. Bruce, the Government Inspector of Stock for New South Wales, amounts to 203,232,000 lb.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

1st. The name of this Company is "THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED."

2nd. The registered office of the Company will be situate in England.

3rd. The objects for which the Company is established are:—To import from Australia and elsewhere Meat and other Food products; to export to Australia and elsewhere Goods, Merchandise, Live or Dead Stock, and articles of all sorts; and generally to carry on an import and export business in England, Australia, and elsewhere. To deal in the produce and manufactures of all countries, and in all countries. To own, charter, build, employ, and work Steamers, Ships, and other Vessels. To own, take on lease, hire, construct, occupy, and work Stations, Farms, Lands, Railways, Tramways, Roads, Freezing-houses, Slaughter-yards, Houses, Stores, Wharves, Plant, Fixed and Rolling Stock, and other Property. To buy, sell, let, hire, mortgage, pledge, and deal with Real and Personal Property of every description in Australia or elsewhere, including existing Mortgages or other Securities. To acquire, establish, and undertake Agencies, and Commercial and Financial Business of every kind in Australia or elsewhere. To receive and take money on Deposit or for Investment on the guarantee of the Company, or otherwise. To borrow or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations or securities of the Company, or by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company or of its uncalled capital, or in such other manner as the Company shall think fit. To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments. To invest the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities as may from time to time be determined. To sell, improve, manage, develope, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company. To acquire or participate in by purchase or otherwise, the goodwill of, or any interest in, any business established for any of the objects herein mentioned, and to amalgamate, or unite or combine with any other company or association established or to be hereafter established for objects similar to or including the objects herein mentioned, and for any such purpose to make and enter into any contracts, agreements, and arrangements, and to subscribe towards or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stocks, obligations, bonds, or debentures of any such company or association. To sell or dispose of all or any part of the business carried on by the Company. To procure for the Company incorporation as a company or as an anonymous partnership, or any other constitution, status, or privilege in any British possession or Colony, or in any foreign country, possession, or colony. And to do all such other things as the Company may deem incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects of the Company.

4th. The liability of the members is limited.

5th. The capital of the Company is £125,000, divided into 125,000 shares of £1 each, with power, if so determined by the Company, to issue all or any part of the said capital for the time being unissued, or any additional capital, with the right to any preferential or or guaranteed dividend or other privilege, or subject to any postponement, restriction, or conditions.

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Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157s, New Bond-street, London, W

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL during the Spring months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

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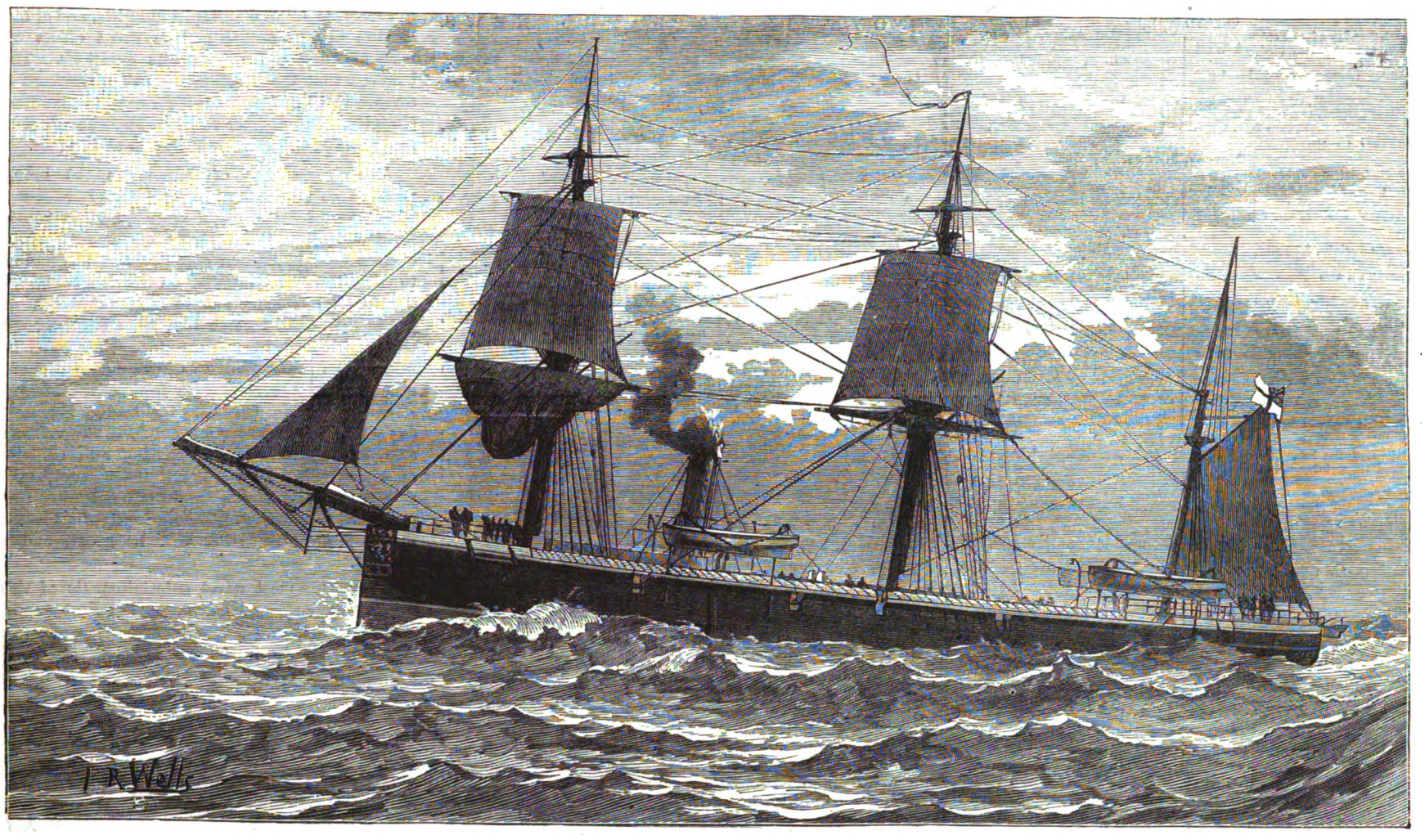
ISLE OF MAN SKETCHES: A MANX COTTAGE.—SEE PAGE 457.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2191.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



H.M.S. DOTEREL, LATELY BLOWN UP IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.—SEE PAGE 474.



CONSECRATING THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL ON THE SPOT WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA WAS KILLED.—SEE PAGE 474.

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BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 17, Clanricarde Gardens, Hyde Park, Mrs. Eustace Meredyth Martin, of a son.

On March 25, at Valparaiso, the wife of F. W. McLaughlin, of a son.

On March 3, at St. Mary's Cottage, Parnell, the wife of W. Tomlinson, F.R.A.S., of the Auckland College and Grammar School, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Frankfort-on-Maine, the wife of W. H. Lindley, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd inst., at Stuttgard, Count Rudolf Adelmann von Adelmannsfelden, of Schloss Hohenstadt, Wurtemberg, to Agnes Clara Selina, only daughter of Count and Countess Wilhelm von Zeppelin, and granddaughter of Lady Mabella Knox and the late Hon. John H. Knox.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at 53, Mare-street, Hackney, Selina Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jesse Chillingworth, citizen, and blacksmith, in her 41st year.

On the 8th inst., at Florence, Lieutenant.-Colonel Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

Sunday, May 15.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.
Scotch Quarter Day (termed Whit-Sunday).
Morning Lessons: Deut. iv. 1—23, John iv. 31. Evening Lessons: Deut. iv. 23—41, or v.; 1 Tim. iv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. F. Kitto; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Cook.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glyn, Vicar of Kensington; 7 p.m., Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham.

Monday, May 16.

Victoria Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. (address by Lord O'Neill, the president).
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.
Manchester International Horse Show (two days).
Somersetshire Society, ball, Willis's Rooms.

Tuesday, May 17.

Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry); and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Torpedo Boats and Light Yachts for High Steam Navigation).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 (Mr. Rhys Davids on Buddhism).
National Hospital for the Paralysed, bazaar, Riding School, Knightsbridge, to be opened by the Duchess of Edinburgh (three days).
Pharmaceutical Society Exhibition (three days).
Anniversaries: Religious Tract Society, breakfast, Cannon-street, 9 a.m.; Peace Society, Finsbury Chapel, 6.30 p.m.
Races: Newmarket Second Spring Meeting.

Wednesday, May 18.

Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's, 3.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Butler; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple on Monetary Practice of the Natives of India; afterwards, the annual meeting).
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Curtis on Anemometers; Hon. Rollo Russell on Waterspouts at Cannes, &c.).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Siemens on the Electric Railway).
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, annual dinner.
Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.; conversazione at South Kensington, 8 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion respecting smallpox).
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectroscopy in relation to Solar Chemistry; and on Friday).
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, anniversary festival, 7.30 p.m.
State Concert, Buckingham Palace.

Thursday, May 19.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. L. T. Wright and C. V. Pisani).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anniversary: Christian Evidence Society, Exeter Hall, 2.30 p.m.
St. John's Foundation School dinner, Willis' Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
London Rowing Club: Trial Eights.

Friday, May 20.

Moon's last quarter, 3.7 p.m.
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral G. G. Randolph on the Group of Three and of Two in Naval Tactics).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walter H. Pollock on Shakspeare Criticism, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. (annual address by the president, Mr. A. J. Ellis).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on some American Humorists).
University College Hospital, anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Prince Leopold in the chair).
Mansion House, public conference on National Thrift, 2.30 p.m.
National Health Society, Mayfair Lecture, 4 p.m. (Dr. W. Siemens on Stoves and Grates).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Rossini's "Moses in Egypt").
Races: Lewes Spring Meeting.

Saturday, May 21.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor C. E. Turner on the Great Modern Writers of Russia—Pouschkin).
Yachting-Matches: New Thames, Erith, and Corinthian Clubs.

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NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
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PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

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THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is Now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling. THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

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OTHELLO.—MORNING PERFORMANCES.—TWO SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES of OTHELLO will be given, on SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY, MAY 28, at Two o'Clock. On Saturday, May 21, Mr. Irving will appear as Othello, and Mr. Edwin Booth as Iago; and on Saturday, May 28, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as Othello, and Mr. Irving as Iago; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Seats can now be booked for these Special Performances. LYCEUM.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6. An entire Change of Programme, Monday, May 30.

THE
BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

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CAPTAIN WEBB.—A lifelike Portrait and a Memoir of this famous Channel Swimmer appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 11.

H.M.S. DOTEREL.—A View of this ill-fated vessel appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 11.

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THIRD CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, at Eight. Handel's

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.—Artists: Madame LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, Miss DE FONBLANQUE, Madame PATEY, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. SANTLEY, Signor FOLI, Mr. SIMS REEVES, and the

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NOTICE.—Mr. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce that, as JEPTHA cannot be included in the Series of FAREWELL ORATORIO PERFORMANCES, he will, in addition to the Tenor Music in ISRAEL IN EGYPT, give the Recit. and Air "Deeper and deeper still" and "Waft her angels" on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

RICHTER CONCERT.—MONDAY NEXT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, MAY 16, at Eight.—Conductor, Hans Richter, of Vienna; Leader and Artistique Director, Herr H. Franke.

RICHTER CONCERT.—MONDAY NEXT, at Eight. Brahms' "Overture Academic," Liszt's "Mephisto Walzer," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," Schumann's Symphonic, C major (Op. 61). Conductor, Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—St. James's Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 20, at 7.30, Rossini's MOSES IN EGYPT. English version by Mr. A. Matthison. Principal Vocalists: Madame L. Sherrington, Mdlle. Enequist, Madame Enriquez; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, W. Wells, Bridson, Hilton, and Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Society's Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and Agents'.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

On Monday afternoon the Conservative peers set at rest the controversy that has been carried on in the daily papers as to the choice of a leader in that Assembly. The meeting held at Lord Abergavenny's house was brief but conclusive. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, seconded by Lord Cairns, the Marquis of Salisbury was unanimously selected to succeed the late Lord Beaconsfield in that exalted position. This decision was the more easy in consequence of the Duke's refusal to be nominated, and the support it received from Lord Carnarvon, who is once again formally identified with the party. For the present, apparently, the Opposition will be guided in each House by separate leaders acting in concert—two independent heads, with a common policy. It is an experiment, the wisdom of which will be tested by experience. The marked political characteristics of the deceased Conservative statesman will now be, as it were, separated. His vigour and boldness will find a representative in Lord Salisbury; his freedom from prejudice, patient waiting, and flexibility of tactics are better reflected in Sir Stafford Northcote. How these distinctive qualities of two independent chiefs can be so blended in action as to further the common interests of the party is a problem yet to be solved.

The difficulty is not decreased by the glimpse we get of Lord Beaconsfield's special aptitude—genius we might say—as a great leader in the speeches of Monday night. In supporting the proposal for a national monument to the veteran statesman in Westminter Abbey, Lords Granville and Lord Salisbury in the one House—the latter making his début as a leader—and Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote in the other, were singularly happy and discriminating in their eulogiums. The several speeches were redolent of dignity, kindly feeling, and good taste. No more delicate task could fall to the lot of the Prime Minister, who had to justify to his supporters a somewhat unpalatable proposal, and to praise the qualities of a Minister whose policy he had so often severely condemned. In stately language and with generous warmth, Mr. Gladstone "acquitted himself," says a Conservative writer, "with a grace that must baffle the most captious of his critics," in a speech referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote as a monument to his departed colleague "higher and better than any that can be carved out of stone or marble." The motion, thus generously recommended, was skilfully framed to express the high sense entertained by both Houses of Parliament of Lord Beaconsfield's "rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State," without allusion to debateable questions. Those who believed that the erection of such a monument implied some sort of sanction of his Lordship's political career absented themselves, or voted for Mr. Labouchere's amendment, which was negatived by 380 to 54 votes.

The proceedings of Monday night brought into prominence two interesting points. Lord Granville, in the course of his graceful speech, and in illustration of Lord Beaconsfield's tenacity of purpose, stated that during the late Afghan debate, when the late Earl, deaf to remonstrance, insisted on speaking early, he had swallowed one drug and inhaled another in quantities nicely calculated to free him from suffering during the time required for his speech. The other novel feature of Monday's debate was Mr. Gladstone's touching repudiation of the prevalent idea that political opponents in Parliament are actuated by sentiments of personal antipathy or hatred for one another. These were not, he said, the relations between himself and his great rival, on whose behalf he warmly disclaimed any such feeling as inconsistent with his Lordship's character for candour and high-mindedness. The influence of all this in toning down political asperities will be great, and we hope abiding.

One of the most novel entertainments of this festive season was the banquet given on Saturday evening at the Mansion House to Dr. Moffat, the great African missionary, and to the representatives of the leading missionary societies. Our civic potentates, whose year of office is traditionally associated with profuse hospitality, cannot reasonably be denied the indulgence of their own special tastes. Sometimes it is men of letters, at another men of science, at a third dramatists and actors, who are in high favour at the Mansion House. Lord Mayor M'Arthur's not ignoble tendencies are in the direction of philanthropy and religion. A fortnight ago his Lordship did honour to the venerable Earl of Shaftesbury on completing his eightieth year. Last Saturday the patriarch of foreign missions occupied the place of honour; and the chief officials of the great societies, which directly or indirectly assist the work of evangelisation, were invited to meet Dr. Moffat at a stately entertainment given in the historical Egyptian Hall. Bishops, headed by the Primate; dignitaries of the Established Church; presidents of denominational communities, and Nonconformist divines of every degree; lay supporters of the societies now holding high festival; and missionaries from various parts of the world, sat side by side to partake of the Lord Mayor's prodigal repast, and enjoy unrestrained social intercourse. Many present who, like Dr. Moffat and his illustrious son-in-law, the late Dr. Livingstone, have led isolated lives, and endured with patient fortitude untold sufferings and hardships in the mission-field, must have been as bewildered at the scene of magnificence into which they were ushered last Saturday as they were cheered at this practical evidence of Christian unity. The good Archbishop of Canterbury was not less forward than his humbler ministerial brethren in recognising meritorious service in the mission-field, outside as well as within his own Church. When by such intercourse the points of agreement are found to be far more vital than the points of difference, the effect cannot but be beneficial. This is one of the happy tendencies of the age; and the present Lord Mayor must enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that he has done something to break down the barriers that keep apart earnest men who are working for common and noble objects.

The French campaign in Tunis has been materially advanced by the evacuation by the Khroumirs, without fighting, of the important position of Sidi Abdallah; by the occupation of Bizerta, a position outside the country occupied by these tribes; and by the advance of an infantry column within a short distance of the capital. While the idea of conquest or of a Protectorate is still vigorously disclaimed at Paris, the French Government insist upon exacting material guarantees from the Bey, which probably means his ultimate subjection to their authority. An army of 40,000 men and a fleet of ironclads cannot be needed to subdue a few border tribes; and their employment on the northern coast of Africa must involve more than "a military experiment," for it is being carried out without reference to the wishes of other European Powers. It seems to be a policy of adventure prosecuted with a view to secure French preponderance, to the exclusion of Italian and English interests, in the Regency, and probably with the connivance of Prince Bismarck. The ultimate outcome of this aggressive action has yet to be seen; but it is manifestly being entered upon with the unanimous approval of all sections of the French people, and with a vigour that implies a foregone conclusion.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I went, on Wednesday, the Fourth of May, to the annual festival, at Willis's Rooms, of the Royal Literary Fund. The American Minister, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, was in the chair. There was a large gathering; and I was glad to notice, among the usual assemblage of Peers, members of Parliament, dignified clerics, medical men, and publishers, a fair sprinkling of working men of letters. Professional literature was represented by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Fraser Rae, and a few others; but I should have liked to see a great many more "live authors" present. The Royal Literary Fund is a most admirable charity, generously, sagaciously, and delicately administered; and it is entitled to the support of every literary man. If he be a prosperous one, to help his less fortunate brethren, through the medium of this quietly beneficent institution, becomes a bounden duty.

Mr. James Russell Lowell made several speeches, full of tranquil humour and refined scholarship. His Excellency, it is true, fathered on Swift a droll anecdote about a charity sermon, which anecdote, I believe, was first narrated in connection with the Rev. Rowland Hill; and again, from his interesting enumeration of American writers Mr. Lowell, oddly enough, omitted the names of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Edgar Allan Poe. Whether he mentioned Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and George W. Curtis I am not quite certain. I am rather deaf. Sir Garnet Wolseley made a capital speech, delivered with ringing emphasis; Mr. Justin M'Carthy returned thanks with equal elegance and eloquence for English Literature; but the finest oratorical display of the evening was unquestionably that made by Lord Coleridge. It was splendidly polished and sonorous, in matter and in manner alike unimpeachable; and to listen to it was a rich literary treat.

One of the noble speakers at the top table, in responding to the toast of the House of Peers, quoted the names of Lords Bacon, Bolingbroke, Derby, Macaulay, Lytton, and Beaconsfield as exemplifying the close connection between literature and politics. The noble speaker might have added to his list Lord Shaftesbury of the "Characteristics," two Lord Strangfords—the translator of the Lusiad and the accomplished peer but lately among us: Lord Lyttelton, the historian; Lords Brougham, Campbell, Dorset, Roscommon, Stanhope, and Orford. For did not Horace Walpole die an Earl? Finally, the noble speaker might have known that there was never a "Lord" Bacon. There was a wonderful genius by the name of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. Those who study with love and reverence his immortal works would blush to call him "Lord" Bacon. They speak of him as "Bacon," or as he, with simple dignity, was wont to speak of himself, "Francis of Verulam."

I am very sorry to learn that Sir William Gull has been compelled imperatively to prescribe a total surcease for the present from all literary and journalistic labour to Mr. Edwin Arnold, M.A., whose health, under a constant and exceptionally severe strain, has broken down. The wise physician has ordered his gifted patient away; and I sincerely hope that in a few weeks Mr. Arnold may be able to return with "a new lease of life," freshened and invigorated by the complete rest which he should have taken long ago. I know what it is to work hard; and I have known what it is to break down—during seven months of bitter agony—and I can thus fully sympathise with overworked and over-worried Mr. Arnold. But there is another reason why he has my ardent sympathy. We are altogether at opposite poles, intellectually speaking. I do not suppose we hold the same opinion on any one subject of human moment. I detest and abhor Mr. Arnold's political principles; and (metaphorically speaking) would willingly assist at his public execution, even to the extent (metaphorically) of pulling his legs after the bolt was drawn; but I have the highest admiration for his poetic genius, his vast and varied scholarship, his fervid eloquence, and his untiring industry; and I have the truest affection for him, personally, as a most kindly, amiable, upright, and pure-minded gentleman. When he gets well again I will continue to call for his consignment to the lowest depths of the Mamertine prisons, his deliverance into the hands of the Carnifex, and the ultimate exposure of his remains on the Gemonian steps.

My pen slipped last week when I wrote that the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion* had been recently giving pictures of "Fashions for Artistic Folks." I should have said that it was the *Journal des Modes*, edited by Madame Marie Schild, which published such art-fashion plates; and in the number for May I find a very vigorous drawing of a lady in mediæval costume adapted to modern wear from a picture by Carlo Crivelli.

More than once I may have dwelt on the curious fact that all the fashion magazines, from "Le Follet" to "Myra," from "Sylvia" to Madame Schild, persist in pictorially informing you how French ladies dress their hair, but never enlighten English ladies as to the prevalent style of fashionable *coiffure* in England. Again, scarcely one of the fashion plate designers seems to be aware of the fact that English children at the present day wear, almost invariably, black or dark coloured stockings. In the fashion magazines we see only French children almost always in white stockings. How would it pay—I do not say with certainty that I have never asked the question before—to start a monthly magazine of English fashions, illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Tissot, and Mr. Marcus Stone, as anti-æsthetes; by Miss Kate Greenaway and Mr. Caldecott, as what I may call "Goody Two Shoes and John Gilpinites;" and by Mr. Walter Crane as a representative of æstheticism pure and simple? Mr. Coleman could scarcely be comprised in this bright band of artists. The lovely Greek maidens whom Mr. Coleman so deftly draws are, as a rule, too much addicted to the costume worn by Hans Breitmann's Mermaid to be of any practical use to the milliner or dressmaker.

To such a Magazine of English Fashions, leaving mere technical details of fabric to ladies, competent male writers might very advantageously contribute. Lest any of my lady readers, not being "behind the scenes," should indignantly protest against the supposition that a gentleman can know anything about a lady's dress, I may respectfully point out that the dresses of the famous Worth are all designed by men; that many years ago the Paris fashions were distinctly set in the "Parures" of Gavarni, and the "Propos de Femme" of Henri Valentin; and that at the present day we find the Hon. Lewis Wingfield designing the costumes for "Masks and Faces" at the Haymarket, Mr. Alfred Thompson planning the dresses for operas and ballet at the Alhambra, and Mr. E. W. Godwin making careful costume-drawings for Mr. Wills's "Juana" at the Court.

There closed on Friday, the 3rd inst., in St. Paul's-churchyard, a most interesting exhibition of needlework recently sent to the Editor of "The Girl's Own Paper" in competition for prizes, which will now be devoted to the use of the patients at the various London hospitals. Paintings—the well-abused Kyrle Society will be pleased to learn this—drawings, bedclothes, caps, crochet shawls, and sailor's bags were among the contents of "the Girls' Own Exhibition." Anything that does the slightest good to an hospital deserves support; and you have no need of the Charity Organisation Society as an intermediary before helping an infirmary.

A gentleman writes from the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, to tell me that he has recently come across an Italian dictionary, in two volumes, which bear on their covers an oval monogram with "Newstead Abbey" inscribed round the circumference, the interior being filled with the figure of a rampant lion (or unicorn) having a pennon, and at the base are the letters "T. W." Could these books have possibly any connection, asks my correspondent, with the poet Byron, who was an assiduous student of Italian literature!

I should be rather inclined, myself, to think that the "T. W." stood for the initials of the Colonel Wildman who was an occupant of Newstead Abbey for some years after the death of Lord Byron; but whether the volumes themselves ever belonged to the poet I am, of course, unable to say. But my correspondent, in his turn, puzzles me. Surely he should know the difference between a lion and a unicorn. But my perplexity diminishes when I find the bronze Dragon (which I have learned to love, which surmounts the Temple Bar Memorial) persistently called a Griffin. The Griffin in heraldry has the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion. The fabulous beast in Fleet-street has no hooked beak, but a most monstrous snout, a crested head, and a scaly body and forked tail. He is a Dragon. As Mr. Birch has represented him, so does he figure in the achievement of the City Arms on the titlepage of the *Citizen's Pocket Chronicle* for 1827, and thus from time immemorial have two Dragons served as supporters of the Civic arms. Yet everybody calls the Dragon a Griffin; and even worthy Mr. Bedford, who had so conspicuous a hand in raising him to his "bad eminence," speaks publicly of the bronze beast as a Griffin.

I read in the *Times* newspaper, in the report of Mr. Labouchere's speech on the Beaconsfield monument motion, the following remarkable statement:—"During the past twenty-five years there had been a vast number of Prime Ministers. Of these only five had received this sort of recognition from the country. *The first was the Earl of Chatham;* and the monument was specifically stated to be erected on account of great and signal services. . . . . The next Prime Minister to whom the honour was granted was Mr. Pitt."

Now, remembering that Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., has a remarkably tenacious (and occasionally embarrassing) memory for dates; that the accuracy of the Parliamentary Reports in the Leading Journal are, as a rule, unimpeachable; and finally, ascertaining from "Cassell's Biographical Dictionary" that William Pitt the First, Earl of Chatham, died in 1778, and William Pitt the Second in 1806, I own that in reading this passsage from Mr. Labouchere's speech I "stood prostrate with astonishment," as Lord Castlereagh put it. Can it be that the Senior member for Northampton said "one hundred and twenty-five years," and that the *Times* reporter left out the trifle of a century?

Or was it the printers? Ah, those printers! How much I owe them, these many years past, for so intelligently deciphering my crabbed handwriting; yet how many salt tears they have made me shed! The other day, in this column, treating of the different pronunciation of, at different periods, certain English words, I mentioned that Pope made "tea" rhyme with "obey" but that few people nowadays asked for a cup of "tay." You know the quotation; but there is no Concordance (that I am aware of) to Pope about "Great Anna, whom three realms obey," and who "did sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea." The printers made my suppositious "tea" rhyme to Mr. Pope's "tay" instead of to "obey." I have had worse fortune than this elsewhere. The other day, in "another place," I noticed a very clever, perverse picture in the Grosvenor Gallery called "The Grey Sisters." The printer set it up, and it passed the printers' readers (most patient of Caxtonians) as "The Grey Whiskers," and it was only in the nick of time that I discovered the blunder and corrected it. This was a case in which the compositor only, and not the reader, was in fault, since it was quite possible (in these days of eccentric titles) that the picture in the Grosvenor should have been called "The Grey Whiskers."

That "Aristology: or, the Art of Dining," by "Original" Walker, freshly edited by Sir Henry Cole, to which I incidentally alluded last week, is worth reading and re-reading for the sake of the pithy, humorous, and sensible notes appended to it by the Editor. But the "Original's" gastronomic canons are, in the main, sadly out of date. In his preface, Mr. Walker remarks that, according to the lexicons, the Greek for dinner is *Ariston*, and that, therefore, for the convenience of the terms, he calls the art of dining "Aristology," and those who study it "Aristologists." This is Attic, no doubt; but the modern Greek for dinner is *yemma* pronounced "gefma," and there is a greater difference between a Walkerian dinner and a modern one than there is between Classical and Romaic Greek.

For example, Mr. Walker prescribes the following bill of fare for a dinner at Lovegrove's (there is no Lovegrove now, no "Artichoke," and no "Brunswick!") at Blackwall. Clear turtle, followed by no other fish than whitebait, which is to be followed by no other meat but grouse, which are to be succeeded simply by apple fritters and jelly. With the turtle, of course, there will be punch; with the whitebait, champagne; and with the grouse, claret. The champagne, Mr. Walker tells us, is to "be particularly well iced," and he permits no other wines, "unless perchance a bottle or two of port."—There were to be eight guests—"if particularly wanted." The "Original" has the grace to own in another chapter that perhaps the introduction of some flounders in "water zoutje" between the turtle and the whitebait would have been an improvement.

The Editor very sensibly points out that punch is too strong and tasteful with turtle soup thick or thin, and that it is barbarous and old-fashioned to drink it. "It impairs the sensibility of the palate for all wines afterwards." But what do you say to the whole *menu*, Miss Mary Hooper? I venture to think it from beginning to end Gothic, Ostrogothic, Anglo-Saxon, and barbarous. I am very fond of turtle; but, as a rule, ladies are not partial to it; and Frenchmen, although they will eat mock-turtle, cannot "abide" the real article, which they imagine to be a reptile. Other fish, besides whitebait, are indispensable at a Greenwich or Blackwall dinner; for "bait," crisply delicious as they are, have little flavour beyond that of fried batter; and, although flounder "zootje" is good, salmon "zootje" is better. Finally, just as grouse are coming in whitebait are going out. The "bottle or two of port" is too monstrous to be even discussed.

I am a poor, a very poor man; but I will willingly give a handsome reward—say a wooden spoon—to any one who can enlighten me as to the exact meaning of the following words, which I extract from an article in a daily paper on the performance of "Othello" at the Lyceum:—"Those who ridicule the pretensions of criticism when it differs, and who illustrate its absurdity by every want of harmony, will compel the playgoer to pin his faith to one Iago or the other." Of what is the absurdity to be illustrated by "every want of harmony"? Is criticism "when it differs" normally absurd? Want of harmony with what? Please enlighten me.

Most educated Londoners are aware that Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A., has designed a colossal poster as an advertisement for a "Magazine of Art," and that the ambitious artist aims at nothing less than a reform of all the pictorial *graffiti* which adorn or disfigure the hoardings of the London streets. But Mr. Herkomer should restrain his vaulting ambition. I have seen his poster. It is a very beautiful design, and is admirably suited to its purpose of promulgating the publicity of an Art-Magazine; but to bring High Art into requisition for the purpose of advertising such commodities as pickles, fish sauce, mustard, patent starch, sewing-machines, cigarettes, whisky, and burglar-proof safes would bring Art into contempt. I grant that the Herkomerian poster would do very well for a Horse or a Fat Cattle Show, and for theatrical purposes.

"Atlas," in the *World*, commenting on Mr. Herkomer's poster, observes: "If advertisers want real art combined with striking effect, I should advise them to consult my old friend Mr. William Beverly. He is one of the very few who could turn out a thing of this kind in a satisfactory manner." My dear "Atlas," why will you write such nonsense? Mr. William Beverly (I have known him these five-and-thirty years, and may his shadow never be less!) is a most admirable landscape, marine, and decorative artist. But he is not a draughtsman, either of the human figure or of animals; and the portrayal of men, women, and children of every degree, and of animals of every kind, is required in posters. Very few scene-painters can draw or have ever drawn the human figure with proficiency. It is not their vocation, "Atlas."

In the same number of *The World* I note some very beautiful stanzas, suggested for the "Vida es Sueño" of Calderon, signed "F. I. S." They are full of harmony and tenderness. I would that Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore (if he be F. I. S.) would favour his admirers with an imitation in English verse of Juan de la Encina's enchanting poem, beginning—

Mas vale trocar
Placer por dolores
Que estar sin Amores;

or the equally fascinating "Vaquera de la Finijosa" of the Marquis de Santillana. I suppose that in no language having a recognised literature is there a more essentially and entirely harmonious piece of lyric beauty than this verse in the "Vaquera"—

En un verde prado
De rosas y flores,
Guardando ganado,
Con otros pastores,
La vi tan fermosa
Que apenas creyera,
Que fuese Vaquera
De la Finijosa.

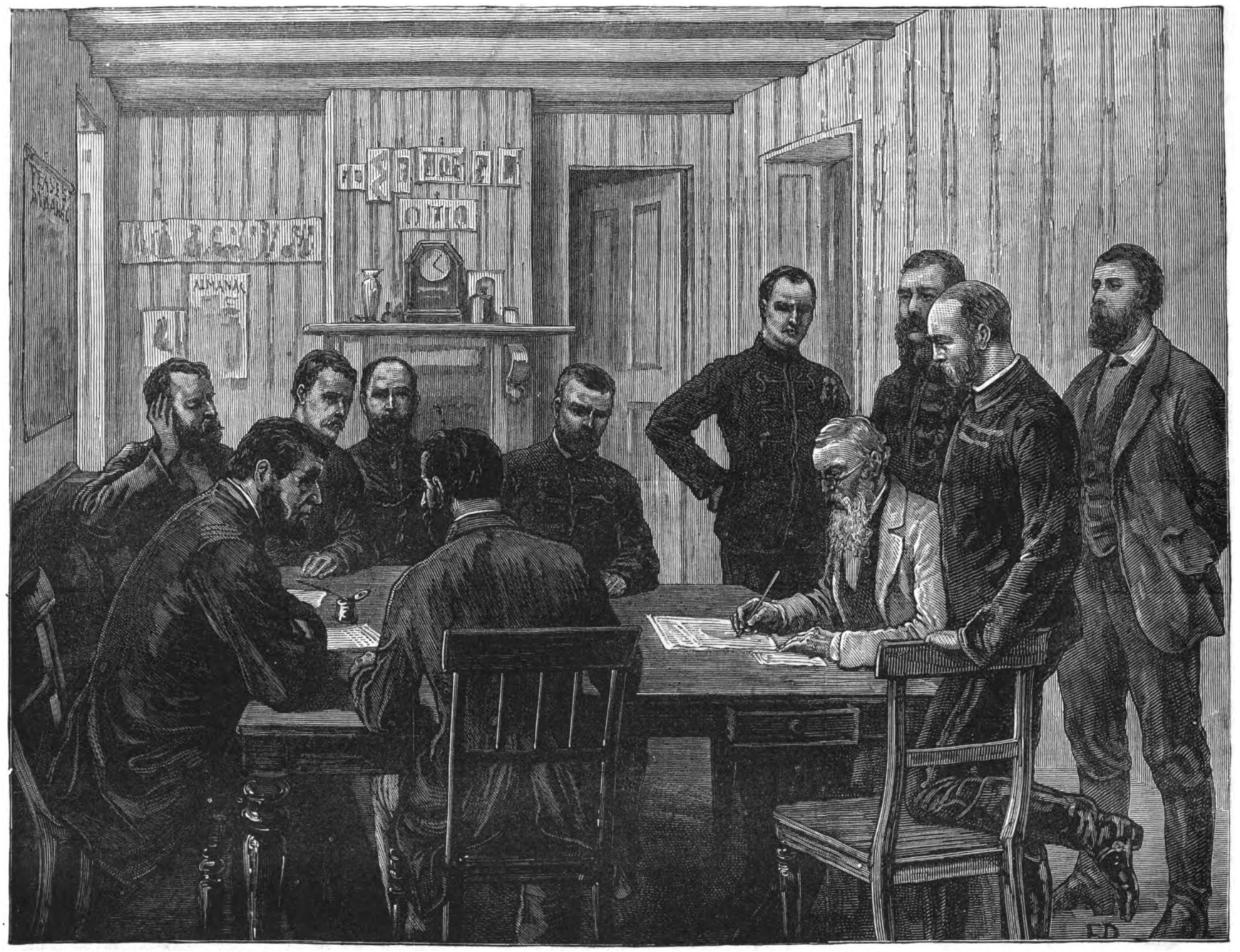
I do not scruple to quote the Castilian, because the beauty of the diction is so simple and so direct that its meaning, I should say, will be at once gathered by all who know not only a little Spanish, but a little Latin, a little Italian, or a little French.

A large batch of letters touching the proper pronunciation of the Christian name "Ralph." When I have read the Keighley letter, seventeen octavo pages long, I will return to Ralph.

G. A. S.

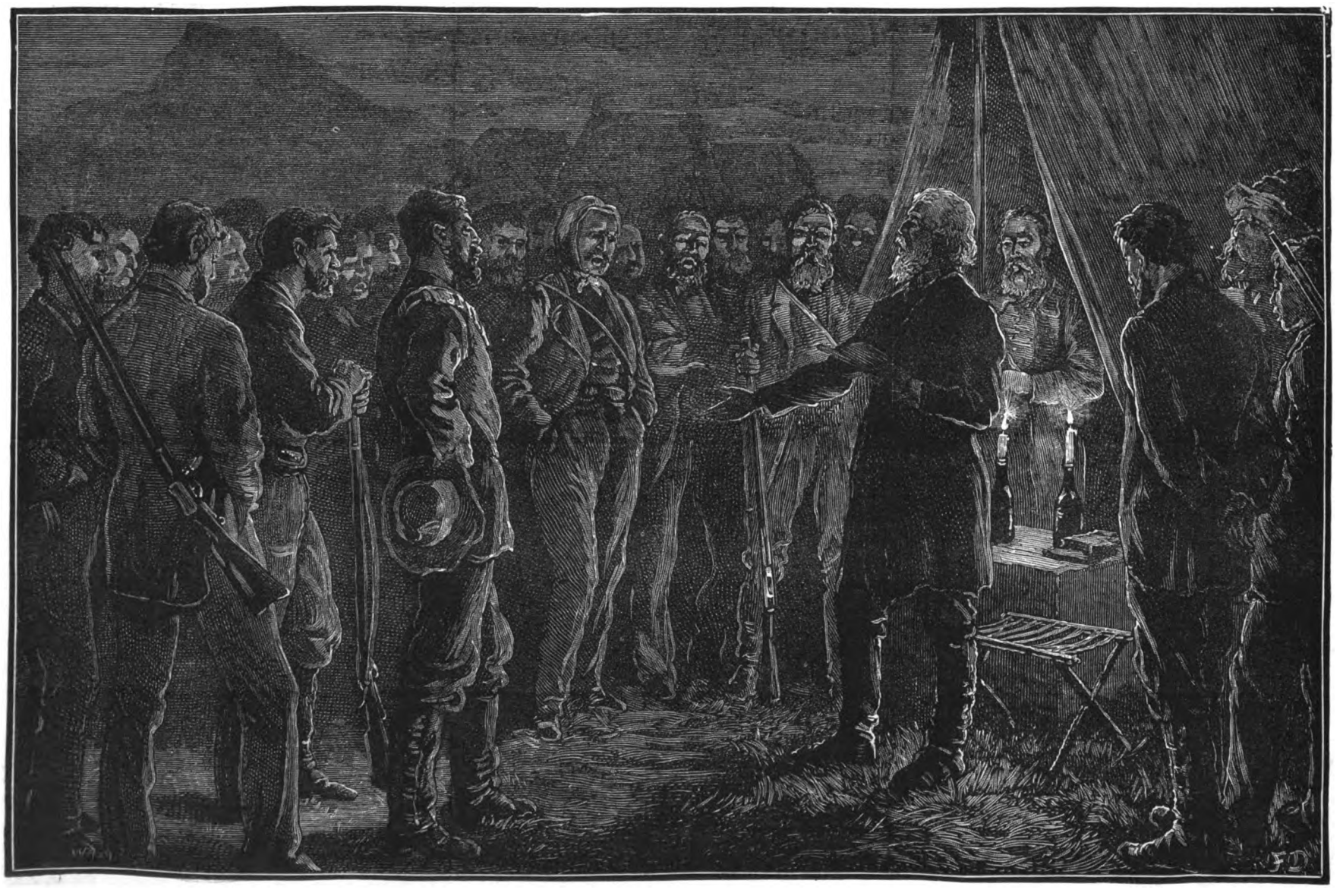
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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



Swart Dirk Uys. Lieut. Hamilton. Major Clark. Major Fraser. Captain Cropper. Captain Roberts. Commandant Smidt.
Mr. S. Paul Kruger. Mr. J. P. Joubert. President Brand (writing). General Sir Evelyn Wood.

SIGNING THE TERMS OF PEACE WITH THE BOERS AT O'NEIL'S FARM, NEAR PROSPECT HILL CAMP, MARCH 21.



THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN THE BOER CAMP AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: GENERAL SIR GEORGE COLLEY AT THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA MOUNTAIN JUST BEFORE HE WAS KILLED.
FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY OFFICERS PRESENT TO OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Our Special Artist in the British Camp, Mr. Melton Prior, with the assistance of several officers who were present at the fight of Sunday, Feb. 27, on the summit of Majuba Mountain, where General Sir George Pomeroy Colley was killed, has furnished a large drawing which supplies the Engraving, four times the size of this page, that is presented as an Extra Supplement this week. He sends us another Sketch of Sir George Colley as he appeared during the conflict, a few minutes before his death, and a number of Illustrations of the scenes that took place three weeks afterwards, upon the signing of the terms of peace by General Sir Evelyn Wood, and the proclamation of this fact in the Camp of the Boers at Laing's Neck.

The official account of the disastrous action of Feb. 27 was published in the *London Gazette* of last week. It consists of a report from Major T. Fraser, R.E., the senior officer surviving, with inclosed reports from Sub-Lieutenant Augustus Scott, R.N., of the Naval Brigade, and Dr. Edward Mahon, Naval Surgeon. Their narratives are accompanied with several lithographed drawings; outline perspective views of the approach to Laing's Neck from the camp at Prospect Hill, with Majuba Mountain to the left hand; a plan, in relief, of the whole of that ground, on the scale of two inches to the mile, drawn by Lieutenant Brotherton, R.E., and Major Fraser; a rough sketch plan of the summit of Majuba Mountain, done by Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 92nd Regiment, while in hospital after his wound; and Major Fraser's complete and finished plan, which is on the scale of an inch to fifty yards in the official publication, but which has been reduced for this Number of our Journal.

We refer to Major Fraser's plan of the "Top of Majuba," with the place marked "H," at the foot of the ascent, and the different parts of the summit, distinguished by numbers from 1 to 12, which are mentioned in his narrative. It should be remembered that the whole force consisted of about 560 men, composed of three companies, 180 men, of the 92nd Highlanders, under Major Hay; two companies, 140 men, of the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, under Captain Smith; two companies, 170 men, of the 58th Regiment, under Captain Morris, and 64 of the Naval Brigade, under Commander Francis Romilly, R.N. They left the Mount Prospect Camp at ten o'clock on the Saturday night, reached the foot of the mountain at half-past one in the morning, and had a most

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fatiguing climb to the summit. We now quote Major Fraser's report, desiring the reader to follow the references to the numbered spots on the accompanying engraved Plan :—

"The guides were doubtful of the way, but we went straight up along a stone-covered ridge from "H" to (1), (See sketch of hill top.) I reached (1) at 3.40 a.m., found hill unoccupied, and took steps to extend the 58th towards (2), to make way for the column.

On the General's arrival, immediately afterwards, Colonel Stewart and myself were sent down to hurry up the column. The men, heavily weighted as they were, had made extraordinary efforts to reach the top, and were extremely exhausted. On our return they were extended all round the brow, showing on the sky line.

The Boers were entirely ignorant of our movements. General Colley forbade firing on some of them below us, but some shots were fired without orders at about 5.45 a.m. Sixteen men were posted at "H," and a few at (5). The General now organised the defence as follows :—

To the 92nd was assigned the whole brow from (6) by (5), round to between (4) and (3). One company extended, the other in reserve in rear of the ridge (7), (9). One company of the 58th was ordered to hold the brow from (3) by (2) to (1), the other company in reserve with the 92nd. The sailors extended from (1) to (10), keeping a small reserve with the others. The General thought the troops were too exhausted for any systematic intrenchment, but the extended men made cover of stones and turf, and two wells were dug where shown.

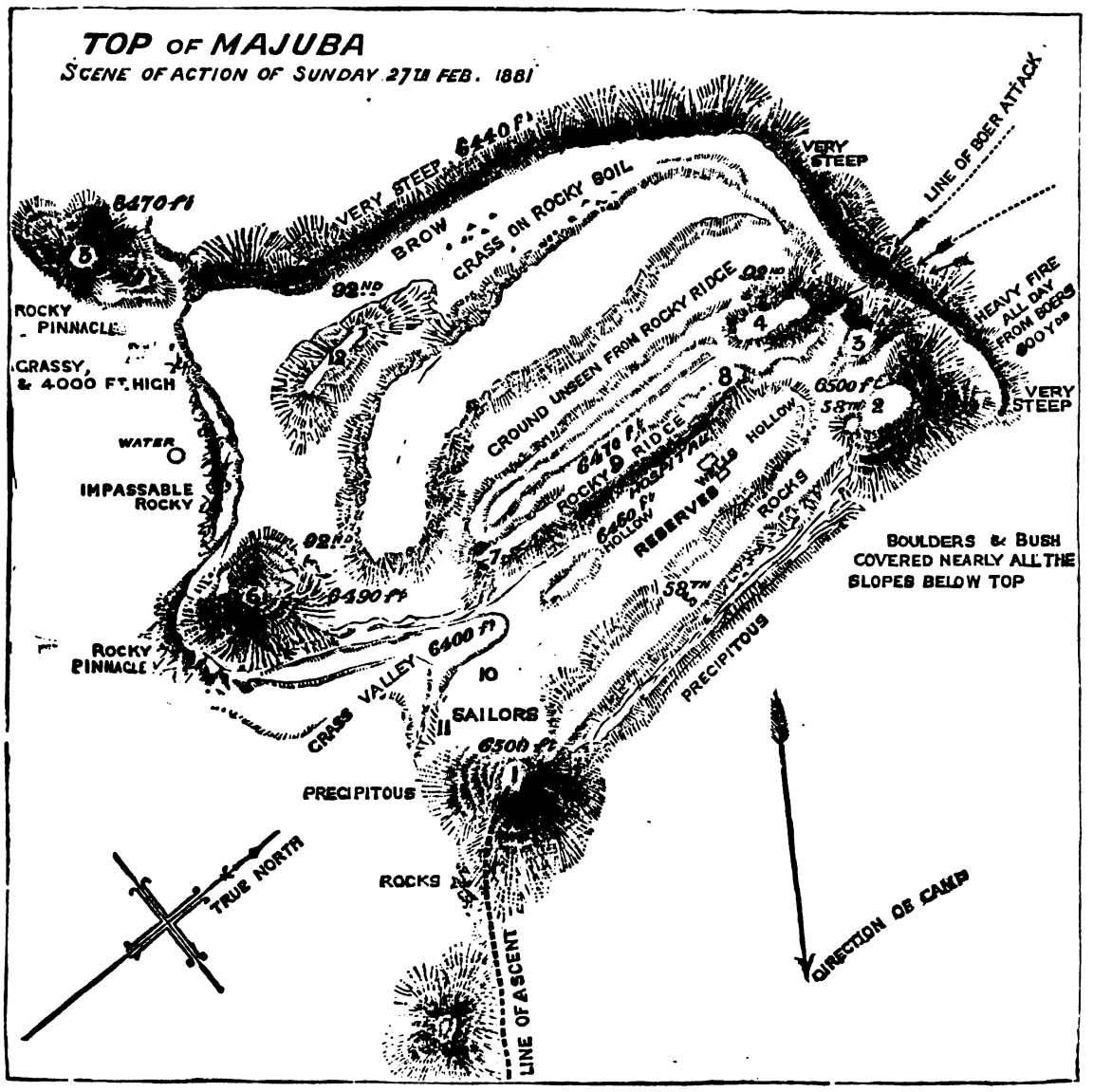
We looked down upon the whole position of Laing's Neck, and saw three large Boer waggon laagers in rear of it, at 2000 to 3000 yards to north-west; and a fourth about 1500 yards to west of us.

Shortly after six a.m., the Boers began a desultory fire. They inspanned their oxen in laagers, and stood ready to go. At the same time, reinforcements, mounted and on foot, kept coming up. We counted 160 men in one party alone. These all worked up skilfully under cover till within 600 yards from the brow, and then kept up a rapid fire on us. Our men fired very slowly and steadily, to save ammunition.

About 10.15 a.m., Colonel Stewart and I went with the General to (11), where Commander Romilly stood, to arrange to start the sailors on an intrenchment at (1). Commander Romilly was shot between us by men from below, firing from the south-west. Finding the ground so exposed, the General did not give the order to intrench.

The fire somewhat slackened till 11.30 a.m. By this time the Boers had advanced up the steep slopes, which were unseen from our shooting line. They were massed under cover, and then moved up rapidly. Some fifteen or twenty of our men were now sent up the rocky peak (6) on our extreme left, and a few sailors were sent to (1) to guard our rear there. Colonel Stewart and myself and others took the rest of the reserves and reinforced the shooting line about twelve noon; but not finding room for these supports, whence they could shoot down the brow, we withdrew and posted them on a second ridge (7, 4) about 12.15 to 12.30 p.m.

The sailors at (1) now came running down, saying they were attacked from the east. We sent them back to do the best they could. As the Boers closed General Colley was at (9), Colonel Stewart next him, and I was on the left, towards



PLAN OF THE TOP OF MAJUBA MOUNTAIN, WITH POSITIONS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF MAJOR FRASER, R.E.

(7); all in the shooting line. We had succeeded in getting the men to fix bayonets.

The attack advanced, firing so rapidly we could only see their rifles through the smoke as they crept up. Ours fired repeatedly, and fell fast. They began to retreat and make for the last ridge (12) about 12.45 p.m. Colonel Stewart ran back to rally them, and failing to do so was returning to General Colley when the latter fell. As the Boers came up to the rocky ridge the remainder of our men fell back after the others.

I now went after our retreating men, walking from the Hollow towards the point (11), feeling too exhausted to catch up the men; as I was near the hollow I saw General Colley, with a few men, moving back near the wells. He turned round to face the enemy, and fell shot through the head by fire from the rocky ridge which we had just left.

When I got between (11 and 1) our men were passing over the ridge (1 and 2). Fresh firing parties now opened on me from below (6), and in seeking shelter I went down the precipitous hillside, 200 or 300 feet.

Our Special Artist writes us a letter describing what he saw in the Boer Camp on Laing's Neck on March 24 and next day, immediately after the final signing of the convention for peace. The preliminaries were agreed to between the 18th and the 21st, at O'Neil's Farm, near the British Camp, between Sir Evelyn Wood and Messrs. Joubert and Kruger, at the termination of the prolonged armistice, but the settlement of further details took three days longer.

Mr. Melton Prior says that, as soon as the peace was signed, President Brand, of the Orange Free State, who had accompanied and assisted Sir Evelyn Wood in these negotiations, started for the Boer Camp, in a "spider" carriage with a pair of horses. Thinking it would be a good opportunity to see the Boers before they quitted Laing's Neck, our Artist asked Commandant Joubert's permission to follow Mr. Brand. This was allowed by Mr. Joubert, but with the warning that Mr. Prior must take the risk of any difficulty or trouble. Mr. Prior then took leave of General Wood, and rode off to overtake President Brand's carriage. This he presently saw, at a distance, at the bottom of the ascent to Laing's Neck. It was fortunately stopped by meeting with a band of the Boers, Mr. Brand entering into some talk with them. Mr. Prior was anxious to come up with him before reaching the top of the hill, as he knew he would not be able to pass alone. He came up with the escort near the top, and "waving my hand," says Mr. Prior, "in a cheery sort of way," galloped up close to the carriage. He then at once found himself all right. Mr. Brand stopped the carriage a moment, to speak to Mr. Prior, shook hands with him, and ordered the cornet, or commander of the escort, to take care of Mr. Prior, and to see that he was not molested.

In this manner, our Special Artist was the first English newspaper correspondent to enter the Boers' camp on Laing's Neck. He made a Sketch of the exciting scene, as President Brand, looking out of the carriage, announced to the Boers that the war of the Transvaal was at an end, and that the terms of peace had been signed. Our two-page engraving, from Mr. Prior's Sketch, shows the carriage surrounded by a multitude of those brave and patriotic Dutch farmers, some of them grave and quiet in demeanour, others cheering and shouting for joy, waving their hats and caps, and their rifles, and freely expressing the sentiments of grateful gladness and manly pride at the recovery of their national liberties, for which they had fought so stoutly. The President of the Free State, and our Artist following him, then moved on to enter the Camp, which was two or three hundred yards beyond the Neck, or top of the Pass. It was formed, in the Dutch fashion, of a number of waggons set close together, making a "laager," with tents inside. Mr. Prior's appearance, as an Englishman, when he dismounted in the Boers' Camp, excited their curiosity, and a crowd gathered about him, talking and laughing, but he does not understand the Dutch language. He found them rough and noisy, compared with the orderly propriety of manners to be observed among British soldiers. But some attention seems to have been paid to his personal accommodation; for he was soon informed that he was to sleep that night in the tent which had been provided for Mrs. Joubert, as that lady had gone to her own home.

It was by this time evening, and the camp fires were lighted all around. Our Artist walked towards the tent occupied by President Brand. Beside this was a waggon, and the Boer who owned it was on the top of the waggon, in the act of untying the Transvaal Republican flag on its flagstaff. The flag was blue, white, and red, and he was about to reverse its position, to put the red colour uppermost, with what significance is not explained. When this was done, he waved the flag about his head, with a shout, the meaning of which Mr. Prior did not understand. It was answered by a tremendous burst of shouts and cheering from the assembled Boers. This scene is the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches.

After displaying their flag, the crowd moved away to another part of the Camp, where a religious Thanksgiving Service for the Peace was to be solemnised. Our Artist was admitted within the circle of the congregation, and furnishes a sketch likewise of this simple act of Puritan worship, which reminds us of the history of the Scottish Covenanters, in their severe struggle for freedom. The minister stood, with a hymn-book in his hand, in front of a tent where, on a box or chest behind, two candles were burning, stuck in bottles for want of proper candlesticks, to give him light to read by. The Boers, standing all round their pastor, still held their rifles, and wore their cartridge-belts, which, indeed, they would not lay aside while in camp. A hymn was given out, and then all joined in singing it; but the quality of their vocal music was not such as to gratify a refined connoisseur. Then came a prayer; then they sang another hymn, which was followed by more prayer or exhortation. Considering religion from a fine-art point of view, this performance of the grim-looking, slovenly, illiterate Boers might seem rather grotesque than impressive. But there was, no doubt, a serious meaning in the service; and, if ever any people had cause to give Heaven thanks for an unexpected deliverance from the miseries of war, it was those Dutch farmers of the Transvaal, and the families they had left, during a four months' campaign, in a hundred scattered villages and homesteads of their South African Canaan.

From the Thanksgiving congregation, our Artist returned to the tent which had been allotted to him, and there his dinner was brought him, meat, biscuits, and coffee, not very nice or neatly served, but he is an old campaigner. He slept, and rose early next morning, the 25th, to go about and sketch the Boers' camp. It was all on the move; cattle were being "inspanned," or yoked to the waggons, and packing was busily proceeded with. After making some sketches, Mr. Prior was beset with a crowd of Boers, wanting him to draw their portraits; as there are few, if any, photographers or artists in the rural parts of the Transvaal. They pressed upon him, with the simple eagerness of children, crying out, "My turn next!" or, "No, it's my turn," or "I'm the third," "I'm the fourth," and so on, till he had to do the likenesses of fifteen or twenty, which put them, of course, in a very good humour. Turning back, as he was told that General Sir Evelyn Wood was coming into the camp, Mr. Prior now saw that there were many women in the camp. Some of the Dutch ladies, wives of the Boers, were "very pretty and jolly," as he confesses, and dressed smartly enough in the European fashion of their class. The good "vrouws," who had probably come from their farmhouses since the armistice, naturally looked "far better than their husbands," since these had endured, without the regular provision that is made for a well-appointed modern army in the field, all the hardships, dirt included, of an arduous campaign. One of the Sketches is that of several groups of the Boers and their womankind standing about a waggon, some with field-glasses, looking out for the arrival of the British General.

As soon, however, as Sir Evelyn Wood came into the camp, the word was given for the whole Boer army to muster for inspection, and to greet him with a parade of honour. From every side, the men rushed in to find their horses; and, in five minutes, all were in the saddle, and trooping in due order to the parade-ground. There they formed a hollow square, under the orders of their Commandant, while General Wood, mounting upon a waggon, inspected their appearance, of which he has spoken favourably in one of his despatches. He was observed to lift his hand, as if counting their numbers, which were, all told, about 2500. The General soon afterwards took his leave, and the Boer camp was instantly broken up. Far to the west and north-west, all that day, long lines of waggons, oxen, and horsemen streamed away for hours across the Transvaal plain, which was henceforth to be left free as the abode of a self-governing people, courageous in the just vindication of their freedom.

We learn from this week's telegrams that the Royal Commission, which is fully authorised to discuss all questions concerning the future constitution of the Transvaal State, its territorial limits, its political relations to the suzerainty of the Imperial Government, the functions of the British Resident, and the guarantees for the welfare of the native tribes, besides incidental claims of compensation, has already begun its sittings at Newcastle. Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner for the affairs of South Africa, arrived at that place last Sunday, having been preceded by Sir J. H. De Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, who is a Dutchman highly esteemed and entirely trusted by by all the Dutch people of South Africa. The third Royal Commissioner is Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who is also personally known and acceptable to the Boers of the Transvaal. The eminently able and successful President of the Orange Free State, Mr. J. H. Brand, with the express sanction of his own Volksraad, has come from Bloemfontein to Newcastle, at the request of her Majesty's Government through Sir Evelyn Wood, to lend his valuable assistance in the work of the Royal Commissioners. They have to deal, on the other hand, with the official chiefs of the Boer Republic, Messrs. P. J. Joubert, S. Paul Kruger, and M. W. Pretorius, assisted by Dr. E. P. Jorissen, whose communications with our Government, year after year, since the Annexation of April, 1877, have shown their moderate views and conciliatory spirit, with a fixed resolve to insist on the redress of that great public wrong. It is supposed that the proceedings of the Royal Commission, which was formally opened last Tuesday morning, may occupy about three weeks.

Some Arab tribes are reported to have entered Mecca, pillaged the Holy City, and cut off the postal communications. A caravan of Mussulman pilgrims from India has also been pillaged by Arabs.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has issued a proclamation declaring that the present state of things in the Principality is such as to render the execution of his mission impossible and announcing that, unless the National Assembly assents to arrangements which he himself will indicate, he has determined to vacate the throne.

Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor of Cape Coast, who, according to the latest news from Cape Coast Castle, had gone with his secretary and staff to Mansue, on the road to the river Prah, has addressed a circular to all the districts in the protectorate, assuring them that England did not desire war with the Ashantee King.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last "Othello" was played at the Lyceum, Mr. Henry Irving interpreting the part of the noble Moor and Mr. Edwin Booth that of Iago. I will take the last-named impersonation first. It is a very fine one. Mr. Booth does not essay to give any novel rendering of the complex character of Emilia's "wayward" husband. He is content to base his Iago on the conventional and what may be termed the classical lines of Shakspearean tragedy. His Iago is simply a stern, cold, scheming, unrelenting, and somewhat sullen villain. He rather subdues than brings into high relief the humorous side of Iago's abominable cynicism. Goethe had assuredly Iago in his mind when he drew his humorously and sometimes even facetiously cynical Mephistopheles, who exhibits none of the despairing self-consciousness of irremediable perdition which blends such wondrous subtlety with the utterances of the mocking Fiend in Marlowe's "Faustus;" and Mr. Booth's Iago is a mundane congener of the Mephisto of Goethe, and not of Marlowe—that is to say, a villain of an entirely devilish, abandoned, and atheistic mind—ready to take any number of oaths in the sanctity of which he does not believe—denying, in short, all and everything; comforted by no hope, restrained by no fear; the embodied spirit, in fine, of Negation; and consequently a liar by nature, by policy, and by inclination. The stupendous insincerity of Iago's soul has been wonderfully indicated by Shakspeare when, in one scene, he makes the scoundrel tell the despondent Cassio that "Reputation is a most idle and false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving;" while in the very next scene he sanctimoniously tells Othello that who steals his purse steals trash; but he who filches from him his good name, robs him of that which does not enrich the thief, but makes the loser of the good name poor indeed. What is all this but the absolute mental negation of any such thing as Truth? Iago's wickedness is thus evenly balanced. He is a "level" knave. He is villanous "all round," and Mr. Booth has taken care that there shall be no light-hearted, vivacious, or romantic side to the dark, deep, and almost supernatural badness of Iago. He was thus at his best in the soliloquies; for, when he is alone Iago, although he once banteringly asks "What 's he, then, who says I play the villain?" is, in the main, sternly serious when he is alone. He has dropped the mask; and the mien of the demi-devil is revealed in all its revolting horror. The declamation of Mr. Booth was from first to last superb. Very rarely, indeed, was there suspicion of a slightly nasal *timbre* in his lower tones; but his enunciation was throughout faultlessly distinct and ringingly sonorous; and he has ceased to pronounce the name of Desdemona as Desdermona. His Iago, if we accept the traditions of classic acting as a standard, is a truly noble performance, vindicating to the fullest the well-deserved fame of a deep and earnest scholar and a most accomplished artist.

The Othello of Mr. Henry Irving I regard as a grand creation of a distinctly Mediæval and Oriental type. I say Mediæval because in modern times such a personage as the dark-skinned soldier of the Signory of Venice would have been next door to the impossible. I say Oriental because I have seen many Othellos, who, beyond a scimitar, an Algerian burnous, and a burnt-cork'd face and hands, had nothing whatever of the East about them. In studying the works of a poet whose greatest productions are more or less mingled with but not obscured by impenetrable mysteries, criticism is entitled to hazard opinions and to build up theories; and the assumption is surely permissible that Othello was the son—captured in early youth, baptised in the Christian faith, and educated at the cost and charges of the Most Serene Republic—of a Moorish Emir of princely rank, a Moor of Mauritania, as black as Queen Dido, and not a sallow Moor of Granada or of Andalusia. The State of Venice took those who could render it some service wheresoever it could find them; and it is quite possible that the "Barbaras" cited by old Knolles in his "Historie of the Turkes" as having been the Venetian Ambassador at Constantinople who discovered the plot of the "Ottomites" to seize Cyprus, may have been, like Othello, originally a Moor from Barbary. In so patrician a State as Venice the epithet of "Noble" was not lightly bestowed; and Shakspeare's Moor is repeatedly and authoritatively saluted not only as the "Valiant" but as the "Noble" Othello. Arguing then from the inference that the progenitors of Othello had been princes in their own land, Mr. Irving had full warrant for making his appearance in the First Act in robes surpassing in their picturesque splendour the costume worn on state occasions by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Frequently during the play does Othello have to change his dress; and each time did he astonish the audience by the picturesque magnificence of his apparel. I grant, and unreservedly grant, the propriety and the felicity of this sumptuary splendour. I grant the artistic fitness of the necklace and the earrings. I only doubt the fitness of the white turban donned by Mr. Irving in the First Act. I doubt it because Othello, just before he stabs himself, speaks of "a malignant *and a turbaned* Turk;" and because I have an impression that the turban was the distinctive badge of the Mahomedan Moors in Venice, and that the Moors who had become Christians were forbidden by law to wear it. But I will look through the Earl of Orford's unique book, in which there are many references to the Venetian Morescos, and see if I can find out anything about turbans.

Mr. Irving's rendering of Othello was as magnificent as his attire. In the presence of so finished a master of elocution as Mr. Booth, he was on his mettle in the delivery of the set speeches; and his enunciation was much clearer and more distinct than is usually the case. His frequent transitions from loudly pitched to very low and melodious tones are organic peculiarities, and must be borne with. At least, they do not become wearisome as a monotonous *sostenuto* is apt to do. But it was in the scenes of passion and the scenes of tenderness that Mr. Irving was most triumphantly successful. The cry of "I'll not believe it!" when Iago has all but succeeded in arousing his jealousy—a cry so wondrously indicative of the thorough generosity and nobility of his nature—simply electrified the house. The bed-room scene was much more artistically managed than it was on the occasion when Mr. Booth played the Moor, the bed being placed in the centre instead of at the side of the stage; and the whole grim scene of Desdemona's murder, and its harrowing sequel, was grandly interpreted by Mr. Irving; and in every gesture, look, and word he was, to the last, the noble Moor. I know not whether in the minds of many other spectators there was created the impression which arose in my mind, that when Othello advanced to kill Desdemona, he had altogether ceased to be jealous of her, and that he was, in his own wild Oriental fashion, only carrying out the sentence of execution which, according to Oriental practice, he had passed upon her. A jealous Italian would have stabbed the wife whom he suspected of infidelity so soon as she had confessed her inability to find the handkerchief; but the implacable Oriental waits till he has accumulated more evidence—he must have the proof, the ocular proof; and having it, as he thinks, the pillow or the dagger do their office just as the bowstring or the sack would have done it had Desdemona been a Turkish or a Mauritanian wife instead of a Venetian. Desdemona must die, not because Othello thinks she has betrayed him, but lest she should betray more men.

Of the excellent manner in which Mr. T. Mead as Brabantio, Mr. Edward Terriss as Cassio, and Miss Pauncefort as Emilia, acquitted themselves it were needless to speak again, as I have so recently applauded the efficiency of these excellent artists. Miss Ellen Terry was not so nervous as she was on the previous occasion; and the passionate expression of grief, when she sinks to the ground overwhelmed by Othello's cruel insult, had gained much in plaintive pathos. For the rest, she was a model of grace, beauty, and refinement; but will this charming young actress forgive me if I point out to her that, quite accidentally, she adopts one attitude—and one only—which is decidedly ungraceful? It is to the ground by the side of a chair that she sinks after Othello has left her overwhelmed with grief and shame at the cruel words he has hurled at her. While in this posture she flings her left arm over the arm of the chair, till her wrist touches the table; and this left arm she protrudes in a straight line, and as stiff as any poker, at an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal line of her clavicles. The effect, to me, was most unlovely. Unless I have misunderstood my Henry Siddons and my Engel's "Ideen zu einer Mimik," it is only rhetorically allowable to hold both arms straight and stiffened out in the attitude of adjuration or invocation, like that of Æneas in the Storm; and to hold one arm and hand straight and stiff, not sideways, but in advance, in the attitudes of menace, of command, or of simple indication. These are all perfectly natural, and therefore artistic attitudes. In all other moods of gesture the arm should be either bent or rounded. Let Miss Terry look at herself in a pier-glass, as Gavarni's heroine does when she is practising the supplication, "*Seigneur protégez une Vierge Chrétienne;*" and the gracefullest and most sympathetic artist on the English stage will understand what I mean.

I do not intend to dwell at any great length on Mr. W. G. Wills's new and original four-act tragedy of "Juana," produced at the Court Theatre on Saturday last, because it is extremely painful to me to have to write disagreeable things, and I cannot, in the case of "Juana," say what I should like to say concerning a dramatist with such high poetic gifts as those which Mr. Wills undoubtedly possesses, and a tragic actress of the bright genius and consummate artistic capacity which pertain to Madame Modjeska. "Juana" strikes me as being not only a very ghastly and bloodthirsty but a very tedious play. The plot is akin to some of the old Victorian melodramas of the "Manfroni, the One-Handed Monk" and "Ginevra, the Scourged One" order. Don Carlos de Narcisso (Mr. Forbes Robertson), a dissolute Knight of Granada, has been wounded in a fray and conveyed to the castle of Juana Esteban (Madame Modjeska), a noble lady, an orphan, whose father has been murdered, and who has an hereditary taint of madness in her blood. She nurses the dissolute knight, falls madly in love with him, and marries him. But Don Carlos has found at the castle an old and equivocal flame, Clara Perez (Miss Ada Ward), with whom, both before and after his marriage, he audaciously flirts; and in sheer desperation the slighted and betrayed wife draws a dagger and stabs her faithless spouse through the heart. Then she goes raving mad over his remains, and shrieks with laughter. She is captured, wandering in a wood in Madge Wildfire garb, accused of the murder of her husband, and confronted with his corpse, in order that the grim farce of the Ordeal by Touch shall be gone through; but a devoted monk named Friar John (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has been Juana's tutor, and has loved her before he took the vows, interposes to rescue her. He scratches his own wrist with a dagger so as to draw blood, and then, touching the corpse of Don Carlos, holds up his red right hand as stained not with his own gore but with that of the dead knight. This pious fraud leads to Friar John being condemned, walled up alive in the wall of the cloisters of his convent; but Juana, who has recovered her senses, contrives to hide herself in the niche in which Friar John is to be immured, and at the proper time steps forth, avows her guiltiness of the murder, proclaims the innocence of the devoted monk, and dies—of what malady save stage convenience it is difficult to discover. The action of this gloomy tragedy is rather hampered than accelerated by the gambadoes of Pedro, a pert page, very intelligently played by a very young actor, Mr. Norman Forbes, and a coquettish waiting maid, Katrina, in which part Miss C. Grahame was very arch and sprightly. Mr. Wilson Barrett was sonorous and impressive as Friar John; and Mr. Forbes Robertson was gallant and gay in Don Carlos; but I am not quite certain whether among the male actors Mr. Wilson Barrett did not carry off the palm. In the Dame Garcia, a kind of dueña, Miss Le Thiere looked very handsome and spoke very well; and Mr. G. W. Anson as a gluttonous Franciscan friar was unctuously humorous—only the humour was mainly in the wrong place. Madame Modjeska, although in some portions of the play irresistibly fascinating and exquisitely pathetic, was, on the whole, sadly disappointing. Her horrid hilarity over the corpse of the man whom she had murdered—"Moody Madness laughing wild amid severest Woe"—was very fine; and the house rose at her; and she died with pathos, solemnity, and impressiveness. But we have seen Madame Modjeska sigh and die so often. She sighs and dies in "Heart's Ease;" she sighs and dies in "Marie Stuart;" she sighs and dies as Juliet; I am told that she sighs and dies magnificently in "Frou-Frou;" and I have seen and have been affected to tears by her sighing and dying in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." But have we not had almost enough of this kind of thing? *Toujours Pompes Funèbres* may become, in the long run, as wearisome as *Toujours Perdrix*. If Madame Modjeska wishes to preserve the strong hold on English audiences which, through her genius, she almost at once obtained, she must show playgoers that she is capable of something else besides continually sighing and dying. Concerning the extraordinary *galimatias* of Spanish names and places in "Juana" I shall have something to say next week. Mr. William Beverly's forest scene was very beautiful.

G. A. S.

Miss Cowen announces one of her excellent dramatic recitals for next Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall. The varied readings will be diversified by songs, Mrs. Osgood and Miss Hope Glenn being the vocalists.

Some extraordinary prices were obtained for orchids last week. Mr. Stevens, of Covent-garden, sold by auction the collection formed by Mr. J. Day, of Tottenham. The most important lots were:—Cypripedium Stonei, var. platytænium, one strong old growth of seven leaves, with a young shoot of four leaves, 120 gs.; Cattleya labiata, autumn variety, with three leaves, and having a seed-pod fertilised with pollen from Cattleya exoniensis, 40 gs.; Oncidium ornithorynchum album, pure white, fine vigorous plant, 36 gs.; Cypripedium Spiceri-anum, with three strong growths, 42 gs.; Oncidium ornithorynchum album, pure white, 36 gs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We never remember the decision of the Two Thousand Guineas to have produced such a complete revolution in the Derby betting as it has done this year. There appears little chance of the infirm St. Louis coming to the post; Scobell ran like a thorough non-stayer; and, indeed, Peregrine made such an example of his field that it will take a bold man to back anything that finished behind him. At present, therefore, the Russley colt is first and the rest nowhere in the quotations, though Sir Charles and Geologist are freely backed at 8 to 1 each. The Thursday's programme at Newmarket did not prove particularly interesting. A good field ran for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, for which the much-improved Convert was so heavily backed that odds were always obtainable against Comely. Sir George Chetwynd's previously unbeaten filly was actually the first in trouble—form altogether too bad to be true—and Convert won as he liked. Lord Hastings introduced us to a very handsome filly in Silver Bell—a daughter of the little-known Sylvester and Mundane—and she had an easy task in a Maiden Plate, her five opponents being of extremely moderate calibre. On the Friday, Iroquois never gave Lennoxlove a chance in the Newmarket Stakes, and, if he is not overworked, the colt ought to do good service for the American stable this season. In spite of the brilliant performances of Thebais last year, she had a dozen opponents for the One Thousand. A report that she was slightly amiss led to some strong fielding during the morning; but at the finish slight odds were laid on her, indeed many of the book-makers declined to take any price just before the start. Wandering Nun ran far better than she did on the Tuesday, and Bal Gal showed a bold front for six furlongs, but was out of it directly she touched the hill. From this point Thebais and Thora had the struggle to themselves, and, though it looked a good race between them, and the favourite only gained a neck verdict, we fancy that Fordham held Watts rather cheaply, and had plenty in hand. This has always been a favourite race with "the Demon." He won it for Mr. Crawfurd on Mayonaise as far back as 1859, and since then he has steered four other winners—Nemesis, Siberia, Formosa, and Scottish Queen. The last race of the day went to Lord Stamford by the aid of a daughter of Pero Gomez, a sire that has certainly begun the season in most brilliant fashion. There are no more popular colours on the turf than the "light-blue, black and gold belt;" and as Lord Stamford is forming a nice little stud under Porter's care at Kingsclere, we trust that many more victories are in store for him. Archer had a grand week, his ten winners placing him once more well at the head of the list of winning jockeys.

Though the Chester meeting appears to be going very rapidly to the bad, and not a bet was laid on the once-famous Cup until within four or five days of its decision, there was a very good attendance on the Roodee on Tuesday. Nothing in the programme, however, calls for comment, except the Mostyn Stakes for two-year-olds, which the irrepressible Archer secured on Dunmore, a promising son of Scottish Chief and Czarina. He was no better favourite than Stump Orator, who won his first engagement in good style, but was completely stopped on this occasion by a 10 lb. penalty. After the manner in which it had been left out in the cold, it was rather surprising to find ten runners starting for the Chester Cup. Certainly, they were not of very high class, or Apollo (7 st. 9 lb.) would not have started favourite after the beating that he received from Milan last week. He once more ran fairly, but could only get third to Windsor (6 st. 6 lb.) and Prudhomme (7 st. 8 lb.), the former of whom made the whole of the running. Sir John Astley has done very well of late with his large stud of platers, but we can scarcely remember another important race that has been won by the popular Baronet, whose success must have done the ring a rare turn. Reefer (8 st. 3 lb.), the winner in 1879, was a poor fourth, and Blackthorn (6 st. 12 lb.) finished next to him, but only the placed horses were in it a long way from home. Herald and Fire King both repeated their successes of the previous day, and Archer was once more in great force.

Southern racegoers have been well catered for at Windsor, where the racing was of very fair class. Comely partially redeemed her tarnished reputation by securing the Public Sale Stakes very cleverly, though giving weight to all her three opponents; and Sobraon proved the best of the "hunters," who certainly "lag superfluous on the stage" now that summer is—or ought to be—close upon us. On Wednesday, St. Augustine at last made his faithful followers some return for the almost innumerable disappointments that they have experienced with him; and Inchcape landed the long odds laid on him for the St. George's Plate in the easiest possible style, his success materially enhancing the merits of Convert's last victory at Newmarket.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has succeeded Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P., as President of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

It is impossible to write much about that dreariest of all dreary events, a six days' swimming-match, so we need only say that Captain Webb appears to have improved in speed, while his staying powers are so proverbial that George Fearn, who is competing with him at the Lambeth Baths, can have small chance of success.

Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on the 4th inst. at Willis's Rooms.

A bazaar was held at the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday, in aid of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73, Welbeck-street.

A festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital has been announced to take place at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 13th inst., the Earl of Derby taking the chair.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at the anniversary of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, the homes connected with which it was stated give shelter in the metropolis to 42,000 outcast children.

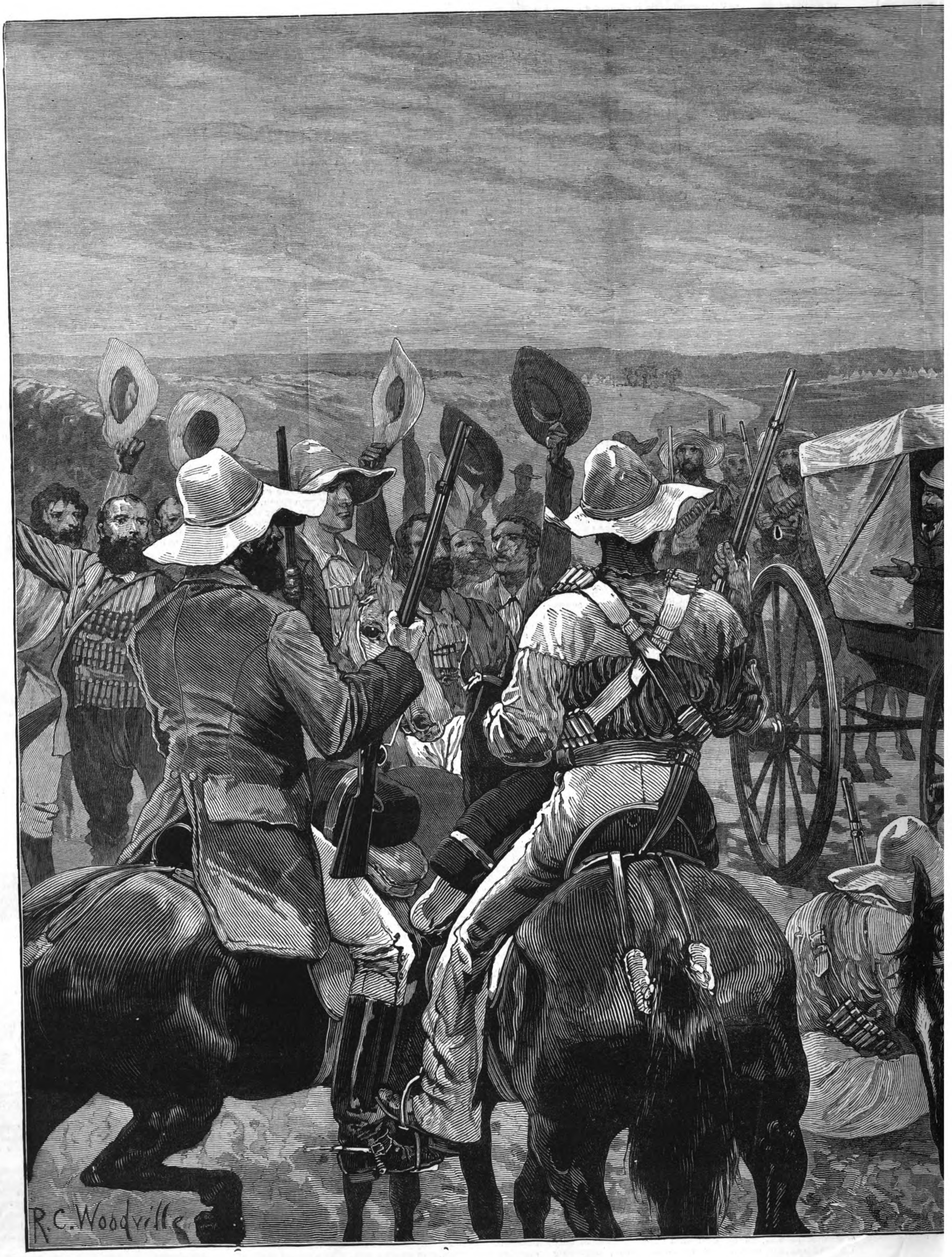
Under distinguished patronage, an evening concert was given on Tuesday, at Steinway Hall, in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital. The programme contained many interesting selections.

An amateur performance for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, was given on Monday night at Cromwell House, South Kensington, under the personal patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have placed £600 at the disposal of the committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London towards the founding of a German Working Girls' Home at 8, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W.

An amateur concert, under the immediate patronage of of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Mary Adelaide, and of many ladies of distinction, will take place at Dudley House, on Tuesday, May 24, in aid of the Young Women's Help Society. Many distinguished amateurs and artists have promised their services.

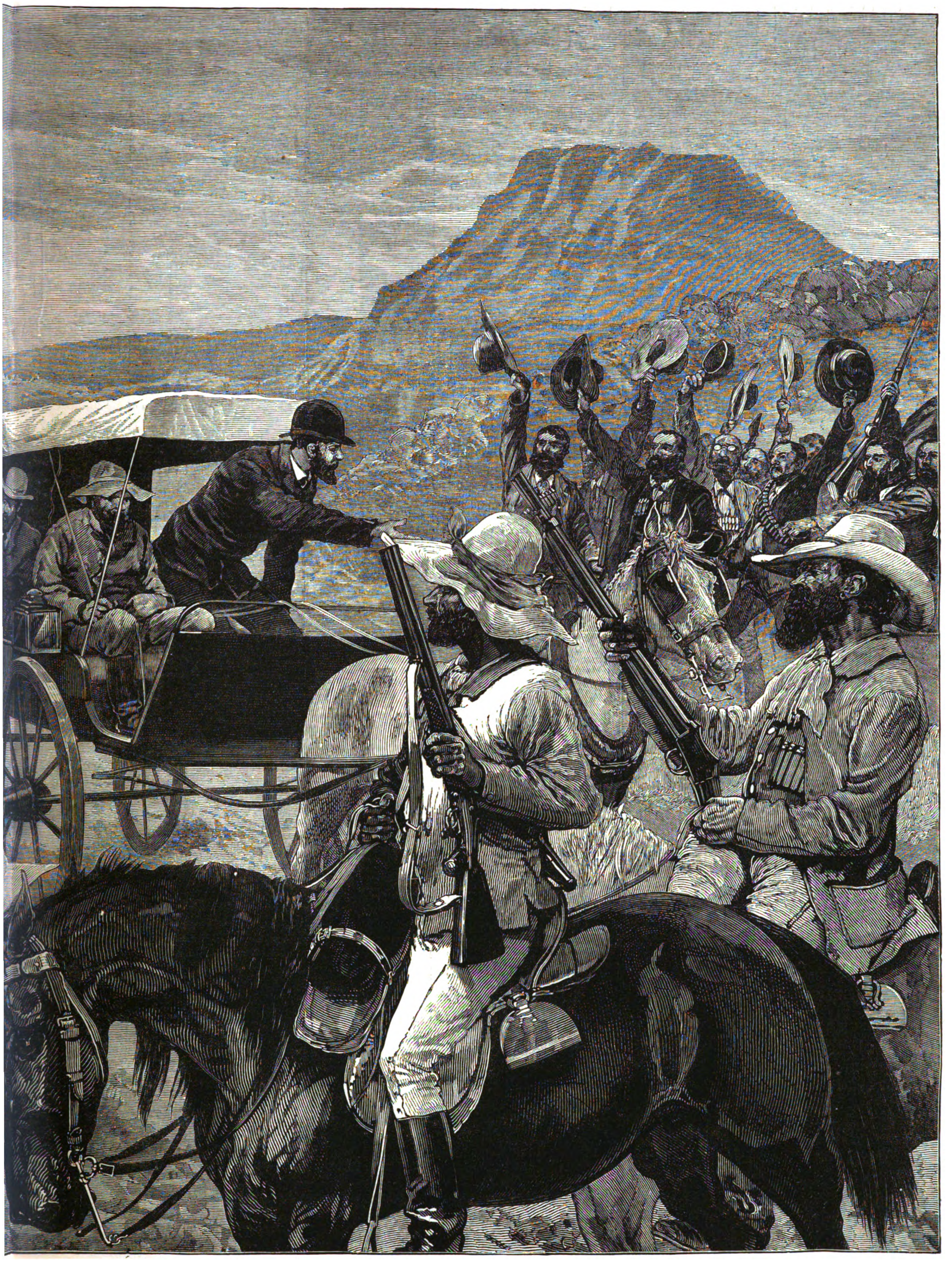
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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: PRESIDENT BRAND ARRIVING A

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M' LAING'S NECK WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

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MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Sonnambula" was repeated on Thursday week, with the same cast as before. On Saturday the opera was "I Puritani," in which Madame Albani sang finely, both in the passages of brilliant vocalisation and in those of passionate declamation. The polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," and the aria, "Qui la voce," were given with high artistic excellence; the performance of the prima donna having been of exceptional merit throughout. Other principal characters were well sustained by Signori Marini, Cotogni, and De Reszké, respectively as Arturo, Riccardo, and Giorgio.

On Monday "Les Huguenots" was performed, and the occasion introduced two singers for the first time here, each of whom obtained a decided success; Madame Fürsch-Madier as Valentina, and M. Gresse as Marcello. The lady sang well in the duet with Marcello in the Pré aux Clercs scene—particularly in the "Andante" movement—and still better in the great duet with Raoul in the following act; in which she displayed brilliant vocal power, great pathos, and intense dramatic feeling. In the preceding conspiracy scene her declamation and by-play were especially good, and her reception throughout the opera, and at its close, was highly favourable. M. Gresse's fine voice gave good effect to the chorale and the "Piffpaff" song in the first act, and to Marcello's share of the duet with Valentina. Madame Sembrich sang the music of Margherita di Valois with brilliancy and refinement, and Madame Scalchi gave that of the Page as admirably as heretofore. Signor Mierzwinsky, as Raoul, sang finely, particularly in the duel-septet, and the great duet with Valentina, with which the opera now ends. The gentleman just named has enhanced, by this performance, the success which he obtained by his recent first appearance here as Arnoldo in "Guglielmo Tell." Signor Cotogni acted and sang well as the Count Di Nevers, and Signor De Reszké was an excellent representative of San Bris—subordinate characters having been efficiently filled. Signor Bevignani conducted.

The announcements for the remaining performances of the week were operas recently noticed.

On Monday "Lohengrin" is to be given, for the first time this season, with Madame Albani as Elsa, and the first appearance in England of M. Labatt.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

True to his promise, Mr. Mapleson began his new season of performances of operas in Italian on Saturday last, when Rossini's delightful and ever-fresh "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was very well rendered. Mdlle. de Belocca, as Rosina, sang and acted with much grace and vivacity. The cavatina, "Una voce," and Rosina's part in the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son," were sung with animation and refinement, as were the interpolated pieces in the lesson-scene, these having been Gounod's "Berceuse," and (in answer to the encore) Wallace's ballad, "Good-night." Signor Ravelli, as the Count Almaviva, sang effectively, if not quite up to his best mark. The cavatina, "Ecco ridente," and the prominent incidental passages in the first finale, were well given. Signor Del Puente is one of the best Figaros now on the stage, as was again demonstrated in Saturday's performance, which included the successful first appearance here of Signor Corsini as Doctor Bartolo, in which part this gentleman acted with much comic humour, and sang the song in which the old guardian scolds his ward, Rosina, with great effect. Signor Monti was a very good Basilio, and the cast also included Mdlle. Valerga as Berta, and Signor Rinaldini as Fiorello.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was performed. The cast included the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Tremelli as Leonora, in which part the lady displayed (as heretofore) much dramatic feeling, especially in the air "O, mio Fernando," and in the great scene with this character and Alfonso at the end of the third act. In the two parts last named Signor Ravelli and Signor Galassi, respectively, sang and acted very effectively; Mdlle. Valerga as Inez, Signor Monti as Baldassare, and Signor Rinaldini as Gasparo having contributed to the general efficiency of the cast. The incidental ballet action included the clever solo dancing of Madame Cavalazzi.

For Thursday, "Aïda" was announced, with the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Adalgisa Gabbi in the title character.

Miss Agnes Zimmermann's annual evening concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when that excellent pianist played, with great effect, Chopin's difficult and elaborate solo sonata in B flat minor, and the leading pianoforte part in Mozart's quartet in E flat, and in that by Brahms in A major. A specialty at the concert was the first performance of a flute solo by Mendelssohn entitled "Hirtenlied," only the flute part of which was found among the composer's manuscripts. A pianoforte accompaniment and three variations were skilfully written by Miss Zimmermann, and in this shape the piece was played at the concert referred to, the pianoforte part by Miss Zimmermann and the flute solo by Mr. Svendsen, whose fine tone, polished style, and finished execution were admirably displayed. The programme also comprised vocal pieces effectively rendered by Mdlle. Pyk, well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. The stringed instrument portions of the quartets above named were skilfully played by Messrs. Gompertz, Zerbini, and Daubert.

The first of Mr. Charles Hallé's twenty-first series of pianoforte recitals took place yesterday (Friday) week. The programmes are to be devoted to Beethoven's solo sonatas, and the forty-eight preludes and fugues of Bach; and the first concert included the three sonatas, op. 2 and that classed as op. 7, by the first-named composer, and the three first preludes and fugues by the other master. It is scarcely necessary to say that these pieces were rendered with admirable style and finish by the distinguished pianist.

The Morning Ballad Concert given by Mr. John Boosey, at St. James's Hall, last Saturday, drew a very large attendance. Vocal solos were sung with great effect by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick—besides part-songs by the South London Choral Association. Another concert is to be given on May 21.

The extra series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace began last week, when Madame Sophie Menter, the eminent Austrian pianist, played with a repetition of the great success obtained at Mr. Ganz's concert on the previous Saturday—as already recorded. At last Saturday's concert the lady's exceptional merits were admirably displayed in her execution of Liszt's second concerto (in A) and some unaccompanied pieces. Brahms' "Academic Overture" was given for the second time; and other more familiar orchestral works, and vocal solos excellently sung by Mdlle. Valleria completed the programme.

The first of the new series of Richter concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when the programme was of special interest. The chief feature was the last and grandest of Beethoven's nine symphonies, that leviathan work the finale of which includes a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," for solo voices and chorus. This great symphony received a fine performance, more particularly as regards the principal (orchestral) portions. The special excellence of the band, and of the conductor, Herr Richter, was also manifested in Wagner's "Huldigungs-Marsch" and Weber's overture to "Oberon." A novelty in the programme was a concerto (in three movements) for stringed instruments, said to be by Bach; only the principal violin part of which was found—in autograph—this having been kept intact, and the accompaniments for a stringed band skilfully supplied by Herr Hellmesberger? The solo vocalists in the choral symphony were Misses Pyk and Rosenthal and Messrs. F. Boyle and F. King.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Miss Edith Jerningham (pianist), Wednesday afternoon; of Madame Frickenhaus (the eminent pianist), of Miss Agnes Ross (the Scotch vocalist), both on Wednesday evening; and of Miss Hope Glenn (the well-known contralto) on Thursday afternoon.

The second concert of the Musical Union—under the new direction of M. Lasserre—took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Mozart's string quartet in D minor, and Mendelssohn's in E flat were finely rendered by MM. P. Viardot, Wiener, Wacfelghem, and Lasserre. The pianist was Mr. Dannreuther, who played brilliantly in a clever sonata, by Mr. C. H. Parry, for piano and violoncello; and Liszt's "Rhapsodie" No. 12.

Of the fifth—and last but one—of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society (which took place on Thursday) we must speak next week.

Miss Madelena Cronin will give a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, assisted by Miss José Sherrington, Signori Isidore de Lara and Pezze.

Madame Adelina Patti arrived in London this week, and proceeded to her country house in Wales. She will shortly appear at the Royal Italian Opera in "Semiramide."

Madame Marie Roze has returned to London after a very successful American tour, and will soon appear at Her Majesty's Theatre.

A well-deserved tribute to Mr. August Manns is in course of promotion, in recognition of his eminent services to musical art during his career of twenty-five years as conductor of the Crystal Palace concerts. The testimonial is to take the form of a scholarship in his name, and contributions are being received by the principal music publishers.

Another testimonial is being promoted in favour of Mr. John Ella, on his retirement from the direction of the Musical Union, which was founded by him thirty-six years ago, the excellent concerts given by that institution having been actively superintended by Mr. Ella until his transference of the direction this year to M. Lasserre.

H.M.S. DOTEREL.

The terrible disaster of the 26th ult., at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, where this vessel, on her way to join the British squadron in the Pacific, was blown up by some accidental means hitherto unknown, with the loss of 145 lives, was announced in our last publication. No further intelligence, beyond that which we gave, with the names of the surviving four officers and seven seamen, had reached England on Wednesday last. It was fancied by some persons that the accident might have been caused by a torpedo which was dropped in the water thereabouts, two or three years ago, from H.M.S. Shah; but the Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on Friday, stated that this torpedo had been safely recovered. It has been resolved to send two vessels to the Strait of Magellan, to assist in the diving operations. The Queen has addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty a letter expressing her pity and sympathy for the widows and orphans of the men who were killed.

We give an Illustration of the unfortunate vessel, from a drawing made by Messrs. Symonds and Co., photographers, of Portsmouth, when she was fitted out in that port. The Doterel was a composite screw sloop of war, of 1124 tons burden, with engines of 900-horse power, carrying six guns, and having a crew of about 140 men. She was launched at Chatham in March, 1880, was commissioned in December, and left Sheerness on Jan. 17, under the command of Commander Richard Evans. Her other officers were Lieutenants William C. Forrest, Arthur R. M. Creagle, and John M. Stokes; Staff-Surgeon Septimus Evans; Paymaster John N. Colborne; chief engineer William Read, engineer W. Ord, gunner Jeremiah Driscoll, carpenter W. B. Baird, clerk C. M. Irving. It appears that Commander Evans, who is one of those who escaped death, has left the wreck in charge of Lieut. Stokes.

THE MURDER OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

It has been mentioned in this Journal that a Memorial Chapel was to be erected in the road beside the Catherine Canal at St. Petersburg, on the exact spot where the late Emperor Alexander II., on Sunday, March 13, received his mortal wounds from the bomb-shell thrown by the Nihilist conspirators. The ceremony of consecrating this chapel was performed on Friday, the 29th ult., by the Metropolitan Archbishop Isidore, in the presence of several members of the Russian Imperial family, but not of the Emperor Alexander III. and the Empress, who have lived in strict retirement since the funeral. Many of the Ministers of State, foreign Ambassadors, and officials of high rank, with the Municipality of St. Petersburg, and Generals of the Army, were assembled upon this occasion, and thousands of reverent spectators. The little chapel was not opened; but its door, which is of glass set in a silver frame, allowed those who came near to look in and see the interior arrangement. It contains three altars, with a number of burning tapers upon the central altar, and with the picture of a saint of the Russo-Greek Church above each altar; the altar-cloths are of white satin; and there is a display of church plate, gold and silver, of the finest chased workmanship, laid out upon them. A gilt bronze ampulla, of pure Russian design, is suspended from the roof. The walls and roof are of polished black marble, or of some material that resembles it. Outside the door are two collecting-boxes, inscribed, "For the cost of the Chapel," and these have continually received the gifts of visitors to the shrine, both rich and poor, down to those who could give only a small copper coin. On the day of the consecration, also, many brought flowers and garlands to decorate the outside of the little edifice; and as these faded their leaves and petals were carried away for relics or memorials of a tragedy which is deplored, with feelings of pious awe and personal compassion, by most of the Russian people.

The Congress of the Argentine Republic was opened on the 7th inst. by General Roca, the President, who in his speech gave a comprehensive summary of the state of the Republic, and strongly emphasised the determination of the Government to maintain peace at all costs and employ all the resources of the country in continuing the railways.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 10.

The month of May should be represented in the Parisian calendar with a brilliant palette and the other accessories of the painter's art. It is the month of art exhibitions. Besides the Salon, we have now in Paris half a dozen exhibitions worthy of interest, at the École des Beaux Arts, at the Cercle des Arts Libéraux, and at the Société des Aquarellistes, and elsewhere. In the afternoon the Salon is the fashionable promenade of Parisian high life, and dinner-table conversation bristles with discussions on the merits of this and that picture. Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian artist, is exhibiting at No. 6, Rue de la Rochefoucauld, an immense picture of "Christ Before Pilate," on which he has been at work for the last two years. This picture is destined to make the tour of Europe and America for the purpose of collecting the greatest number of shillings possible. It is a very fine work, boldly and realistically conceived, and painted with a mastery of line, colour, and expression in which the artist has few equals. A far more interesting exhibition from the point of view of art is that of one hundred and seventy-four water-colours destined to serve as illustrations of La Fontaine, and exhibited at the rooms of the French Water-Colour Society in the Rue Lafitte. In the last century a group of financiers conceived the idea of an edition of La Fontaine's Fables, illustrated by the finest engravers of the day. Last year, a rich banker of Marseilles, M. Roux, conceived a still happier idea: he asked all the most famous water-colour painters of the day to paint him some illustrations of the Fables. The variety and universality of La Fontaine's genius enabled him to appeal to painters of the most different temperament, and so he has made a unique and most interesting collection of drawings. The gem of the collection is a series of twenty-five water-colours by Gustave Moreau, of dazzling brilliancy of colour and wonderful imagination. Then come a dozen finely-coloured drawings of Eugène Lami; a score of water colours by Jacquemart, who died lately; and others, which I have not space to mention at length, by Ed. de Beaumont, Joseph de Nittis, Vibert, Worms, Elie Delaunay of the Institute, Lambert, Jacquet, Gérôme, Heilbuth, Bastien Lepage, Louis and Maurice Leloir, Pasini, and others—in short, a splendid collection.

This week the sale of the famous Beurnonville collection of pictures is going on. On Saturday last the Hartmann collection, consisting of sixteen pictures and five drawings, was sold, and produced a total of 798,600f. Théodore Rousseau's splendid picture "Le Marais dans les Landes" was bought by the State for 129,000f. "Le Greffeur," by Millet, was sold for 133,000f. Eugène Delacroix's "Empereur du Maroc" brought 28,100f.

Amongst the new books that have appeared within the past few days must be mentioned a new volume of M. Taine's history of the French Revolution, entitled "La Conquête Jacobine," and a new novel by M. Octave Feuillet, surnamed "Le Musset des Familles." The novel is called "Histoire d'une Parisienne," and the moral of it all is that *mariages de raison* are bad. It is a drama of high life narrated by an *homme du monde* who, in the midst of Parisian life, has remained somewhat provincial.

The theatrical season is gradually drawing to a close. The cold and almost wintry weather is prolonging the death agony a little, but in reality no important novelty is to be looked for until next autumn. Maurel, the errant baritone, has returned to the opera for five months, and Mdlle. Subra, an *enfant de l'Opéra*, has made her début as first *danseuse* in Hamlet, in place of Mdlle. Beaugrand. Mdlle. Subra possesses the traditions of the French school, and her début was quite an event for the *habitués*. At the Vaudeville, a new comedy, "Le Drame de la Gare de l'Ouest," has proved a failure.

There has been much talk in the theatrical and journalistic world about a duel which did not take place between the critic, M. Francisque Sarcey, of *Le Temps*, and M. Prudhon, of the Comédie-Française. In his feuilleton, a fortnight ago, M. Sarcey allowed himself some remarks on the physique of M. Prudhon, which the latter did not relish. He accordingly sent his seconds to M. Sarcey, who at once explained that he spoke of the actor and not of the private individual. In his feuilleton last Sunday, M. Sarcey maintains that an actor belongs to the public body and soul, and from head to foot.

Duelling, by-the-way, is more in vogue in Paris than ever, and amongst a certain class it is cultivated as a means of publicity. Frenchmen equal Americans in their desire to see their names in print. It is to such motives that we must largely attribute the duel that took place at Vesinet last Wednesday between two fencing-masters, Pons and the Sicilian San Malato. The matter has occupied the Parisian press for nearly a fortnight. After fighting for an hour for the benefit of the spectators San Malato was wounded in the arm, and then the two combatants fell upon each other's necks and kissed each other. Nothing could have been more absurd.

The fine arts and gossip have taken up so much of my letter that I have very little room left for politics and public affairs. The military operations in Tunis have been much retarded by the heavy rain, but otherwise they are progressing favourably. The reactionary journals are organising a party subscription in favour of General Bourbaki. The Chambers meet on Thursday after the Easter vacation. They will sit until about July 12, when Parliament will be dissolved, and deputies will begin to prepare for the general elections, which will take place in October. The Departmental Councils have not played the rôle that was expected of them in the matter of the *scrutin de listes* and the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. There have been no political manifestations worth mentioning, and the question returns before the Chamber exactly in the same terms as before the vacation. On May 29 there will be an election of a deputy at Rouen and at Paris, to replace the late Emile de Girardin.

T. C.

The Western Empress of China, or second co-Regent during the minority of the present Emperor, is seriously ill of consumption.

The *Gazette* announces that the French Ambassador in London has announced that the *Journal Officiel* of the 8th inst. contains the promulgation by the President of the French Republic of the new French general tariff. Accordingly, under the provisions of the declaration between the British and French Governments, signed on Oct. 10, 1879, the duration of the undermentioned commercial treaties and conventions between Great Britain and France will cease and determine six months after the said date of May 8, 1881—viz.: (1) The treaty of commerce of Jan. 23, 1860; (2) Additional article of Feb. 25, 1860; (3) Second additional article of June 27, 1860; (4) First supplementary convention of Oct. 12, 1860; (5) Second supplementary convention of Nov. 16, 1860; (6) Treaty of commerce and navigation of July 23, 1873; (7) Supplementary convention of Jan. 24, 1874; (8) Declaration of Jan. 24, 1874.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The National Exhibition of Industry, Art, and Commerce, at Milan, was opened on Thursday week, in presence of the King, Queen, and Royal Princes.

On the 5th inst. the first serious Reform discussion took place in the Chamber. Signor Depretis and Signor Minghetti made admirable speeches, the Minister accepting the modifications of the Committee, together with a scrutiny of the list, of which Signor Depretis is a zealous advocate. Signor Minghetti is adverse to universal suffrage, yet prefers it to the Ministerial bill. The general debate then closed. On the 6th the Chamber began the discussion of the thirty-two orders of the day relative to the Electoral Reform Bill, resuming the discussion on Saturday. Signor Cairoli, in reply to questions, said that the Italian Government was acting in concert with the British Government for the protection of their respective subjects and interests in Tunis. On Monday Signor Cairoli stated that all the charges made against Signor Macchio, the Italian Consul in Tunis, were unfounded. His conduct had been correct throughout, and there was no thought of recalling him.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Miguel d'Anles has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and will resume his former diplomatic post of Ambassador to the Court of London.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has conferred the Crown order of the First Class upon Viscount Torrington.

In the German Parliament on Thursday week a debate took place on the Bill introducing Biennial Budgets and Quadrennial Parliaments. The Committee moved the rejection of the measure, and proposed instead that the Parliament should meet every year in October. Prince Bismarck defended the bill, and warned the National Liberals not to join in an opposition coalition which would lead them towards Socialistic Democracy. The debate was continued yesterday week; and in the end the proposal of the Committee that the Reichstag should be summoned to meet every year in October was agreed to; the Conservative motion for biennial budgets was rejected; and the proposal for quadrennial Parliaments was approved.

The bill for the imposition of a tax upon persons exempted from military service came on in the German Parliament on Saturday. On the first clause being put to the vote it was unanimously rejected, a result which caused some sensation.

Wagner's operatic trilogy, or tetralogy, "Ring der Nibelungen" has been performed at the Victoria Theatre, Berlin, amid great applause. "Rheingold," the prologue, occupied four hours and a half on Thursday week; the first part, "Die Walküre," took up about the same on Friday evening; "Siegfried" was given on Sunday; and "Götterdammerung" on Monday; all with great success.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and the Princess Stéphanie of Belgium has been the great social event of the week. Prince Rudolph's affianced bride arrived at Salzburg with the King and Queen of the Belgians on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. The Crown Prince warmly greeted the Princess Stéphanie, who had a great popular triumph. The Princess Stéphanie and her Royal parents, accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph, arrived at Vienna yesterday week, and had a very cordial reception. The railway station was decorated with flowers, the streets were gay with flags and triumphal arches, and, as the weather was fine, everything went off well. On Saturday the Emperor and the Crown Prince met the Prince of Wales at the railway station, at six o'clock in the morning, and accompanied him to the Grand Hotel, where crowds were awaiting his arrival. The English Ambassador and Lord Torrington were also there. At half-past eight the Emperor and the Crown Prince met at the station Prince William of Prussia and the Princess Victoria, who are staying in the small Palace, in the Schoenbrunn Gardens. In the afternoon there was a dinner in the palace of the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother. The Imperial family and the Royal guests were present. The Princess Stéphanie was dressed simply in pink satin. At night there was a Court ball in the Imperial Palace. Among those present were the bridal pair, the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia and the Princess Victoria, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the bride's sister, the special Ambassadors from all countries, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many other distinguished guests. The Princess Stéphanie made her state entry into Vienna on Monday, amidst the pealing of bells, the roar of cannon, and the acclamations of the people. The streets were gaily decorated, and the procession is described as a very picturesque pageant. The Princess and her mother were in a carriage drawn by six white horses. In the approach to the Elizabeth Bridge a handsome pavilion was erected, and here the Burgomaster delivered to the Princess a short address of welcome, to which her Royal Highness briefly replied. Princess Stéphanie wore a pink satin dress. By-the-by, the *Daily News* correspondent at Vienna, describing the State entry, says that "the portrait of the Princess in the *Illustrated London News* (of last week) is a capital likeness." The Elizabeth Bridge itself was a mass of green shrubs, and presented a beautiful appearance. The Princess, on arriving at the castle, was received in the Mirror Room by the Empress, the Crown Prince, and the King of the Belgians. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the Royal party drove round the Ringstrasse amid the cheers of the crowd.

The splendid festivities reached their culmination on Tuesday by the marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph to the Princess Stéphanie in the Church of St. Augustine. An immense multitude collected in the streets through which the Imperial and Royal personages drove to the church. The sacred edifice was densely crowded, and presented a most brilliant appearance, owing to the magnificence of the ladies' toilettes, the richness of the military and diplomatic uniforms, and the Austrian and Hungarian national costumes worn by many of the nobility. A fanfare of trumpets signalled the arrival of the Court procession at the church door, where it was received by Cardinal Schwarzenberg at the head of his clergy. Their Majesties took their seats under the canopy over the throne, while the bridal pair proceeded to their places before the sanctuary rails, where they offered up a short prayer. After a brief address from the Cardinal, the marriage ceremony was proceeded with. At the moment that the rings were exchanged between the Crown Prince and his bride joyous peals broke forth from the bells of the city, and salvoes of artillery were fired. At the conclusion of the ceremony a Te Deum was sung, after which the Hofburg choir executed an old German march, and the newly-married pair, accompanied by the other Imperial and Royal personages, returned to the Hofburg.

The Crown Prince and Princess afterwards received at the Palace the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body; and, after being present at a family dinner at the Palace this evening, their Imperial Highnesses drove off to Laxenburg. In the evening there was a performance at the Grand Opera of "La Sonnambula" and a ballet called "Versailles," which was attended by the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia, and the Countess of Flanders. The Prince of Wales dined with the British Ambassador and Lady Elliot.

In commemoration of the Crown Prince's wedding, the Emperor has founded twenty-two scholarships of 300 gold florins each at various high schools. His Majesty, in the name of the Crown Prince, has also given 100,000 fl. in Rente for the free admission of ten pupils to establishments for the education of officers' daughters. The *Official Gazette* on Tuesday published an Imperial letter granting a complete or partial amnesty to 331 persons now undergoing sentences for various offences. The Emperor has conferred on M. Frère Orban, the Belgian Premier, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

DENMARK.

A Royal proclamation has been issued dissolving the Lower House. It states that the King regrets to find the members wasting their time, being either incapable or unwilling to carry useful measures. During six months not a single useful bill, nor even a bill of ways and means, has been passed.

RUSSIA.

A discussion occurred in the Imperial Council on Monday upon a project for the further relief of the peasantry by a modification of the existing land law. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the publication of an Imperial ukase is shortly expected, remitting the arrears of the peasants in respect of the annual land redemption payments to the State, diminishing future payments to the extent of 9,000,000 roubles per annum, and compelling those proprietors who have not yet done so to come to a final arrangement with their former serfs concerning the land allotted to the latter by the State.

AMERICA.

A number of President Garfield's recent nominations, including that of Mr. Hitt, formerly Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris, as Assistant Secretary of State, have been confirmed by the Senate. That body has also ratified both the Chinese treaties, and confirmed President Garfield's nomination of Mr. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, as United States Minister to Austria. The President has, by message, withdrawn from the Senate all his nominations to important Federal offices in New York State except that of Mr. Robertson to the post of collector of Customs at the port of New York.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported against confirming the appointment of Mr. Stanley Matthews as Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of State is considering the question of international copyright. He has invited prominent publishers and authors to visit Washington for the purpose of holding a consultation.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, with the French company and Mr. Henry Jarrett, of London, who managed her personal affairs on her American tour, sailed from New York on the 5th inst., on board the steamer Amérique, for Havre.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* states that there is everywhere a good prospect of an unusually large wheat crop in the United States.

THE CAPE COLONY.

The Hon. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, and the members of his Cabinet have resigned; and a new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Mr. Molteno, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Hutton, Treasurer-General; Mr. Scanlen, Attorney-General and Premier; Mr. Merriman, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works; Mr. Sauer, Secretary for Native Affairs. Mr. Hoffmeyer enters the Cabinet without portfolio.

A telegram published by the *Cape Times* states that the Basutos have rejected the award of Sir Hercules Robinson.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The vacant seat was occupied when the House of Lords reassembled on the 5th inst. But it seemed difficult to realise the fact that the Earl of Beaconsfield no longer filled his accustomed place of Leader of the Conservative Party. "In Memoriam" tributes to the noble Earl were begun by Earl Granville and the Duke of Richmond, but not completed; and the sense of a duty unfulfilled detracted rather from the effect of the eulogies passed by Earl Granville, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Lytton on General Sir F. Haines, Generals Sir Donald Stewart, Sir F. Roberts, and the other officers who distinguished themselves in the Afghan War.



The reason for the exuberantly good terms the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Salisbury appeared to be on when their Lordships reassembled was made palpable on Monday. In accordance with the decision come to at a formal meeting of Conservative peers on the motion of his Grace, Lord Salisbury was found installed Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House. That the noble Marquis has the vigour and ability requisite to lead the Conservative Party itself, none can doubt. Has he sufficient tact to be Lord Beaconsfield's successor? Time alone will show. But, to begin with, the ex-Foreign Secretary's funeral oration, as it may be called, on the deceased Earl was couched in unexceptional terms. Earl Granville, in moving that a monument of Lord Beaconsfield should be placed in Westminster Abbey, dwelt with practised grace on his brilliant qualities, and favoured the House with an anecdote concerning the last noteworthy speech the late Earl made in Parliament. It was on the Candahar question. Lord Beaconsfield had privately expressed a wish to speak at a certain hour, which happened to be much earlier than Lord Granville found convenient. The Foreign Secretary continued:—



I have since learned with regret that Lord Beaconsfield had, just before he received that message from me, swallowed one drug and had inhaled another drug in quantities nicely adapted so as to enable him to speak free from the depression of his complaint during the time that that speech required for delivery.

Perhaps the best-appreciated sentence in Lord Salisbury's speech was that in which he said, "To me, as I believe to all others who have worked with him, his patience, his gentleness, his unswerving and unselfish loyalty to his colleagues and fellow-labourers, have made an impression which will never leave me so long as life endures." Lord Malmesbury's personal reminiscences of the noble Earl brought the ceremony to an interesting close, the motion being unanimously agreed to.

In the Lower House likewise all other questions have been dwarfed by the tribute to Lord Beaconsfield. If Earl Granville, for a wonder, was awkward and halting in moving the vote of thanks to the British officers concerned in the Afghan War, the Marquis of Hartington was even more laboured and tiresomely diffusive in performing the same perfunctory duty in the Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion in far better style. Mr. Healy was stolid in moving an adverse amendment, which Mr. Gladstone condemned; but Sir Wilfrid Lawson made up for the young Home-Ruler's deficiencies by delivering a brightly humorous speech against the Ministerial proposal, which was sanctioned, however, by 304 to 20 votes. The Irish Land Bill still drags its slow length along, the dulness of the debate being only relieved on Monday by the animated and trenchant argument of Sir John Holker against the measure, and by Mr. Bright's characteristic and sympathetic speech in its favour, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster having on the previous Friday, however, seasonably qualified his championship of the Irish tenants by telling Irishmen some useful home truths when Mr. Callan brought on his sentimental motion in favour of granting peasants facilities for erecting cottages and acquiring garden plots.

Mr. Gladstone, who had, happily, recovered from his recent cold, found an unusually thronged House awaiting him when he took his seat on Monday, amid cheers. The right hon. gentleman had plainly benefited by his brief visit to Lord Rosebery's seat at Epsom. Though he held a plain walking-stick in his hand, the Prime Minister did not seem to need it; and his reinvigorated state warranted the wearing of the large white flower in his button-hole. Probably the most interesting of all Mr. Gladstone's auditors was a keenly intelligent looking lad who sat behind the clock in the corner of the gallery devoted to distinguished visitors. This was Lord Beaconsfield's nephew and heir, Master Coningsby Disraeli, who is represented in the Sketch holding a conversation with Lord Rowton at the close of the proceedings. It was to a House crowded in every part that Mr. Gladstone delivered his masterpiece of eloquence with a power and a finish remarkable even in him. The Prime Minister's was, beyond question, the noblest tribute that has yet been paid to the memory of his great political opponent, Lord Beaconsfield, whose monument he proposed should be erected in Westminster Abbey. Sir Stafford Northcote candidly and honourably acknowledged this when he remarked, amid hearty and general cheering, that the Prime Minister's speech "had been nobly expressed, and, still more, it has been nobly conceived." Mr. Labouchere, in moving "the previous question" (a polite way of negativing the monumental resolution) offered his objections in a manly and inoffensive way, his great point being that it would be against rule to erect the memorial in the Abbey to a statesman whose policy had been emphatically condemned by the nation. Besides, argued the approved member for Northampton, no monument to the memory of the late Earl of Derby or the late Earl Russell had been placed therein. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Caine, and supported by Mr. Arthur O'Connor on behalf of the Irish Home Rulers; but the House was impatient for the division; and Mr. Labouchere was left in a small minority—380 against 54—the Government motion being thereafter agreed to.







The Bradlaugh sword of Damocles, which ever threatened to interrupt the business of the Lower House, was temporarily removed on Tuesday by the forced withdrawal of "the incomplete member" for Northampton. Sir Stafford Northcote dubbed "Iconoclast" thus, in moving, upon his again insisting on the right to take the oath in the teeth of the adverse decision of the House,

That the Serjeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not to further disturb the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Gladstone meekly contented himself with supporting this motion, at the same time holding to the opinion that Mr. Bradlaugh was legally entitled to come to the table. The heterodox member for Northampton bowed to this decision; and, for the time being, was excluded from the House, which is now invited to pass an opinion on the new Parliamentary Oaths Bill, introduced by Sir Henry James to meet this difficulty.

On Wednesday, the Speaker read Mr. Bradlaugh's protest against the action of the House; and at the close of the sitting Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave notice of a motion declaring the resolution of April 26 illegal. Mr. Hutchinson's Newspaper Libel Bill, the passing of which is much to be desired, was read the second time. By the narrow majority of 9 only was Sir G. Goldney's bill to enable clergymen to sit in Parliament negatived—110 to 101—Lord Randolph Churchill, appearing in a new light, moved the second reading of the Small Debts Bill—but only to withdraw it.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HOISTING THE REPUBLICAN FLAG IN THE BOER CAMP AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.



BOERS AND THEIR WIVES WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.

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THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

M. Alexander Coumoundouros, the Prime Minister of Greece, is just now a conspicuous personage in European diplomacy. He is about sixty years of age, and entered the Chamber of Deputies as a representative of Messene, nearly thirty years ago. He was elected President of the Chamber, and was subsequently appointed a Minister of State. The department assigned to him was that of Finance; and the first thing he did on assuming office was to propose to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the recognition of the old Greek debts of 1824 and 1825, contracted while the great national struggle for independence was going on. The attempt failed at that time; and, after passing through several phases, the affair continued to remain in suspense until, about two years ago, the opportunity was given to M. Coumoundouros of thus rehabilitating the credit of his country. M. Coumoundouros has often been called the Cavour of Greece; and he is undoubtedly the most popular man in the country. He has ruled Greece repeatedly as a Prime Minister, and longer than any other contemporary Greek statesman. M. Coumoundouros visited England some years ago; and he is one of her warmest admirers. With reference to the claims of the Greek nationality, his name has always been associated with a policy of action, having in his younger days personally taken part as a volunteer in one of the Cretan insurrections.

The portrait is from a photograph by Moraites, of Athens.



M. COUMOUNDOUROS, PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

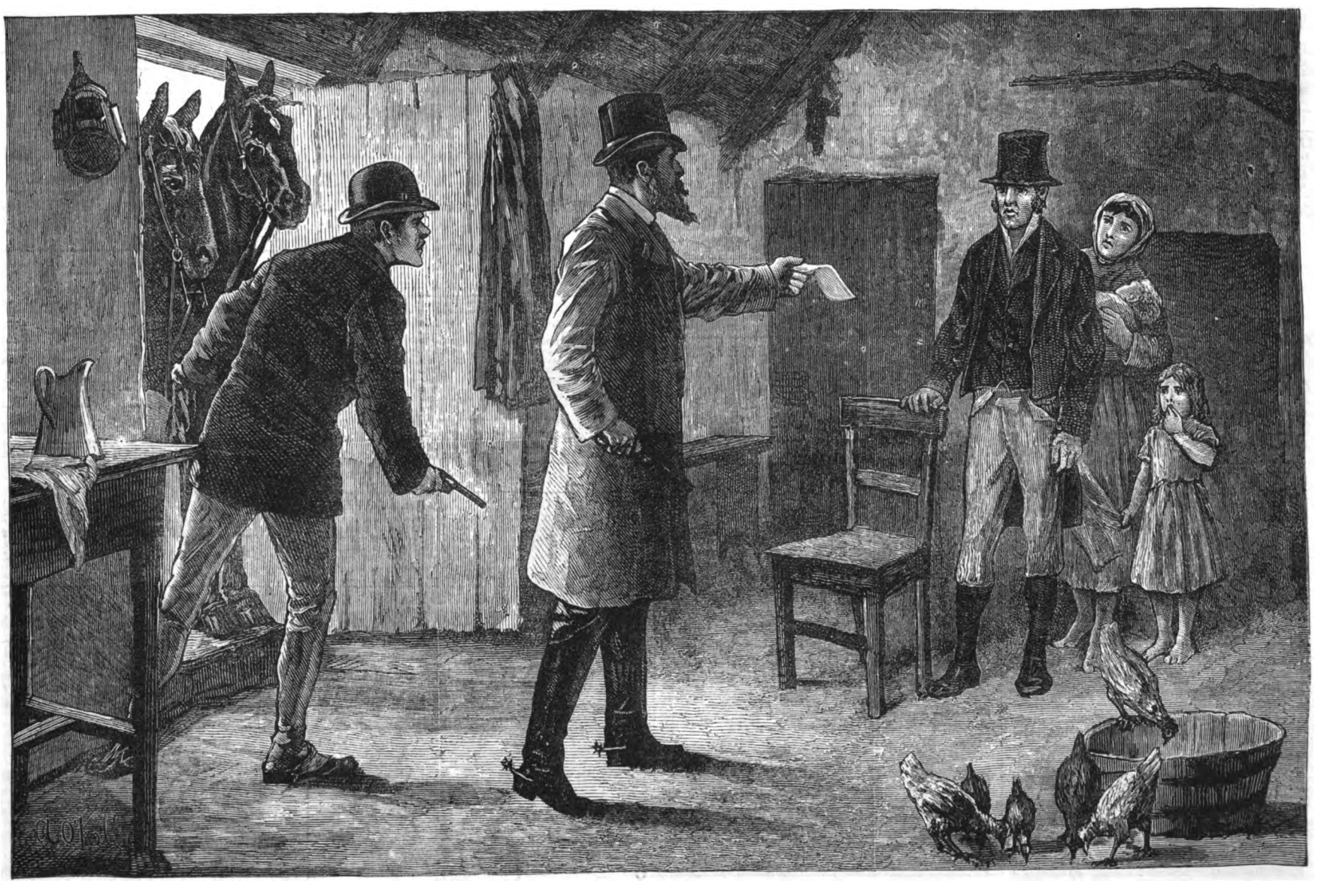
THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

Our Special Artist in the disturbed parts of the West of Ireland contributes a rather startling Illustration of the manner in which a landlord has found it needful literally to take up arms for the safety of his life, while personally engaged in serving writs of ejectment on the defaulting tenants of his estate. Mr. Walter Burke, a gentleman who was candidate for a county constituency at the last General Election, is owner of property in the neighbourhood of Claremorris, County Mayo. He had occasion to obtain writs of ejectment against his tenants at Curragh Leigh, but could not find any process-server who would run the risk of going round to deliver them. So Mr. Burke resolved to perform this legal business for himself. Accompanied by a trusty servant, both of them well mounted and furnished with loaded revolvers, Mr. Burke galloped rapidly across country, from one farmhouse straight to another, taking the occupants in each case entirely by surprise. He alighted at each door, took out his weapon, and, with the writ in his other hand, walked unceremoniously in, and showed it to the person there, with whom he left it, and then got into the saddle, and rode away as quickly as he had come. In some instances, however, the people were not at home, but Mr. Burke fell in with his customers in the neighbouring market-town. He saw one of them, Malachy Fallon, standing in the street at a shop door. Fallon rushed into the house, upon which Mr. Burke got off his horse, went in after him, and chased him up stairs, and from room to room; till finally in the garret, his last place of refuge, the runaway tenant was overtaken, and was obliged to accept service of the writ.

So great is the danger to which the process-server's life is exposed just now, that it is almost impossible to find one who will perform this duty. Until the Land League obtained its present sway over the people, the office of process-server was almost a sinecure, not having, in the course of a year, more than one or two processes to serve, and often none at all; so that it in no way interfered with the man's carrying on his ordinary occupation, which was generally that of care-taker on a farm. Now things are otherwise; and those who held this formerly peaceful office before have almost to a man preferred resigning their salary to risking their lives in doing the obnoxious work. But when the unfortunate process-server undertakes to brave this danger, his fate is often to be deplored. An instance took place at Darragh, in county Limerick, where, on the 13th ult., a process-server named John Riordan was engaged in serving ejectments on the tenants of Lord Ashtown. He was attacked by a crowd of more than two hundred people, who pelted him with stones and belaboured him with sticks to such an extent that the poor fellow was nearly dead when he arrived at Kilfinane, a distance of two miles, which he had to run for his life.

Several fresh outrages have been reported this week, among which is the burning of farm-houses, as well as the mutilation of cattle, and ferocious assaults, and formidable riots. Mr. Daly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, has been released from custody in Kilmainham Goal.

The Willem Barents, the little Polar ship which has already made three voyages to the Northern Polar Sea, left Amsterdam last Saturday for the fourth time. The crew consists of a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, H. van Broekhuyzen, as captain, two other officers, a physician, a zoologist, a photographer (the Englishman, Mr. Grant), and six sailors. The King and all the members of the Royal family have given considerable gifts to the expedition, and from all sides it has met with co-operation.



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: MR. WALTER BURKE SERVING WRITS ON HIS TENANTS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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HOME NEWS.

Thirteen militia regiments began on Monday their annual period of training, which extends to June 4.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain hold a conversazione next Wednesday at the South Kensington Museum.

At the annual meeting of the London University on Tuesday a resolution authorising the holding of examinations twice a year was adopted.

Rooks, which were unknown in Orkney until about two years ago, have now formed a regular settlement in every garden where trees are to be found.

According to an Edinburgh journal, the Lord Advocate has telegraphed announcing that Government will introduce a bill for the abolition of Church and manse rates in Scotland.

Dr. Danford Thomas was on Monday elected Coroner for Central Middlesex in the room of the late Dr. Hardwicke by a large majority over the number polled for Mr. Bolton.

An international exhibition of flour-mill machinery and of machines used in the manufacture and baking of bread has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday at the Guildhall—the Lord Mayor in the chair—Mr. William Anderson Ogg, merchant, citizen, and fruiterer, was nominated by his Lordship as one of the Sheriffs of the year ensuing.

Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., and Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, have been reappointed members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom for the ensuing five years.

On the strong representation of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the First Commissioner of Works, the Treasury have consented to give a grant of one thousand pounds for the restoration and improvement of St. Margarets's Churchyard, Westminster.

Nineteen men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who had displayed conspicuous bravery during the last five years in saving sixty-seven lives, yesterday week received medals at the hands of the chairman of the Metropolitan Board.

It transpired at the hearing of a technical issue in connection with the Miles Platting Ritualist case in the Chancery Division, on Saturday, judgment on the point being reserved, that the costs in the undefended suit amounted to £243.

The fourth and last of the Cantor Lectures on the Art of Lace-making was given at the Society of Arts on Monday evening by Mr. Alan Cole; the subject of the lecture being "Modern Hand-made Laces and Machine-made Laces."

An attempt was made to blow up the Militia barracks at Chester on the night of the 5th inst. A bag, containing some explosive, was hung upon a nail driven into the wall, and fired by means of a fuse. No damage, however, was done.

After a protracted debate the Leamington Town Council decided on Monday, by a majority of only one, to erect new municipal buildings on the Denbigh Villa site, instead of on that of the pump-rooms, which belong to the town. The ground will cost over £6000, and the buildings another £25,000.

Her Majesty has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on George Williams, boatman, Uzon Station of the Coast Guard, on account of services in respect of saving the lives of four survivors of the crew of the Norwegian brig Ranger, of Fredrikshald, which was wrecked at Marywells.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Asylum in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, held on Tuesday afternoon at the Rooms in Oxford-street.—Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., and Lord Ebury also advocated the claims of the society.

An exhibition of roses from the gardens of Messrs. William Paul and Son, of Waltham-cross, has been open this year at the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-park. The show includes a collection of specimens about 250 in number, excellent as to bloom, and arranged with taste.

The Lord Mayor has received, through the Spanish Minister, a pressing invitation from the Alcalde of Madrid to be present at the fêtes about to be given in that city in celebration of the Calderon Centenary, but has been obliged to decline it, owing to official duties in London.

At a business meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales held on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, previous to the annual spring session, which began on the following day, the election of president for the year 1882 took place. The candidates were the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., of Manchester, and the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple; the result of the voting, which was by ballot, being that Mr. Macfadyen was elected by 726 votes, as against 429 given to Dr. J. Parker.

The National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich has awarded one out of its three gold medals under Class 3 to the National Life-Boat Institution in recognition of its articles at the Exhibition, and particularly in acknowledgment of the completeness of its machinery for the preservation of life from shipwreck.

There was a somewhat larger number of steamers arrived at Liverpool last week with live cattle and fresh meat from the United States and Canada; but notwithstanding the arrivals were much below those of the preceding week; the totals being 1373 cattle, 1751 sheep, 6907 quarters of beef, 1158 carcases of mutton, and 200 dead pigs and 256 live pigs.

The Lord Chancellor has written to a Devonshire clergyman in reference to the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, in which his Lordship states that he sees no possibility of refusing to extend to all who, for any excuse whatever, may scruple to take the prescribed Parliamentary oath the same option to affirm which they now have under the Acts relating to evidence in courts of justice.

In London last week 2515 births and 1472 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 153 and the deaths 87 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Eighty-eight persons died from smallpox in London last week, and these fatal cases included 18 of children under five years of age, 29 of persons between five and twenty years, 32 between twenty and forty, and 9 upwards of forty. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum hospitals rose to 1093, a higher number than has been under treatment at these institutions since the epidemic of 1871-2.

The Lord Mayor on Saturday last gave a dinner at the Mansion House to Dr. Moffat and representatives of Missionary Societies. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed the hope that the centre and south of Africa would derive the same benefit as North Africa had done from the civilizing influence of missions. In proposing the health of Dr. Moffat, the Lord Mayor said his name and that of Livingstone would remain inseparable in the triumphs of Christianity and civilization in Africa. The toast of "The Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations" was replied to by Canon Farrar, the Rev. E. Jenkins (president of the Wesleyan Conference), and the Rev. Dr. Allon (chairman of the Congregational Union). The Earl of Shaftesbury and Bishop Claughton also spoke.

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Bids it like enchantment stay.

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MAY FLOWERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FROM A PAINTING BY CHAPLIN.

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MAY FLOWERS.

The pretty little girl, in M. Chaplin's pleasing picture, has got as much as she can well carry of floral treasures. Her apron, or the skirt of her frock, and the bosom, with both arms holding masses of blossomy branches, or sprays of every flowering tree, shrub, and creeping plant in season, and the basket-like hat which hangs by its ribbons from her lifted elbow, are filled with the lovely produce of genial Spring. It is a rich booty that this fair and innocent depredator among the hedgerows and thickets has gathered, and is now bringing home in triumph—as declared by the light in her eyes and the gentle pride of her countenance and gesture—to decorate the bower where a gladsome birthday festival, happily falling in the sweet month of May, will be celebrated with a party of her youthful friends. But, the other day, in a suburban field half defaced with bricks and mortar for house-building, half remaining in a grassy state, and no longer used for pasture or fenced against idle intruders, we saw a ragged and dirty child of the London streets, picking a small heap of buttercups and daisies. And that was quite as good to little Mary Ann, and it did us good to see that she was so easily made happy.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

Mr. Briton Rivière, the new Academician elect, could have told the story of "Envy, Hatred, and Malice" (2), as fully, and more acceptably on a much smaller canvas. A girl standing fondling a pug pup, is surrounded by a crowd of dogs, of species so various they might furnish a small dog show, and who, after the manner of their several kinds, are displaying the passions indicated by the title. The dogs are much better painted than the human figure. In "A Roman Holiday" (155), also, the Christian martyr making in a dying effort the sign of the cross with his sword in the sand of the amphitheatre floor, is less successful than the tiger lying slain at his side, or than—and more especially—another tiger that, scared at the defeat of its mate, slinks away howling along the inclosure wall of the arena. But the artist is more happy in the figures of two smaller pictures, the one entitled "Let Sleeping Dogs lie" (402), showing a besotted "rough" asleep on an ale-house bench, with an empty quart pot by his side, and a bull-dog, also asleep, on his chest; the other called "Hope Deferred" (419), representing wife or sweetheart looking anxiously out to sea in a storm, with a terrier by her side that seems to share all her fears. The lion—the "holy" legendary lion that visited the renowned marabout Sidi Ahmed ben Ayuda—in Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture, No. 213, is likewise a fine piece of animal-painting, though here again the canvas is needlessly large for the subject.

An earlier welcome in these notices was due to the picture in the Lecture-Room, by the American painter F. A. Bridgman, representing "The Funeral Rites of a Mummy on the Nile" (906)—i.e., a grand procession of boats conveying the embalmed body of an ancient Egyptian, in its painted sarcophagus, to the tomb up in the mountains. The explanatory notes in the catalogue relieve us from the duty of offering further description; but certainly no work founded upon Egyptian archæology at once so learned, imaginative, and picturesque has appeared since Mr. Poynter's "Israel in Egypt." It more than redeems the promise of the painter's picture of an Assyrian monarch shooting lions in an arena before his court, which was exhibited at Burlington House a few years back; and the careful finished execution evinces the beneficial influence of Mr. Bridgman's master, Gérôme.

"The Defence of Rorke's Drift" (899), by Mrs. Butler, hanging near at hand in the same room, is sadly disappointing—the more so after the long delay attending its exhibition, and on comparison—inevitable comparison—with M. de Neuville's very spirited sketch of the same subject. The mistake of the pictorial treatment seems to be the over insistence on the glare and reflections from the burning house that served for hospital; emphasis and contrast are thereby lost, and the general colouring becomes monotonous, lurid, and unpleasant. Close by hangs another martial subject, "Candahar" (887), by R. C. Woodville, depicting that stirring incident of the Afghan campaign where, in storming Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Goorkas advanced along the low walls and outworks and from house to house under a galling fire from every neighbouring parapet, window, and loophole. The effect appears to be too cold, and the picture, perhaps, hardly equals that of last year; yet it is full of promise in the spirit of the conception, the vigour of the realisation, and the command of the human figure in every possible attitude and foreshortening.

The picture purchased this year by the Academy from the Chantry Fund is J. Collier's "Last Voyage of Henry Hudson" (260), showing the great navigator (whose name is given to the great bay and river he explored in his voyages to the Polar Seas) in the boat in which, with his son and some infirm sailors, he was ruthlessly set adrift by his mutinied crew. Nothing is in view but fragments of ice-floe; the old man stands to the helm, awaiting death with fortitude; his little son clings to him imploringly; one of the sick sailors lies incapable against the boat's side. All this is told unmistakably, and the painting is very satisfactory, yet somehow the artist—hitherto known only as a portrait painter—does not move us with the terror of the situation, and its imminent tragedy. The thin clothing of the child may be meant to excite our pity, but is contrary to all probability. Another work purchased from the same fund is Mr. Brock's realisation in bronze of the equestrian group of an Indian, with spear raised to thrust in the jaws of a huge boa that is attacking horse and man, entitled "A Moment of Peril," the model for which we reviewed when exhibited here last year. The energy of the composition, and the technical ability displayed are beyond question. Mr. Brock, like Mr. Birch, worked under the late Mr. Foley, and both do credit to that great sculptor. The statue, "The Prodigal" (1498), by Mr. Calder Marshall, has also been bought by the artist's brother Academicians, from the same fund, and the purchase may be regarded as a testimony to a sculptor who in his day has done work admirable at least in feeling.

Returning to the painters, we find Mr. Marks at his best, within the range of his unpretending art and quiet humour in "An Episcopal Visitation" (113)—a Bishop regarding a pelican in the Zoological Gardens. What rare nicety of observation of both human and ornithological varieties, what delicate perception of their minute characteristics and traits, and what subtle faculty of realisation does it not require to induce the irreverent comparisons which this picture incontinently suggests! Who but Mr. Marks would find an analogy between the solemn, important-looking bird, with uncouth but clean-cut mandibles, and the reflective, self-satisfied, close-shaven, trim ecclesiastic? Scarcely less penetrative, and hardly less droll is the group (252) of the conceited "author" reading his manuscript to a couple of most unsympathetic "critics." "The Man of Law" (478) is likewise a capital character study. In mentioning the series of decorative designs illustrative of "Christian Charity," by Mr. Armitage, in Room III., we omitted to notice the large picture by the same artist of "Samson and the Lion" (554), which effectively closes the vista of the north rooms. Two things are noteworthy in the conception of this work: first, Samson's strength is not indicated vulgarly as that of burly Hercules, he is rather of the type of a Greek athlete—for the painter properly suggests that his strength is from the Lord; secondly, the daring evinced in representing the Jewish hero as whirling the lion aloft, as he were "a kid," to dash him over the rocks. Although the colouring is hardly decorative, the treatment has a largeness of style referable to Mr. Armitage's early training in monumental art. Fuller reference than we could give in our first notice is due to Sir John Gilbert's "Fair St. George" (149)—one of the artist's greatest technical successes, and proclaiming decorative and monumental powers that, as we have already said, would have been engaged for the public service by any other State of Europe. The passivity of the saint and the Lady Saba is hardly inappropriate to the moment represented, or to so legendary a theme; and detracts nothing from the decorative function the work is so well fitted to fulfil. The colouring and tone of the draperies, armour, and impressive landscape, have much affinity to those of the Venetians; while the manly vigorous handling recalls the execution of Rubens.

Mr. Waller has made a notable advance in "Success!" (81)—a duellist leaving the field where his man lies wounded, perhaps mortally, but so paralysed by remorse that he heeds not the efforts of his seconds to force on his coat and hurry him into the postchaise, at the door of which he and they stand. The painting is as efficient as the moral of the duellist's "success" is well pointed. Perhaps a still greater advance is made by A. Stock in "At Last" (391)—the return of a soldier son to his lonely widowed mother. Seldom have we seen a somewhat hackneyed incident of humble life—the *dénouement*, as we may call it, of a domestic drama—realised with such an entire absence of obtrusive sentimentality or theatrical clap-trap. The young trooper, bronzed and pleasant looking, but no imaginary hero, stands in the cross-light of the cottage door, his face radiant with joyful anticipation, but hesitating to present himself too suddenly. In the full light of the foreground sits the aged mother, with the letter announcing her boy's return by her side, and evidently, though deaf to the opening of the door and unconscious of his presence, thinking but of him—with that constant but undemonstrative resigned affection that is so pathetic in age. Not less excellent than the telling of the story is the thoroughness and solidity of the painting.

Mr. Seymour Lucas has a picture (354), with many figures, of Charles I. receiving Major Pudsey and Toby Jordan as ambassadors from the town of Gloucester, after the King had summoned it to surrender. The situation is not unintelligently realised, and the execution is creditable, yet the work fails to deeply interest or impress. "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" (9), by Mr. Yeames—children dancing in a ring round a Sebastopol gun in a seaport town—has some characteristic figures, but does not escape the tameness of the painter's recent works. More artistic is "Il dolce far niente" (208), by the same—a luxurious damsel lounging on a couch. Mr. G. D. Leslie's single contribution—children (mostly girls) playing the game of "Hen and Chickens" (295) on a trim sward, has the artist's unfailing charm of fidelity to naïve youthful beauty and grace, and his favourite effect of soft, broadly-diffused light. A somewhat analogous charm of simplicity distinguishes Mr. Boughton's figure of "Hester Prynne" (from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter") on her errand of mercy knocking at a door during the plague; and his "Kitty: a portrait" (368). There is also by him a view of the town of Hoorn, one of the "dead cities" of the Zuyder Zee (374), which is peculiarly happy in its daylight effect. We would include in this article, with commendation of its spirited vigorous treatment, a picture (385) by W. Small, representing the rescue from the rigging of the survivors of a foundered ship.

A few other figure-pictures, together with the remaining portraits, landscapes, &c., must be reserved for future notice.

SKETCHES IN THE PARIS SALON.

Last week our remarks on the Salon related chiefly to figure-subjects. In the present notice we propose saying a few cursory words on the landscapes and cattle-pieces of the exhibition. These, like the figure-subjects, are apt to run into large canvases, and one often wonders where pictures of such portentous size can ultimately be housed. In the *salon carré*, for example, at the end of the vista to the right, there hangs a great picture some twelve feet by eight, representing a vast ploughed field which a great bull-necked hind is sowing. The action of the man is admirable; indeed, we doubt whether we ever saw the swinging gait of the sower better represented; but surely the artist, A. Perret, would have given him a better chance of long life had his dimensions been expressed in inches instead of feet.

This passion for large canvases naturally leads to roughness of execution—foreground details are little attended to, general effect appearing to be the sole object of the artist. Vegetation and tree foliage are rather suggested than expressed; and the result is that, before every feature in the landscape can take its proper place, the spectator must stand ten or twelve feet off.

The Salon authorities, moreover, have awarded ample space to foreign artists, and some of the best landscapes belong to other than French artists. This wide welcome, indeed, to men of all nations is, as it has been now for many years, a very characteristic and pleasing feature of the exhibition. One of the best examples of this catholicity, and one peculiarly flattering to the art genius of England, occurs in the great covered garden-space devoted to sculpture. The supreme place of honour there is given to Lord Ronald Gower's magnificent figure monument glorifying, so far as any bronze or marble can, the memory of Shakspeare. The bust of the poet being crowned by Fame forms the apex of the composition, whilst against the four panels of a well-proportioned pedestal of Renaissance design are placed admirably studied life-sized figures of Hamlet, Lady Macbeth, Falstaff, and Prince Henry. The ultimate home of this, the most magnificent of all Shakspearean monuments, will, we have reason to think, be Stratford-upon-Avon.

Turning to the well-chosen landscape examples which fill our double page, we regret that our space will enable us to do little more than name them. They are all peculiarly representative, and most of them are masterpieces in respect of colour, effect, and aerial, as well as linear, perspective.

No. 261 represents a group of "Ducks" on the river shore to the right of the punt, though they are not very well defined in the woodcut. The artist is Léon Boudot. 118, a serene "Autumn Evening," by C. J. Beauverie; 31, "The Port of Collioure," at the foot of the Eastern Pyrenees, by A. Appian, a pupil of Corot's. These are all Frenchmen; but the author of the next, 1210, "An Autumn Evening," is Louis Japy, a Swiss. An avenue in "The Forest of Marly" (2030), by G. Rodrigues, another of Corot's pupils, shows a touch of the master's indefiniteness without his compensating tenderness. The trees in the original are intended for birches. "A Dieppe Fishing-Boat" (891), by M. A. Flameng, is a very luminous seapiece; but the slackness of sail is scarcely consistent with the amount of way on the vessel. Sheep "Returning to the Farm" (888), with sky and distance nicely given, has Léon Flahaut for its author. He studied under Fleury, as well as under Corot. Another of Fleury's pupils is C. Bernier, whose "Moorland of Kerrenic," a remarkably fine landscape, is numbered 149. The next picture, that of the cow standing in the water, near "The Sluice" (2306), is one of the most important and telling of its kind in the whole exhibition. The cow is nearly lifesize, and magnificently painted, and, in its relation to the landscape, nothing could be finer. Its author is Emile Van Marcke, a Frenchman by birth, if not by blood, and a worthy disciple of the famous Troyon.

Another work remarkable for its *vraisemblance* and nicely-balanced parts is "The Barge Towing" (1235), by Roger Jourdain. The dragging action of the women is wonderfully sympathetic in effect. Another large picture full of truth to nature, and which, like the last three named, commands special attention on the walls of the Salon, is the "Seaweed Gathering" (2335) on the coast of Finistere. The two bullocks as "wheelers" and the two lean horses as "leaders" are characteristic of that region. The painter is E. Vernier. The three small pictures between the last two, 1639, 244—both flower-pieces of most effective colouring—and the delicate little landscape, 689, are respectively by E. Minet, Madame Bonvalet-Barillot, pupil of her brother, Léon Barillot, who is represented by two capital pictures in the present Salon, and by Victor Deroche. Besides the two flower pictures just named, there are several others magnificent in composition and gorgeous in colour. In respect of these let the following names suffice:—E. Gilbaut, G. Jeannin, and Ernest Quost.

The two marine pictures, 1319, by Charles Lapostolet, and 2115, by L. P. Sauvaige, are noticeable on the walls of the Salon for the fine quality of their tone. The two tree-subjects, 259, E. L. Boudier, and 293, E. A. Breton, though scraggy-looking in the woodcuts and lacking rather in subject, have much art significance in the originals, especially as regards effect. This matter of effect is, as has already been implied, the dominating idea in the minds of all French landscapists. The numbers 2449, "Evening," by J. H. Zuber; "The Coming Storm," 125, by L. de Bellée; 1312, "The End of the Tempest," by E. Lansyer; and 1812, "Morning Effect," by P. E. Péraire, are all four admirable in light and shade and atmospheric action. The rocks in the original of 2116, by A. Sauzay, are well studied, though roughly rendered. No. 20 is by R. Allou, and the two cows and calf, 87, by L. Barillot.

Most of the works we have named are, comparatively speaking, by young men; and, if the reader will keep in mind that many of them are big canvases, and important, therefore, from their size as well as for their art-excellence—and all of them come under this latter category—he will be able with the aid of the woodcuts, to picture to himself, with something like satisfaction, the appearance of the originals on the walls of the Salon.

The paintings altogether occupy about thirty great rooms; and besides these there are two large apartments devoted exclusively to architecture, three to engravings, many of them after well-known pictures in former Salons, and some of them after pictures in the present exhibition; and along with these are hung water-colours, pastels, enamels, porcelain paintings, and works in black and white. A general collection in all these departments of art, including miniatures, adorns nearly the entire wall space of the galleries which run round the inclosed garden devoted to Sculpture. When our readers are told that the ends of this immense parallelogram are about eighty paces each in length, and about 260 paces on each of the long sides, they will readily understand why we insist on finding in the Paris Salon the greatest exposition of modern art in Europe.

J. F. R.

ART NOTES.

The bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill, by Mr. Keyworth, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

The foundation-stone of the Technical College, Finsbury, in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, was laid by Prince Leopold on Tuesday.

Mr. Briton Riviere and Mr. Walter William Ouless, painters, have been elected Royal Academicians, and Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow a Royal Academician Engraver.

The Court of Common Council have resolved that a bust of Lord Beaconsfield be executed in marble, in lasting memory of the deceased statesman, at an expense not exceeding £250.

For the best marine picture at their last exhibition the Fine-Arts Commissioners at Sydney have awarded a medal and a certificate to Mr. Edward Hayes, R.H.A. The picture has also been bought for their National Gallery.

Prince Leopold on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of the projected Technical College at Finsbury, a building which is intended to form one of the principal centres of the important work now carried on by the City and Guilds of London Institute. A large company assembled.

At the Hanover Gallery is being exhibited the large picture for the ante-room of the House of Lords, which Mr. Herbert has had in hand so many years, together with a collection of other works, painted by him from an early period of his lengthened career down to the present time. A review of the collection must, however, be deferred till next week.

A summer exhibition in connection with the York Fine-Art Institution at York was opened on the 5th inst. An important feature of the exhibition is a large collection of Indian works of art and articles of virtù belonging to the Prince of Wales, which were brought by him from India. They were sent from Aberdeen, and occupy the central hall and the north and south galleries of the exhibition.

Yesterday week a meeting of the committee for promoting the special loan exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art was held at the South Kensington Museum—Prince Leopold presided. Promises were reported of important contributions on loan from the Royal and national collections in Spain and Portugal, and from numerous private collections in those countries, in France, and in England.

The portrait of the late Lord Beaconsfield published in our number for April 23 was from a photograph by Messrs. Downey, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Messrs. Downey, who are renowned all the world over, have had the privilege of photographing all the most celebrated persons of the time, from the Queen downwards. In their varied and extensive collection there is nothing finer than the portrait of the late lamented Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Queen has signified her pleasure that a reduced copy shall be made and published of the bust of Lord Beaconsfield which was executed from the life by Count Gleichen last year expressly for her Majesty. The replica of this bust made by her Majesty's permission for the Beaconsfield Club is on exhibition in the Grosvenor Gallery.——The Committee of the Junior Carlton Club have unanimously approved of a bust of

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Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Belt, and have commissioned him to execute it in marble for the Club.

A portrait, lifesize, fully half-length, of Mr. Tennyson, by Mr. Millais, has been added to the exhibition of the painter's works at the Fine-Art Society's rooms in Bond-street. The Laureate stands full-front to the spectator in the cloak well-known to his friends, and holding in one hand the no less familiar black felt sombrero. So marvellously real is the likeness, so brilliant the lighting of the head, so penetrative the eyes, as they seem to literally fascinate us, that the first sight of the picture is positively startling, and it is some time before it occurs to us to inquire by what magic of art so vivid an embodiment of a noble physiognomy has been attained. But as regards the painting itself, it is worthy of the artist, and has never been surpassed by him. More need not be said.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

SECOND NOTICE.

Fraser is mainly redeemed from the imputation of heaviness by the contributions of two ladies. Mrs. Brassey's description of the behaviour of "The Sunbeam" in a storm is as bright a piece of writing as anything in her account of the terrestrial circumnavigation of that world-renowned vessel. Miss Bertha Thomas's "Autobiography of an Agnostic" is an irresistibly amusing *reductio ad absurdum* of the postulates of dogmatic scepticism by showing the consequences of their application to the actual affairs of life. Mr. W. Simpson's investigation of the origin of the Prince of Wales's Feathers indicates how deeply the most familiar emblems are rooted in antiquity. The best of the other papers are the Oxford tutor's picture of the ways of the young Oxonians of the present academic generation; and Mr. Noble's reminiscences of a coterie of Lancashire poets.

We almost lose sight of the heroine of *Blackwood's* "Private Secretary" in the present instalment, and the special charm of the story disappears with her, although the members of the Scallan household are all types of character very felicitously caught and presented. "A French Speculation" is also a study of character very true to life. The Duchess of Newcastle is the subject of this month's chapter of the autobiographical series. A paper on Mr. Gladstone's recent unostentatious Budget suggests that the Premier is only *reculant pour mieux sauter*, and that his next bound will carry him a long way. There are also an interesting study on the decline of the sword into a mere symbol, and a very graceful and complimentary copy of verses to the American sculptor Story.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. Justin M'Carthy's "Comet of a Season" reaches the crisis which has for some time been preparing. The investigation, "What became of Cromwell?" affords a curious instance of the difficulty of obtaining absolutely conclusive evidence in an historical inquiry. "Sir Oliver Surface" is a biography of the comedian Yates. The most interesting contribution to *Temple Bar*, after the serial tales, is a very fair account of Byron's expedition to Greece. *Belgravia* has a story in which "Ouida" appears in the unwonted character of a moral teacher in a child's tale. Very wholesome her moral is, and it is enforced with all her accustomed power. Mr. Mallock, on the other hand, who *has* set up as a moral teacher, continues to administer, in his "Romance of the Nineteenth Century," the same unwholesome mixture of affected religion and unmanly passion. "Rambles about Eton" and "The Epicure in Jamaica" are amusing reading. There is nothing of the slightest interest in *Time*, with the exception of "Sophy;" but "Sophy" counts for more than half a dozen ordinary stories. Mrs. Riddell's "Senior Partner" is, in like manner, the mainstay of *London Society*. The most interesting contribution to the *Theatre* is Mr. Joseph Hatton's account of American actors and audiences.

Our Times, a new candidate for public support, is distinguished by the unusual number and variety, and by consequence the comparative brevity, of its contributions. Among the best are Mr. R. Black's tale, "The Boy Bishop," and a very effective piece of diablerie entitled "Mr. Morton's Butler." Many of the other papers deal with subjects of practical philanthropy or politics, and all such are distinguished by an honourable sincerity and earnestness.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received an unusually excellent number of their Magazine of Art (noticed in a previous issue), first part of Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated by Doré; first part of Household Guide, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Family Magazine, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, and Royal Shakspere.

The Fashion Books include Le Follet, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Household Journal.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are the Antiquary, Home, North American Review, Pathways of Palestine, Sporting Mirror, Journal of Forestry, Colburn's New Monthly, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Welcome, Month and Catholic Review, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, Modern Thought, Burlington, Portfolio, Men of Mark, St. James's, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Science Gossip, Army and Navy Magazine, Art Journal; and Monthly Parts of House and Home, All the Year Round, Social Notes, Sunday at Home, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack.

An old friend with a new and winsome face has come to life. Household Words, a weekly serial, established by Charles Dickens, has, after an interval of about a quarter of a century, been revived by his son.

Besides articles of a more strictly professional character, the *Church Quarterly* is distinguished by a singularly thoughtful and appreciative essay on George Eliot—one of the most satisfactory, because one of the most discriminating, tributes that her genius has received since her death. There are also able articles on The Huguenots, Plant Life, the Letters of Pope Gregory I., and recent changes at Oxford regarded from an Anglican point of view.

The contents of the *Modern Review* are in general interesting, but the only one of special note is a virulent diatribe against the medical profession, in inspiring which hostility to vaccination seems to have borne a part.

Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., with the help of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and of others who aided him in founding the *Antiquary*, has revived the *Sacristy*, a quarterly review of sacred archæology, ecclesiastical art, literature, and antiquities; the first fruits of his resuscitating labours being a pleasant medley of antiquarian lore.

We learn that the last section of the granite for the Eddystone Lighthouse has been fitted and dispatched from the De Lank Granite Quarries, near Bodmin, and that it is expected that the tower will be completely set on the rock before a month is over, which is six months before the contract time.

THE COURT.

During the Queen's sojourn at Buckingham Palace last week her Majesty entertained at dinner the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl Sydney, Viscount Bridport, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lady Harriet Grimston, Lady Frances Baillie, Miss Knollys, and the Dean of Westminster. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty. Princess Christian was on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh came to see the Queen.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose were received by her Majesty. Lord Rowton accompanied them. Prince Leopold was with the Queen. The portrait of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, painted by Mr. J. E. Millais, was submitted to her Majesty's inspection. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Gladstone was to have had an audience of her Majesty, but was prevented by indisposition. Her Majesty inspected several of Mr. Belt's works at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Beatrice visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and the French Gallery, Pall-mall; also the Summer Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery; and the Soho Bazaar. Her Royal Highness also paid visits to the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Princess of Wales. The Princess and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and to the Strand Theatre.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left town for Windsor Castle at five p.m. yesterday week, being escorted from Buckingham Palace to Paddington by a detachment of Life Guards. Prince Leopold returned to Claremont. Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, nephew of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, was presented to her Majesty by Lord Rowton after her arrival at the castle.

Mr. Sydney Locock was presented to the Queen on Saturday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Belgrade. The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers dined with her Majesty.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. Henry Twells, Rector of Waltham, Leicestershire, the Queen and Princess Beatrice being present. Her Majesty and the Princess drove out in the afternoon; and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen; and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with her Majesty.

The Queen inspected the Royal vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel on Tuesday. The Royal dinner party included Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord Carlingford, and the United States Minister.

On Wednesday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, inspected the Aldershott troops.

The Queen has walked and driven out, as usual, every day.

The appointments are gazetted of Captain Arthur John Bigge, Royal Artillery, Assistant Keeper of Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty, to be Equerry in Ordinary, in the room of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, who has resigned; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, to be an extra Equerry; also Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Captain Arthur John Bigge.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington have succeeded Lord Ribblesdale and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Her Majesty's Drawingroom on Thursday week was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, accompanied by his son, Prince Asman Kudr Asad Ali Mirza, was presented to the Queen, to take leave on his return to the East. The general presentations numbered nearly 300.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with jet embroidery and crape, and a black tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poult de soie veiled in tulle and studded with diamonds, corsage to correspond, train of black velvet and satin; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornament, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a train and corsage of rich white satin duchesse over a petticoat of the same, handsomely trimmed with pearl embroidery and ostrich feathers; head-dress, a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, and the Louise Prussian order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of Oriental silk, embroidered with gold; head-dress, feathers, veil, and a tiara of Oriental rubies, with necklace, brooch, and earrings to correspond; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Portuguese Order, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a pink satin skirt trimmed with tulle and bouquets of roses and lilacs, and a train of brocaded satin trimmed with tulle and butterflies; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, diamond stars, veil, and plume; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of India, the Louise Order of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the medal in commemoration of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Her Majesty's first State Concert is fixed for the 18th inst., at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on the 23rd inst., at St. James's Palace; and the first State Ball takes place on the 25th inst. The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on the 28th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales reached Munich yesterday week, and arrived at Vienna at half-past seven last Saturday morning. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Emperor, the Archduke Joseph, the Dukes Augustus, Philip, and Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha, Sir G. H. Elliot, the British Ambassador, and Lord Torrington. After an exchange of cordial salutations, the Prince drove with the Emperor to the palace. His Royal Highness has left Vienna for Pesth.

The Prince has been elected a trustee of the British Museum; and at a late Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, held at Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness was declared as installed as First Principal of the Order.

The Princess has remained at Marlborough House during the Prince's absence in Austria. On Tuesday her Royal Highness, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, was present at the christening of Lord and Lady Carrington's infant daughter at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Princess stood sponsor for the infant, which was named Alexandra. The Rev. F. Garden and the Rev. Canon Luckock performed the baptismal rites.

The Prince and Princess will honour the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital by their presence at a conversazione to be given on the 27th inst.

The annual dinner of the officers of the 10th Hussars is appointed to take place at Willis's Rooms on June 2, when the Prince, as Colonel of the Regiment, will preside.

The visit of his Royal Highness to Great Yarmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which corps the Prince is hon. Colonel, will be made in June. The inspection will take place on the 9th of the month.

The Prince will open next month the new infirmary for Marylebone erected by the guardians at Notting-hill.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, have given Messrs. Downey, in Ebury-street, sittings for photographs. The Duke and Duchess, with their children, have taken up their residence at Eastwell Park. The Duke has appointed Captain Francis Harwood Poore, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been entertaining the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster at Bagshot Park. The Duke will support Prince Leopold at the festival dinner of University College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on the 20th inst. The Duchess has headed the list of patronesses for a grand military bazaar and fête to be held on July 6 and 7 in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, in furtherance of the efforts being made by the Institution of Army Coffee Taverns.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, visited the Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition the day before it closed. An amateur performance for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, was given on Monday night at Cromwell House, South Kensington, under the personal patronage of Princess Louise.

On Tuesday Prince Leopold laid the foundation-stone of the projected Technical College at Finsbury.

The health of the King of Sweden and Norway has improved since his arrival at Bournemouth with the Queen. On Monday their Majesties drove to Wimborne and visited the Minster. A visit has also been paid to Christchurch Priory, as well as to other places of interest in the neighbourhood. Prince Charles of Sweden arrived at Bournemouth on Tuesday, and the Crown Prince, the betrothed of the Princess Victoria of Baden, will arrive in a few days.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale's infant daughter was baptized at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Monday. The sponsors were the Marchioness of Hamilton and Lady Augusta Fane, Captain the Hon. Oliver Montagu and the Hon. Michael Herbert, who was represented by his brother, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The child was baptised in the name of Gladys Mary Juliet. At the same time the infant daughter of Mr. Cecil and Lady Augusta Fane was christened. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale being present.

The Earl of Northbrook will have evening parties on the 19th and the 26th inst., at his official residence at the Admiralty.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. John Montagu Stopford, 52nd Light Infantry, son of the late Earl of Courtown, and Miss Winifred Reilly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Reilly and the Hon. Mrs. Reilly, were married on the 5th inst., at the parish church, Thames Ditton, Surrey. The Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Rogers, Vicar of the parish.

Marriages are arranged between Captain Lord Charles R. Pratt, 52nd Light Infantry, and Miss Florence Stevenson, daughter of Major Stevenson, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards and West Kent Militia, and sister of Mrs. Henry Brassey; between the Hon. Charles Lawrence, son of the late Lord Lawrence, and Miss Sumner, stepdaughter of the late Sir George Buckley Mathew; and between the Dean of Durham and Miss Katherine Gladstone, eldest daughter of the late Captain I. N. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of Bowden Park, Chippenham.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual spring muster and march out of the City of London Volunteer regiments took place last Saturday afternoon. All the five corps—viz., the 1st London Artillery (Lieutenant-Colonel Wegg-Prosser), 1st London Engineers (Lieutenant-Colonel Drew), London Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood), 2nd London Rifles (Major Nevinson), and 3rd London Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie), assembled at Finsbury-circus, whence the column marched off at about half-past five, under the command of the last-named officer. Proceeding by Moorgate-street, Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, Northumberland-avenue, Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, they marched to Hyde Park, where they were formed up in line to receive their Brigadier, Colonel Clive, of the Grenadier Guards. The crowd was too great to allow of anything beyond a few simple changes of front being effected, and the regiments were subsequently marched back to the Duke of York's Column and dismissed.

The first of the metropolitan brigade drills of the present season was held last Saturday evening on Wimbledon-common. Colonel Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards, took command of the six regiments, comprising the well-known "Grey Brigade." The line was formed at about half-past six on the plateau near the Windmill, when the force, as it stood in mass of columns, consisted of the South Middlesex Rifles, under Lord Ranelagh; the 10th Middlesex, under Major Clark; the Inns of Court, under Colonel Bulwer; the Artists', under Major Ellis; the Queen's Westminster, under Colonel Bushby; and the London Scottish, under Colonel Lumsden.

Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding the auxiliary artillery of the Home and Woolwich sub-districts, made his official inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (H.M. Customs) Artillery in gun and repository drill at the Tower. At the close Colonel Waller expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, some of the work having been extremely well done, whilst he was much gratified with the large attendance of officers.

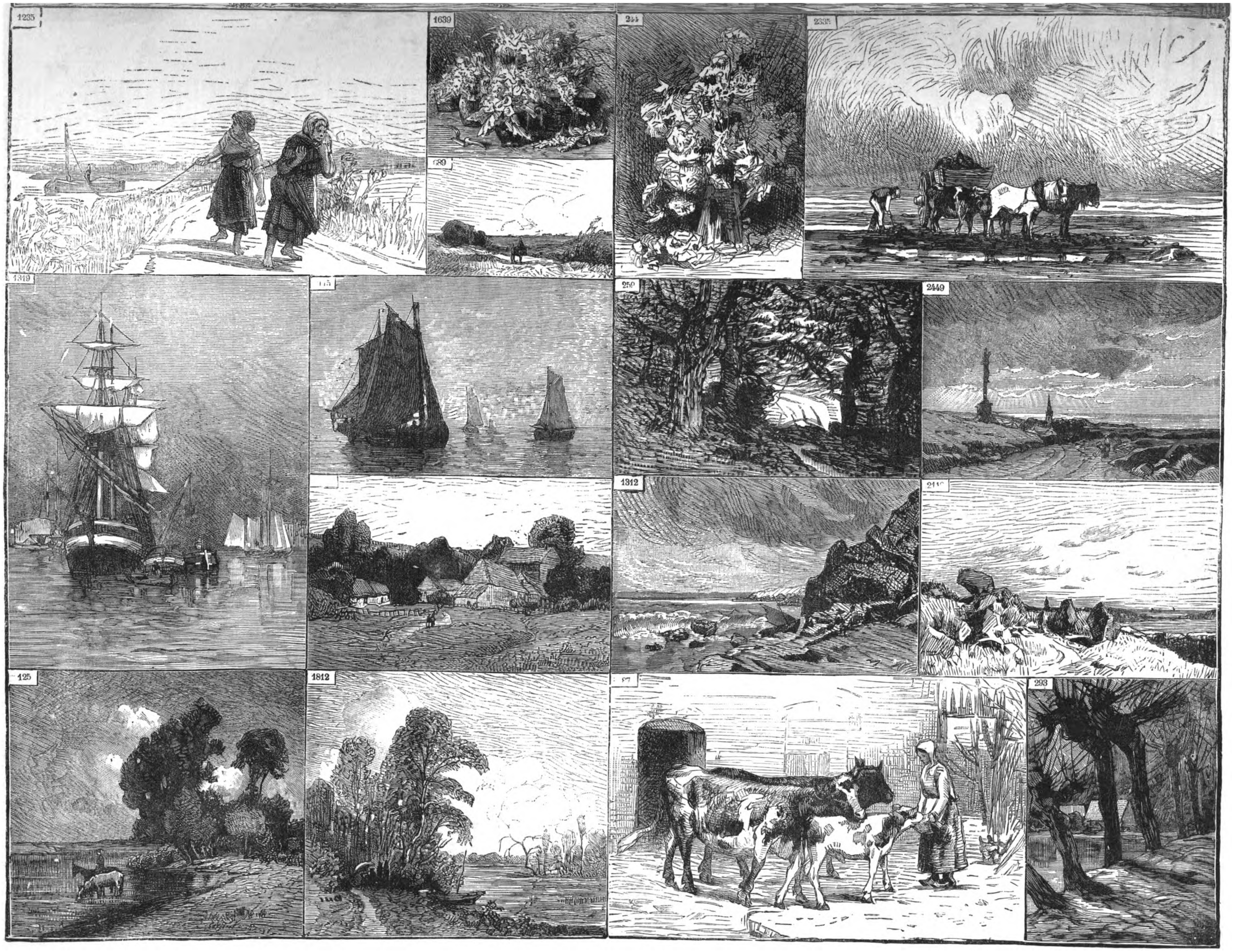
The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in making up the account of loss and gain of volunteer officers, states that within the first half of the last volunteer year there have been 363 retirements—those of eight lieutenant-colonels, eleven majors, 119 captains, and 225 subalterns. Against these there are 330 new appointments, so that the net loss is 33 for the six months. In the corresponding period of 1879-80 the net loss was 56.

The Royal Archæological Institute has accepted an invitation to hold its annual meeting in Bedford in July.

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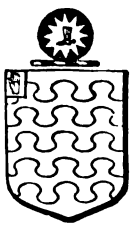
SKETCHES OF PICTURES IN THE PARIS SALON.

SEE PAGE 482.

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OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, BART.



Sir Edward Blount, eighth Baronet, of Sodington, in the county of Worcester, died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Mawley Hall, Bewdley, aged eighty-six. He was born March 3, 1795, the son of Sir Walter Blount, seventh Baronet, by Anne, his wife, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Riddell, of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle, both in Northumberland, and when only eight years of age succeeded, at his father's death, Oct. 31, 1803, to the baronetcy, which was conferred, in 1642, on Sir Walter Blount, of Sodington, a gallant Cavalier. Sir Edward was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and served as High Sheriff in 1835. He married, Sept. 14, 1830, his cousin, Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Blount, M.P. for Steyning, and had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Walter de Sodington Blount, ninth Baronet, J.P. and D.L., was born Dec. 19, 1833. The grand old family of Blount, which has given birth to the Barons of Ixworth, in Suffolk, as well as to the Barons Mountjoy, of Thurveston, in the county of Derby, is stated by Dugdale to have possessed at the time of the General Survey thirteen lordships in Suffolk.

THE HON. AND REV. E. H. GRIMSTON.

The Hon and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimston died on the 4th inst., at the Rectory, Pebmarsh, Essex. He was the second son of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam, by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, and was born April 2, 1812. He married, June 15, 1842, Frances Horatio, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Philip Morier. The deceased was educated at Christ Church and All Souls' College, Oxford, of which college he became a Fellow, and was M.P. for St. Albans from 1835 to February, 1841, when he retired. He then entered the Church, and was ordained priest by the then Bishop of Oxford in 1842. He was appointed to the family living of Pebmarsh, and in 1845 was appointed Rector of Great Henny, Essex. He was brother of the present Earl of Verulam, the Dowager Countess of Craven, and the Countess of Caledon.

SIR R. B. CLARKE.

Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, Knt., C.B., late Chief Justice of Barbadoes, died on the 9th inst., at Eldridge, Chiselhurst, aged seventy-eight. This learned lawyer, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1827, became Solicitor-General of Barbadoes in 1837, and Chief Justice of St. Lucia in 1849. Eventually, as Chief Justice of Barbadoes, he retired from the judicial Bench in 1874. The honour of Knighthood was conferred on him in 1840.

MR. HERMON, M.P.

Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P. for Preston, of Wyfold Court, Oxfordshire, D.L., died suddenly at his residence in London on the 6th inst. He was up to recently the head of the well-known firm of Horrocks, Miller, and Co., cotton-spinners and manufacturers. He was first elected for Preston in November, 1868, and represented that constituency, as a Conservative, ever since. He married, in 1848, Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. George Udny, formerly member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, a descendant of the very ancient family of Udny of that Ilk, and leaves George Edward and other issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., on the 8th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

The Hon. Catharine Leicester Warren, eldest daughter of Lord De Tabley, on the 9th inst.

Mr. George Anthony Aufrere, of Foulsham, Norfolk, on the 6th inst., at Burnside, Westmorland, aged eighty-six.

The Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Asaph and Rector of Culmington, near Ludlow, J.P., formerly of Rhydycroesan, near Oswestry, on the 26th ult.

Mr. John William Brooke, M.A., of Sibton Park, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1863, on the 5th inst., aged fifty-six. He was only son of the late Mr. John Brooke, of Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield, J.P. and D.L.; was educated at Eton and Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1848.

The Marquis de la Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France in 1866 and French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in 1870. He was married to Georgiana Gabrielle Elphinstone de Flahault, daughter of the late Count de Flahault and sister of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Lady Westphall (Mary Anne), widow of Admiral Sir George Augustus Westphall, on the 3rd inst., at Brighton, aged sixty-eight years. She was daughter of Mr. John Racey, of Quebec, and was married, first, to Mr. George Addenbrooke Gore, of Barrowmount; and, secondly, to Admiral Westphall.

The Rev. R. B. Hone, M.A., Rector of Halesowen and Archdeacon of Worcester, on the 5th inst., at Halesowen Rectory, Worcestershire, at the age of seventy-seven. He had held the living of Halesowen for forty-five or forty-six years, and the archdeaconry had been under his charge since 1849.

Mr. James Barry, D.L., of Ballyclough, in the county of Cork, and Mocollup Castle, in the county of Waterford, formerly Lieutenant in the 71st and Captain in the 15th Regiments, on the 30th ult., aged seventy-five. He was known as "the McAdam Barry," representing an influential line of the great house of Barry, in the county of Cork.

Mr. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Park, Kent, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1873, on the 8th inst., in his seventy-first year. He was the descendant of a branch of the noble family of Wingfield, Viscounts Powerscourt. The surname of Stratford was adopted in consequence of the succession to the Addington estate. He married, Dec. 10, 1844, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Guise, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. Henry Calley, of Burderop Park, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1867, formerly Major 19th Foot, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-three. He married, first, 1855, Frances Elizabeth, only child of Mr. C. Bowyer, of Farleigh House, Hants; and secondly, 1859, Emily Augusta, only daughter of Mr. Serjeant Wrangham. His only son by his first wife is Thomas Charles Pleydell Calley, of the 1st Life Guards.

Mr. Henry Christopher Metcalfe, of Hawstead House, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, late 91st Regiment, on the 16th ult., aged fifty-eight. In 1847 Mr. Metcalfe was Commandant and Superintendent of Kat River Settlement, Cape of Good Hope. His great-grandfather, Christopher Metcalfe, a friend of Dryden, was elder brother of P. Metcalfe, F.R.S., F.S.A., M.P., the companion and executor of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Major Loftus Corbet-Singleton, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, on May 1, at Prospect Hill, Natal, of wounds received in the battle of Majuba Hill. He was fourth son of the late Mr. Henry Corbet Singleton, D.L., of Aclare House, in the county of Meath, by Jane Perceval Compton, his wife, daughter of General Loftus. He was born in 1842, and married, in 1872, Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Thomas de Melsyns, Q.C.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W F W.—Your problem is very fairly constructed for a first attempt; but the solution too closely resembles that of No. 1941, published a few weeks ago.

L B (Lyons).—1. We have requested the editor of the magazine to forward you the copies you require. 2. The book of the Leipsic Chess Congress (1877), published by Veit and Co., Leipsic.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Thanks for the information. It was stated according to the report furnished to us; but, in any case, the number is not of any importance in such affairs.

Pilgrim (Preston).—The publisher will attend to your request. Your solution of No. 1937 is correct, and we shall be glad to hear from you frequently.

G A (Bonchurch).—The last batch shall be examined. Please to use diagrams.

B G L (Islington).—We shall be glad to comply with your request, but there is some misunderstanding about your four-move problem which should be cleared up.

E C (Paris).—We do not see *La Stratégie* regularly; but if you will send the monthly part referred to, you shall have an answer.

L L G (Wells).—In the first edition of Staunton's book of the 1851 tournament many of the diagrams were defective. These were corrected in the second edition, and the latter is, consequently, more valuable than the other. Both were published by Bohn, Covent-garden, London.

R K (Brompton).—Much too simple a position, even for a first attempt at problem composition. We do not like to advise you either to abandon such work or to persevere, in view of such a sample of your powers; but if you do try again, we shall be be glad to examine your productions.

The Dover Chess Club desires to play a game by correspondence with some similar association. Address Mr. Walter T. Heard, 7, Snargate-street, Dover.

Correct Solutions of Problems No. 1934 received from W Pocock, of Cape Town; of Nos. 1935, 1936, and 1937 from Va, U.S.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1939 received from John Balfour, Hereward, W J Eggleston, R H Brooks, and W Biddle.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1940 received from Dr F St, Cholwell, A Chapman, E Ridgway, Emile Frau, Pops, and H Stebbing.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1941 received from H B, Dr F St, Cholwell, James Dobson, J A Schmucke, Hereward, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, A Harper, W J Rudman, F Terris, C W Milsom, R Gray, East Marden, A M Colborne, N S Harris, R Tweddell, D W (Guernsey), R Jessop, G A (Bonchurch), S Farrant, D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), Elsie, Pilgrim, Norman Rumbelow, Smutch, Pops, C Oswald, C S Coxe, John Balfour, Ben Nevis, Guavi, E Louden, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, F Sharswood, T H Holdron, Frank Littlebay, E Ridgway, R T Kemp, H H Nones, J A B (Durham), Stuart Berkeley, H Blacklock, F Casella (Paris), B L Dyke, E Elsbury, G L Mayne, J W W, P Kornblau, Alfred Rowley, S Lowndes, Elsie, Theodor Willink, E L G, Emile Frau, L L Greenaway, Sidmouth, Birkbeck Chess Class, A Chapman, Lulu, F G Parsloe, R J Vines, G Fosbrooke, A Kentish Man, G W Law, Fire Plug, H Stebbing, Botkin, Joseph Ainsworth, W F Wood, Nerina, Z Ingold, Sudbury (Suffolk), Cant, Leslie Lachlan, Shadforth, J Perez Ventoso, S Home (Llanelly), and R H Brooks.

Solution of Problem No. 1940.

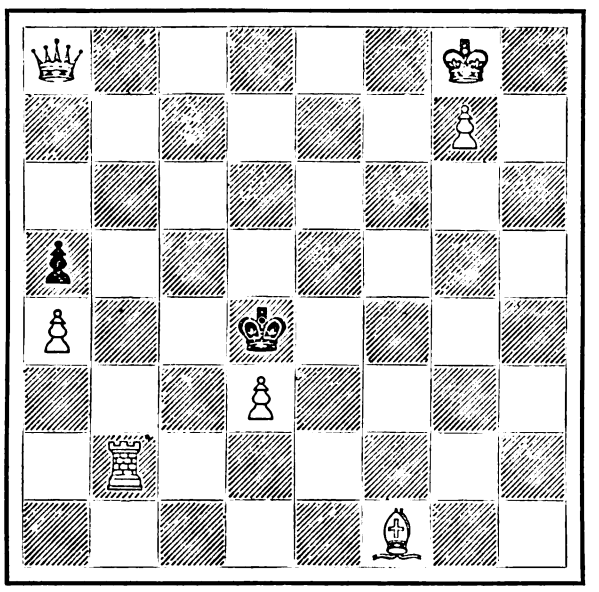
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 5th	Kt to B 3rd*
2. K to K 4th	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

*If Black play 1. Kt to Q Kt 4th or 1. Kt to K 6th, White continues with 2. Q to K 6th (ch), and mates with Q or Kt on the next move.

PROBLEM No. 1943.

By H. M. Prideaux.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

One of the Games in the Match, now being played at St Louis, between Messrs. Mackenzie and Judd. The notes are by Mr. Mackenzie.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	27. Kt to R 3rd	K to Kt sq
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	28. Kt to B 2nd	Q to R sq
3. B to Kt 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	29. R to K R sq	R takes R
4. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	30. Kt takes R	Q to R 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	31. Kt to B 2nd	K to B 2nd
6. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	32. P to K Kt 4th	Q to R 5th
7. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 5th	33. P to Kt 5th	B to Q 3rd
8. B takes Kt	B P takes B	34. B to Q B 3rd	K to B sq
9. P to K 3rd		35. B to K sq	Q to R 2nd
9. P to K B 3rd is a much stronger continuation.		36. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
9.	Castles	37. P to Q R 4th	K to K 2nd
10. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	38. Q to K 2nd	K to Q sq
11. Castles	R to K B 6th	39. P to Q B 5th	
12. K to Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	White would have improved his chance of winning by playing 35. P to Q Kt 5th.	
13. Kt to K Kt sq	P to Kt 5th	39.	B to Q B 2nd
Mr. Judd thought afterwards that he would have now done better by 13. B takes Q Kt.		40. K to Kt 3rd	K to K 2nd
14. Q Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B sq	41. B to Q B 3rd	K to B sq
15. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	42. Q to Q sq	K to K 2nd
16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	43. K to Kt 2nd	K to B sq
17. P to K R 3rd		44. K to B sq	K to K 2nd
Taking the Rook would leave the White King in a very cramped situation.		45. K to K sq	Q to R 7th
17.	P takes P (ch)	46. Q to K 2nd	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
18. K to R 2nd	R to B 2nd	47. K to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 7th
19. P to K B 4th		48. K to Q sq	K to B sq
19. Q to K Kt 4th is decidedly preferable.		49. B to K sq	K to K 2nd
19.	R to R 2nd	50. B to B 3rd	K to B sq
20. R to Q B sq	Q to B 3rd	51. B to Kt 2nd	K to K 2nd
21. R to Q B 2nd	B to Q 3rd	52. B to R 3rd	
22. K to R sq	B to Q 2nd	Having in view the advance of the Pawn to Q Kt 5th.	
23. R to K R 2nd	K to Kt 2nd	52.	K to Q sq
24. R takes P	Q R to K R sq	53. K to Q 2nd	K to K sq
25. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 2nd	54. Kt to Kt 4th	Q takes Q (ch)
26. R takes R (ch)	R takes R	55. K takes Q	
		The game was continued for many more moves; but was eventually abandoned as drawn.	

A match, the arrangements for which we announced a few weeks ago, between the best players of Cambridge University and the fourth class of the City of London Club, was played at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on Saturday, the 7th inst. Each club was represented by twelve champions, and the contest turned out one of the closest conceivable. When the hour fixed for its termination arrived, the score stood at "six all," with one game to be adjudicated by the umpire, and when Mr. Blackburne, who officiated in that capacity, declared the unfinished game a draw, the announcement was received with hearty cheers. The following is the full score, for which we are indebted to Mr. Adamson, the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.		CITY OF LONDON (4th Class).	
Mr. F. Morley (King's Col.)	1	Mr. C. G. Cutler	0
Mr. F. P. Carr (St Cath.)	1	Mr. E. George	0
Mr. E. L. Raymond (Christ's)	0½	Mr. J. R. Hunnex	1½
Mr. W. A. Atmore (St John's)	0½	Mr. M. D. Blunt	0½
Mr. J. Thursby Trinity	0	Mr. C. G. Barber	1
Mr. W. H. Longsdon (Trin.)	0	Mr. S. Israel	1
Mr. W. I. J. Lloyd (Trinity)	1	Mr. J. Foster	0
Mr. E. H. Carver, B.A. (Clare)	1	Mr. C. H. Coster	0
Mr. W. P. Turncombe (Non.)	1	Mr. Henry Chitty	0
Mr. W. H. Peacock (St John's)	0	Mr. A. E. Long	1
Mr. C. F. Hillyer (Mag.)	0½	Mr. W. Meller	0½
Mr. H. Hopkins (Non.)	0	Mr. B. G. Laws	1
	6½		6½

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1879) with a codicil (dated Jan. 31, 1881) of Mr. Richard Johnson, late of Kennal Manor, Chislehurst, who died on Feb. 16 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Frederic William Walker, William Roberts, M.D., and Adam Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emma Johnson, £1000, in addition to some specific bequests; and there are legacies to relatives, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death for his two grandsons, Richard Johnson Walker and William Richard Johnson Roberts.

The will (dated July 15, 1861) with four codicils (dated Nov. 6, 1865; Aug. 12, 1870; Feb. 23, 1877; and Aug. 3, 1880) of Mr. Francis Jervoise Ellis Jervoise, late of Herriard Park, Southampton, and of The Moat, Britford, Wilts, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Francis Michael Ellis Jervoise, John Purefoy Ellis Jervoise, and Arthur Tristram Ellis Jervoise, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator devises the Herriard and Britford estates to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; the portraits, miniatures, and drawings at his two residences are made heirlooms to go with such estates; a farm at Yardley, Worcestershire, he gives to his son John Purefoy, and he also settles upon him the lordship or manor of Stratford Tony, Southampton; his farm at Stickney, Lincolnshire, he leaves to his son Arthur Tristram. There is other provision for his children, and some legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between all his children, except his eldest son.

The will (dated July 15, 1880) with a codicil (dated the following day) of Mr. Charles Stephen Barron, late of No. 16, Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on March 6 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Francis John Barron and William Clarke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; £2000 each to the Surrey County Hospital, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; £1000 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; the Smallpox Hospital, Highgate; the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road; the Cottage Hospital, Ventnor; the Middlesex Hospital; Charing-cross Hospital; the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames; the Dudley Stuart Home, Market-street, Edgware-road; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; and the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell; and numerous other legacies. The residue of such part of his personal estate as may by law be applied for charitable purposes he gives to such one or more hospitals, homes, or institutions for widows and children, or widows and children of soldiers, as may be selected by his executors; and the remainder of his property he gives to the said Francis John Barron.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1876) of Mr. John Christian Bergmann, late of No. 20, Ampthill-square, who died on March 4 last was proved on the 16th ult. by William Edward Matthiessen, Charles Bogler, the nephew, and Henry Grose, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his niece, Miss Mary Hardy, £200, the cash in the house, his furniture and household effects, except plate, and an annuity of £200; to the said Charles Bogler, £1000; to the said Henry Grose, £500; to the German Hospital, Dalston, £50; to be distributed by Dr. Cappel among German charities in London, £50; and other legacies. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one sixth upon trust for his brother Philip; one sixth for the children of his brother Charles; one sixth to his sister Dorothy Bogler; one sixth for the children of his sister Katherine Schnatz; one sixth to his niece Bertha Giershausen; and one sixth to his niece Ida Wesel von Schmid.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 1, 1876) of General Charles Gascoyne, Colonel of the 72nd Foot, late of No. 4, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, who died on March 10 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Major-General Edward Gascoyne Bulwer, C.B., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives £100 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney, and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; the plate presented to his late father by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway to his brother General Frank Gascoyne; all his real estate to his said nephew, Major-General Bulwer; £16,000 Consols upon trust for his brothers General Frank Gascoyne and Major Henry Gascoyne, for their lives; on the death of the survivor of them, the capital sum is to be divided between such of his then unmarried nieces as shall belong to the Protestant Catholic Church, as established by the rites and articles of the Church of England and not belonging to the Puseyite or High Church party; and other legacies. The residue of the personalty he bequeaths to Major-General Bulwer.

The will (dated Dec. 26, 1873) of Mr. Granville Robert Henry Somerset, Q.C., D.C.L., late of No. 16, Queen Anne's-gate, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Emma Philadelphia Somerset, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves everything which he may die possessed of, or to which he may be entitled, to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1881) of Mr. Edward Jeggins, late of Bentley House, Park-road, East Moulsey, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Jonathan Bayley, the Rev. John Presland, and Thomas George Bullen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his housekeeper, Sarah Tattersfield, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and all his household furniture, plate, and effects; he also leaves her for life his residence, Bentley House, and an annuity of £52; and there are legacies to his executors and others. The remainder of the pure personalty is to be held upon trust for his sisters-in-law, Mrs. Martha Jeggins and Mrs. Jane Amelia Jeggins, for their lives, and on the death of the survivor it is given to the said Rev. J. Bayley and the Rev. J. Presland for such of the several societies or congregations of the New Church (Swedenborgian) as the said trustees in their absolute discretion shall think fit. The residue of his property he gives to his said sisters-in-law absolutely.

The will (dated May 15, 1872) with three codicils (dated Aug. 10, 1879; and Feb. 9 and June 30, 1880) of Mr. Edwin Toby Caulfield, Commander R.N., late of Beckford House, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Alicia Almeria Caulfield, the widow, and Henry Cope Caulfield, and Edwin James Stuart Widdrington Caulfield, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives his estate at Raheenduff, near Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland, to his son Henry Cope, for life, and then to his son Edwin James Stuart Widdrington; provision is made for his wife, and also for his sons and daughters. He appoints his wife residuary legatee. C. G. C.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—The report and accounts recently issued, when studied by the light of the very satisfactory meeting held last week, abundantly demonstrate that, although there has been a marvellous rate of development during the past two years, the future may be looked forward to with perfect confidence. All who are interested in this Railway should carefully study the minutely analytical and exhaustive speech of the President on the occasion referred to. Abundant testimony is there afforded to justify the growing favour with which the securities of this Railway are regarded; and, although it is somewhat invidious to make a selection from Sir Henry Tyler's favourable statements, the following extracts are particularly interesting:—

"Within a limited period we may find the traffic on the Chicago line at least doubled. . . . Therefore I may venture to predict that it is quite worth our while to make our system as perfect as we can, with the view, not of the possibility or probability, but of the certainty, of our having in future more traffic than we shall be able to carry. . . . As I have already told you, the increased population and the increased area under cultivation in the Great West must assist us by bringing a great deal of traffic, and place us in a better position in the future than we have ever been in the past."

It is evident from the enormous emigration which is going on at the present time and the opening out of the vast territories in the West that the Grand Trunk Railway must be considerably enriched. Investors are gradually awakening to these facts, and hence the recent advance in quotations. The Five per Cent Debentures and the Five per Cent First Preferences must be respectively regarded as high-class securities, the Second Preference at 96, earning the full 5 per cent, is decidedly cheap; while the Third Preference (which earned a small dividend last year) and the Ordinary Stocks being entitled to the whole reversion of the railway (which includes the Grand Trunk Company's proprietorship of £1,192,000 of the Ordinary Stock of the Chicago line) are unquestionably attractive stocks for the future. Recent traffic returns both on the Grand Trunk and Chicago lines have shown such enormous expansion that the intrinsic merits of the property at the present time amply justify still higher quotations.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO (late ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN).

—The statement of net working for the first two months of the year shows less favourable results than had been expected. This, however, is wholly explained by the unusual severity of the weather. There has been increased vitality in recent receipts, and it is fair to assume that still better results will be attained before the close of the half-year, as many indications of prosperity are manifesting themselves. The ridiculous attempts which have been made to forecast results for the remainder of the half-year, based on the working of two notoriously bad months, need not be regarded with the slightest anxiety; for even in the very worst case, presuming that no cash dividend should be paid, the distribution would be in stock, which at the market price would yield 7 per cent to present investors. The position of the Railway and its value to neighbouring lines are such that it must before long be absorbed by some of the great Companies surrounding it.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

—The traffic and revenue statements issued by this Railway during the present year have uniformly shown highly favourable results, and as compared with all other American Railways which suffered in January and February from the special causes already referred to, the Philadelphia and Reading's net earnings exhibited large increases instead of decreases. The inherent value of this property doubtless explains the fierce contest now going on to supplant Mr. Gowen in the management. I think these shares should be firmly held for higher prices.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

—A review of the recent history of this Company and its extraordinary advancement to prosperity, must afford considerable encouragement to those who are interested in other Railways which are now emerging from similar troubles to those with which the Mexican Company formerly had to contend. A further marked improvement in values has taken place since last month, due to the great increase of traffic earnings.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

—A great rise has taken place in this stock during the past month. Among the many favourable features, the prospect of an early removal of the restrictions upon cattle traffic is of great importance, as direct benefit will accrue to the extent of £1200 per week from this source. The extension of the line to the Millwall Docks in connection with the Midland, is likely to bring a large amount of traffic, and indeed at every point on this Company's system a wonderful development is going on. Thus, at Harwich, in order to provide for the rapidly increasing Continental traffic, and to further utilise this deep water port, a Company has been formed, and will be introduced in a few days under very powerful auspices, for the construction of docks, new quays, and repairing slips. When these works are completed, a totally new trade will be attracted to the port, to the manifest advantage of the Railway. The consideration of these facts, in conjunction with the approaching completion of the Northern Extension, by which access will be gained to the Coal, Iron, and Manufacturing districts in the North, all tend to demonstrate the growing value of the Ordinary Stock, and those investors who now avail themselves of the opportunity will surely be rewarded.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

—Upon the basis of last year's earnings these shares yield over 4½ per cent, but the prospects for 1881 point to a dividend of 6 per cent, which would pay a present buyer nearly 6½ per cent. This is a well-managed and progressive line.

CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY.

—After some years of depression induced by the vicissitudes which overtook the various Mining enterprises upon which the success of this Railway depended, it at last shows signs of revival. In 1879, for the protection of various interests, the line was placed in the hands of a Receiver, but steps are now being taken to restore its independence. The immediate inducements for bringing about this desirable result are, no doubt, afforded by the growth of the traffic receipts (the months of January and February showing an increase of over 50 per cent), and the re-opening of tin, copper, iron, and china-clay enterprises in Cornwall. Recent progress has been so very satisfactory, and the prospects of steady continuance are such, that in lieu of the guaranteed minimum rental now paid by the Great Western Company, the latter will probably exercise their option which expires next year for the purchase of the line on the following agreed terms—viz., to guarantee 4 per cent on the Preference Stocks and 2½ per cent upon the Ordinary, in which event both Preferences would be worth 110, and the Ordinary about 70. If the Great Western should not exercise this option, I have such confidence in the latent merits of the property, that it will pay the Shareholders to wait for its natural development. Meantime, the 6 per cent Preferences at 54, the 5 per cent Preferences at 46, and the Ordinary at 33 are, in my opinion, attractive investments for the future.

TRAMWAYS.

—After a period of neglect there are symptoms of returning vitality in these securities. This is scarcely surprising, when it is remembered that the majority of them pay dividends ranging from 3 to 8 per cent, and that experiments during the past month have demonstrated the practicability of substituting mechanical for horse power. In anticipation of returning activity, I recommend a selection of dividend-paying and non-dividend-paying shares for investment. Of the latter the most attractive are Swansea, Birkenhead, Imperial, and Sunderland.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS.

—The traffic returns indicate a very favourable result for the half-year, and I think 6 per cent for the current six months, and 7 per cent for the remainder of the year may fairly be anticipated. The £10 Shares at 10s. premium are therefore cheap.

TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.

—The steadiness with which the earnings of this Tramway system continue to augment is most encouraging. For the four months ending April 30, the increase amounts to £1568, or 15 per cent. There can be no doubt as to the earning of a greatly increased dividend over last year, when 6 per cent was paid.

CANADA COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.

—Recent reports from these Mines are of the most favourable character, and in my opinion the £4 fully paid shares are now much better worth £3 than when quoted at that price a year ago. They can now be bought under £2.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.

— There has been much animation in this market and the most conspicuous feature has been the advance from £20 to £50 in the shares of the pioneer undertaking the Indian Gold-Mines Company of Glasgow. The analysis of its first crushing operations has not yet been received in London, but it is hourly expected. As soon as it is made known considerable firmness will no doubt be imparted to the market for the four Companies which I have recommended.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD-MINE.

—The special report of Mr. Jennings, the secretary, who has just returned from a personal inspection of the property in India, is a valuable addition to the accumulated evidence as to the merits of these enterprizes. It is worthy of very careful study. The dividend of four shillings per share will be paid immediately after the deed of transfer of the Trevelyan property has been registered in Madras. This announcement is looked for immediately. The company's holding of Indian Trevelyan shares now shows a profit of 50 per cent.

INDIAN GLENROCK.

—It is evident that this company possesses so many valuable reefs that it will be impossible to work them all. The forthcoming practical demonstration by the Glasgow Company will, therefore, afford the opportunity for the formation of a number of sub-companies, to the great enrichment of the parent undertaking.

INDIAN PHŒNIX.

—Now that the machinery and the first contingent of miners have arrived in India from Australia, the works are being pushed on very energetically. The position and prospects are spoken of most favourably by disinterested persons who have recently visited the property.

INDIAN TREVELYAN.

— The confirmation of the report that alluvial deposits exist on this Company's Estates is an important feature affecting their value. The surface rights have just been purchased, so that the property is now freehold. All the works are rapidly progressing.

I think the shares of the above four companies are well worth buying.

POTOSI GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

—This Company has been only a few months in existence, although the gold from its quartz reefs has been sold in London in steadily increasing quantities for ten years past. The shares, which at one time were about £1 premium, have recently dropped to ¼ premium. This price represents the disappointment caused by inefficient working rather than by any change in the value of the property, and the shares are now worth purchasing to hold for permanent investment.

ELECTRICITY.

—The wonderful development of electrical science during the past few months has been so marked that its application to practical purposes will undoubtedly insure a new outlet for the profitable employment of capital, its utility having already been publicly and officially recognised, both in respect of its adaptability for lighting and telephonic purposes. Thus far the total amount of capital subscribed for such enterprises is infinitesimal; but there is no doubt that as their popularity reaches beyond the limits of the City of London, there will be any amount of money forthcoming for further extensions in every other part of the world. During the past month the value of the electric light as a substitute for gas has been clearly proved by the test of absolute experience in the City, while at the same time the use of the Telephone since its recognition by the Postal authorities is spreading with a rapidity unknown even in the history of telegraphy.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATOR COMPANY.

—Recent demonstrations prove that this Company's system of Electric Lighting divides the honours with the "Brush" Company, and a careful perusal of the prospectus will show that the business which is likely to result from the successful experiments of the past two years, both in England and France, a very profitable future is assured to the undertaking. While opinions may differ as to electric lighting superseding the use of gas, there can be no question that it must to a very great extent become a more popular illuminating agent, and it is therefore a matter for consideration whether holders of Gas securities would not act wisely in exchanging a portion of their investments for shares in the best Electric Light Companies. The £1 shares of the Electric Light and Power Generator Company are already quoted at about 7s. 6d. premium, and in my opinion they are likely to attain a much higher value.

TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY

—Formed upon the same basis as the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (which has been the successful pioneer of submarine telegraphic enterprise), this Company is likely to prove equally fortunate in the development of this new branch of electrical science. Existing contracts alone will ensure a handsome return upon the capital, and it is therefore not surprising the shares are quoted at ten shillings premium.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for May.
Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

BREIDENBACH'S

SACHETS.

Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE LONG TRYING WINTER, necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL during the Spring months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

SPRING.—Cutaneous visitations now prevail, and render ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, of peculiar value and importance. This unique botanical preparation allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists.

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Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frangipanni, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 1000 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three Bottles in a Case, 7s. The above Sweet scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
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NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

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THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER. The newly-discovered, quite harmless, only effectual remedy for superfluous hair, 3s. 6d.; post, privately packed, 45 stamps, of Inventor, JOHN LEON, 19, Porteous-road, London, W.; or Chemists.

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"PERFÉCTED"
COD-LIVER OIL.

"It is so pure and tasteless that when oil will agree at all this is sure to do so."—On Loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease," by HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

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It is the ONLY OIL which does not "repeat." All who take Cod-Liver Oil will appreciate this. INSIST ON HAVING ALLEN AND HANBURYS' "PERFECTED" OIL, AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO ACCEPT CHEAP SUBSTITUTES WHICH ARE PERSISTENTLY OFFERED.

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Sold only in capsuled bottles, bearing ALLEN and HANBURY'S SIGNATURE, and the TRADE MARK (a PLOUGH). Imperial quarter-pints, 1s. 3d.; half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s. Of all Chemists; and of

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TONGA, A SPECIFIC FOR NEURALGIA. See Papers in the "Lancet" by Dr. Murrel, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Lush, and C. Bader, Esq., Ophthalmic Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, for testimony as to the remarkable efficacy of TONGA, and for the record of numerous cases of severe neuralgic pain removed by its use. In Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., of all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, ALLEN and HANBURYS, London.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

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DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
Anti-Catarrh Snelling-Bottle.
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

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For CONSTIPATION,
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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING
FRUIT LOZENGE,
UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.
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2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S. European Depôt, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THIS celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

"KEATING'S POWDER" kills BUGS, Moths, Fleas, Beetles, and all Insects (perfectly unrivalled). Harmless to everything but Insects. Tins, 6d. and 1s.

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For the TEETH and BREATH.
A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet toothbrush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.
The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.
It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.
Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Sold Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.
For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as it is pleasing. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whilst general now becomes the use
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalculæ will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.
Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."
From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Living objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative has now been found,
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praises now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."
Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."
The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark.
Sold retail everywhere; and wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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A WEDDING AT PEKIN.

We have, on former occasions, described and illustrated the customs of Chinese Weddings, both in private life, and in the illustrious instance of the reigning Emperor; our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, having gone all the way from London to Pekin, as he relates in his pleasant volume, "Meeting the Sun," to furnish Sketches of the Imperial nuptial ceremonies, eight or nine years ago. A lady there who remembers his visit, Mrs. Albert Pirkis, of the British Legation, has now favoured us with an acceptable token of remembrance, which is engraved for the present publication. It is a pen-and-ink sketch of a marriage celebrated in the chapel of that Legation on Feb. 1, not according to Chinese rites of course, but with those of the Church of England, conducted by the Chaplain in the regular form. The peculiarity and novelty of the scene lay in the fact that the bride and bridegroom, and the bridesmaid, wore the Chinese dress, though English Christians, being indeed members of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Turner and Miss Crickmay, the happy couple of this occasion, with a lady friend of Miss Crickmay, had travelled all the way from Shan-Si, sixteen days' journey, in the depth of winter, to be married at Pekin. The costume in which they appeared, as shown in our Illustration, is that of Southern China. The bride wore a jacket of pale blue satin brocade, and under-skirt of dark satin, embroidered with blue flowers. The bridesmaid had a dark blue jacket, and dark red satin skirt, also embroidered with flowers. The bridegroom, Mr. Turner, in prune-coloured jacket and blue petticoat, with pig-tail, Chinese cap, and Chinese shoes, was a curious contrast to his groomsman, who wore the ordinary English dress.



MARRIAGE OF ENGLISH IN CHINESE DRESS AT PEKIN.

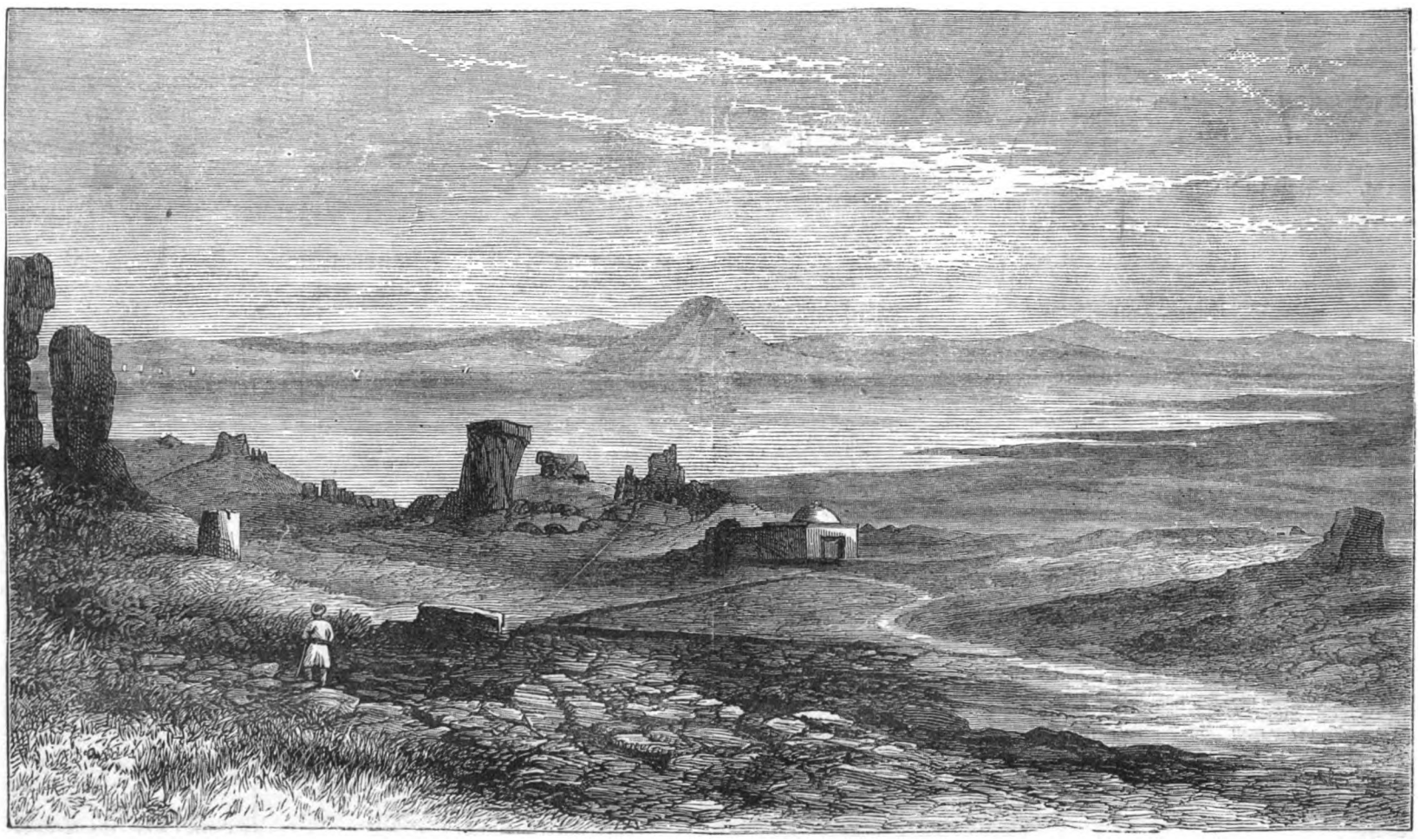
TUNIS AND CARTHAGE.

The French military and naval operations—a formidable hostile invasion—along the coast and inland borders of the Mussulman State Tunis, have been conducted with alarming vehemence. Some account of them, and of the position of that country, with its hereditary Bey, who is a remote vassal of the Turkish Empire, was given last week, together with views of the forts of Tabarka and Borj Djedid, which were bombarded and captured by the French. It was also stated that the French squadron had taken possession of the town and harbour of Biserta, and that General Logerot, entering the border district of the Khroumirs, had gained the notable stronghold of Kef, and was marching towards Beja. At the same time, singularly enough, the French Government professes not to be at war with the Bey of Tunis, but only intent on chastising the Khroumirs, though it is expected to demand of the Bey certain "material guarantees," and treats both his protest and the Sultan's with entire indifference. On Sunday morning last, the famous rock fort and shrine of Marabout Sidi Abdullah Ben Jemmel, attacked by General Vincendon with three brigades, from the camp of El Mama, fell into the hands of the French without resistance. It is believed that this will finish the operations against the Khroumirs; but whether or not the French mean to proceed to the capital, the city of Tunis, still remains to be seen. The whole force employed on land amounts to forty thousand men. The French Government has informed the Sultan that his sending any ships or troops to aid the Bey of Tunis would be considered as going to war against France. There is some apprehension of a Mussulman insurrection, not only in Tunis, but also in the French province of Algeria.

The city of Tunis, which is situated on the shore of a lagoon or inlet of the eastern coast, in the Gulf of Tunis, nearly opposite Malta, is only three miles distant from the ruins of ancient Carthage, shown in our Illustration. Carthage, the Venice of the Old World, the rival of Republican Rome, was a Phœnician colony, from Tyre, founded in the ninth century before Christ. Its commercial prosperity and naval power, till the third Punic war of the Romans completed its destruction, were renowned all over the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, and even among those of Western Europe on the Atlantic Ocean. There is little doubt that Carthaginian maritime enterprise reached the British Channel, as well as the Bay of Biscay, and on the western coasts of Spain and Gaul its trade has been distinctly traced. About the year B.C. 146, the city was demolished by the Romans, who afterwards erected a new colonial town upon its site. This in its turn was destroyed by the Saracens, about the end of the seventh century of the Christian era, and nothing is now to be seen but a few shapeless fragments of masonry, which appear to be the remains of vaults and cisterns. The small domed building, seen in our View of Carthage, is a Mahommedan shrine of later date.

The Council of the United Jewish Synagogue has given authority for the erection of a permament synagogue in substitution of the present iron structure at St. John's-wood. The entire cost of the building is not to exceed £8000.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 5th inst., after the Easter recess, Mr. Edward Buxton, the chairman, presiding. A motion by Mr. H. Gover to amalgamate the by-laws committee and the industrial schools committee gave rise to a long discussion. The result was the loss of the motion by a majority of eight votes.——A substantial building, erected by the board in the Goodson-road, was publicly opened on the 4th inst. by Mr. Buxton, who explained that it was the thirty-fourth school built in the Greenwich district, and the two hundred and eighteenth over the whole of London. Accommodation has been provided for 800 children.



THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE, THREE MILES FROM TUNIS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2192.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM RECEIVING BRIDAL GIFTS FROM THE WOMEN OF SALZBURG.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 505.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 10, Upper Porchester-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Sir Daniel Adolphus Lange, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult,, at Cedar Hill, Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. Henry Berkeley, Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 86, Brook-street, Lady Heathcote Amory, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 58, Inverness-terrace, W., the wife of Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., of a son.

On the 12th inst , at Manchester-square, the wife of Sir Julius Benedict, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at The Priory Church, Great Malvern, by the Rev. Walter Senior, B.A, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Nottingham, Charles Hawley Torr, of Nottingham, to Sarah Ann Heywood, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hadfield, of Liverpool. No cards.

On the 10th inst.. at Bishopthorpe Church, D. Brocklehust, 2nd Life Guards, to Marion, eldest daughter of the Hon. Egremont Lascelles.

On the 21st ult., at St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of St. Michael, Elliot Grasett Louis, son of the late Thomas Louis, Esq., and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., to Hannah Clarke, youngest daughter of Henry Filgrim, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, the Rev. James Hudson Malet, LL.D., Retired Chaplain R.N., aged 79.

On Feb. 12, at Warriri, Upper Essequibo River, British Guiana, S.A., James Frederick Pattison, Esq., aged 63, son of the late Thomas Pattison, Esq., of the East India Company, and Mary Ann Langton, his wife, all of London. The deceased was a member of the Hon. Haberdashers' Company from the age of 21 until the time of his death. Deeply regretted by family and friends.

On the 12th inst., at Albyn Villa, Coombe-road, Croydon, Lucetta Frances Bacon, widow of John Bacon, Esq., of East Dulwich, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gell, Rector of Boylstone, Derbyshire, in her 85th year.

On the 10th inst., at 28, Clapton-common, Walton Edmund, in his 53rd year.

On the 12th inst., at Whiston, after a short illness, the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, Yorkshire, and Canon of York, third son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Effingham.

On the 13th inst., at Ipswich, after a short illness, Mary Dorothea, wife of Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, of Coomb Springs, Surrey, aged 46.

On the 18th inst., at her house, 6, St. Colme-street, Edinburgh, Miss Helen Forbes, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is Now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVING CLUB.—The Painting of a Meet at the Magazine, with upwards of 150 Portraits from Life, is now on View at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street, W. Admission, from Ten till Dusk, One Shilling.

MR. SIMS REEVES' FAREWELL ORATORIOS at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, under the special patronage of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and all the members of the Royal Family.

FOURTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, at Eight.

HYMN OF PRAISE and STABAT MATER. Artists: Madame Marie Roze, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Mr. SIMS REEVES'S FAREWELL ORATORIOS.—Orchestra and Chorus 1000. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Prices:—Stalls, 15s.; Arena, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Balcony, 5s. and 4s. Admission, 1s. Tickets at the usual Agents'; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and the Royal Albert Hall.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. The THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 28, at Three o'Clock. The Programme will include Berlioz's Symphonie Dramatique "Romeo and Juliette" (ending with the Queen Mab scherzo). Overtures, "The Hebrides" (Mendelssohn), "Guillaume Tell" (Rossini). New song, "Know'st thou the land" (A. Goring Thomas). Pianist—Herr Ernst Loewenberg. Vocalists—Miss Amy Aylward, Miss Orridge. Mr. Faulkner Leigh. Conductor—Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at the usual Agents'; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 12B, Harley-street, W.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. J. Seb. Bach's MASS IN B MINOR, Sixth Performance, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1 (unavoidably postponed from May 18). All Tickets issued for that date are available for June 1, at a Quarter-past Eight o'Clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Isabel Fassett, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Burgon, and Mr. Kempton. Principal Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Full Orchestra, and the Bach Choir. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP.—J. F. Barnett's new Cantata. ST. JAMES'S HALL next WEDNESDAY EVENING at Eight. Band and Chorus, 330. Conducted by the Composer. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s., and 1s., at St. James's Hall and the usual Agents'.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicalities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. FIFTY ARTISTS, including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, until Saturday, June 4. Most brilliant Success. Crowded Houses. Enthusiastic Encores. No Cloak-room extortion. 4000 Good Seats, at popular prices—6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. E. MOWBRAY, Manager.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—GRAND IRISH FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25. Irish Dances, Irish Songs and Ballads, Irish Recitations, Band of Harps, and other attractions.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 23, 25, and 27, at Eight o'Clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 24, 26, and 28, at 7.45, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES of OTHELLO TO-DAY (Saturday) at Two o'Clock—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry; and on SATURDAY, MAY 28—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN JUNE 1. Admission One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Last Week of MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6. An entire Change of Programme, Monday, May 30.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" STARTS A RAFT in No. 6 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, MAY 18. This drollest and most humorous of original Stories for Boys, illustrated by JOHN PROCTOR, was begun in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS on April 6.

"THE NORTHERN MESSENGER," an Arctic Story, by JOHN LATEY, Jun., Complete in One Number, appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, May 18.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S HISTORIC SWIM is fully described by "Dolphin," and Illustrated in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 14. Webb and Fearn's Week's Swim is also amply illustrated in "Phil Holiday's Notes."

LIFE AFLOAT OF THE ROYAL MIDDIES, specially Written for THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and profusely embellished with Original Sketches by the Author, will be commenced in Next Week's Number.

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. One Penny; post-free, 1½d.

THE SECOND MONTHLY PART of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be published next Thursday. Price Sixpence; post-free, Eightpence.

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All subscriptions to be paid in advance direct by Post-office order, payable at the East Strand Post-office, to THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Entries close MAY 23. SHOW OPEN JUNE 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Barford-street, N. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager. Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

The turn of events in Tunis has created no little concern throughout Europe. It is not merely that the policy of France in the Regency confirms previous suspicions, but it has been unscrupulously carried out. While the Khroumirs, who turn out to be less predatory than was supposed, have been, with their families, retreating to their mountain fastnesses out of reach of the invader, M. Roustan, the French Consul, and General Bréard were enacting what is hardly too strongly described as a *coup d'état* within the walls of the capital, a few miles from which an adequate supporting force was encamped. The hapless Bey, whose chief faults are that he is weak and holds a coveted territory, was peremptorily required, within a given number of hours, to sign a Treaty with his great neighbours in Algeria, which in effect makes him a vassal of France. He first refused, then hesitated, and finally yielded. It was a case of undisguised coercion. The act has been promptly ratified by the French Chambers, and applauded by the French people, but has created much misgiving throughout Europe, which sees in it an ill-omened revival of Imperialist policy under the ægis of the Republic.

One of the first effects of this high-handed proceeding was the downfall of the Cairoli Cabinet at Rome. The Italians were almost stupefied by an event which has suddenly frustrated their cherished policy and compromised their great and legitimate interests in Tunis. The disaster was Signor Cairoli's misfortune; not his fault. But his resignation does not alter the situation, and he bequeaths a fatal legacy to Signor Sella, his successor. The deep anger and disappointment of the Italian nation have a solid foundation. French supremacy means a deathblow to their industrial and commercial interests in Tunis, and the occupation by their rivals of a magnificent harbour, Biserta, within a hundred and twenty miles of the coast of Sicily.

The ulterior consequences of this deplorable event are likely to be far-reaching. England, like Italy, has had considerable mercantile relations with Tunis. But this aspect of the case is less important than the weakening of the Western alliance, which represents the higher civilisation of Europe. Whether or not the bitter remarks of our newspapers are actually justifiable, there is serious danger in stirring up international suspicion and animosity. Wisely, therefore, did Mr. Gladstone on Monday night, during the premature discussion raised by Mr. Guest, object to the hasty condemnation of "a country with which we have been for more than a generation in close and unbroken alliance," and plead for the advent of "authentic information before strong charges are made against its policy or conduct." The invasion of Tunis by France with a view to its ultimate absorption may be indefensible; but none of the great Powers, certainly not England, can with consistency protest against such aggressive action.

Hardly less important in a European sense is the untoward news from St. Petersburg. Alexander III., who has been for a month past shut up in his palace at Gatchina, has yielded to occult and malign influences, such as too often frustrate the best intentions of absolutist Sovereigns. The young Czar, whose strict retirement was thought to foreshadow beneficent projects of reform, has issued a manifesto to his people which asserts the full exercise of autocratic power, and has been followed by acts that leave little doubt of his intentions. After, apparently, much conflict in his Majesty's councils, the reactionary party has gained the ascendant. General Loris Melikoff, who has been striving for two years past to mitigate the severity of Russian despotism, and impregnate the Government with liberal ideas, has been cashiered, or—which is only a more gentle way of stating the fact—has been allowed to retire on the ground of ill-health. His colleagues, M. Abaza, Baron Nicolai, M. de Giers, and others, who more or less favoured a policy of amelioration, have also resigned; and General Ignatieff, the notorious diplomatist, who extorted from the Sultan the Treaty of San Stefano, and is supposed to be the embodiment of Sclavonic aspirations, has been commissioned to form a Cabinet. This unexpected change, due it is said to the influence of the Czar's former tutor, has created general gloom and apprehension in St. Petersburg. The prospects of Russia are as dark as they can be. It is possible that the era of foreign aggression may not be recommenced; but if Alexander III. has elected to meet the revolutionary forces that honeycomb Russian society by stern measures of proscription and repression, the terrible struggles of the last reign will probably be renewed, and his dynasty placed in peril. The Nihilists have promptly accepted the challenge thrown down to them, and in a new proclamation declare—"We accept the war forced upon us by your Majesty." It is difficult to believe that the young Emperor has resolved to turn a deaf ear to the sad teachings of experience.

The exhaustive speech of the Prime Minister on Monday in defence of the Irish Land Bill, though, contrary to custom, followed by many others, will probably shorten the wearisome debate and hasten the division on the second reading. It is impossible to forecast the progress of the measure in Committee. Two nights only in the week, unless day sittings should be resorted to, can be given to the consideration of its many and intricate clauses, which can hardly be disposed of before the end of June. Mr. Gladstone on Monday expressed the firm determination of the Government to persevere. But the obstacles in the way are serious. The House of Commons has become almost unmanageable. On that evening three hours were consumed in asking and answering all kinds of questions, some very trivial, two of which were accompanied by a motion for adjournment. This practice of consuming the time of the House has grown into a habit which blocks all legislation, as was abundantly shown in Tuesday night's debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion.

With the present week the May religious anniversaries for the most part come to an end, and Exeter Hall, if not silent, will be restored to the uses of the Young Men's Christian Association, which remains in permanent possession of the building. At least four days or nights in every week for a month past have been sacred to the great societies which between them receive and expend an aggregate income of more than half a million in missions and philanthropic objects at home and abroad, and never fail to draw large if not overflowing audiences. On the whole, their resources, gathered from every part of the United Kingdom, are on the increase. Of those that work abroad, the Church Missionary Society has the largest income—£207,508. Next in order is the more venerable Propagation Society with £138,288. The Wesleyan Missionary Society spends about the same amount; the London Missionary Society, £108,247. The great organisations which are the handmaids of the missionary societies include the Bible Society, with its clear income of £114,328, and issues for the year of nearly three millions of Bibles and Testaments; and the Religious Tract Society, with total receipts of £193,580, and aggregate issues of some eighty millions of publications. These are but specimens of the many spiritual forces which during May take stock of their position, make a fresh start in the missionary field at home and abroad, and are sustained by the voluntary and never-failing zeal of their adherents. Two features of these great philanthropic agencies deserve passing notice. First, the subscribers to foreign missions are for the most part the most active patrons of home missions. Next, that—large as is the aggregate army of missionaries in distant countries, such as India, China, the South Seas, and Africa—the work is being more and more prosecuted by native converts, who have been trained to assist their European teachers.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from indisposition, which on Tuesday confined him to his bed. But he passed a good night, and attended to official business on Wednesday.

The Earl of Bandon is, the *Morning Post* believes, to be the new representative Irish peer.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Baron Henry De Worms has not been a day too soon in calling the attention of the House of Commons, first, to the systematic exclusion of foreign Jews from Russia, and, next, to the disgraceful outrages lately committed in Southern Russia on those Israelites who are so unfortunate as to be born subjects of his Autocratic Majesty. Of course, the Muscovite Government may urge that, being a wholly despotic one, altogether defiant of public opinion, it is entitled to do what it likes with its own; but if it chooses to deny Jews of alien nationality permission to sojourn in the City of the Tsar, as it recently denied permission to Mr. Levisohn, a British subject of the Jewish faith, it should not allow the Russian Consul-General in London to grant a *visa* to the passports of Jews going to Russia, who, when they reach St. Petersburg, find themselves brutally ordered by the police "to clear out."

Tyrannical caprice combined with stupid and barbarous ignorance are at the bottom both of the persecution of the native and the banishment of the foreign Jews. The atrocities in the south may, in a measure, be due to religious fanaticism, and may possibly have been fomented by the Nihilists. But the ostracism of the Jews from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other large cities is the outcome only of bureaucratic and police dunderheadism. It is the business of the Russian civil administration and the Russian gendarmerie to make anybody over whom they have any authority as uncomfortable as ever they can; and to worry the Jews is excellent sport for the *tchinovniks*. That religion has nothing whatever to do with the taboo placed on foreigners of the Hebrew faith is shown clearly enough by the fact that Jews belonging to the First Guild of Merchants are not molested. I could name, too, many Ministers of State, diplomatists, and officers of the army and navy who are, or were, Jews; and in the existing Russian press there is a powerful Hebrew element. The chief writer in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, is a Jew—and a very clever Jew.

The Russians are themselves accustomed to say jocularly that when Peter the Great was petitioned by some eminent foreign Israelites to allow their community to settle in St. Petersburg, he made answer, "My poor dear Jews, it is for your own good that I decline to grant the prayer of your petition. I know my own subjects only too well; and I know that four Jews would not be in matters of buying and selling a match for one Russian. They would be skinned alive." Peter had certainly lived long enough in Holland to mark the wonderful prosperity acquired by that little country mainly through the thrift and enterprise of the Jews; and why he should have wished to exclude them from his infant capital I fail to understand. But a great many things have been attributed to Peter Veliké which he never said or did. His famous Will, for instance. That is a wholly apocryphal document.

"Men of sense are all of one religion." Apropos of this essentially false epigram, as falsely attributed to the late Lord Beaconsfield, "T. E. C." is so kind as to write me from New-square, Lincoln's-inn, that in a Parisian newspaper, *La France*, he lately noted the following, under the head of "*L'Esprit des Morts*:"—"*Le monde est une huître et mon epée l'ouvrira*. Benjamin Disraeli Comte de Beaconsfield." The blundering translator has not only robbed Shakspeare, but wronged him by spoiling the sense of the epigram. Ancient Pistol, in "The Merry Wives," did not say that the world was *an* oyster. He said that it was *his* oyster which he with sword would open. *An* oyster may be anybody's oyster, and after the clever man has opened it with his sword the next (and cleverer) passer by—say, a lawyer—may swallow the delicious fish, and leave the opener nothing but the shell.

A gentleman who is chief shorthand clerk to a well-known London firm has obligingly sent me the copy of a post-card which he has written, containing 32,363 words. The post-card, which is about three inches and a half in breadth by two in height, looks like some pattern for "trousering;" but I have not a microscope on the premises, and my eyes are too weak to decipher any one of the 32,363 words. I suppose that it is a triumphant achievement in stenographic caligraphy; but may I venture deferentially to hint to the chief shorthand clerk that if he continues to draw so lavishly on his powers of vision he may find himself some of these days bankrupt in eyesight altogether. I squandered my own sight when I was young; and am now more than half blind.

Mr. J. T. Bedford writes me from Guildhall a very courteous note, in which he frankly admits that the supporters of the ancient coat of arms of the Corporation of London are not Griffins but Dragons, and that Mr. Birch's bronze beast at the western extremity of Fleet-street should be called (as I pointed out) a Dragon instead of a Griffin. Mr. Bedford quotes Edmondson, an eminent heraldic authority, who, in a work published one hundred years ago, gives the following description of the civic supporters:—"Two Dragons, with Wings expanded ar. Charged on the Wings with a Cross gu." Thank you, Mr. Bedford; yet will I wager that the bulk of talking and writing English people will continue and obstinately persist in continuing to call the bronze beast a Griffin. "And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter," says Philip Faulconbridge, in "King John." That is the principle to which the partisans of the "Griffin" versus the "Dragon" may be expected to adhere.

Mem.: A facete correspondent rejoicing in the surname of Griffin sends me a photographic carte de visite of a winged beast depicted on a wall of a villa at Pompeii, and which he holds to have been the Founder of his Family. But there were ancient griffins long before the Pompeian one.

She comes! She comes! Who? The aerial ship from California, to be sure. I read in a recent number of the *San Francisco News Letter* that the Provisional Committee of Incorporators of the Aeroplane Company for Navigating the Air have held their first meeting for the purpose of settling the list of the Board of Directors and drawing up a prospectus "indicative of the purposes of the Aeroplane carriages which will be in aid of the great and almost universal commingling of humanity throughout the world, of which the geographical position of California will form the initial point." The consulting and constructing engineer of the Company, Mr. Augustus Laver, has completed a working model of the invention, the principle of which is embraced in the fact that, "while the machine progresses through the realms of space, the gravity of its structure and its entire weight are neutralised." The Committee have not yet finally settled from where the Aeroplane ship Leland Stanford is to make her first trip, with Mr. Laver as first passenger. But she is coming! Of that there can be no doubt. So is my "ship" (which has been so very long a time coming home), freighted to the bulwarks with doubloons, ducats, pieces of eight, gold dust, and diamonds as big as hens' eggs. She is coming; so is the Good Time; and so are the Greek Kalends.

I note the prospectus of a Subscription Edition of Tobacconists' Papers of the eighteenth century compiled by Mr. John Ashton, and which Messrs. Clayton, of Bouverie-street, are about to publish. The collection will contain over a hundred facsimiles of the engravings—often very quaint and curious—on the papers in which the snuff and tobacco of our ancestors were wrapped up. In the specimen woodcuts, accompanying the prospectus, negroes, wild Indians, and "Captain John Smith, the first Englishman who ever went on shore in Virginia," conspicuously figure. The first act of Captain Smith on landing was, according to the legend on the tobacco-paper, to "take the King of Paspanegh prisoner." It is a pity that there is not a pendant to this spirited tableau in a woodcut representing Captain John Smith in dolorous captivity, and rescued from imminent death by the devotion of Pocahontas.

Mem.: Perhaps the most popular tobacco paper of the present age was the prospectus of an illustrated periodical, called "The Welcome Guest," started nearly five and twenty years ago by Mr. Henry Vizetelly. This prospectus took the form of a complete tale, entitled "The Story of the Sultan Mourad and his Welcome Guest." I think that about a quarter of a million copies of this opuscule were printed on very thin paper, and distributed gratuitously among the tobacconists of London and the provinces. As an advertisement, the "Tobacco paper prospectus" was a highly successful one; while drolly enough, it had the honour to be reviewed in most flattering terms in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

All the art-critics of the metropolitan press have, I doubt it not, made acknowledgment of the distinct technical service done to criticism by the "Academy Notes" and "Grosvenor Notes," edited by Mr. Henry Blackburn. In this page I am not an art-critic; still I may be allowed to make passing mention of what I may call the "French Blackburn," being an illustrated Catalogue to the pictures, drawings, and statuary in the Paris Salon. It is thrice as dear as our Blackburn; but then it is thrice as large. Some of the facsimile drawings are very fine, others are black and foggy. The French titles have English equivalents appended to them, and not a few of them are rather droll. For example, a picture representing a young lady in primitive costume weeping over a monument on which is the bust of a distinguished French idyllic painter deceased is called "La Nymphe à Corot." This the translator renders "The Nymph *at* Corot." What did she do when she got "at" Corot? Scratch his face?

One of the most eccentric productions, so far as subject is concerned, in this Illustrated Catalogue, is of a picture called "Le Café vient au secours de la Muse," tersely translated as "Coffee helps the Muse." In a really graceful composition a partially-draped lady, somewhat resembling the allegorical Muses one sees on the titlepages of old Encyclopædias of Arts and Sciences, is reclining on a couch, with a terrestrial globe at her feet, and a harp, with a splendid architectural background behind her. She is apparently much perplexed in the attempt to find a rhyme, say for "hippopotamus," or for "porringer," when there suddenly descends from the skies a winged damsel of Nubian complexion and simplicity of garb, who bears on a handsome salver a coffee pot and cup. Stimulated by the fragrant Mocha, the Muse succeeds, no doubt, in finding a rhyme for the obdurate "hippopotamus" or the provoking "porringer." The picture, which is by M. Ruffio, might be fitly purchased by an enterprising coffee dealer; and what a capital commercial poster it would make, from the Herkomer point of view!

But does coffee help the Muse? What do Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Oscar Wilde, write upon? Lord Byron, I have heard, took a little gin-and-water while he was penning the last cantos of "Don Juan;" and Schiller, according to Lord Lytton, resorted too frequently, in his later years, to potent Rhine wines while engaged in composition. Voltaire drank coffee all day and nearly all night long. I am no poet, but I can still work from eight to nine hours a day. Say that, after having had some coffee and a slice of bread in the morning, and read all your papers and some of your letters, you get comfortably to work by ten. You scribble until one p.m. Then half an hour's interval for a very light lunch, washed down by a glass of claret-and-water. From half-past one you scribble again until half-past five, when (while still scribbling) you have a cup of tolerably strong tea. Then you scribble again till seven, and at half-past or eight you have your dinner. On days when you have to go to the play, you must rise and dine an hour earlier. After dinner you should do no kind of work; but you may read and talk, or go to the theatre or into the World, and see the Show. I can manage to get through such a daily round as this, four, five, and occasionally six times a week, if I am permitted during the major part of my eight hours and a half labour to indulge in the solace of tobacco. Smoking, I suppose, will kill me some day; but Dr. Sangrado told me that it would kill me a quarter of a century ago.

With respect to the frequency with which, within recent years, English words have been adopted in colloquial French, "J. H." informs me that he read lately in a Paris newspaper the following paragraph:—

Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, le sieur Gaulard, 58 ans, cantonnier, a été renversé par un tramway et traîné sur un parcours de cinq mètres.

"It will be admitted," adds my correspondent, that a permanent way capable of capsizing a road-mender and then dragging him along for half a dozen yards is a very remarkable way indeed. But there is no use arguing with our vivacious neighbours in these matters. They delight in snipping off the ends of terms. They call a "skating-rink" a "skating;" and if they adopted our word dining-room they would abbreviate it to a "dining." Of old they did not abbreviate. They gently blended. Thus, our "bowling-green" was Gallicised as "boulingrin," and "riding-coat" as "redingote."

Over and over again have I been constrained to remind my beloved readers that my name is Davus and not Œdipus, and that I am, as a rule, as incapable of unravelling riddles as I am of penning stanzas in the *Ottava Rima*. Consequently, I am only able to echo the question propounded by my esteemed correspondent "H. H. T.," who asks whether anyone has yet successfully guessed the answer to Archbishop Whateley's famous riddle—

When from the ark's capacious round
The World came forth in pairs,
Who was the first to hear the sound
Of boots upon the stairs?

I asked one of the most idiotic of my acquaintance for a solution of the Whateleian mystery; and the harmless but fatuous creature replied that the first to hear the sound of boots on the stairs of Noah's ark was possibly the *solea vulgaris*, or common sole. Latinised, it has more than three quarters of an ear, and (translated into the sole of a boot) would be certainly the first to hear the sound which itself made. Having cut my idiotic acquaintance dead after this, I had recourse to my friend 'Arry. That lively personage suggested that the "Heel" was the first to hear the Boot-sounds. I then gave up the quest in despair; and, for aught I know, Sandro Botticelli or "Old Booty" may have been the first to hear the sounds in question.

The Earl of Rosebery presided last Saturday at the annual festival of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, and made, so it seemed to me from the reports in the papers, a very genial, graceful speech, full of sensible things. Lord Rosebery's utterances failed, however, to please a writer in the *Standard*, who, in a lively leading article, "chawed up" the noble chairman, "slated," "bulldosed," and otherwise disparaged him. That which appears in the highest degree to have aroused the ire of the writer in my respected contemporary was Lord Rosebery's harmless remark that "the popular idea of an artist is a very simple one. It assumes, as a fact, that he wears a long beard, that he smokes a great deal, and that he occasionally studies the antique, and then, in a moment of splendid inspiration, dashes off masterpieces."

"The popular idea," retorts the irate gentleman in the *Standard*, is nothing of the sort. "Our artists," he continues, "dwell in the airiest and brightest districts of Kensington or the Regent's Park. They have fine houses and keep fine company. They work as hard as scriveners during the hours of daylight. Their engagement-list is as full as that of a Cabinet Minister, and they have a comfortable balance at their bankers." All this would be true enough if the writer had only preceded "Our artists" by the two simple words, "Some of." I know "some" artists who live in fine houses, entertain fine company, have "society on the brain" when they should be studying the antique, and who give themselves upon occasion intolerably stuck-up airs. But I know many more artists—clever and industrious artists of both sexes—who are steeped in poverty to the very lips. And if there were not very many of these unfortunates there would be no need for Artists' Benevolent Funds and Institutions.

I bought, the other day, at a frame-maker's in Gray's-inn-road, some little water-colour studies on Bristol board—figure-subjects, slight, but tender and graceful in treatment, and brilliant in colour. I should have thought that, in Bond-street, a guinea apiece would have been a very moderate price for these sketches; but the frame-maker in Gray's-inn-road let me have half a dozen for a couple of shillings each. He had many more larger and more finished drawings by the same hand in his portfolio, he said, and they were the work of a lady, who had been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. No, my excellent Standard-Bearer, not all our artists live in fine houses, entertain fine company, and have comfortable balances at their banker's. Only "some." Only a few, perhaps.

Touching the proper pronunciation of the Christian name "Ralph," "W. D. F.," —— Hall, near Derby, one of a host of correspondents on this topic, tells me that in the will of Henry Fane, which was proved on the 7th of June, 1538, and of which my correspondent has seen the transcript at Somerset House, the name of the testator's son Ralph is uniformly spelt "Raaf." This was the Sir Ralph Vane stated in the thirty-second chapter of Hume's History of England, under the date of 1552, to have been the friend of the Protector Somerset, and as such condemned and executed. He was the illegitimate son of Henry Fane, of Hadloe, near Tonbridge, in Kent, who made the will cited above. Thus if "Raaf" was pronounced as it was spelt, Butler's "half" in "Hudibras" would have been pronounced "haaf," and would have rhymed very well with "Raaf." "Haaf" for "half" is, I pointed out in the outset, a peculiarity of American pronunciation; but the "Raaf" of Henry Fane's will lead once more to the conclusion that any new American word is often very old English.

G. A. S.

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SOMEBODY 'S COMING.—SEE PAGE 494.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: ATTACK ON A PROCESS SERVER.

Our Special Artist in the disturbed agricultural districts of the West of Ireland contributes another Sketch of the perils that frequently beset a process-server when employed in the legal execution of his duty. Some remarks upon this subject were made last week, having reference to the instance of a landlord near Claremorris, Mr. Walter Burke, who, finding that none of the ordinary process-servers in the country would venture to go round and deliver writs of ejectment to his defaulting tenants, has resolved to do it himself; galloping quickly, with his trusty servant, from one farmhouse to another; entering armed with a loaded revolver, not as a menace to others, but for his own needful protection, and, after showing the legal instrument, of which he leaves a copy, riding off as fast as he came. But the common agents who are customarily engaged in this service are not able to resort to the same means for their personal safety, and some of them have been very cruelly treated by furious mobs of the peasantry, at the instigation of the Irish Land League.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, last week, motions were made to dispense, in many cases, with service of the writs in actions to recover rent. The lands were chiefly in the county of Tipperary. In one case the plaintiff's solicitor received from the local process-server, William Daly, a letter stating that he was laid up in the infirmary with a broken head, received in the discharge of his duty. He therefore could not serve the processes, nor would he try to do so, because he had been beaten in the town of Tipperary on April 5 last. It was also stated that Daly had latterly refused even to post writs; and the local solicitor, in a letter to the Dublin solicitor, wrote, "You had better put the association men in motion. We can get nothing done here now, as a reign of terror exists." In consequence of the lawlessness that prevails in the locality, by reason of the action of the Land League, personal service of writs and processes could only be effected by chance, and with great risk to the process-server. The motions were granted.

A few days ago the Sub-Sheriff of King's County and fifty police, under command of Captain L'Estrange, resident magistrate, attempted to seize cattle near Rohan, for half a year's rent due by six tenants. A considerable crowd assembled, and the stock were driven off before the Sheriff arrived, so that no seizure was made. The sub-inspector threatened to arrest the president of the local Land League for intimidating one of the Sheriff's officers.

As a large force of policemen and soldiers were marching to the railway station after the termination of a land meeting at New Pallas, they were assailed with volleys of stones by a large crowd. One policeman was knocked down and a soldier was badly treated. The soldiers, with this exception, reached the station in safety, but the police had to make a sudden retreat. It was thought the constabulary would have to fire on the mob, but this was spared.

Still worse deeds of dastardly cruelty have taken place. The other night a party of disguised men visited the house of a man named Clifford, who has been censured by the Land League, and, having roused him out of bed, cut off his ears, and left him in a state of insensibility. This outrage occurred at Kilorgan, in the county of Kerry, and is supposed to be agrarian. Another murder, arising from this agitation, was perpetrated last week. A gamekeeper named Connors, in the

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employ of Lord Dimsdale, was shot early on Thursday morning while returning, accompanied by his wife, in a cart from the fair at Gort to his home at Bookeen, county Galway, six miles from Athenry. While approaching the village of Bookeen about daybreak, three men fired from behind a hedge. Connors was severely wounded in three places. He was brought home and attended by Dr. Leonard, but died next morning. Connors had only recently been appointed bailiff in place of another man who had been dismissed, and he lately prosecuted some men for trespass. Three men, named Keogh, Fahy, and Dolan, have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and have been remanded.

Six additional baronies of the county of Tipperary have been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act for the Protection of Life and Property; and seven more arrests of leading members of the Land League have been made, so that nearly a hundred persons are now in custody. In the meantime, Mr. Parnell has received a telegram from America, informing him that £20,000 has been there given to the funds of the Land League in Ireland.

SOMEBODY'S COMING!

Who can it be? The young lady at the drawing-room window, peeping out at the side edge of the Venetian blind, will not confess that she has any reason to expect Somebody, or Anybody, to call at the house about this hour of the day. We have no right to pry farther into her confidence; but a little acquaintance with the family affairs, such as an intimate friend of her parents might have gained from previous revelations, and from observing both her demeanour and theirs towards the gentleman who was met there at last evening's dinner-party, would throw some light upon the question. Did he say a word to her, or to her mamma, about his intention to call this morning, as he lingered near the door, with a look of reserved wistfulness, before taking his departure? There is evidently "something up," which has preoccupied Miss Alexandra's mind since breakfast-time, so that she cannot settle either to reading, or writing letters, or fancy work, or drawing or music; but has been running into the garden and back, as we see by her parasol on the table, and has got herself rather flustered with heat or excitement, which accounts for the fan in her hand. Now she listens for a click of the gate, or a masculine step on the gravel-walk, and hearing this, for the fifth or sixth time before luncheon, though it may be only the butcher, the baker, or the grocer's man from the village, Miss Alexandra is again at the window, pulling aside the blind, and pretending to want to know if it is likely to rain. The fond and foolish heart, imagining that this expected interview, with a certain proposal for her acceptance, will be the crisis of her fate and the greatest concern of her whole future life, may be excused some degree of impatience.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, May 17.

On Thursday last the Government made a statement to the French Senate and Chamber, which then met for the first time after the Easter vacation, announcing the object of the Tunisian Expedition and the satisfactory progress both of the military operations against the Khroumirs and of the negotiations with the Bey. The same evening General Bréart, who had arrived under the walls of Tunis with his brigade in the morning, was received by the Bey in his palace, and a treaty of guarantees was signed between France and Mohamed-el-Sadok. Great satisfaction was expressed in Parliament and in the Press when the news of the signing of the treaty arrived. This satisfaction was, however, diminished when it was found that the Bey, immediately after signing the treaty with General Bréard, wrote a letter to Said Pasha telling him that he had signed the treaty "constrained by force." This will oblige the French to look carefully after the execution of the treaty, and perhaps necessitate an army of occupation. At any rate, it will revive the old question of the suzerainty of the Porte in Tunis, and it coincides with ominous agitation in Tunis. Meanwhile the operations against the Khroumirs are still going on, and it can hardly be said that the Tunisian question has yet obtained a solution.

The Chamber's legislative existence will come to an end during the second week in July. Between now and then the deputies will have no lack of work, for at the present moment 231 bills and motions are in various stages of preparation for the consideration of the House. On Monday the report of M. Boysset on M. Bardoux's Electoral Reform Bill was read. This report, adopted in committee by seven votes against three, concludes in favour of the maintenance of the electoral law of 1875 — that is to say, of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. The debate on the bill will take place on Thursday, when M. Gambetta will speak in favour of the *scrutin de liste*. This will be the first important event of the session. After this debate M. Gambetta will visit his native town of Cahors, where grand fêtes are being prepared for his reception.

The arrival of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt in France is almost a Parisian event, although it took place at Havre. The great actress arrived on board the Amérique on Sunday morning. Fifty thousand people, it is said, were assembled on the quays and jetties, shouting with all their might, "Vive Sarah Bernhardt." As the Amérique was being towed into port the "divine" Sarah stood on the deck waving a flag to show the enthusiastic crowd where she was. On landing she was received by the President of the Humane Society and his men. The president made a little speech; two of the men presented two enormous bouquets; Sarah shed tears, and in her joy kissed half a dozen life-boat men who were nearest to her. On Monday night Sarah and her company played "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Havre Theatre for the benefit of the Humane Society. To-morrow Dona Sol is expected to arrive in Paris with her golden voice and the golden spoils of her American campaign, which are said to amount to 800,000f. There is, however, reason to believe that these figures are very much exaggerated.

Vice-Admiral La Roncière Le Noury died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-eight. M. Le Noury fulfilled several missions in England, took part in the Crimean War, commanded a Polar expedition organised by Prince Napoleon in 1856, and otherwise professionally distinguished himself. He entered political life in 1871, and joined the Bonapartists. He was elected Senator in 1876. The Admiral was President of the Geographical Society and of the Yacht Club.

The medal of honour of the Salon will be voted on Tuesday next. Apropos of the Salon, I may say that the management of the "Société des Artistes Français" has by no means given satisfaction; not only has favouritism been singularly evident, and protégés more numerous than ever, as may be seen by any competent judge of the majority of the pictures of which the Salon is composed, but the "Société des Artistes" have made the Salon a pure business speculation. The creation of a five-franc entrance fee and the admission of advertisements into the catalogue are small matters, which still are good as evidence. But what are we to say of the disinterestedness of a committee which allows a well-known photographer to enter the Salon before any other in consideration of a sum of 40,000f.? A similar arrangement is understood to have been made with several picture-dealers. The tendency of the leading French artists (I do not mean the members of the Institute) during the past two years is not to exhibit in the Salon. The conditions of exhibition are unfavourable, and the recompenses mean nothing. The success of the private exhibitions, which have been so frequent of late, indicates the path of the future. The great Salon will yield the place to the little Salons, *les petits Salons* as they have been aptly called.

M. Jules Vallès, who returned almost unwillingly from his London exile last year, has just published a new novel, "Le Bachelier" (Paris: Charpentier). This volume, which is dedicated "To those who have been brought up on Latin and Greek, and who have died of hunger," forms the second part of "Jacques Vingtras," a semi-autobiography published by M. Vallès last year, in which he narrated the history of his childhood. It will be followed by "L'Insurgé," in which we shall find the Vallès of the famous journal *La Rue*, the Vallès of the *Réfractaires*, and the Vallès of the Commune. I need not dwell upon the originality of the talent of M. Vallès, or his qualities as a stylist. I need not, either, examine his opinions, political or social. I speak of "Le Bachelier" purely from a literary and psychological point of view. It is a remarkable book.

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The conclusion of the Tunisian treaty has, as was expected, led to a Ministerial crisis in Italy. Signor Cairoli announced in the Chamber last Saturday that he had tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the King. He explained that the situation created by the action of the French in Tunis was so grave that he and his colleagues desired to abstain from vindicating their past policy or answering any interpellation on the question. His Majesty accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and commissioned Signor Sella to form a new Ministry. He is stated to have succeeded in forming a Cabinet, constituted as follows:—Sella, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance; Robilant, now Ambassador at Vienna, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Biancheri, Minister of the Interior; Canizzaro, Minister of Public Instruction; Peruzzi, Minister of Public Works; Luzzati, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Ricotti, Minister of War; Brin, Minister of Marine; Mirabelli, Minister of Grace and Justice. There is said to be some uncertainty regarding the portfolio of for Foreign Affairs, but it is fully expected that Count Robilant will accept it.

SPAIN.

The result of the elections for municipal councillors has been officially published. Of the successful candidates 28,079 are favourable, and 3824 hostile, to the present Ministry.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adopted by a large majority the principal clauses in a bill restricting the issue of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors to a certain number in proportion to the population of each district, and making other provisions for the repression of drunkenness.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

We gave last week an account of the Imperial Marriage at Vienna, and our present issue contains some Illustrations, with further particulars, of this auspicious social event. The Prince of Wales was present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Prince and Princess of Coburg, which took place on the 11th inst. The Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of the Belgians, all the Archdukes and Archduchesses, Princess Gisela and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Count and Countess of Flandres, and Prince William and Princess Victoria of Prussia likewise attended the ceremony. The child was baptised Dorothea Marie Henriette Louise Stéphanie. A drawing-room in the Coburg Palace was arranged as a chapel, with an altar at one extremity. Cardinal Archbishop Siewor, assisted by the Primate of Hungary, officiated. The Queen of the Belgians acted as sponsor for the infant Princess. After the ceremony luncheon was served in the dining-room of the Palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians left Vienna on the 12th inst., after having taken leave on the previous day of the Crown Prince and Princess at Laxenburg, and of the Emperor and Empress early on the 12th. The Emperor, the Archdukes, the Prince of Wales, and the Burgomaster were present at the railway station; the parting between the Emperor and the King being of a most cordial character. The Prince of Wales left in the afternoon of the same day by the express train for Pesth.

The Crown Prince Rudolph and the Princess left Vienna on Wednesday morning for Pesth, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the people.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen in brilliants upon the Sultan of Turkey, in grateful recognition of the reception given to the Crown Prince Rudolph during his recent visit to Palestine.

On the reassembling of the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 11th inst., President Smolka referred to the nuptial ceremony of the previous day, and dwelt on the enthusiasm with which the union of the Heir to the Throne with a Princess coming from a Constitutional kingdom and family like that of Belgium had been greeted throughout the wide provinces and by the numerous nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In last Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Minister of Public Instruction brought forward the bills for the establishment of a Czech University at Prague, and authorising a supplementary credit to provide the necessary funds.

After a long debate the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday passed the Pesth-Semlin Railway Bill by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck sustained another defeat in the Reichstag on Monday. After one or two divisions on certain clauses of the bill for introducing a system of biennial Budgets and quadrennial Parliaments, a vote was taken on the measure as a whole, when it was almost unanimously rejected, and a resolution of Herr Rickerts adopted, requiring the Budget for the Empire to be prepared and determined upon before the Budgets of the several States. This final result was, it is stated, brought about by the Conservatives and Clericals voting with the Liberals, whereas they had before given their support to the Government.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg on the 11th inst. from Gatchina with the Empress, and afterwards held the usual spring review. Wherever his Majesty was expected to pass crowds waited patiently and cordially welcomed him. Immediately after the review a proclamation was issued, in which the Emperor expresses his resolution to maintain his autocratic power, and invokes the people's aid in exterminating sedition and cultivating religion and morality in all the relations of life. News comes from St. Petersburg that the Liberal element in the Russian Government is shelved, and that the Reactionaries have triumphed. General Melikoff, M. Abaza, Baron Nicolai, M. Milutin, and M. de Giers have resigned, and General Ignatieff has been summoned to form a homogeneous Cabinet. These resignations have been precipitated by the Czar's last Manifesto, showing that he relies upon Autocracy alone to save the country under its present difficulties. The Nihilists, in a new proclamation, declare that they accept the war forced upon them.

The state of things in Southern Russia, where the attacks have been made upon the Jews, is described as deplorable. The correspondent of the *Golos*, telegraphing from Kieff, says he has seen more than 1800 families in the barracks, many of whom had been wounded and mutilated, and all had been two days without food.

DENMARK.

Owing to the rheumatic sufferings of the King having assumed great severity, his Majesty proceeds shortly to Wiesbaden.

AMERICA.

The vote of the Senate confirming the nomination of Mr. Stanley Matthews to the post of Justice of the Supreme Court was 22 for and 21 against.

Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, have resigned their seats in the Senate. These Republican Senators (telegraphs the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*) resign from disgust at the outcome of the conflict with the President about the appointment of Mr. Robertson as collector for New York, every indication being that the Senate would confirm Mr. Robertson. The belief is that they intend asking the New York Legislature to re-elect them as an indorsement of their course against the President.

After a close investigation relative to diseases in swine, the United States State Department has published the conclusions at which it had arrived. It declares there is no more disease in America than in Europe, and that trichinosis is almost unknown at Chicago and Cincinnati—the two largest pork consuming centres.

A monument commemorating the battle of Cowpens was unveiled at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the 11th inst., 20,000 people being present.

A wave of great heat for May has passed over the Atlantic States, the mercury rising in some places above 90. On the 12th inst. frequent sunstrokes were reported; seven cases having occurred in New York and Brooklyn.

Last week 14,281 emigrants landed at New York.

CANADA.

An official contradiction has been given to the rumour recently published by some Canadian papers to the effect that the Marquis of Lorne contemplated resigning the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, sails for England on Saturday (to-day).

The Chinese in British Columbia have struck against the tax imposed by the Chinese headmen. An affray occurred with the police, several of whom were injured. The Chinese threatened to return and burn the town.

INDIA.

The Viceroy telegraphs that at Candahar, according to the latest news, all is quiet. The principal chief of the Zamindawar Alizais has come in. Some damage done to the British cemetery has been repaired, the culprits imprisoned, and a permanent guard established.

A *Times* telegram says that, if the latest reports from Cabul can be trusted, the long-expected collision between the Ameer and Ayoob Khan is now imminent.

Calcutta has been visited by a storm of unusual severity, during which three men were struck dead by lightning.

AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Council at Melbourne has passed the bill for the reform of the Constitution, with amendments modifying the measure in some important particulars. The telegram which contains this news adds that an amicable settlement of the question is expected. The revenue returns of Victoria during the past quarter show an increase under the head of railways of £60,000, and Customs £55,000, the total increase of revenue during the past nine months being £322,000. A large quantity of frozen English fish received in Australia by the Orient Line steamer Lusitania has been retailed in Melbourne in excellent condition, the average price realised being 4s. per pound.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 16th inst., announces the departure for England in the Orient steamer Siguria of Sir Herbert Sandford, R.A., Royal Commissioner to the Melbourne Exhibition. The Siguria sailed from Adelaide on the 14th inst. The feeling is said to be general that Sir Herbert Sandford has done his work admirably.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 13th inst., announcing the resignation of the Treasurer, the Hon. G. S. Fowler, and the appointment of the Hon. W. B. Rounsevell in his place. Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on June 2.

The revenue of Queensland for last month shows an increase of £20,000, and expenditure a decrease of £6000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The railway extension from Warwick to Stanthorpe has been opened, and the first turf has been turned of the projected line to Sandgate. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor, is now on a tour in the northern ports. The season is favourable for the crops. Parliament will meet on July 5 next.

Cyprus is overrun with locusts, which are making great ravages among the wheat crop, and the barley crop is bad through blight.

The French Minister of Public Works proposes to apply the electric light, now employed in four lighthouses, to the remaining forty-two French lighthouses, at an expense of 7,000,000f., another 1,000,000f. being also expended in steam trumpet signals for foggy weather.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following notice respecting the University of Adelaide:—"The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, of Laws, of Science, and of Music, granted by the University of Adelaide, South Australia, on any person, male or female, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the said United Kingdom."

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Equally facetious and true is Mr. *Punch's* announcement that Messrs. Irving, Booth, McCullough, and Child have "taken a Moor for the Season." Nor should it be forgotten that at Sadler's Wells, for a brief period, Mr. Charles Warner also "took a Moor"—the Moor being that eminently noble one, Othello,—and, with the invaluable co-operation of Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago, made a great deal more of the Moor than had been expected. The existing conjunction of theatrical stars in the Constellation "Othello" is all the more remarkable, since out of eight leading artists engaged in the performance of the Shakspearean tragedy at Drury Lane and the Lyceum respectively, four, Messrs. McCullough and Booth, Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Bella Pateman are Americans. The remaining four, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. E. Terriss, and Mr. John Ryder are, we are all glad and proud to know, English. Let it likewise be observed that in the matter of public utterances the Americans are the most prudish, not to say squeamish people in the world, and that the tragedy of "Othello" has a very embarrassing plot evolved in the very plainest of plain language; yet neither in the United States nor in this country has Mr. Booth or Mr. McCullough found it necessary to "Bowdlerise" the poet's text to the extent of mangling it. A few of the most striking crudities of Elizabethan speech have been omitted or softened down; but there the process of "Bowdlerisation" has ended. The result is that, both at Drury Lane and the Lyceum, there is presented that which I maintain to be a directly elevating, educational, and edifying performance, which young or old can take no more harm from witnessing than they can from reading the apologue of Susanna and the Elders and the Judgment of Daniel thereupon in the Apocrypha.

It is surely justifiable to compare the Othello of Mr. Irving with the Othello of Mr. Booth; but the comparison of Mr. John McCullough's Moor with that of either of the artists just named would be not only wholly unjustifiable, but clearly unjust to the really clever and painstaking tragedian now attracting crowded audiences to the National Theatre. It would be as unjust as, in art criticism, it would be to compare Mr. Frith with Mr. Burne Jones or Mr. Stacy Marks with Mr. Alma Tadema. All these distinguished painters are, in their several ways, excellent; but those ways are parallel, and may be prolonged to infinity without meeting. If Mr. John McCullough belong to any school it may be to that of Edwin Forrest and Gustavus V. Brooke. He is decidedly the kind of tragedian for a theatre of such vast dimensions as Drury Lane; and whatever the stalls or the private boxes may think about him, the more popular sections of the house can scarcely fail to be roused to enthusiasm night after night by an actor whose presence is so stately, whose mien is so comely, whose gestures are so dignified, and whose voice is so magnificently resonant. As for Mr. Hermann Vezin, who plays Iago to Mr. McCullough's Othello as superbly as he played it to Mr. Charles Warner's at Sadler's Wells, he should not care a brass farthing for those critics who sneeringly tell him that he looks physically diminutive or "mentally microscopic" on the immense stage of Old Drury. Perhaps the critics who tell him so are not themselves one hundred and eighty-seven feet eleven inches high. Charles Keen was a little man; but he was not by any means a contemptible Iago; and, as for Garrick, was Dr. Johnson's "Little Davy" a giant? For my part, I think that, on the whole, the little men have a decided advantage over the big ones as tragedians. Imagine the effect of a very tall Othello at the Prince of Wales's! As regards the low comedians, the very best of them—"Little" Knight, Oxberry, Buckstone, Keeley, Harry Widdicombe, "Jemmy" Rogers, John Clarke, David Rees, and the gloriously extant John Lawrence Toole, all belonged, or belong, to "the Lofty-stomached race of Little Men." Wright and Liston, I think, and perchance John Reeve, were actors of considerable inches.

So Mr. John McCullough has scored a distinct and brilliant triumph as Othello at Drury Lane; and he has been admirably seconded by Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago. Further strength has been given to the cast by the touchingly emotional utterances of Miss Bella Pateman as Desdemona, the sonorous delivery and excellent by-play of Mr. John Ryder as Brabantio, the powerful declamation of Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Emilia, and the earnestness of Mr. Augustus Harris as Roderigo. Altogether, the performance of "Othello" at the National Theatre is a very fine one, and has moved the usually icy dramatic critic of the *Times* to such a pitch of enthusiasm as to incite him to quote Greek.

For six weeks, dating from the thirtieth instant, Old Drury will be given over to the company of the Court Theatre of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who are to appear in a selection of plays from their capacious répertoire, embracing the works of Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe, Molière, Gelpatzer, &c. I once saw the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in German, at Munich. It was rather a solemn performance. I should dearly like to see Molière's "Précieuses Ridicules" or the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in the Teutonic vernacular; so I have purchased an Ollendorff, and look forward to great things. The Meiningen Company are under the gracious patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I hope that they will have better treatment at Drury Lane than the Dutch company had at the Imperial.

Mr. W. G. Wills, in a very modest and sensible letter to the *Times*, announces that he has withdrawn his tragedy of "Juana" from representation at the Court Theatre. He has been led, upon reflection, to observe that the gloom of the closing acts is too oppressive for an English audience; so he withdraws the grim piece with a view to the removal of the unpopular element of horror before the reproduction of "Juana" in the provinces and in America. I scarcely know Mr. W. G. Wills, personally; and, indeed, I most sincerely wish that I did not know any actors or any dramatists, at all. It is very hard to have to censure people whom you know and like; but the *camaraderie* engendered by what seems to be unduly close social contact between journalists and dramatic artists leads, to my thinking, to the adoption on the part of some critics of a perfectly revolting system of slavishly adulating actors and actresses who move in what is termed "Society," while these same critics spitefully disparage and vilify those comedians who do not "live in fine houses and entertain fine company." As regards Mr. Wills and his fellow-playwrights, I can say, with the negro clergyman,

> Git down off dem seats, white man or brudder;
> I care no more for one dan I do for udder.

But I have the highest admiration for Mr. Wills' poetic genius and dramatic candour; and I hope that he will believe in my sincerity when I express an opinion that, with a little care and thought, "Juana" might be turned into a very fine—nay, a very noble—play. The playwright has been hampered by the necessity of killing Madame Modjeska; and that gifted *tragédienne*, it appears, insisted that she would be killed, and that nobody should save her. At the same time, when Mr. Wills revises and recasts his play, let him consult some friend who is a Spanish scholar, and get rid of the uncouth and positively grotesque nomenclature of his personages. If "Fray Juan" is to become "Friar John," Juana (whose name, at the Court, was generally pronounced "Guana" instead of "Huaña") should become "Johanna;" and if "Fray Felipe" is to be known as "Friar Philip," "Pedro," the page, should be called "Peter." There is, again, no such Spanish Christian name as Katrina. Esteban is an absurd surname for Juaña. Esteban is a Christian name, signifying Stephen. Murillo's Christian name was Esteban. Don Carlos de Narcisso is next door to an impossibility. He would be Don Carlos or Don Narciso of something or another. What should we think in English romantic diction of Sir Reginald Hugh, or Sir James John? The "Dame" Garcia should be the "Señora" Garcia; and the "Provost" should be the "Alcalde" of Toledo. Finally, the "loggia" of Juaña's castle should be the "patio." The "loggia" is characteristic not of Spanish but of Italian architecture. And how on earth, Mr. Wills, did a "Mother Abbess," with a lantern in her hand, obtain admission to a monastery full of Franciscan friars? These, it may be maintained, are but trifling solecisms. I reply that if a dramatic author lays the scene of his drama in Spain he is bound to give attention to the reasonable demands of local colour and nomenclature.

On Saturday, the fourth of June, Mr. Wilson Barrett transfers his brilliant *troupe* from the Court Theatre to the Princess's, and an English version of "Frou-Frou," written by Mr. Comyns Carr, will be produced, with, of course, Madame Modjeska in the principal character. She will, no doubt, be enchanting in it; but, you see, it is another "sighing and dying" part. The charming artiste might be the Lady Abbess of a female La Trappe, of which the inmates continually murmured to one another "*Sœur, il faut Mourir*," the orthodox response made being *Sœur, Mourir il faut*. The Court is to have a new lease of life after the performance, for seven nights only, dating from this instant Saturday, of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," with Madame Modjeska as Adrienne. On Monday, the sixth of June, that delightful English actress, Miss Marie Litton, will commence with "The Busy Body" a series of performances of Fine Old English Comedies. I have been looking over a good many Fine Old English Comedies lately. I found a vacant shelf, and filled it with a set of "Bell's British Theatre," which I bought cheap; and it struck me that not a few of the Fine Old Comedies were Fine Old Bores. But if any one can "pull through" with an antiquated comedy it is Miss Marie Litton.

G. A. S.

From the rather heavy, if elaborately mounted, tragedies of our large theatres it is a relief to escape to the small houses where farcical comedy makes the rafters ring with laughter. Mirth-moving as a Palais Royal piece, though free from the flavour peculiar to the French stage, the new comic play at the Royalty, "The Member for Slocum," presents a series of diverting situations, all of which are capable of innocent explanation. Mr. George R. Sims, the author (whose "Crutch and Toothpick" ran so successfully at the same little theatre), has managed his incidents with cleverness and discretion. Mr. Onesimus Epps, "the Member for Slocum," is a victim to an all-night sitting of the House of Commons and to a strong-minded advocate of women's rights. Miss Kate Lawler is the vivacious impersonation of this would-be wrecker of "The Member for Slocum's" domestic happiness; and the action never flags whilst she is on the stage. Full of fun from start to finish, the bustling gaiety of Mr. Sims's merry comedy is also well sustained by the other actors and actresses concerned, particularly by Miss Harriet Coveney (Mrs. Jeffs, the indignant mother-in-law), Mr. Arthur Williams (the luckless member), and Mr. Frank Cooper, whose natural style and easy manner materially contribute to the success of "The Member for Slocum."

An entire change of programme is announced for Monday, May 30, at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, consisting of two new pieces by Arthur Law, entitled "Cherry Tree Farm" and "A Bright Idea," the music to which is by Hamilton Clarke and Arthur Cecil respectively. Mr. Corney Grain will also give his new musical sketch, entitled "Ye Fancie Faire, 1881."

The Mohawk Minstrels still draw large and appreciative audiences at Sanger's Amphitheatre. The principal items of interest in the programme are the ballad-singing of Messrs. Kavanagh and Garland, the banjo-playing of Mr. Thomas, the cleverly-written songs of Mr. Harry Hunter, and Master Kavanagh's sweet rendering of "The Empty Cradle." Although "The Empty Cradle" is converted into a jig by every boy errant, is ground as a galop on every itinerant organ, and is tortured in various other ways, its old beauties are now revived. That the song has been given with more expression elsewhere will be admitted, but it has never been more musically rendered; and, if the air were unaccompanied, still greater effect would be gained. The graceful jig dancing of Messrs. F. Diamond and W. Ray adds variety to the entertainment.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last week's specialties were duly recorded by us. This week opened with a performance, on Monday, of "Lohengrin," for the first time this season, when Madame Albani resumed the character of Elsa, and sang and acted with charm and power fully equal to those of any former occasion. As Lohengrin, Herr Labatt made his first appearance in England, and obtained a moderate success. His voice and style are more suited to declamatory passages than to those of sentiment and tenderness. His best efforts were in the denunciation of Ortruda in the finale to the second act, and in the more demonstrative portions of the great duet with Elsa in the bridal chamber. Mdlle. Mantilla, as Ortruda, was earnest and impassioned; Signor Cotogni was as efficient as heretofore as Telramondo; and M. Dauphin made a very favourable impression on his first appearance here as the Herald—Signor Silvestri having been satisfactory in the part of the King.

On Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated, and Madame Fürsch-Madier and Signor Mierzwinsky were again very successful in their performances, respectively as Valentina and Raoul—this occasion having included the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Elly Warnots, who sang the florid music of Margherita di Valois with much brilliancy and refinement. The lady is evidently an accomplished artist, and we shall doubtless soon have occasion to speak further of her merits. The indisposition of Signor De Reszké caused the sudden transference of the character of San Bris to Signor Ugetti, who acquitted himself well.

For Thursday, "Dinorah" was announced, with Madame Sembrich's first assumption, in England, of the title-character, and the first appearance this season (as Hoel) of M. Lassalle. The return of Madame Patti is to take place next Tuesday in "Semiramide."

The first of this year's Floral Hall concerts—in association with the Royal Italian Opera—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon; Mesdames Albani, Sembrich, and Trebelli, and other eminent artists being announced to take part in the performances.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The début of Mdlle. Adelgisa Gabbi in the title-character of Verdi's "Aïda"—on Thursday week—was, on the whole, successful. The lady has good vocal and dramatic qualities; her appearance is pleasing, and her actions and gestures are dignified and appropriate. Her voice is capable both of fluent execution and sympathetic expression; the prevalence of tremolo having doubtless been largely owing to the nervousness of a first appearance. Mdlle. Gabbi produced a favourable impression in the scena of the first act, and in the duet with Amneris; and this was greatly enhanced by her singing in the important duet with Amonasro, in which the débutante displayed high powers of pathos and passion. The Amneris of Mdlle. Tremelli was in every respect a fine performance, as was that of Signor Galassi in the character of Amonasro; which has never been more finely rendered, both vocally and dramatically, than on this occasion. Signor Runcio was a very satisfactory Rhadames—other features of the cast not requiring specific notice.

Saturday's performance brought back Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, after an absence of two years. As Dinorah in Meyerbeer's charming opera so-named, the Hungarian prima donna sang with undiminished brilliancy and refinement. Among several special points, her fine delivery of the difficult "Shadow song" was prominent for admirable vocalisation and the enthusiastic reception which it met with. Dinorah's slumber song, and her share in the exquisite "Bell Trio" were sung with charming grace, the elaborate passages for Dinorah in the duet with Corentino having been very artistically executed. Mdlle. di Murska also sang with much dramatic expression in the fine trio which precedes the catastrophe of the torrent and the thunderbolt. The music of the principal Goatherd was excellently rendered by Mdlle. Tremelli; Signor Galassi acted and sang finely as Hoel, and Signor Runcio's Corentino was eminently good, both as to singing and acting. The parts of the Hunter and the Reaper were filled, respectively, by Signori Monti and Rinaldini. Other details require no comment. Signor Arditi conducted.

The Philharmonic Society gave the last concert but one of the sixty-ninth season on Thursday week, when a new orchestral "Sinfonietta," by Mr. F. H. Cowen, was produced, the composer having conducted its performance. It contains some pleasing and striking music, extremely well scored, and was very favourably received. We must take another opportunity to speak more in detail of the work.

The second of Mr. Charles Hallé's twenty-first series of Pianoforte Recitals, yesterday (Friday) week, continued his serial performances of Beethoven's Sonatas and Bach's forty-eight Preludes and Fugues; this week's performances carrying the scheme still further forward.

The second of the present series of Mr. Ganz's excellent orchestral concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" was repeated. Of the work and of its very effective rendering at the first concert we have already spoken.

The second of the extra Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace, last week, included a performance of one of Joachim Raff's finest symphonies, that in C major (No. 2), and the first appearance here of Herr Heymann, who displayed great technical skill, but some exaggeration, in his execution of Chopin's first pianoforte concerto. Other items of the programme require no specific mention.

At the Alexandra Palace the second of a series of concerts, under M. Meyer Lutz, took place last Saturday, old English ballads constituting the programme.

The second of the new series of Richter concerts was given at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when Brahms's "Academic" Festival overture, Lizst's "Mephisto Walzer," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," and Schumann's second symphony (in C) were admirably played by the fine band directed by Herr Richter. The third concert was announced for Thursday afternoon last, when the programme comprised the orchestral portions of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Chopin's second concerto (with Mr. Bache as pianist), Goldmark's overture, "Penthesilea," and Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony.

The South London Choral Association gave the second concert of the season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, with a varied and attractive programme.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell performances in oratorio was announced to take place at the Royal Albert Hall this week in Handel's "Israel in Egypt." This was the third of the series of concerts—Mr. Reeves's appearance at the second, in Haydn's "Creation," having been prevented by his indisposition.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mesdames L. Sherrington and Enriquez, Mdlle. Enequist, Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, Santley, Bridson, and Hilton, as principal solo vocalists.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Mr. Brinley Richards, Miss Maddalena Cronin, and Fraulein Bondy (pianists); Mr. Percy Blandford and Mr. Winn (vocalists); and Mdlle. Vaillant (violinist).

A second morning ballad concert is to be given by Mr. John Boosey to-day (Saturday).

Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," which was successfully performed at the last Leeds Festival, will be heard for the first time at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening, when the composer will conduct. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, and Messrs. Edward Lloyd and Santley will be the vocalists.

Miss Lillie Albrecht (whose compositions we have had frequent occasion to commend) will give her first pianoforte recital next Saturday afternoon, at Aberdeen House, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Charlemont and Mr. George Eyre; the vocalists on the occasion being Madame Arabella Smythe, Miss Coyte Turner, and Mr. Isidore de Lara; Mr. Lindsay Sloper conducting.

The amateur performance at the Imperial Theatre last week in aid of the Builders' Benevolent Institution realised £100.

A morning performance will be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2.30, by the "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of the Hospital for Hip Disease in Childhood. "A Merry Widow" and "The Doubtful Victory" will be played.

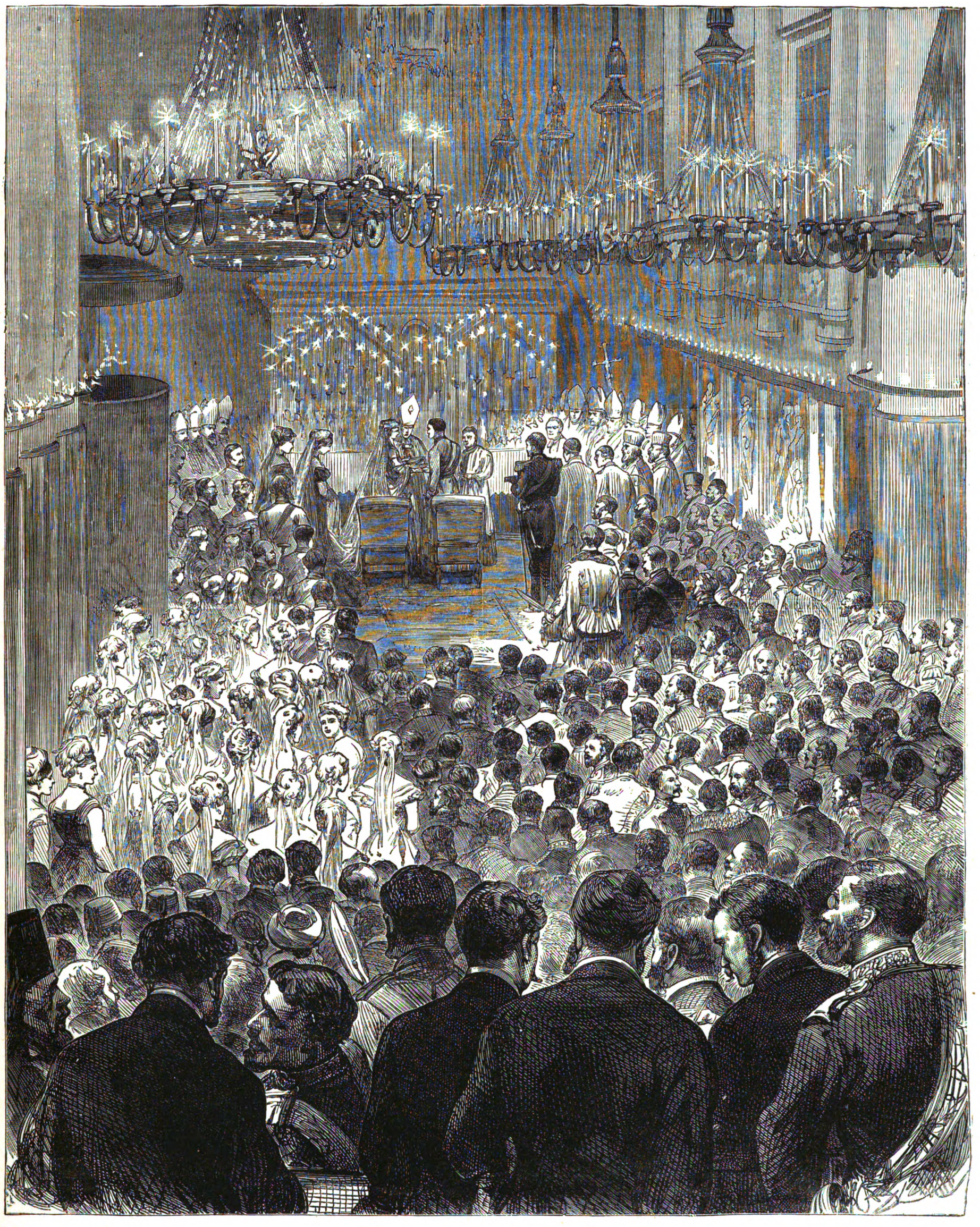
Before the Cincinnati Scientific Society, the discovery has has been announced of a process for fusing and moulding iridium, which has hitherto been deemed impossible. A bar of of this metal, which was used as a substitute for the negative carbon in an electric lamp, burned sixty hours without loss of weight or change of form.

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THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: GOUMS, RECONNOITRING, ATTACKED BY KHROUMIRS.—SEE PAGE 505.

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THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN THE PALACE CHURCH OF THE AUGUSTINES.—SEE PAGE 505.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

We have still to fill up not a few lacunæ in our notice of the figure-pictures at Burlington House; and in doing so we may conveniently follow the order of the catalogue, at least approximately. No. 12, then, "Her Daughter's Legacy," an old washerwoman regarding a sleeping boy, is a pathetic, broadly painted picture by an artist whose name—Arthur Hacker—is new to us. In "St. Anne's Almshouses, Antwerp" (25), the young Lincoln painter, W. Logsdail, again displays the results of training in the Antwerp school—admirable in the solid impasto, and vigorous realistic rendering of the architecture and figures, but less so as regards the tendency to blackness and apparent insensibility to beauty—also characteristic of the school. "In Antwerp, 1800" (230), by the same, shows the courtyard of the famous old printing establishment, now the Musée Plantin, with a couple of characteristic figures in costumes of the date indicated. "The Genius of the Family" (29), a Spanish boy playing a guitar before an admiring circle, by Mr. Burgess, has all the artist's usual careful—perhaps too uniformly careful—execution and all his nice discrimination of character and expression. A pretty figure of a Greek girl at "The Loom" (35), by C. E. Perugini, would be much more acceptable with less smooth, diaphanous texture, and more manly feeling for natural beauty. The busy motley market scene at "The Foot of the Rialto," where the true character of the Venetian crowd may best be seen, is rendered with generally excellent qualities of art by H. Woods in No. 61. An Italian farm-house interior (71), by G. Chierici, with a child left unguarded in its chair screaming with fright at the irruption of a hungry crowd of turkeys, geese, cocks and hens, who would have their share of the yellow *polenta* that lies about the room, is a farcical exaggeration, but realised with extraordinary precision, firmness, and completeness.

In "Niobe" (83), with two of her children clinging to her in terror, and another lying dead at her feet, Mr. Schäfer takes, and most successfully, a higher flight than he has hitherto attempted. The unformal spirited composition, the correct draughtsmanship both of figures and draperies, the refined colouring, with its delicate carnations, greens, and greys, form a beautiful harmonious whole, and evince decorative capacity of a high order. "The Daughter of Herodias" (87), by A. Sacheverel-Coke, is also a quasi decorative work of considerable promise. C. J. Staniland's "Relief of Leyden, 1574" (90)—so well described by the passage from Motley's "Dutch Republic," quoted in the catalogue—indicates a marked advance made by this painter. "Herdsmen of the Campagna Collecting Young Horses" (95) is an exceedingly spirited work by R. Beavis: the group of frightened, half-wild horses leaping the hurdles is capital. Mr. Croft's picture of King George II., dismounted, leading his troops at the Battle of Dettingen (101), has good points, but is disappointing compared with more important previous works. "Her Grace" (112), a small figure of a lady in white satin, by Mr. Pettie, is a fitting companion to "His Grace" of last year. A larger picture of a solitary youth "Trout-Fishing in the Highlands" (186), by the same, is very true to open-air nature in effect. But Mr. Pettie's best work of the year is "Before his Peers" (537), a half-length of a noble in a black, early sixteenth-century, jerkin and cap, pointing, in his defence, energetically to a parchment he holds in his hand—very able and vigorous, if not quite complete. "Yellow Marguerites" (114), the title of a female figure in classical draperies, by A. Moore, merely points, as usual, to an accessory in an exquisitely-refined scheme of colour. But, with the rare artistic gift here apparent, why does Mr. Moore content himself year after year by repeating single figures, generally in much the same attitudes? Although we have not met with the name of Rhoda Holmes prominently before, there is no sign of inexperience or of feminine weakness in the powerful picture to which that name is appended, representing "Mendicant Monks Collecting Elemosina for Christmas: Venice" (163).

Mr. Poynter's successes seem to be confined to alternate years, and among them cannot be counted his half-length of "Helen" (198)—Helen of Troy standing under a peristyle, her eyes wide open and eyebrows distorted with amazement—the cause of which is indicated by fighting men and blazing towers in the distance. Few will be satisfied with the conception of Helen's fatal beauty; there is no correspondence between the aim at the ideal in the face, and the very naturalistic rendering of the hand: the colouring is singularly dry and opaque. But the picture is most cruelly hung beside the melting, transparent sweetness of the President's "Idyll." Mr. Paget betrays very questionable taste in illustrating the horrible story of "Buondelmonte's Bride" (207); technically, however, the work gives high promise. By Signor F. Andreotti there is a pair of small pictures not surpassed in the exhibition for felicity of characterisation. The one shows an old monk, with fallen jaw and lank cheeks, fast asleep "During the Sermon" (209); the other, entitled "A Happy Father of Twins" (210), presents the same monk, habited as purveyor and cook of his fraternity, with radiant face, hugging a couple of huge *fiaschi* of red wine. J. W. Waterhouse has made a long stride in advance in the rich colouring and brilliant effect of "A Summer's Day" (221), a scene of classic life with figures disposed on and about a flight of steps. "Artist and Model" (236), by Mr. F. Goodall (whose more important works we have already reviewed), is the pretty incident, charmingly painted, of a little girl drawing from a dog, and holding before it a biscuit as a promised reward for posing steadily. "Bound for the Black Sea, 1854," by Mr. Hodgson, an elaborate picture of sailors merrymaking, and taking leave of sweethearts and friends, in a seaport town, is probably an early work, but gives promise of the fine humour with which the artist has so often celebrated Jack Tar afloat and ashore. "Married for Love" (294), by Mr. Marcus Stone, is, according to the painter's wont, sentimental in idea and daintily neat and finished in execution. A young heir is leading his handsome but poor and perhaps low-born wife, her baby at her breast, towards the garden-terrace of a country mansion, where his father sits, crippled by gout, lonely and brooding in the waning light. Forgiveness, reconciliation, and reinstatement will, of course, close the drama. Mr. Tourrier's picture (322) of Galileo recanting on his knees his heresy that the earth is not the fixed centre of the universe, presents an admirably conceived row of heads in those of the bigoted and ignorant, or hypocritical and astute Inquisitioners—not forgetting the one noble head that betrays an expression of doubt or conviction: but, strange to say, the figure of the astronomer himself is entirely unsympathetic, and not at all resembling the, if we remember rightly, extant authentic portraits of him. "The Young Solomon" (341), a boy prince, seated on a magnificent Oriental throne, and "The Palace in the Lake" (452), by Val. Prinsep, are aptly compiled, interesting recollections of his Indian travels. In speaking of Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Holy Lion," we omitted to mention his "Life's Chequered Ways" (403), a very well painted picture of a lady on horseback regarding pitifully a poor widow bearing an infant trudging along a country lane.

Another picture which we should have noticed earlier—indeed one of the most remarkable here—is "The Benediction" (422), by J. D. Linton. Belonging to a series designed for the decoration of a room (the first instalment of which was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery last year), it represents a youthful prince, with attendant generals, in complete armour, some bearing banners, kneeling in a stately church interior to receive an episcopal blessing before departing for a campaign. Near them also kneel the prince's father, a sister, and younger brother. This rich, picturesque, well-considered composition has little of the blackness in the shadows of previous works, and, if somewhat dull in effect, allowance must be made for a gravity of treatment appropriate to the incident, whilst the colouring, though low in tone, is artistic in quality; above all the faces throughout are excellent studies of suitably-chosen character admirably executed. "Before Naseby" (515), by L. J. Pott—Charles I. playing his favourite game at chess, and, sadly regarding an impending checkmate to the King on the board as auguring defeat to his own ill-played crown on the morrow, is clever and effective, if a little too showily painted piece of historical-genre. Mr. Tissot repeats a motive of previous pictures in "Quiet" (560), a lady and a little girl on a garden seat under the shade of a tree; and the same peculiar merits and defects reappear. The lady's arms pressed close to her sides conveys the impression that both her arms and chest are unnaturally attenuated in proportion to the head. "Good-by: on the Mersey" (981) depicts a crowd waving adieux from the shore towards a great passenger-ship steaming by down the river under a lowering weeping sky. "Washerwomen: Venice" (589), by C. Van Haanen—two shapely handsome girls, the one tucking up sleeve and skirt preparatory to work, the other rinsing a garment in the canal, is almost equal in rich intensity of colour to the "Pearl Stringers" of last year. The secrets of Venetian colouring, and of Flemish force and veracity (the artist commenced his studies in Antwerp) seem to have been mastered by this very able young Dutchman. The title "It's always the Largest Fish that 's lost" (595) sufficiently explains the expressions of a row of monks seated listening to the narrative of a piscatorial member of their order, in the very clever and humorous picture, so named, by W. Dendy Sadler. C. Calthrop goes far to make up for some ground lately lost in "Au Revoir!" (892)—officers of the time of Queen Anne taking leave of the ladies of the Court at Hampton Court Palace before going to the wars; the remark also applies to "In the Cloisters" (1376). M. Legros' "Saint Jerome" (903) is but a remote approximation to the manner of the old masters at which it aims.

"Reminiscences" (963), by Gunning King—a Chelsea pensioner standing before the Wellington monument in St. Paul's—is another surprise, as the production of an artist whose name is new to us, so thoroughly competent and unhesitating is its technique; in truth, it has few superiors here in drawing, colouring, or execution, and that breadth and simplicity which usually comes only with long practice. "The Marionettes in the Harem" (967), by T. Ralli, is significant of the childish life of women deprived of liberty in the East, and a very close reproduction of the style of Gérôme. "Heresy" (971), by R. Barret Browning—a monk in a remonstrating attitude before a heretic lying on a dungeon floor, his nude body very skilfully foreshortened towards the spectator's view, is a large, impressive work, and gives fair promise in its earnestness and power that the young painter will do no discredit in art to the names, so honoured in poetry, that he bears. A large picture by E. Blair Leighton of a handsome young knight reining in his destrier at a casement while his ladye-love binds her scarf round his helmet as "A Gage d'Amour" (1365), is another very promising work by a young artist. The sweet face of the lady is full of tender devotion; the armour is painted to illusion; the conscientious painstaking everywhere displayed is most commendable, and we would only suggest that the care is too equally expended, and tends to produce a dull opacity in the colouring, particularly of the shadows. H. Schmalz's illustration of Tennyson's "Holy Grail"—"Sir Galahad" (1371), being equipped for his great "emprise," evinces research in the fashion of the armour, the altar, and other accessories, and is very fairly well painted, but the feeble manner in which the saintly knight stands is almost fatal to poetic sentiment. J. D. Watson's "Unpromising Pupil" (1383)—figures in seventeenth-century costume giving a lesson of *manège* to an awkward fellow clinging to the mane of a rearing charger, is droll and good in colour. R. W. Macbeth's "Ferry" (1407), with its load of Scotch rustics, has the vivacity and freshness of the Scotch school, but there is a certain artificial prettiness in the figures, and the water is hard and "slab" as plaster. "The Song of Miriam" (1413), by W. Gale, is the most considerable effort we have seen of his, and he may fairly be congratulated with a success proportionate to that effort. Mr. Topham's "Renouncing the Vanities by Order of Savonarola" (1423) is also the artist's most important work hitherto. We regret we have not space to describe this crowded but well-ordered composition, wherein is seen, influenced by the preaching of the iconoclastic reformer in the distance, and accompanying the procession ordered for the occasion, troops of priests bringing books and manuscripts, lewd pictures, and other works of art, together with masks and motley adjuncts of the Carnival; and the Florentine ladies divesting themselves of their trinkets, to throw on the great burning pile erected in the Piazza Signoria. The artist's peculiar type of female face is too prevalent, though less so than heretofore. The chief technical fault is the want of discrimination in the textures, gilded objects, for example, being not readily distinguishable from yellow drapery. "The Song" (1433), a classically-attired group of maidens, listening to one of their number chanting, with accompaniment of her lyre, under effect of glowing evening life, is idyllically conceived and charmingly painted by Mrs. Anderson.

Our notice would be still incomplete without mention of the following meritorious works:—"Dawn at Bethlehem" (3), by Theresa Thornycroft; "A Spring Morning: Haverstock Hill" (100), by G. Clausen; "Pax Vobiscum" (128), by Count W. von Reichenbach; "The Fishers" (180), by J. R. Weguelin; "Rival Beauties" (212), an effective still-life piece, by H. Maurice Page; "Homeward" (357), by Otto Scholderer; "For Better for Worse," &c. (333), by W. S. Stacey; "Burdens" (394), by C. Gregory; "Ich Dien" (428), by R. Hillingford; "Peace and War" (446), by J. R. Reid; "Jesus at the House of the Pharisee" (460), by F. W. Lawson; "The Visit to the Witch" (466), by E. F. Brewtnall; No. 477, by J. Clark; "Beethoven" (502), by C. Schlocsser; "Rescued" (508), by B. Goddard; "The Naughty Boy" (544), by C. T. Garland; three illustrations of "The Mistletoe Bough" (551—3), by Jessie Magregor; "L'Invitation à la Valse" (562), by F. Dicey; "The Origin of the English Woollen Trade" (566), by D. W. Wynfield; "An Evening with Mozart" (896), by T. D. Hardy; "His First Offence" (913), by Haynes Williams; "Finding the Ring" (982), by G. B. O'Neil; "The Bachelor" (1350), by H. Helmick; and "The First-born at the Cottage" (1375), by J. Hayllar.

WORKS BY MR. HERBERT, R.A.

The chief and most novel, but by no means the only, attraction in the exhibition of Mr. Herbert's pictures at the Hanover Gallery is the great work, "The Judgment of Daniel," one of the series of four commissioned of the artist, about twenty-five years back, by her Majesty's Fine-Art Commissioners for the decoration of the Peers' Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace. This room was originally designed to serve as the court of the House of Lords, and hence it was arranged that the subjects of the wall-paintings therein should illustrate the Mosaic law and that of Christ. The present work will shortly take its place beside its already famous fellow "Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law." That Mr. Herbert, at his advanced age, will live to complete the original scheme, at the rate only at which he has hitherto progressed, is not in the course of nature to be expected. A careful inspection of this new picture will, however, go far to explain (even more than in the case of its predecessor) the length of time it has been in hand. Not only is it a very large and very complex composition of countless figures and elaborate architecture, painted with minutest care in every detail, but throughout the vast architectural *mise en scène* there are evidences of matured deliberation based on all possible preparatory research; and all the scores of more or less typical and representative figures testify to thoughtful and dramatic sympathies absorbed in the theme—for each one of these figures have a meaning or intention. Each figure serves to enforce the moral of the central incident; or, together with the architectural accessories, to suggest all that we know or can imagine of ancient Babylon. The ample notes in the catalogue relieve us from the necessity of giving descriptive particulars; but we may summarise by saying that perhaps no picture in the world is more replete with thought and ingenious invention—the ingenuity, indeed, is sometimes almost too tortuous, and approaches in certain minutiæ to the "conceits" of too ornate poetry. We may go further, and say that the strength of the picture is also its weakness, seeing that with so many claims upon mental attention the eye is also distracted. In the intensity of the artist's conception, and in his travail with the lesson he had to teach, he has wrought himself into an ascetic mood, which becomes painfully evident, for example, in the two principal figures—in the attenuated Daniel, and the still more unnaturally lengthened proportions of Susanna; and in the almost spasmodic expressions of these and others. To the same condition of mind may possibly be attributed the severity of some lines and forms, and the coldness of the colouring. This coldness strikes as unpleasant at first sight; and though the impression diminishes with familiarity, we still feel that we are in a frigidly luminous clime rather than in the clear sunlight of the Golden Orient. After all deductions, however, the work is an honour to the artist, to our school, and the nation.

The collection includes, besides a full-sized coloured cartoon of the "Moses descending from Mount Sinai," a selection from the works executed by the artist during his long career, which will be found highly interesting and instructive, showing as they do a wide range of power and successive changes of style. Some of these are as rich and warm as others of later date are cold, if not crude. The early pictures aim, in a rather conventional way, at Venetian colour; several landscapes are at once glowing, brilliant, and truthful. A picture of "The Youth of Our Lord" (10), painted as long ago as 1847, might pass as one of the earliest and best productions of the pre-Raphaelites, and the accidental cross formed by pieces of wood at which Christ starts prophetically is the anticipative germ of the idea that has reappeared in various guises in P. R. Morris's "Shadow of the Cross," in Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," and in works by other painters.

The sixth annual exhibition of "Paintings on China, by lady amateurs and artists," is likewise now on view at Messrs. Howell and James's.

A fourth annual exhibition at the "Guardi" Gallery, Haymarket, containing Continental pictures, several of them by artists of distinction, also opened this week.

The "United Arts Gallery," in New Bond-street, which opened on Monday last, adds another exhibition of considerable importance and promise to the many already existing; but we have not space this week to notice its contents.

Mr. S. A. Walker, of 230, Regent-street, has published portraits of the revisers of the New Testament, which must prove of great interest at the present moment, when the new version of the sacred volume is issued.

The gallery in the upper part of the Royal Albert Hall was opened on Monday last with the annual exhibition of pictures and water-colour drawings. A laudable effort has been made this year to procure many of the works which "were conditionally retained by the Royal Academy, but not hung for want of space." But, although probably about 4000 pictures and drawings were excluded from Burlington House, only 280 appear in this collection. All the world knows that it may be no discredit to be rejected by the Academy; and among those who have had the courage to admit the exclusion of their works are J. Archer, R.S.A., Sir Robert Collier, J. Tissot, C. Brockman, H. Zimmerman, the Hon. Mr. W. Lowther, G. Steele, R.S.A., besides many others, including a large number of ladies. There is also a collection of water-colour copies of the Old Masters, lent by the Duchess of Edinburgh; and amongst the sculpture is a work of merit by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The inaugural banquet of the London International Exhibition Society, presided over by Lord Ronald Gower, was held in the United Arts Gallery last week; many gentlemen of literary and artistic note were present. Sir Garnet Wolseley returned thanks for the toast of the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces; Lord Thurlow and Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., for the two Houses of Parliament; Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., for Literature; Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., and Mr. John Forbes-Robertson for the Royal Academy and Art in England; and President Herr August Becker, of Dusseldorf, for Art on the Continent. Lord Ronald Gower proposed also, in appropriate terms, the health of Mr. Tristram Ellis, who exhibits in one of the galleries of the exhibition a hundred drawings made during his recent Eastern tour, which extended as far as Kurdistan, Nineveh, and Bagdad. The artist responded briefly and modestly. In returning thanks for the guests, Cardinal Manning made, undoubtedly, the speech of the evening. The proceedings were enlivened by excellent music. These fine galleries have been designed by Mr. W. T. Sams. In extent they are inferior only to those of the Grosvenor, of which he was also the architect; and in adaptation to an end, and in general artistic effect, they maintain and even enhance his reputation.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Association holds its annual exhibition this year at Tunbridge Wells, in Whitsun week, beginning on Monday.

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THE SILENT MEMBER.

Which Liberal peer will have the courage to rise to do battle with the Marquis of Salisbury, who has signalised the beginning of his leadership with a caustic vigour which has not spared the most microscopic measure? The Earl of Rosebery might—in time—not be unequal to the task. Beneath that youthful, almost juvenile appearance lurks much worldly wisdom. Has he not graduated on the turf, won the richest prize in the heiress lottery, and been both electioneering Jehu and Lucullus to the Prime Minister? Besides, Lord Rosebery speaks neatly, has a turn for irony, and is known to take a laudable interest in affairs of State. His Lordship affects the peers' gallery of the Lower House in preference to the Upper Chamber. But he broke ground on Monday with a humane question as to the barbarous persecution of Jews in Russia; and might well be tempted to step often into the arena now he has a foeman worthy of his steel. To return to Lord Salisbury, it may be that he has poured forth the vials of his most acidulated hypercriticism upon the puny bills of the Government because from past official experience he deems the relations of France and Tunis too ticklish a question to revert to. So, whilst Earl Delawarr is put up to mildly interpellate Earl Granville regarding the French treaty with the Bey of Tunis, and to hold a Tunisian rod in pickle over the backs of Ministers, the noble Marquis has contented himself with tearing to pieces the Stolen Goods Bill and Charitable Trusts Acts Amendment Bill (the second reading of which the Lord Chancellor, nevertheless, succeeded in securing on the 12th inst.), and with showing his power by inducing Lord Morley on Tuesday to grant the Earl of Powis some Army returns after he had declined to furnish them. The growing interest which is being taken in our military organisation was more markedly shown in a conversation which originated in the Earl of Galloway's motion adverse to the "territorial" titles of regiments of the Line, a change which Lord Morley justified, but Lord Airey said could only be considered experimental.



In the House of Commons, the assumption of the Protectorate of Tunis by France occasioned a spasm of excitement on Monday. Sir H. Drummond Wolff (who, being presumably the Foreign Minister-Elect of the Fourth Party, deserves to be sketched here) is known to keep one eye with a fine frenzy ever rolling over the troubled waters of the East. Tunis naturally comes within the range of his vision. And the patriarchal action of the French in Tunis has from the first led him to ply Sir Charles Dilke with patriotic questions thereanent, in which duty he has been assisted by Mr. Otway (seemingly not unwilling to fire an occasional shot at the Ministry which has dared to leave him out in the cold), and more frequently by Mr. Montague Guest. The stalwart member for Wareham was the most animated actor in the Tunis drama on Monday. Mr. Guest, not satisfied with the diplomatic answer of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to affirm that England ought to keep to the Firman of 1871, by which the suzerainty of Turkey over Tunis was affirmed, and in order to urge the Government to join with Italy in protesting against "this high-handed"—he had almost said "outrageous"—attack on Tunis. There was a large gathering of Peers in the gallery when Mr. Gladstone rose, and poured oil on the troubled waters of the Mediterranean. Aided by the eloquent silence of Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench, the Premier had no difficulty in restoring calm. The right hon. gentleman's terse appeal for the postponement of the discussion till the official despatches were before the House was, no doubt, acceded to all the more readily by reason of the inability of the leader of the Opposition to deny the accuracy of the Premier's statement that



> The most important portions of the correspondence we shall lay before the House, so far as they involve the proceedings of this country, are portions which belong, not to the time of the present, but to the late Administration.

Before coming to the principal measure of the Government, a line or two may be given to minor matters. Mr. A. Macdonald (outlined as he sits, very well satisfied with himself, at the further corner of the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side) can hardly be included in this category. The hon. member for Stafford is the most frequently heard of the trio of working men representatives. On Monday, to wit, he wanted to know whether the fees for the erection of the monument in Westminster Abbey went into the pockets of Dean Stanley; and, upon receiving a negative answer from Lord F. Cavendish, propounded a fresh series of questions relating to Abbey memorials. Lord Kensington on the previous Friday brought up her Majesty's gracious answer to the Address in favour of the Abbey monument to the late Earl. The same evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Oaths Bill would be postponed till after the passing of the Irish Land Bill; and later on the right hon. gentleman declared himself in favour of Sir Massey Lopes's idea of a separate Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Labouchere on Monday could not elicit from Lord Hartington any clear elucidation of the object of Captain Butler's secret visit to Merv. When the Secretary for India had in his most arid style, and he can be terribly dry on occasions, dilated on the foregoing topic, the turbulence which the Home-Rule brigade rejoice in broke loose, apropos of the application of the epithet "Buckshot Forster" to the Secretary for Ireland, who was naturally prompt to resent this as "an insult." But it is to be feared the audacity of the member for Dungarvan is incurable.



Mr. Gladstone's intervention in the Irish Land Bill debate early on Monday evening was an important step. As has been only too evident of late, the Prime Minister is not in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Gladstone himself owned on Monday to "being somewhat indisposed, and not able to remain in the House throughout the evening." He yet nerved himself to make a speech not second in strength and eloquence to the generous tribute he paid to Lord Beaconsfield's memory on the previous Monday. Mr. Gladstone did not fail to touch this sympathetic chord again in appealing to the Opposition to withdraw their antagonism to the Irish land measure. The right hon. gentleman first of all repudiated the charge that the bill was one of "confiscation." He maintained that the vital principle of the bill—the institution of a legal tribunal for the settlement of agrarian disagreements—was a just method of meeting the difficulty. In Lord John Manners's statement that he would vote in favour of Lord Elcho's amendment, Mr. Gladstone effectively said—

> I perceive the first effect of the death of Lord Beaconsfield (Hear, hear). In my opinion, if he had been alive, that notice would never have been given. I have had experience of Lord Beaconsfield from a point opposite to his, and it has been a long experience, and you do not remain wholly ignorant of the man with whom on a thousand occasions you are obliged, however unequally, to measure swords. When, in 1868, a Liberal Government came into office and proposed the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, it would have been in the power of Lord Beaconsfield, if he had thought fit, to have prolonged that contest for years. On the contrary, I have not a doubt that Lord Beaconsfield saw that the issue was certain, and that for every interest, for the interest of the country, for his own, and for his party's interest, the sooner the goal was reached the better (Ministerial cheers). I believe he might probably have taken the same course of prolonging the contest over the Land Bill of 1870; and that bill, relatively to the circumstances in which it was introduced, was quite as great an innovation, and quite as daring a measure, as the present bill (Ministerial cheers). What is intended to be done now? Do you who sit opposite think—is there any one who thinks—that this question will ever be settled by a bill smaller than the bill of the Government—(loud Ministerial cheers); and if by powerful combinations, beginning below the gangway among a limited, but still not unimportant number of persons, you overthrow this bill and the Government which attaches its fortunes to this bill—(Ministerial cheers); and if you take their places, you will pass not a smaller, but a larger bill (Ministerial cheers).

Not without humour was Mr. Gladstone's allusion to Mr. Chaplin as "one of the fathers" of the Irish Land Bill. This shining light of the Conservative Party, who was not successful in his endeavour to answer this charge at once, sat down again, as sketched, but in such a manner as to imply, in the words of a famous phrase, "I sit down now; but the time will come when you *will* hear me!" And, to secure this opportunity, Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment, and obtained his right to his innings on Thursday.



The Prime Minister's indisposition kept him from the House on Tuesday, when the Marquis of Hartington took the reins in his place, and had no difficulty in persuading Mr. Dillwyn to withdraw his elaborate new set of rules for regulating the conduct of business; and when Mr. Biggar easily secured a "count-out" in the middle of Mr. H. H. Fowler's speech in favour of a reduction in national expenditure. On Wednesday, Mr Gladstone was well enough to see a deputation of sugar refiners, anxious to revive their industry by the imposition of a duty on imported sugar. In the House, the afternoon was taken up with a debate on Dr. Cameron's Free Education Bill for Scotland, the second reading of which was negatived.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present last week at the opening of Gordon House, Endsleigh-gardens, as a home for German girls of the working class. Count Münster, the German Ambassador, who presided at a luncheon, was accompanied by the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster.

The festival dinners of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, were held on Wednesday evening. Earl Stanhope presided at the former, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach at the latter, and both made urgent appeals for increased support to those institutions. For St. Mary's Hospital £650 was subscribed; and for the Governesses' Institution £2845, including £1695 from a gentleman who desired his name not to be known, for establishing two annuities.

Lord Derby took the chair yesterday week at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, which took place at Willis's Rooms. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £3000; including £50 from the chairman, £200 from the Fine-Arts Society (practically an exhibition of Mr. Millais's pictures), and a contribution of £811 from the Art Sketching Club.

Earl Percy, M.P., presided at the fourth anniversary dinner of the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association, which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £250.

A meeting in aid of the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, at Shadwell, was held in the Mansion House on Monday. The Lord Mayor presided.

A bazaar under the patronage of Princess Christian was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood, for the sale of work done by ladies in reduced circumstances; and on the same days a bazaar was held at the Riding-School, Knightsbridge, in aid of the building fund for the extension of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square.

The annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Tuesday at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. T. Swinbourne presided, and there was a larger attendance than usual. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, said they might congratulate themselves on the prospects of the institution. It had passed through a crisis, and had been proved to be one of the best institutions ever formed. The sum of £1600 was paid to annuitants during the year.——The chair at the annual dinner on July 29 next will be taken by Mr. Henry Irving; and Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly promised to sing two songs.

Next Tuesday the festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women will be held at Willis's Rooms. The Prince of Wales will preside; supported by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. This institution, of which the Queen is the patron, was established in 1816.

The Earl of Jersey has consented to preside at a dinner at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Industrial Home for Boys, 119, Copenhagen-street, on Friday, the 27th inst.

The Scottish gathering, which was inaugurated last year at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, is appointed to take place on June 18, at the Stamford-bridge Grounds, Fulham. The gathering is held in aid of the Scottish charities in London.

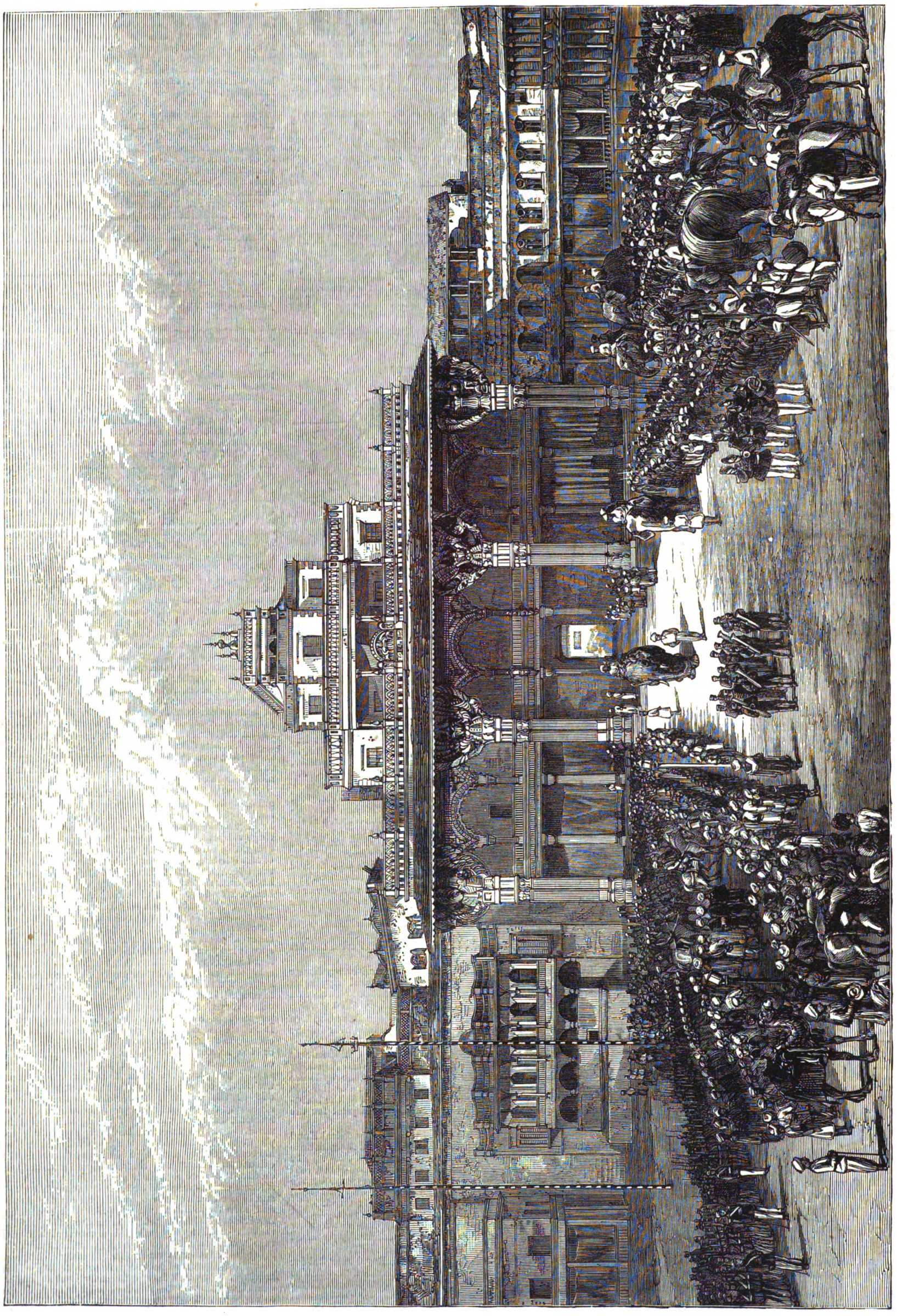
NOVELS.

Two specimens of the superior woman, or woman of advanced views, are put prominently forward in the *Rebel of the Family*, by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), and are treated with all the skill and literary power for which the writer is celebrated. One is probably intended as a shocking example of what advancement may lead to, and the other as a sample of the sweet woman capable of being produced by the modern system reasonably pursued and not carried to extremes. The story, from a certain point of view, is that of Cinderella over again; for the heroine is one Perdita, the plainest of three sisters, as the world generally counts plainness, and yet she is the best and noblest of the bunch, and although discountenanced, despised, and even "cut" by her own mother, saves that mother from pecuniary ruin by marrying the prince—of chemists and druggists: not that she married the chemist and druggist for that business-like purpose, she married him for the purest and most romantic reasons, so far as love unalloyed by any sordid considerations is romantic; her chance of assisting her mother by the marriage which that mother condemned and abhorred was unforeseen. The novel is, of course, clever, but it can hardly be regarded as pleasant, though it is sometimes very amusing; so many mean characters are seldom met with in the same number of pages, and the meanness of the Winstanleys, Perdita Winstanley excepted, requires more relief than is afforded by the two or three personages who have not extremely disagreeable qualities and manners. However, things may be considered to have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion when the wicked Frenchman is checkmated, and "the noblest man on earth, the wisest and most generous," who is a chemist and druggist, is "loved by the best girl on earth," who is Cinderella, otherwise Perdita Winstanley, "the daughter of a major and the granddaughter of a bishop—a rebel and a Democrat, not honouring, as she should, the purple lappet which fell across her soft smooth shoulders—the blueness of the blood which ran in her wicked veins." Howbeit, the rank of a major is not so awfully exalted as all that; nor does one generally look among bishops for the representatives of "blue blood."

Belgian flavouring gives an agreeable piquancy to the plentiful feast of love and marriage spread out before the reader in the three volumes entitled *Beside the River:* by Katharine S. Macquoid (Hurst and Blackett), a novel in which, as it would seem, the writer, whose travels in various foreign parts have supplied her with material for the composition of so many interesting and even instructive books, has rather introduced a tale for the sake of describing certain scenery than drawn upon her recollection of certain scenery for the sake of embellishing a tale. Love, however, so far as the story is concerned, is the principal, almost the only topic; enter a pair of lovers in the very first chapter, and exeunt—to get married, if you please—another, very different pair of lovers in the very last. In the meantime love, of a very passionate sort, but tinged with a suspicion of sordid views, has been causing tumultuous disturbances in various bosoms, and leads to a somewhat tragic incident, though the situation has its comic aspect. The fate of the heroine, a very captivating and admirable specimen of womankind, is scarcely equal to her deserts; she appears to be left upon the shelf at the end, sharing her love between a cow and a hospice, a pitiable condition for her who should have been the best of wives and mothers. So excellent are her sentiments, principles, and practice; indeed the tone of the novel throughout is most commendable. Very pretty, too, are many of the scenes to which the vicissitudes of the story give rise; and as happy as ever are the touches with which the writer hits off little womanly traits and the ways of women with the more brutal sex. Naturally, the French or Belgian marriage-laws are touched upon in the novel, and everybody knows that they do not leave a young girl who is under age much liberty as regards the choice of a husband; but to believe that an oral promise given by a grandmother on behalf of a granddaughter would be legally binding on the latter after the former's death, of which there would be no sort of evidence beyond the bare statement of the man interested, is more than ordinary human credulity will be able to manage. Fortunately, however, the interest of the story is independent of any such belief.

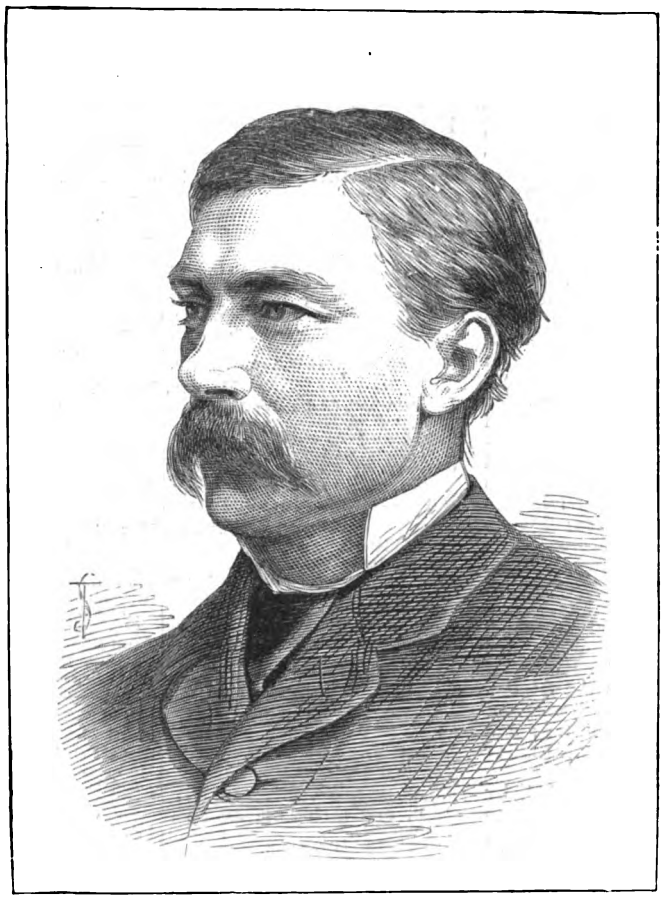
The notorious case of the "unhappy nobleman now languishing at Dartmoor," otherwise the "Claimant," seems to have suggested the fundamental idea of *From Exile*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a novel in which, for the space of three volumes, the writer maintains his character for readability, ingenuity, vivacity, drollery, and skill in the portraiture of attractive, sprightly, ladylike English girls. Personation is the essential point of the story, which is of the slightest possible construction. It is a tale of a worthy who, though believed to have been drowned, has, like the famous Jack Robinson, "never been dead at all," and who, having "levanted" for fear of prosecution for a little murder he fancies his necessities as a poacher have obliged him to commit, takes a passage on board a certain vessel, is shipwrecked, spends ten years or so on a desert island, is miraculously rescued and brought home to England, where he claims to be and is accepted, more or less cordially, for the heir of a deceased squire, whose son indeed he is, but on the "wrong side of the blanket." Meanwhile he has left the true heir, to whom the common paternity gave him sufficient resemblance for the purposes of imposture, to languish upon that desert island from which he selfishly escaped alone. Henceforth, of course, the main business of the story is to trace the career of the impostor until he reaches the pinnacle of success or the lowest depth of exposure and ruin, unless he should be prevented from the former or preserved from the latter by a premature death. Great capital is made out of the vulgar impostor's behaviour in society, and some very entertaining pictures and dialogues, full of pleasant humour, carry the reader easily along in a delightful frame of mind. Towards the end, however, the author has thought proper to have recourse, as he frequently has in his novels, to his treasury of horrors, from which he has extracted something calculated to make the blood run cold and the hair to stand on end, if it were not, as is generally the case with his more infernal contrivances, so excessively laboured as to lose force, and to need for sheer comprehension of the device a mental and moral condition incompatible with a cold thrill or an involuntary shudder. At the same time, it is more than likely that the dreadful way in which a murderous, heartless, cruel ruffian is represented to have fallen into the trap that he was laying for another is true to fact in every detail, and that the occurrence described is taken from real life. It is curious, however, to remark how differently readers are affected by what they know to be real and what they have good reason to suppose is fiction or to regard, if they please, as fiction; a dreadful accident, which really happened, and is reported at the time in the newspapers, cannot be described too elaborately; the more elaborate the report, the more it is gloated over with bated breath, creeping flesh, curdling blood, intense interest; but when there is a doubt of the reality or the propinquity, in point of time, or both, elaborate description is apt to excite impatience, and even to raise a smile at the evident effort to be dreadful.

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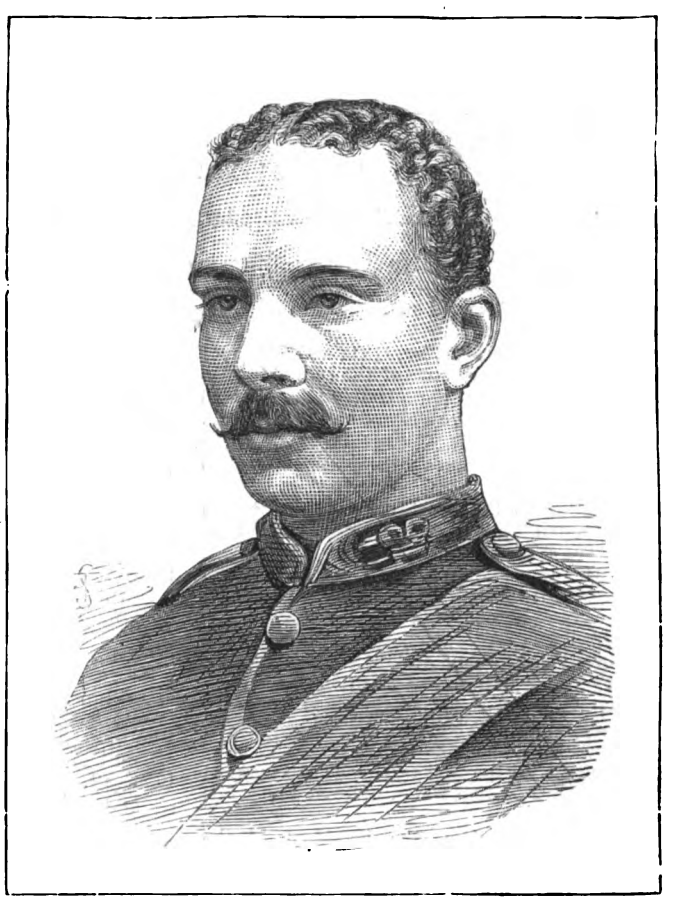


PALACE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE, INDIA.

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THE LATE MAJOR SINGLETON, 92ND (GORDON) HIGHLANDERS.



THE LATE CAPTAIN NAIRNE, 94TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The late Major Loftus Singleton, of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, was fourth son of the late Henry Singleton, Esq., D.L., of Aclare, county Meath, Ireland. He entered the Army in 1861. He had served with his regiment through the recent campaign under General Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan, from the battle of Charasiab to the termination of the war, and had gained some distinction. The regiment, when on the point of returning home, was suddenly ordered to reinforce Sir George Colley's command in Natal. At the battle on Majuba Mountain, on Feb. 27, Major Singleton was wounded in four places. After lingering two months, he died on the 1st inst., almost the last victim of the miserable conflict with the Boers of the Transvaal.

The late Captain Nairne, of the 94th Regiment, was one of those killed in the first action with the Boers, on Dec. 20, when a detachment of that regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, was attacked on its march from Lydenburg to Pretoria. Captain Nairne (Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne) was born in 1841, the third son of the late Alexander Darnley Nairne, Esq., J.P., of Kingston, Jamaica. He was educated at King's College, and subsequently by private tutors. He entered the Army in 1862, obtained a first-class "extra" certificate of proficiency at Hythe, and served with his regiment, the 94th, during five years in India, returning to England in February, 1868. He held, nearly four years, the appointment of Adjutant of his regiment. In May, 1878, he received his company, and in February, 1879, went to South Africa with his regiment for the Zulu War. Captain Nairne was present at the battle of Ulundi, and afterwards served in the storming and capture of Sekukuni's stronghold. A correspondent writes of him as follows:—

"Ever anxious to encourage his men, with all ranks of whom he was a favourite, it may be mentioned to the credit of Captain Nairne that he alone, among the officers engaged in those wars, walked every inch of the road from Durban to Ulundi, back thence by the Zlobane Mountain to the Intombi River, then through New Scotland viâ Middleburg to Fort Weber, and further on to Sekukuni's Stadt; and from that point back again to Fort Weber, double marches having been performed frequently during the campaigns. The total number of miles thus traversed on foot was about 1000 from start to finish. Captain Nairne was a smart and energetic soldier, an intellectual man, and of a noble nature. His genial and unselfish disposition, with a courteous manner, gained him friends and admirers wherever he went."



THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE IN HIS CHILDHOOD.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The important Native State of Mysore, in Southern India, after a long period of British administration, has been restored to the government of its legitimate Prince, the Maharajah Chamarajendra Wodiyar, who is eighteen years of age. He is the adopted son of the Maharajah Krishnaraj Wodiyar; and it was promised in 1868, by a Proclamation of the British Governor-General of India, that this adoption and the succession of Chamarajendra should be duly acknowledged upon his coming of age. That event took place on March 25 last, when the ceremonious installation of the young Maharajah was held in the city of Mysore, in the presence of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, recently appointed Governor of Madras, who came instead of the Marquis of Ripon, the Viceroy of India. Mr. James Davidson Gordon, C.S.I., who has held the office of Chief Commissioner for the Government of Mysore since 1878, having previously been official guardian of the infant Rajah, is now appointed British Resident at the Mysore Court.

Mysore is one of the finest provinces in Southern India, and contained by latest census 5,055,412 inhabitants, or 2,535,924 males and 2,519,488 females. The value of the exports consisting chiefly of betel nut, coffee, cotton, cardamoms, rice, silk, and sugar, amount to £1,100,003; and the imports, consisting mainly of iron, gold, pepper,

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salt, and pulses, were £1,000,000. Since 1832 the control of the country has been entirely in our hands, and its affairs have been administered by a British Commssioner. Henceforth the only spot of ground that will remain to the British in Mysore territory will be the cantonment and Fort of Bangalore.

We give a Portrait of the Rajah in his boyhood, taken some years ago, and a View of his Palace, from photographs by Messrs. Hughes Brothers, of Madras.

HOME NEWS.

The Congress of the Social Science Association will be held this year in Dublin early in October.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball is fixed for Monday, June 27, at Willis's Rooms.

A new dock was opened last Saturday at Sutton Bridge in connection with the port of Wisbeach.

The cricket-match at Lord's ended on Tuesday in a decisive victory for the M.C.C. over Sussex.

Mr. Frederick Charles James Millar, Q.C., and Mr. Ford North, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Gloucestershire Province of Freemasons.

Captain Stapleton J. Greville, R.N., has been awarded the naval pension of £80 a year, vacant by the death of Captain W. K. Jolliffe.

A Papal Bull relating to the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church in England was issued last Saturday from the Vatican and distributed among the Cardinals.

The six-days' swimming-match between Matthew Webb and George Fearn was brought to a close last Saturday night, the former winning very easily at the finish.

Sir Moses Montefiore has sent twenty-five guineas to the Ramsgate centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, which was opened by Major Duncan last Saturday.

The tenth annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. Mr. Greenish, the president, took the chair.

Late on Monday night an attempt was made at Liverpool to blow up or injure the buildings which serve as the police barracks in that city.

Yesterday week Dr. Habershon, the President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, gave a conversazione to a large number of guests at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Henry Yates Thompson (Liberal) and Mr. W. Earrer Ecroyd (Conservative) were nominated on Wednesday as candidates for the representation of Preston, the polling taking place on Friday.

The annual festival of the Church Sunday-School Choir, in connection with the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace, the principal feature being a concert by 5500 members of church choirs.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when a paper on "The Rainfall and Climate of India" was read by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., before a large and distinguished audience.

The final round in the lawn tennis tournament, open to all England, was played on the 12th inst., at Oxford, when Messrs. Renshaw, Maida-vale Club, beat Messrs. Down and Vaughan, taking the challenge cup for the second time.

At a meeting of the Carlton Club held last Saturday it was decided to increase the number of members from 960 to 1100, apart from what are known as the "Parliamentary" members. The entrance fee is to be raised from £20 to £30.

A meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District was held last Saturday—Dr. Brewer in the chair. Much of the sitting was occupied in a discussion as to the best way to meet the increase of the smallpox epidemic in London.

At the Mansion House yesterday week, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a large and fashionable assembly gathered at a conversazione held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, with the object of hearing reports of progress from representatives of the nations of the world where the operations of the Alliance are carried on.

The Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. Mr. Medd is Honorary Fellow of King's College, London; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans; Member of the Council of Keble College, Oxford; and Honorary Canon of St. Albans.

The Victoria Cross is to be conferred on Captain (now Brevet-Major) Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Regiment; Sergeant Patrick Mullane and Gunner James Colliss, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Provisional Lance-Corporal Joseph John Farmer, of the Army Hospital Corps, for gallant conduct in Afghanistan and South Africa.

Last week 2561 births and 1427 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 42, whereas the deaths were 79 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 69 fatal cases of smallpox in London last week, 6 of these belonging to Hackney, 11 to Shoreditch, 3 to Bethnal-green, 4 to Mile-end Old Town, 9 to Camberwell, and 11 in Greenwich and Deptford.

The annual meeting of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in St. James's Hall on the 12th inst.—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report set forth that the income of the society for the past year was £138,288; and it was with pain the committee announced the treasurers had declared, after deduction for foreign expenditure in 1882, there would be only available £72,000, or £9000 less than was voted in diocesan grants for 1881. The present condition of the society's funds arose from a falling off of the general fund during the past three years, chiefly, it was believed, from donors diverting their gifts to special missions.

It may be fairly assumed that there will be a considerable demand for almond-oil and rosemary-water, and much rubbing of smooth pates night and morning, by old gentlemen, and by some young ones too, who chance to read or hear of a letter in the *Globe*, which runs thus:—"Tonics are destructive; they burn the hair and make it snap. Shampooing dries it bad enough; followed by tonics it is inevitable tonsure. I am seventy-eight years old; have spent a fortune in my time on the highest class tonics and pomades, and nature resisted them. Last year nature grew tired of resistance; hair came out by combsfull, and my crown was as bald and as white as a five-shilling piece. I repented. Hair too dry. Like watering plants with pepper and water; wants natural nourishment. To make a short story, I rubbed in simple almond-oil every night, and plain boiled rosemary-water sparingly in the morning. The present conclusion is that I need not, as *Punch* says, 'sit at church in the gallery.'—SCIENS."

The Extra Supplement.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The South Saxon or Sussex Kingdom, extending along the seacoast from Hampshire to Kent, in the sixth and seventh centuries of the Christian era, was almost separated from the rest of England by the great Forest of Anderida, which filled the whole "Weald" between the North and South Downs, and by the marshes that lay to the east and to the west of Sussex, where the South Downs end, there giving place to the lower shores. This sequestered situation was probably the cause why Sussex was the last of the Saxon settlements in England to receive Christianity. It was about the year 650 that Wilfrid of Northumbria, returning from France, where he had been consecrated as Archbishop of York, was shipwrecked on this coast, and had a narrow escape of being killed by the barbarous people. In memory of his deliverance, Wilfrid came back, thirty years later, when he was expelled from Northumbria, and undertook the religious instruction of the South Saxons. He was assisted by their King Ædelwalch and Queen Eabba, who abjured the worship of Thor and Odin; and he fixed his abode on Selsey Island, which was the seat of the Bishopric he founded until the Norman Conquest. In 1075, when Stigand, chaplain to William the Conqueror, held this See, it was removed to Chichester. The list of subsequent Bishops of Chichester includes Bishop Ralph, a bold supporter of Anselm in his struggle for the privileges of the clergy against William Rufus and Henry I.; Bishop Neville, Chancellor of England from 1223 to 1238; Bishop Richard de la Wych, under King Henry III., a Dominican monk who was canonised as a Saint; Bishop Gilbert, likewise renowned for his piety; John Langton and Robert Stratford, who were Chancellors of the realm; Adam de Molcyns, a diplomatist in the reign of Henry VI.; Reginald Pecock, a great theologian and opponent of the Lollards, author of "The Repressor of Overmuch Blaming the Clergy," but himself obliged to recant some propositions contrary to the Romish creed; Bishops Sherborne, George Day, and Christopherson, who were strenuous against the Protestant Reformation; and Richard Montague, a great High Churchman in the time of Charles I.

The Cathedral was built first in the Norman period, by Bishop Ralph, on the site of a Saxon monastery dedicated to St. Peter; and part of the nave and choir is still Norman, with two aisles: this portion was restored twenty years ago. The retro-choir, of Transition architecture, was constructed early in the thirteenth century, and is remarkable for the elegance of the detached shafts, of Purbeck marble, standing outside the massive circular piers; the great pier-arches are circular, inclosing pointed arches. The Lady Chapel, by Bishop Gilbert, is also beautiful. With regard to the exterior of this Cathedral, as shown in our Illustration from the drawing by Mr. S. Read, its principal feature is the spire, which, though far less lofty (being 271 ft.) than the one at Salisbury, is finely proportioned, and bears an harmonious relation to the lower group of buildings. The tower from which it rises was erected, probably, by Bishop John de Langton, in the early part of the fourteenth century. The upper part of the spire was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, who furnished its interior with an ingenious pendulum-stage, hanging from the summit inside, to preserve its perpendicular against the force of high winds. The west front, originally Norman, is of the Early English style, in three storeys, surmounted by a gable. It was flanked by two towers, but the north tower has been destroyed. Chichester Cathedral has some interesting works of sculpture among its monuments, including two or three fine groups by Flaxman, and bas-relief slabs of ancient date, rather curious in design.

REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

On Tuesday the Revised Version of the New Testament, the result of eleven years' continuous and devoted labour, was given to the world. One copy was formally presented to the Queen, two copies were given to the two Houses of Convocation; and the volume was then distributed throughout the land.

The titlepage states that the work is "translated out of the Greek, being the version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1881." In a preface of twenty-five pages, the revisers give a history of their proceedings, and sketch the rules which have guided them in the accomplishment of their difficult task. The Gospels and Epistles in the Revised Testament are not divided into chapters and verses, the plan adopted by the Revisers being to arrange "the Sacred Text in paragraphs, after the precedent of the earliest English versions, so as to assist the general reader in following the current of narrative or argument." As an example of the mode in which the Revisers have done their work, the new version of the Lord's Prayer, as given in the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, may be cited:—"Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And *bring* us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil *one*." A marginal note says that "Many authorities, some ancient, but with variations, add, 'For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.'"

Different opinions will be entertained as to the merits of the work. There is much in it that will cause a shock of painful surprise to some, that will be scanned with critical curiosity by others, and which by others again will be accepted as enlightened improvements in a valuable text.

The rules laid down by the Committee of Convocation for the guidance of the Revisers were as follow:—

1. To introduce as few alterations as possible in the text of the Authorised Version consistently with faithfulness.
2. To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the Authorised and earlier English Versions.
3. Each Company to go twice over the portion to be revised, once provisionally, the second time finally, and on principles of voting as hereinafter is provided.
4. That the text to be adopted be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating; and that when the text so adopted differs from that from which the Authorised Version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin.
5. To make or retain no change in text on the second final revision by each Company except two-thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities.
6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereupon till the next meeting, whensoever the same shall be required by one-third of those present at the meeting, such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.
7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation.
8. To refer, on the part of each Company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

The production of the Revised Edition of the New Testament has been a severe strain on the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. While the work of translation was going on great precautions had to be taken to prevent any of the proof-sheets from falling into the hands of unauthorized persons. The translators had to be supplied with copies, but they were bound in honour not to disclose the emendations that were proposed by the various writers and finally adopted by the Company.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the Metropolitan Bridges Bill, by which powers are granted to the Board of Works to enable them to construct new bridges at Battersea and Putney, to partially rebuild the bridge across Deptford-creek, and to enlarge the centre arch of Vauxhall Bridge by taking out the two centre piers and placing a suspended girder across the interval.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Fifth Sunday after Easter.
Rogation Week.
Morning Lessons: Deut. vi.; John vii. 25. Evening Lessons: Deut. ix. or x.; Titus i.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. W. Burrows; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Tarver.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture—on the Grounds of Belief).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Carlisle; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon C. F. Tarver.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Levée to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Cambridge Term divides at noon.
Agricultural Society, anniversary, 12.
Geographical Society, anniversary, 2 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.
Plymouth Art and Industrial Exhibition to be opened.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Brudenell Carter on Colour Blindness).
Royal Thames Yacht Club matches.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Torpedo-Boats, &c.; Mr. R. H. Brunton on the Production of Parffin).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Davids on Buddhism).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law; and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th).
Royal Hospital for Children, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7.30 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
New Thames Yacht Club, cutter match.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Princess Helena born, 1846.
Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Pfoundes on Old Japanese Literature).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Oxfordshire Agricultural Society at Thame (two days).
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Captain Abney on Photography and Solar Physics)—and on Friday.
National Educational Union, anniversary, 2.30 p.m.
Railway Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, 3.30 p.m.
State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

Ascension Day.
Trinity Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Inventors' Institute, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, 6th concert, 8.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Bidwell on Telegraphic Photography).
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10.
London Academy of Music, annual concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

New Moon, 11.36 p.m.
Mansion House: Conference on Thrift, 2.30 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General D. J. Newall on Military Organisation).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Palæontographical Society, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor H. E. Roscoe on the Artificial Production of Indigo, 9 p.m.).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, conversazione—the Prince and Princess of Wales expected.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

The Queen's Birthday to be kept in London.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor C. E. Turner on Russian writers).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
May 1	29·641	49·6	41·5	·76	7	60·0	42·6	WSW. SW.	338	0·060
2	29·634	49·6	41·5	·76	10	56·0	45·2	NE. NNE.	209	0·175
3	29·997	43·3	32·3	·68	7	48·9	39·9	NNE. N.	241	0·000
4	29·994	44·7	42·9	·94	8	57·2	31·8	SSW. W.	218	0·050
5	30·179	51·8	40·9	·68	7	64·2	40·2	SW.	275	0·000
6	30·287	56·7	49·0	·77	5	66·5	50·0	SW.	360	0·000
7	30·564	54·7	38·9	·58	2	66·9	42·3	NNW. N.	125	0·000
8	30·566	52·3	37·4	·60	1	63·9	42·5	NNE.	210	0·000
9	30·566	47·8	35·2	·64	6	57·6	38·1	E. NNE.	289	0·000
10	30·603	43·2	30·6	·64	6	54·2	30·9	NNE. NE.	316	0·000
11	30·734	44·6	33·6	·68	5	58·0	31·8	NE. ENE.	151	0·000
12	30·3 5	51·0	40·8	·70	9	64·5	37·8	NNE. NE.	176	0·000
13	30·095	54·5	41·4	·64	2	71·2	40·5	E. SW.	173	0·000
14	29·950	54·5	42·9	·67	9	66·1	42·5	SW. W.	198	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 7.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·670	29·596	29·943	29·934	30·183	30·248	30·359
Temperature of Air	51·3°	52·7°	46·7°	50·2°	55·2°	49·8°	58·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·3°	47·3°	40·6°	45·8°	49·4°	55·0°	51·8°
Direction of Wind	W.	NNE.	N.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	W.

FROM MAY 7 TO MAY 14.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·616	30·582	30·611	30·603	30·388	30·187	29·980
Temperature of Air	56·5°	53·8°	47·4°	47·2°	56·4°	56·7°	57·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·8	46·5°	40·4°	41·4°	49·0°	50·6°	50·8°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NNE.	NE.	N.	N.	SSW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 40	9 15	9 56	10 23	10 57	11 27	11 57	—	0 23	0 48	1 10	1 35	1 57	2 15

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published some graceful songs, among which we may mention "The Nightingale sang to the Rose," "At Parting," and "Come forth" (a Venetian serenade), by W. Fullerton; "Weariness," by G. Muratori (words by Longfellow); "Oh, yes! oh, yes!" by Ernest Birch; "Ever near" and "Why?" by Mrs. M. F. Ronalds; "At the Portal," by Nicola Ferri; "Welcome," by Lady Arthur Hill; and "Thoughts at Sunrise," by Mrs. L. Moncrieff.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have lately brought out some pleasing songs, among which may be specified "Fairly Caught," by Louis Diehl—in a naïve, coquettish style, and within the compass of a limited range of voice; and "The Merchant of Cheapside," by the same composer; "The Children of the City," by Stephen Adams; and "A Summer Shower," by Theo. Marzials—the last named being lively, with an easy accompaniment.

From Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we have received some charming trios for female voices, by Carl Reinecke; several part-songs, varied and characteristic, by the well-known favourite composer, Signor Ciro Pinsuti; "Autumn is Come Again," also a part-song, by F. Corder, full of freshness and vivacity. We have, in addition, from the same firm, a "Suite," in E major, for the organ, by E. Emile Bernard, which is likely to be a useful addition to the organist's répertoire; and a very handy and inexpensive arrangement of the sacred cantata, "Supplication and Praise," by Robert Sloman, of which composition we have already spoken in connection with its performance in public. The name of Franz Abt is always hailed with delight by those in quest of a good song, and the one before us, "Only to Love Thee," is well calculated to sustain the composer's high reputation.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added Spohr's "Hymn to St. Cecilia" to their large collection of sacred works in octavo form. Of the cheapness of these handy editions that now referred to is one of many instances, the price being one shilling. From the same publishers we have—in similar form—Franz Abt's agreeable cantata, for female voices, entitled "The Wishing-stone," a production well suited for amateur drawing-room performance.

The second series of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Part-song Book" carries the work to the completion of the fifteenth volume, which includes twenty-six pieces of vocal harmony—in different styles—mostly by modern composers, English and foreign. The work, altogether, furnishes an extensive and valuable collection.

"Three Intermezzi," by C. V. Stanford, are also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. These pieces are for pianoforte and clarinet, the part for the latter instrument being adapted for either violin or violoncello. Without palpable imitation, it would seem as if Mr. Stanford had had in his mind the beautiful "Fantasie-stück," op. 73, and "Romances," op. 94, of Robert Schumann; the "Intermezzi" belonging distinctly to that school, yet possessing sufficient individuality to give them their special interest.

"Columbus," a dramatic cantata, by H. Gadsby (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This setting of Mr. Grist's poem, based on the final scenes of the voyage of the great discoverer, has already been commented on in our recent notice of its successful first performance at the Crystal Palace; and we need now only refer to its appearance in a handy and inexpensive form, in which shape it will be largely acceptable to choral societies, private and public.

From the same publishers we have also a welcome contribution to organ music in the shape of Six Soft Voluntaries by George Calkin; and a bold and characteristic setting of Allan Cunningham's words, "A wet sheet and a flowing sea" (for baritone), by J. Shaw (sung by Mr. Thurley Beale).

From Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. we have some welcome vocal contributions, notably the song "Lilac Bloom," by Sir Julius Benedict; "The Unfinished Song" and "Sowing and Reaping," by Signor Ciro Pinsuti; "My Heart," by Jacques Blumenthal; "My Child" and "There is dew for the Flow'ret," by C. A. Macirone; "The Golden Maid," by Walter Maynard—also some pretty part-songs, one of which, entitled "A Charade," a breaking-up song, for treble voices, by Madame Sainton-Dolby, is likely to become a favourite with young ladies on those joyful occasions.

There are much pathos and grace in the songs "The Lost Love," by Eaton Faning, and "Gone for Aye," by Myles B. Foster (both suitable for voices of moderate compass), issued by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., who have also recently published an arrangement by Mr. A. O'Leary, for two performers on the pianoforte, of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's bright and sparkling "Ouvertura di Ballo," a pleasing Romance for violin and pianoforte, "L'Adieu," by J. T. Carrodus, and a pretty and brilliant "Valse Caprice," for piano, by Josef Trousselle, besides several songs which deserve favourable mention—among them being "Sympathy," by J. P. Goldberg; "Hearts good and true" and "It was a thorn," by F. Westlake; "The Afterglow" and "Somehow," by Eaton Faning; and an agreeable setting of Shelley's "Good Night," by Ernest Ford.

Favourable mention may be made of the songs "Dreams of Thee," by Bennett Gilbert, and "Man Overboard," by F. St. John Lacy, among several graceful compositions published by Messrs. B. Williams and Co.

Foremost in the list of welcome additions to the vocalist's répertoire lately issued by the firm of Messrs. Duff and Stewart, we may name "Sweet Dream," by the popular composer Franz Abt.

Messrs. Marriott and Williams have lately published several pretty songs, one, "The Lost Sunbeam," by Nicola Ferri, being composed for and sung by Mr. Herbert Reeves; "The Yeoman's Daughter," by Michael Watson; "Two Robins," by Henry Pontet; "There was Hope in the Breeze," by Madame Sainton-Dolby, are easy and pleasing.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. have published "The Bright Hereafter," a graceful song by Franz Abt, suitable for a medium compass; and a pleasing Bourrée, for pianoforte solo, by Brownlow Baker.

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(Reprinted by Messrs. MORTLOCK, Oxford-street.)
1880.

Bath,
Thursday, 15th Oct., 1808.
To Sir James Fellowes.
My dear Sir James Fellowes, like his own Western sun, delights to warm and gild the evening of a stormy day; but I have no commissions that I can remember. Divic Robinson has sent the wine and I have sent him the money, so that's all over. When you feel your own purse too heavy, take it to MORTLOCKS', in OXFORD-STREET, and carry Lady Fellowes a beautiful specimen of South Wales China, and tell him I am panting for my ice-pails and large dishes to use this day se'nnight.
Yours and all your family's obliged and faithful
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THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

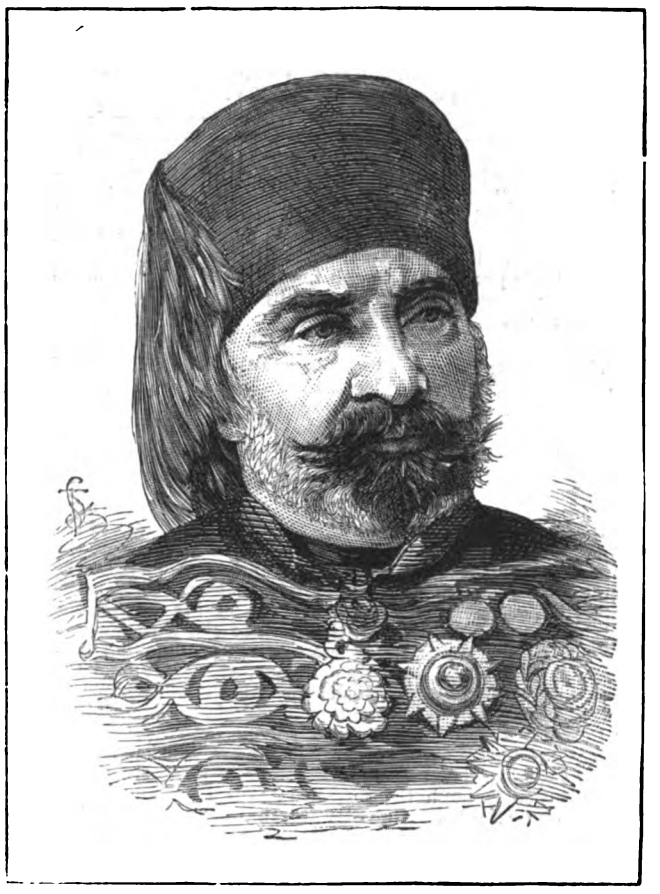
The combined military demonstrations and diplomatic negotiations of the French Government in Tunis, pushed close up to the Bey's Palace of the Bardo, just outside the capital, have succeeded in procuring his assent to a French Protectorate, and to the French occupation of several important points on the seacoast and the frontier next to Algeria. We give a Portrait of the Bey, Mohammed Sadik, whose position has been described in a former notice of this subject; with some additional Views of Tunis, the seaport town of Biserta, and the inland fortress and Mohammedan sacred city of Kef, to the south of the Khroumir country, which has also fallen into the possession of the French.

It has been stated that the French Expeditionary Corps, which numbered about twenty thousand men, was under the command of General Forgemol. The left wing, composed of three brigades, was commanded by General Delebecque; and the right wing, also numbering three brigades, was under the orders of General Logerot. A preliminary operation, already described, was that of the occupation of the Island of Tabarka. The ironclad Surveillante, carrying twelve heavy guns, and the gunboats Chacal and Hyène, each having four guns, had been chosen for the task. The troops to be landed comprised about sixteen hundred men. It was all managed, in a few days, by some bombarding of the seaside forts, and some active marching across country in the interior, but with very little fighting. Tabarka, and the neighbouring castle on the mainland coast, were abandoned after a severe bombardment.

The town of Kef—the old "Sicca Veneris" of the Romans—is, or rather ought to be, an important stronghold. It is situated on a lofty peak, 2400 ft. in height, and is fortified after a fashion. The Beys of Tunis have always held it to be, with Beja, the only place capable of arresting an invasion from Algeria. Unfortunately, however, for Kef, the neighbouring peak of Ksar-er-Roula towers above it, and it has never been looked after by the Tunisians. The importance of Kef is increased, on account of its being a religious town as well as a fortress. It is inhabited by the religious chiefs of the four great Mussulman sects, who exercise an enormous influence over the neighbouring tribes, and who could raise them in a moment. The French have, therefore, for political as well as strategical reasons, acted wisely in marching straight upon Kef, which is one of the keys of the Khroumirs' land and of Tunis as well. On the 26th ult., General Logerot having appeared before the place, summoned the Governor to surrender, and made preparations for an assault, it yielded without any resistance.

The column of General Logerot, it seems, met with no actual opposition as it penetrated into Tunisian territory. The passage of the Oued-Mellegue was effected with order and rapidity. The horsemen of the "Goums" were the first to cross the river. Skirmishers were then thrown out, two batteries of mountain guns taking up a position on the neighbouring heights to protect the left bank. The Delebecque column suffered severely from the tropical rainfall, as it was marching over a difficult country, steep and thick with brushwood. The camps were literally flooded, but the young soldiers are said to have been in capital spirits and eager for the fray. The Khroumirs were well armed, and were intrenched on the heights of Roum-el-Souk and El Aioun, opposite General Vincendon's column. But there has been only desultory skirmishing, of the character shown in our Illustration.

The Bey was forced to sign the treaty on Wednesday last week, when General Bréard, with a force of 4000 men, arrived at the Palace outside the city of Tunis.



MOHAMMED SADIK, THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The force which is to occupy Biserta, and which has been conveyed thither by the Dryade and Sarthe, comprises 2000 men. These troops have taken the place of the brigade of sailors who were landed on the first inst. to take possession of the town. The reason officially assigned for the occupation of the place is that it was the centre from which the Khroumirs drew their supplies of provisions; and, further, that the occupation will complete the blockade of the Khroumirs, and facilitate the revictualling of the French army.

This once important place, Biserta, to which much attention is now directed on account of the French occupation, is situated at the bottom of the bay formed by the Cape Ras-el-Zebib (the Promontorium Apollinis) and Cape El-Alrid (Promontorium Candidum). The lake, on the shores of which it is situate, communicates with the sea by a canal still deep enough to receive small vessels. In the time of Barbarossa it was a city of great strength and magnificence; but this has disappeared, and it is now but a small town of some 8000 inhabitants, for the most part Arabs and a few Europeans. The Lake of Biserta is the chief source of the trade, abounding as it does in tunny and other kinds of fish, the monopoly of which is farmed out by the Government for £1600 a year. The fish is brought to Tunis market, forty miles distant, every morning, on pack-horses. The coral fishery is tolerably productive, and about fifty Italian vessels annually visit it for that purpose. Besides these industries, Biserta is famous for its grapes, which are of beautiful quality, although the wine made from them cannot be kept for any length of time. A great quantity of coarse pottery is also made here, and supplies most of the wants of the population of the Regency. The district comprises ten villages, having some 120,000 acres of fertile land in cultivation, producing Indian corn, buckwheat, millet, olives, &c. At one time cotton was grown successfully, but the price was so low that the natives have almost abandoned the cotton crop, as they have also done in the case of tobacco, which, being a State monopoly, they could not sell at sufficient profit. The olive plantations yielded about 250,000 gallons of oil per annum. The port of Biserta was once the finest on the coast, but mud has accumulated so that only vessels of from thirty to thirty-five tons can now enter.

Our Illustrations are from photographs by M. Catalanotti, of Tunis.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

We present several Illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist, of the interesting scenes which preceded and accompanied the splendid nuptials of the Imperial Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Hungary with Princess Stéphanie of Belgium. The portraits both of the bride and bridegroom have already been published in this Journal.

The Princess, with her Royal parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived on the 5th inst. at Salzburg, the capital of the Tyrol, where she was met by her intended husband. On Saturday, the 7th inst., the Royal party moved to the Imperial palace of Schönbrunn, near Vienna; and on the following Monday the bride made her grand public entry, with a superb procession, into the Imperial city. The marriage ceremony took place next day (Tuesday of last week) at the Church of the Augustines, attached to the Imperial palace.

RECEPTION AT SALZBURG.

The arrival of the Belgian Royal Family at Salzburg was the first incident of popular festivity. The Royal railway train which brought them, and the railway station, were decorated with flowery wreaths; and the saloon was filled with roses and lilies of the valley, the Princess's favourite flowers. The meeting on the platform between the Crown Prince and his future bride was most affectionate. The greetings lasted ten minutes, for there were the fair bride's parents, relations, and a numerous suite to be welcomed to Austria. She had with her, besides her father and mother, also her little sister, Princess Clementine. The old archiepiscopal city and its lofty fortress were decked out bravely, and bade a hearty welcome to the Belgians. There were deputations, torchlight processions, and serenades, while the surrounding hill-tops glowed with bonfires. Princess Stéphanie received many gifts; but what pleased her most was the offering of a deputation of comely peasant girls in national dress. They brought her the usual presents received by a "Salzkammergut" bride—a spinning-wheel, symbolical of industry, a wash-tub, a wooden platter, laden with butter and



THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM ON HER WAY TO SCHÖNBRUNN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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lard, a honey cake, and a holiday shawl of native work, in white and gold.

AT VIENNA AND SCHÖNBRUNN.

The journey from Salzburg to Vienna, and the drive to the neighbouring Palace of Schönbrunn, were a continued display of general rejoicing. At every station and all along the line were masses of people come to see the "flower-train" go by, bearing the King's daughter, who was to wed the Emperor's son. At Wels and Linz were deputations, and the stations were profusely decorated. The Westbahn terminus at Vienna was one gigantic bower of choice flowers. A blaze of uniforms and costumes, military, ecclesiastical, and diplomatic, occupied the reserved part of the platform. Shortly before four p.m. arrived the Emperor and his son; Franz Joseph attired in the uniform of a field marshal, and Crown Prince Rudolph as a general, both wearing the Belgian "grand cordon." Outside was a host of Court carriages and equipages of the nobility, and very gorgeous were the national liveries of the servants of magnates, Magyar, Czechian, and Polish. There was a pause, during which those on the platform conversed in an under-tone—the Emperor with the Adjutant-General Baron Mondel, F. M. Baron Philippovics, and the Crown Prince. At last a whistle was heard, there was a moment of eager expectation, and the "flower-train," punctual to an instant, rushed into the station. The band of the guard of honour struck up the "Brabançonne." The first person who alighted was the Queen of the Belgians, and then Princess Stéphanie, who attempted to kiss the Emperor's hand, but whom he folded in his arms instead. King Leopold followed, dressed in the uniform of an Austrian colonel, and wearing the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Several bouquets were presented by bevies of white-clad damsels. The drive to Schönbrunn, through triumphal arches and between crowds of enthusiastic people, took fully an hour. The Emperor and Princess Stéphanie repeatedly bowed in acknowledgement of the popular acclamations. At Schönbrunn her Royal Highness was received by the Empress of Austria and the rest of the Imperial family. In the evening a state ball was given in the grand saloon of the Hofburg. The Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, all the foreign Princes in Vienna, and the members of the diplomatic body were present. The Crown Prince Rudolph and Princess Stéphanie took part in the dancing. All the guests were charmed with the graceful appearance of the bride. Next morning the Crown Prince and Princess Stéphanie received at the Schönbrunn Castle a number of deputations who came to present their congratulations to them on the occasion of their approaching marriage. The first of the deputations was that of the Hungarian Diet, wearing their splendid national gala costume. After them came representatives of both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath. Next appeared deputations from the city of Pesth and from the Vienna Common Council, headed by the Burgomaster. Our Artist made a sketch of the scene at Fünfhaus, on the road from the city to Schönbrunn.

THE BRIDE'S ENTRY INTO VIENNA.

The proceedings of Monday week began with the arrival of Princess Stéphanie, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, from Schönbrunn, at the Theresianum. This ancient and aristocratic educational institution, which takes its name from its founder, the Empress Maria Theresa, has for a century past been the traditional starting-point for processions at the entry of the brides of the Imperial House into the Austrian capital. Here the Queen and Princess alighted, and proceeded to the inner apartments for the final toilette.

When the illustrious ladies were ready, they were conducted by the Court Marshal to their state carriage, which was drawn by six white horses. The procession moved off, and the bells began to peal from all the steeples in the city, while repeated salvos of artillery thundered from the guns at the Arsenal. The procession was headed by a squadron of Cavalry, followed by the Quartermasters on horseback. Then came the eighty Councillors and Chamberlains, some on horseback, two abreast, the rest in carriages. After these came various diplomatic personages in their own two-horse equipages, attended by their own household servants; six trumpeters on horseback; the liveried servants of the Court, two and two; and two Quartermasters on foot. Then in a state carriage, drawn by six horses, followed four Chamberlains in Waiting. At each door of this carriage, as well as at each successive state equipage, were running footmen. Next came a carriage drawn by six horses, with the stewards of the household, a six-horse carriage with the Master of the Horse surrounded by the under officers of the Royal stud on horseback; a detachment of the Squadron of Horse Guards; a detachment of Royal Life Guards (Foot) with their standards and military bands. Now appeared the superb carriage of state, containing the Queen of the Belgians and the bride, who looked charming and happy. The General in command, with lowered sabre, rode on the left side of the bridal carriage. On the right side of the carriage rode the Court Equerry-in-Chief, while at each door were two lacqueys in livery. Six halberdiers of the Life Guard and six of the Horse Guards, with their chargers, formed the escort. Then followed six Court Pages on horseback, and a detachment of the Hungarian Life Guards on horseback; in a state carriage drawn by six horses the two Lady Stewardesses of the Household, and two six-horse state carriages containing the Ladies of Honour in Waiting. Behind all came a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, who closed the procession. All appeared in full-dress or gala uniform. The Hungarian Life Guards wore panther skins and yellow *czismus*. The private servants, the servants in livery, the inspector of the carriages, and the Court Quartermasters were bareheaded.

At the Elizabeth Bridge over the Wieden, which forms the boundary of the city on that side, was erected an extensive and handsome portal of honour, in the form of an immense pavilion, surmounted by a gilded metal cupola, from which were suspended hangings of red damask, drawn back by Cupids. The pavilion extended to the extremity of the bridge, and rested upon eight pillars, to represent marble; the roof of iron fretwork tastefully interwoven with foliage, and flanked by a balustrade, on each end of which were placed high pillars crowned by the Imperial eagle, and entwined with flowers. As the state carriage with the Princess passed under the triumphal arch the procession halted, and from all sides resounded the cheers of the multitude, and salvos of artillery The Burgomaster, at the head of the Municipality and the Magistrates of Vienna, welcomed the august bride in a short address, and the Royal carriage passed on to the bridge, which was converted into a greenwood avenue. Here the Royal bride was greeted by a group of maidens, two hundred in number, arrayed in robes of white. One of them gracefully presented to the Princess a bouquet composed of her favourite flowers—lilac, lilies of the valley, and roses—bound with a ribbon woven of the Belgian colours. The homage of the fair daughters of Vienna was deeply gratifying to the Princess, and it was with evident pleasure, and not without emotion, that she gracefully accepted the bouquet from their hands.

The streets through which the procession passed were lined with troops. Upon the outer Burgplatz the scholars of the Neustadter and Technical Military Academy, with the cadets of the Infantry and Artillery Schools, were drawn up in order. Outside the palace gates various deputations selected to represent the principal public bodies and corporations were assembled. They numbered about 4500 persons, and carried the magnificent banners and other artistic emblems used on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Imperial Majesties two years ago. At length the procession reached the "Hofburg," or Imperial Palace, stopping before the "Ambassadors' Steps." The Queen and Princess, attended by the chamberlains and stewards of the Royal household, alighted from the carriage, and were received by the Emperor and Crown Prince. Followed by the whole suite, their Majesties and the bride proceeded through the rows of guards into the apartments where they were awaited by the Empress and the King of the Belgians.

THE MARRIAGE.

The wedding ceremony took place in the Palace Church of the Augustines, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The interior of the church was decorated with Gobelins tapestry, purple damask hangings, and lighted crystal chandeliers. In front of the high altar, which was adorned with flowers, stood the gilded prie-dieu and the fauteuils of the Royal bride and bridegroom, above which was a baldachin brocaded with gold. Similar canopies overhung the seats on the right of the altar for the Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of the Belgians. Close to the places of the Imperial family were the seats of the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and other princely visitors. There were seats for the Court officials, the ladies of the palace, the Knights of the Golden Fleece, the heads of the Austrian and Hungarian deputations, the representatives of the high corporate bodies, the Corps Diplomatique, the Army, and the Press. The representatives of the Austrian Episcopacy, arrayed in the gorgeous robes of Roman ecclesiastics, were joined by Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal Nuncio, and by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, who had to conduct the service. The bridal procession walked from the Palace to the church through the so-called Argus Passage. It was ushered on by the Lord High Steward, the Court Chamberlains, Privy Councillors, Knights of the Golden Fleece, and the Court Chaplain. These were followed, walking in pairs, by the Archduke Karl Ludwig and the Prince of Wales, Archduke Ludwig Victor and Prince William of Prussia, Duke of Tuscany and Lord Torrington (representing Queen Victoria), Archduke Joseph (brother to the Queen of the Belgians) and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Archduke Heinrich and the Count of Flanders, Archduke Rainer and the Duke of Coburg, Archduke Sigismund and the Duke of Nassau, Archdukes William and Ernest. Then came the bridegroom—namely, the Crown Prince Rudolph, attended by his Chamberlains, and followed by the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Belgians, the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of the Guard, and the Gentlemen of the Belgian Court.

The Empress and the Queen of the Belgians walked together, conducting Princess Stéphanie of Belgium between them, attended by their respective suites, and followed by the Archduchess Gisela and the Archduchess Clotilde, the Archduchess Maria Theresa and the Duchess of Tuscany, the Archduchess Marie and the Princess Victoria of Prussia, the Duchess of Coburg and the Countess of Flanders. The Chamberlains of the Royal Princesses escorted them on each side. The Ladies of the Robes and Ladies of Honour closed the procession. It was saluted, on its arrival, with a flourish of trumpets, and was received at the church steps by the Prince Archbishop of Prague. Their Majesties conducted the Bride and Bridegroom to the prie-dieu before the High Altar, and then took their own seats under the baldachins.

The Prince on the right and the Princess on the left knelt in devotion while the Prelate performed the consecration of the nuptial rings. They rose and, after bowing to their august parents, advanced together to the High Altar. The Archbishop delivered a short but impressive address; in which he alluded to the marriage of the present Emperor and Empress, solemnised in that church twenty-five years ago, and said that millions of their subjects would now join in beseeching the blessing of Heaven upon the Crown Prince and his bride. The Archbishop then put the usual questions, first to the Prince and then to the Princess. The Chaplain of the Hofburg presented the golden salver with the nuptial rings, and the Prince first placed one upon the finger of the Princess, who in her turn placed the other upon his hand. Then, joining hands, they received the benediction of the priest upon their union. At this moment salvoes of artillery from the "Burg Platz" broke in upon the solemn silence of the church, and announced the completion of the nuptial ceremony. The roar of the guns was succeeded by joyous peals from every church steeple in the city.

After a pause, all kneeling, the officiating Prelate offered up the usual prayers, and sprinkled the newly-married pair with holy water. They rose, and, bowing first before the altar and then to their parents, resumed their former places on the prie-dieu, while the Prelate intoned the "Te Deum Laudamus," which was taken up by the silvery voices of the choir. Six Pages of the Court were standing by the altar with burning tapers. Again resounded salvoes of artillery, followed by the pealing of the bells. When the "Te Deum" was finished, two Court Chaplains chanted the "Benedicamus Patrem," and the Prelate concluded by giving his blessing to the kneeling assemblage.

While the procession was re-forming the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their relatives and guests. The Emperor embraced and kissed the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess; and so did the Empress and the King and Queen of the Belgians. The procession left the church under a flourish of trumpets, in nearly the same order that it came; save that the newly-married pair walked together, in front of the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, who were followed by the Empress and the Queen of the Belgians.

The Council of the Royal Academy have testified their sense of the importance to artists of the new Copyright Bill of the Law Amendment Society by subscribing £50 towards the expenses. The Hibernian Academy of Arts, the Scottish Academy, the Society and Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Society of Arts, and the Committee of the Grosvenor Gallery have each subscribed ten guineas; and the Printsellers' Association, £50.

The public school prize medals given annually by the Royal Geographical Society to encourage the study of geography in our public schools have been awarded as follows for the ensuing year:—In physical geography, the gold medal to R. G. Reid, of Dulwich College; and the silver medal to S. Edkins, of the City of London School. In political geography, the gold medal to T. Brooks, of the London International College; and the silver medal to C. T. Knaus, of Dulwich College. Boys from the following schools obtain "honourable mention:"—Harrow, Winchester, Dulwich, London International College, Manchester Grammar School, and Liverpool College.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HYDROGEN.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his second lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of the phenomena connected with the occlusion of hydrogen gas by palladium. That hydrogen combines with iron and other metals was demonstrated, and it was stated that a meteorite, when heated by the late Professor Graham, gave off gas of which at least 85·5 per cent was hydrogen; from which he inferred that the meteorite must have been ignited in an atmosphere of which the prevailing ingredient was hydrogen, in a highly condensed state. The absorption of oxygen gas by silver in a state of fusion, and the expulsion of the gas as if from a volcanic crater when the metal cooled, was well shown, and the great difference between this phenomenon and the occlusion of hydrogen by palladium was pointed out. As no non-metallic element in a gaseous state has been observed in the chromosphere of the sun, the presence of hydrogen in it is regarded as a very important evidence of the metallic character of this gas. Some striking illustrations of the results obtained by the scientific application of powerful and low silent electric currents were given, and the universal action of the latter in the processes of vegetation was specially noticed.

OZONE.—ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Professor Dewar in his third lecture, given on Tuesday, the 10th inst., illustrated the production and properties of ozone, a modified state of the oxgyen of the atmosphere, observed by Schönbein of Basel in 1840, during the decomposition of water by the electric current. Ozone is produced by the electric discharge, and by various forms of oxidation in the atmosphere, and by the combustion of phosphorus in the presence of moisture. During its formation it stores up much energy, and is consequently a more powerful oxidiser than oxygen itself. Successive researches have demonstrated ozone to be really three volumes of oxygen compressed into two. How its presence may be readily tested by the iodate of starch was explained. Illustrations were also given of the formation of nitrates and nitrous acid in the atmosphere by silent electrical discharges, with suggestions as to the way in which plants probably combine the nitrogen essential to their growth. In the latter part of the lecture the Professor considered and explained the origin of atmospheric electricity. The enormous energy required for the electric discharges in the atmosphere can be most readily obtained from the precipitation of aqueous vapour, as cloud, fog, or ice globules. Experiments were shown to prove that vapour precipitates most readily when the temperature is reduced in presence of finely suspended solid matter, which always exists in air, but which can be removed by passing it over cotton-wool. In pure air precipitation takes place in large spheres of water, which fall slowly. In impure air the spherules are very small, and take a long time to fall, thus producing a mist. The actual amount of solid matter required to generate this misty state of the water particles does not exceed the fourteen-thousandth part of a milligramme; so that the reaction, for delicacy, can only be compared with spectroscopic tests. The fine spheres of water produce coronas round flame; the large ones do not. The recent experiments of Coulier and Aitken on this subject were illustrated, and will be continued.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall in his second lecture, on Thursday, the 8th inst., specially referred to Robert Norman's observation of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle in 1576, which is due to the attraction of the earth. At the equator the position of the needle is horizontal; but it dips more and more as it is carried northwards, till at the magnetic north pole it becomes vertical, which was ascertained by Sir James Ross on June 1, 1831. A long-continued series of observations has demonstrated that the earth is really a great magnet, with properties like those of ordinary magnets. By projecting the magnified shadow of a circular steel magnet upon the screen, and causing iron filings to be strewed upon the magnet, Professor Tyndall showed how the lines of force proceed from the earth. He also showed how bodies are magnetised by induced terrestrial currents, and then explained and illustrated the principles involved in the diurnal variation of the declination of the magnetic needle. He also alluded to the relation observed between the periodicity of the maximum of auroræ boreales and of the solar spots, and the probability that the sun acts upon the earth just as one magnet acts upon another. The action of the moon upon the magnetic needle was also noticed. Among other experiments, the Professor showed how the polarity of a magnetised poker was changed by percussion. Finally, he exhibited the lines of force produced from a copper wire, a non-magnetic metal, which had been magnetised by means of an electric current.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his third lecture, on Thursday, the 12th inst., commented on the long-continued invaluable labours of Sir Edward Sabine and others at various Government observatories, in different parts of the world, in relation to terrestrial magnetism, and on the very important researches of Sir G. B. Airy and Mr. Archibald Smith for neutralising the dangerous effects of the earth's magnetic currents upon iron ships. He then gave a number of experiments illustrating the phenomena of electro-magnetism. A copper wire and a coil or helix of copper-wire, when connected with a voltaic battery, behaved precisely as an ordinary magnet. The magnetism of the helix was greatly increased by the insertion of a core of soft iron. Magnetism was infused into them by the electric current. He then explained and illustrated Ampère's theory of molecular currents. The alternate minute elongation and contraction of a bar of iron, when magnetised and demagnetised, was well shown by the movements of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to the bar. Sir William Grove's beautiful experiment, exhibiting the movements of magnetised particles of magnetic oxide, was well shown; and the influence of the magnet upon the green vapour of silver in the arc between the poles of the voltaic battery was very striking. In conclusion, the construction of Reiss's telephone, invented in in 1861, was explained, and sounds produced by it in the laboratory were distinctly heard in the theatre.

THE LAND SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick, in beginning his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 6th instant, stated that the English and Irish land systems have a common historical origin—namely, a tribal settlement or village community, representing a clan or group of kindred families. This left no room for the present threefold division of landlords, tenant-farmers, and farm labourers. Gradually the chief members of the clan obtained larger allotments, and formed a landed aristocracy, under which the village community became the manor, the greater freeholders became tenants, and the lesser sank to the class of villeins or mere labourers. These changes were effected in England before the Norman conquest, and in Ireland before the rule of Henry II. During the Middle Ages this land system was

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profoundly affected by the introduction of feudal tenures. Feudalism, it was said, is still the real basis of our present land systems, though legally abolished in the reign of Charles II.; and it continued to regulate those of the Continent till the French Revolution. The chief indelible features of feudalism which Mr. Brodrick discussed and illustrated were:—1, The law of primogeniture; 2, family settlements; 3, the consequent distribution of land among a comparatively small and decreasing number of families; 4, the cultivation of the land by a class of tenant-farmers, holding from year to year, and frequently without the security of a lease; and, 5, the dependent condition of the agricultural labourers, hired daily or weekly, and seldom having any interest in the soil. In these respects, when compared with other countries, England is unique. Adverting to Ireland, he gave many details respecting the relative positions of the landowners, the tenant-farmers, and the cottiers. In his concluding remarks he expressed his conviction that no land reforms can be permanent or beneficial which are not in harmony with the organic and apparently indestructible elements of our national character.

MENTAL IMAGES AND VISION.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, the 13th inst., by stating that, during his inquiries respecting Mental Imagery, he had met with many sane and healthy persons subject to visions or hallucinations of sight or sound. Scenes flashed unaccountably across their mind's eye, reaching from the lowest to the highest forms. Under these he ranked the "number forms," which are fixed patterns, peculiar to individuals, in which those who see them find their visualised numbers invariably to arrange themselves. Another form is the involuntary association of colour with sounds. A large and very curious diagram, drawn by the Rev. J. Key, of Graham's Town, South Africa, was exhibited, showing letters, words, and colours. A third form of vision—the association of features or faces with words—was exhibited by sketches, contributed by Mrs. Haweis, the authoress. The poet Goethe stated that whenever he bent his head, closed his eyes, and thought of a rose, a sort of rosette appeared, and continued unfolding its petals, so long as he chose to watch it. Illustrations of the forms of vision experienced by the Rev. George Henslow were also shown. Another stage of vision is the phantasmagoria—a crowd of faces seen by many in the dark, just before sleeping, and by some in daylight. In relation to these, Mr. Galton referred to his own experience. In one case, a solitary link in a chain of events was wholly isolated from the rest. So it is in visions; one link in a series of brain actions lies within the domain of consciousness, while all that precedes or follows lies without, and the existence of such can only be inferred. The formation of faces in the fire, on wall papers, &c., was attributed to the narrowness of distinct vision, much aided by imagination. Three lantern photograph images were exhibited of selected, rejected, and supplied pictures of faces. A dioramic combination of the first two produced the picture as it fell on the retina, and a combination of the first and last produced the illusion. Other illustrated explanations were given, with interesting anecdotes.

EARLY SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley began his second lecture on Saturday the 7th inst., with remarks on the evidence of the old Scandinavian spirit in the Border ballads, of which "Chevy Chace," celebrating the battle of Otterburn, on Aug. 19, 1388, was described as a typical example. After noticing the "Oryginall Cronykil of Scotland," in octosyllabic metre, by Andrew Wyntoun, prior of St. Serf, Lochleven, about 1420, who collected many quaint legends, the Professor characterised the "Adventures of Sir William Wallace," written by Blind Harry, a wandering minstrel, about 1461, as less refined than "the Bruce," by Archdeacon Barbour, and containing mythical incidents, yet full of natural vigour. The metre, varying with the subject, indicates French influence. Literature, which languished in England in the latter part of the fifteenth century, through the desolating War of the Roses, flourished in Scotland, and poets abounded, favoured by the Court of James IV. Eminent among these was Robert Henryson, the first Scottish pastoral poet, deeply imbued with a sense of nature. As a specimen of this work Professor Morley read "Robin and Makyn," a dialogue. Henryson produced "Fables," in which Scottish humour and wisdom are mingled, and vigorous lyrics. William Dunbar, the first really great poet after Chaucer, was born about 1460, and some of his works were printed by Andrew Miller and Walter Chapman, the first licensed to print in Edinburgh, in 1507. His works are allegorical, moral, and comic. As a specimen, the Professor read the pathetic "Lament of the [deceased] Makers" (or poets), each verse ending with the Latin words, "Timor mortis conturbat me" ("The fear of death disturbeth me"). The productions of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of the Æneid of Virgil about 1513, were described as frequently verbose and conventional. Sir David Lindsay, born about 1490, had the charge of James V. from his infancy, and was his lifelong faithful friend and monitor, as shown in many poems, such as "The Dream" and "The Complaint." "The Satire of the Three Estates," a morality play, which combined broad humour with deep pathos, was performed before the King and Court in 1539, and no doubt conduced to the "friendly act of reformation" soon after. Lindsay eventually became an associate of John Knox, who warmly supported the ecclesiastical and moral code established by Calvin at Geneva in 1541, and made it the basis of the Scottish National Church.

LATER SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 14th inst., after some remarks on John Knox, to whom Scotland owes its popular national education, and giving an extract from his violent "Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women" in 1558, quoted one of the "Godly and Spiritual Songs" of the time, directed against the Pope. He then gave a rapid sketch of the life and works of George Buchanan (1506—1582), renowned for his Latin poems and plays, and for his keen satires against the Franciscans, for which he suffered much persecution. The poetry of William Drummond of Hawthornden (1585—1649), the associate of Ben Jonson, were said to show more refinement than vigour; while the "Apology for the Quakers," by Robert Barclay, was cited as a specimen of sharp warning addressed to Charles II. (1678). After noticing the depressing influence of formalism and rationalism in the beginning of the eighteenth century, Professor Morley commented on the revival of the sense of nature, apparent in the "Gentle Shepherd" of the kindhearted, cheery Allan Ramsay, and the elegant "Seasons," which prove James Thomson to have been a close observer of the phenomena he describes. David Hume was characterised as among the first to apply the philosophic study of cause to our history. Smollett's novels were referred to as exhibiting a deep knowledge of human nature, with broadly humorous pictures of the life of the time; and Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," laid the foundation of the success of modern political economy. "The Farmer's Ingle" of the unfortunate Robert Ferguson, and the immortal lyrics of his great successor, Robert Burns, having been commented on, the lecture closed with a graphic sketch of the life of Sir Walter Scott, who, after attaining great prosperity, when he found himself face to face with ruin, did not succumb, but died an honest man, and died for his honesty.

Professor Roscoe will give a discourse on the Artificial Production of Indigo on Friday evening next, the 27th inst.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty during the past week, previous to her departure for the Highlands, has entertained numerous guests both at luncheon and at dinner, the visitors having included Princess Christian, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Count d'Eu, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, the Portuguese Minister, and Madame d'Antas, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Solvyns, the United States Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and various distinguished personages.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold have been staying with the Queen at Windsor.

The Lord Steward and the Comptroller of the Household have had audiences of her Majesty to present addresses from both Houses of Parliament, and the Judge Advocate-General has also had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty and the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle; the Rev. Francis Paget, Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, officiating.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Coombe Cottage, Malden. The journey was made by railway viâ Twickenham Junction to Norbiton, whence her Majesty drove to her destination. Among those assembled on the route to give loyal greeting were the inmates of the Kingston Union.

The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway arrived from Bournemouth on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen, and his Majesty was invested with the Order of the Garter.

Her Majesty held a Council on Wednesday. The first state concert of the season was given the same evening at Buckingham Palace.

The favourite peacocks of the late Lord Beaconsfield have been sent from Hughenden Manor to the Queen at Windsor by her Majesty's desire.

The Queen expressed a wish that the group entitled "The Good Shepherd," modelled by the Rev. Canon Harford, may be reproduced in bronze for her.

Viscount Torrington has returned from Vienna, where he was deputed to represent her Majesty at the nuptials of the Crown Prince Rudolph and Crown Princess Stéphanie.

It is stated that the Queen has determined, on the occasion of her approaching birthday, to confer upon Prince Leopold the style and title of the Duke of Albany.

Her Majesty has received a copy of the newly-revised New Testament at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as representing the Committee of Revision.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of holding the volunteer review on July 9.

Sir John Cowell, by command of the Queen, attended the funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Toward, at Whippingham church. Mr. Toward was for thirty-nine years land steward at Osborne to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was received and fêted at Pesth with the utmost enthusiasm. He attended the spring races last Saturday, when, upon his arrival upon the course, the military bands in attendance played "God Save the Queen." In the evening the Magyar nobility gave a ball at the Hôtel de l'Europe in honour of his Royal Highness. On Sunday the Prince dined with Count Andrassy, and was present afterwards at a soirée given by him.

An official communication to the Swansea Corporation states that the Prince will open the new dock at that port in October, when the Princess will probably accompany him.

The Princess has accepted from Lord Carrington, as chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, two shawls manufactured in British wools. Her Royal Highness dined with Lord and Lady Suffield on Tuesday.

Madame Curt Schulz has played her newly-introduced instrument, the Hungarian pedal cymbal, before the Princess.

A Reuter's telegram of Monday from Albany, Western Australia, states:—Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, has arrived here partially disabled, having been struck during a gale by a heavy sea, which injured her steering gear, carried away her life-boat, and did other damage. The Bacchante consequently parted from the detached squadron on the 12th inst., and has put in here for repairs. If all goes well she will join the squadron on the 19th at Cape Otway, south-west from Port Phillip. The two Princes are in perfect health.

Princess Christian opened a bazaar at the Cannon-street Hotel last Saturday in aid of the funds of Mrs. Hilton's *crèche*, infant home and infant infirmary.

Princess Louise of Lorne, with Prince Leopold, dined with Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and Mrs. Cyril Flower on Monday at Surrey House, Hyde Park-place. After dinner Mrs. Flower held her first assembly. The Princess and Prince Leopold have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; and her Royal Highness has inspected the old church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Crosby Hall, the old palace of Richard III., and has visited the United Arts Gallery.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the opening of Gordon House, Endsleigh-gardens, as a home for German girls of the working class. The German Ambassador presided at a luncheon, and among those present were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who have been the principal contributors to the expense of opening the home. The Duchess declared the opening.

Prince Leopold has visited the International Exhibition of Milling Machinery at the Agricultural Hall.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck have lunched with Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett.

On Tuesday, at Moor Park, Rickmansworth, the seat of Lord Ebury, great rejoicings took place, it being Lord and Lady Ebury's "golden wedding" day. The tenantry presented them with a congratulatory address and a silver inkstand, the tradespeople a similar address and a silver épergne, and the servants of the household a silver candelabrum.

Messrs. Radclyffe and Co., of High Holborn, have been awarded a silver medal and diploma for their umbrella fountain in the Norwich Fisheries Exhibition.

Thirty-six thousand emigrants left Liverpool last month for the United States, showing an increase of six thousand on the number that left in April last year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford-Jones, Canon, to be Archdeacon of Ontario.
Berry, W. B., Vicar of Hoddlesden, near Darwen; Vicar of Smallbridge.
Browne, Henry Cavendish; Rector of Bredon.
Brown, J. R., Vicar of Oughtibridge, near Sheffield; Rector of Helland, near Bodmin.
Buck, R. H. K., Rector of St. Dominick; Honorary Canon of St. Germoe in Truro Cathedral.
Chappel, William Pester, Rector of Camborne; Honorary Canon of St. Constantine in Truro Cathedral.
Devereux, Nicholas Jessop; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton.
Duke, H. H., Vicar of Westbury; Rector of Brixton Deverill, Salisbury.
Escott, William Sweet; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne.
Johnson, John Allen; Vicar of Biddlestone-cum-Slaughterford, Wilts.
Lowe, Charles; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors.
Melville, David, Rector of Great Witley; Canon of Worcester.
Milsom, Edward, Assistant-Curate of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S.E.; Vicar of Helperthorpe, York.
Nichols, Henry Reginald; Curate of Skelton-in-Cleveland.
Pope, A., Vicar of Preston-on-Wye and Blakemere; Vicar of Diddlebury.
Prest, Edward, Archdeacon of Durham; Rector of Ryton.
Reed, Charles Martyn; Rector of Hasfield.
Richardson, H. H., Honorary Canon; Canon-Residentiary, Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles.
Ritchie, Robert; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Cupar-Angus, N.B.
Shepherd, W. R.; Vicar of Preston-on-Wye with Blakemere.
Smart, Edward Henry; Vicar of Kirby-in-Cleveland.
Smyth, Arthur; Curate of North Ormsby.
Tahourdin, S. K., Curate of Holy Trinity, Westminster; Minor Canon in H.M. Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor Castle.
Thornton, F. V.; Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral.
Torre, Nicholas Kirkby; Curate in Sole Charge of South Marston, Wilts.
Tudor, J. L.; Vicar of Turkdean.
Vidal, R. W. Sealy; Vicar of Abbotsham, North Devon.
Wanstall, E. F.; Vicar of St. George's, near Wellington, Shropshire.
Yarranton, A. J.; Perpetual Curate of Burtle, Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The spring conference of the Church Association was held last week at Willis's Rooms.

The anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Wednesday, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral.

A fine five-light Munich window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has been placed in Dinnington church to the memory of Mr. John Carver Athorpe, of Dinnington Hall.

The new Church of St. Alban's, Birmingham, was opened on the 2nd inst.; but, in consequence of the heavy debt which remains upon the building, its consecration has been deferred.

The Rev. W. Warburton, Inspector of the Winchester District, succeeds Canon Tinling as Inspector of Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses in England and Wales.

At St. Jude's Church, Southsea, on Sunday week, a member of the congregation put in the collecting bag a cheque for £2000 in aid of the fund for a new church in the parish.

The Queen has issued a Commission to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts as created or modified under the Reformation Statutes of the 24th and 25th years of King Henry VIII. and any subsequent Acts.

The Rev. Thomas Dugdale Harland, M.A., M.L., on his resignation of the curacy of Stretford, Manchester, has received from the congregation, the choir, and the Sunday schools, numerous tokens of regard and esteem.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 7th inst. consecrated the new chancel of St. Mary's Church, Plaistow, which has been added at a cost of £2063. Although begun so long ago as 1864, the edifice still lacks two transepts and a tower.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday last consecrated a new church, built by Mrs. Hall at Faversham to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, Mr. W. W. Hall, of the firm of gunpowder manufacturers, in the district known as the Brents suburb of Faversham.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the sixty-third annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held on the 9th inst. at the offices, 7, Whitehall. The report for the year showed that applications had greatly increased, while only a small increase in the subscriptions had been made on the amount collected in 1879-80.

The Convocation of Canterbury resumed its sittings on Tuesday, when a formal report was made of the completion of the Revision of the New Testament, and the Primate said he hoped at no distant time that the Revision of the Old Testament would be finished. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of the inadequate performance of duties by clergymen; and the Lower House passed a resolution in favour of constituting a Board of Missions.

The galleries having been removed from St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, one of the noblest parish churches in England, five large three-light windows in the south aisle have been filled by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne with some admirable painted glass, in memory of departed friends of the several donors—Mr. Sparke, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Stow, Mr. King, and Miss Wright. These windows form part of a series of ten, and the subject to be illustrated throughout is "The Triumph of Faith," as exemplified in the 11th chapter of Hebrews. It is hoped that the remaining five windows in the aisle may before long receive the attention of generous persons anxious to provide a graceful memorial of those who have "gone before."

According to a long-established custom, Messrs. Webster and Larkin have issued a second edition of "Webster's Royal Red Book." That the work is corrected down to a very recent date is shown by the omission of Lord Beaconsfield's name from the alphabetical list of names, and also from the list of residents in Curzon-street and from the members of her Majesty's Privy Council; to which the names of Sir Arthur Hobhouse and other recently "sworn" members are added. The name of Lord Carlingford also appears as Lord Privy Seal in the room of the Duke of Argyll.

At meeting of the School Board for London, on the 12th inst., a deputation, headed by Mr. J. Beal, presented a memorial having reference to the proposed scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the future administration of Christ's Hospital. The deputation urged that instead of the scheme of the Charity Commissioners the property of the hospital should be realised and applied to the maintenance of day schools for both sexes throughout the metropolis, or in some other way, to advance the education of the great mass of the poorer class. The memorial was referred to the Educational Endowments Committee. The meeting was made special to elect a member in place of the late Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. B. S. Olding was elected by a large majority.

Mr. G. E. Baker, M.A., Magdalen College, the secretary to the Delegacy for the Oxford Local Examinations, has issued a tabular statement of the total number of candidates and of the subjects offered for the examination, which begins on Monday, May 30, at two p.m. There are thirty-seven centres this year, being four in excess of last year. The number of junior candidates this year is 1631, of whom 418 are girls and 1213 boys, being an increase of 159 candidates over last year. The number of senior candidates this year is 777, of whom 395 are girls and 382 boys, being an increase of 97 over last year. The total number of candidates this year is 2412, against 2116 last year. There will be an examination for "women" candidates at thirteen centres this year.

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THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE AT VIENNA

FROM A SKETCH BY O

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ATE ENTRY OF THE BRIDE INTO VIENNA.

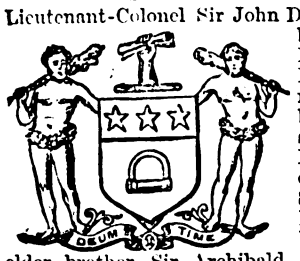
AL ARTIST. – SEE PAGE 505.

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OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN DIGBY MURRAY, BART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony, in the county of Peebles, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died at Florence on the 8th inst. He was born April 17, 1798, the second son of Sir John Murray, eighth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Digby, of Sandylane, in the county of Limerick, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, Sir Archibald John Murray, in 1860. He married, first, 1823, Susannah, daughter of Mr. James Cuthbert; and secondly, 1827, Frances, daughter and coheir of Mr. Patten-Bold, of Bold Hall, M.P., and by the latter leaves issue. The eldest son is now Sir Digby Murray, eleventh Baronet, of Blackbarony. The baronetcy of this old family was conferred by Charles I. on Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbarony, in 1628.



DR. SANDWITH.

Humphrey Sandwith, M.D., C.B., died at 26, Avenue Friedland, Paris, on the 16th inst. He was born in 1822, the eldest son of Dr. Sandwith, an eminent Yorkshire physician; and settled at Constantinople in 1849 to follow the medical profession. Thus commenced his connection with the East, where he subsequently acquired so much distinction and celebrity. He was attached to Mr. Layard's expedition to Nineveh; and in 1853, after the Russian and Turkish war broke out, joined General Beatson's force on the Danube as medical officer. Not long after, when General Williams undertook the defence of Kars, Sandwith was appointed chief of his medical staff, and performed his arduous duties in that memorable siege with the greatest humanity and skill. On his return home he published his work "The Siege of Kars," descriptive of an episode of historic importance with which the names of Williams, Lake, and Sandwith will be for ever associated. The Queen conferred on him the decoration of C.B., and the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1857 Dr. Sandwith was made Colonial Secretary in the Mauritius, and remained in that office until 1860. A few years later, in 1868, he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Marylebone, on Liberal principles. He was always devoted to Servia, and was regarded as the chief representative in Western Europe of Servian interests.

The Hon. Maria Wrottesley, daughter of John, first Lord Wrottesley, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-two.

Lady Du Cane (Mary Dorothea), wife of Colonel Sir Edmund Frederick Du Cane, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Molloy, Rifle Brigade, on the 13th inst., aged forty-six.

Colonel George Sim, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, on the 13th inst., at his residence, Sparrows Herne, Bushey-heath, near Watford, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He served in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon.

The Rev. Charles John Elliott, M.A., Vicar of Winkfield, and hon. Canon of Christ Church Oxford, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Elliott graduated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, in 1840. Known as an accomplished Hebraist, he was appointed on the Old Testament Revision Committee, now sitting.

The Venerable Richard Brindley Hone, M.A., Archdeacon of Worcester, and Rector of Halesowen, near Birmingham, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-six. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1827, was ordained in the following year, and in 1836 became Rector of Halesowen. In 1845 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Worcester Cathedral, and in 1849 to the archdeaconry of Worcester.

Mr. Ambrose Isted, of Ecton, Northamptonshire, D.L., on the 13th inst., in his eighty-fifth year—a considerable landed proprietor, representing an old Northamptonshire family. He married first, in 1832, Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard Bruce Stopford, which lady died in 1851; and secondly, in 1853, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Anson, and widow of the Hon. Charles John Murray.

Lady Henry Moore, mother of the Marquis of Drogheda, recently, at her residence in Eccleston-square, aged seventy-eight. She was the second daughter of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., afterwards Lord Congleton, and married Lord Henry Seymour Moore, Sept. 28, 1824. Her husband died in August, 1825, and by him she had an only son, the present Marquis of Drogheda. She remained a widow five years, when she married Mr. Edward Henry Cole, of Stoke Lyne, Oxon.

Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, C.B., late Chief Justice of Barbadoes, on the 9th, at Eldridge, Chiselhurst, aged seventy-eight. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Bowcher Clarke, of Eldridge, in the island of Barbadoes. In 1827 he took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in the same year. He held the office of Solicitor-General in Barbadoes from 1837 to 1842, and was also Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1842 he was appointed Chief Justice of Barbadoes, and he also held the Chief Justiceship of St. Lucia from 1848 to 1859. He retired in 1874.

The Hon. and Rev. William Howard, M.A., Hon. Canon of York, and Rector of Whiston, in Yorkshire, on the 12th inst., at his Rectory. He was born April 23, 1815, the third son of Kenneth-Alexander, first Earl of Effingham, G.C.B., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated third class in classics and mathematics. The rectory of Whiston he held from 1841, and the hon. canonry of Driffield from 1862. He married, Feb. 12 in that year, Barbara Frances Wilhelmina, daughter of Lieutenant-General Chester.

Mr. Robert Artkington, of Leeds, has given to the Freedmen's Aid Society—an organisation for evangelising Africa by means of coloured American ex-slaves—£3000 for the purpose of extending their operations in East Central Africa, and steps are at once to be taken to accomplish the project.

Mr. Joseph Armitage Robinson, has been elected a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Robinson was fourth Classic in the Tripos of 1881, Chancellor's Classical Gold Medallist of the same year, and one of the Winchester Reading Prizemen of 1880.

A Parliamentary return was issued yesterday week, "arranged according to counties, showing the number of accounts of depositors in Post-Office savings banks remaining open on Dec. 31, 1879," and the amount of interest standing to the credit of those accounts. The total amount so lodged was £32,012,134. Of this England deposited £29,051,024; Wales, £898,575; Scotland, £572,479; Ireland, £1,417,388; and the islands in the British seas, £72,665.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A G (Maida-vale).—There are nearly fifty chess clubs in the metropolis, and we cannot devote space to such a long list. You can get the information you require from the "Chess Club Directory," published by Bemrose and Sons, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

Dr B L (New York).—You will find the answer to your inquiry in our Issue of April 2 last.

Pilgrim (Bolton).—The late Mr. Staunton was born, as he himself informed us, in the year 1810. He was consequently only fourteen years old when the famous correspondence match between London and Edinburgh was commenced in 1824.

Shadforth.—We missed you from the list that week. Your letter must have miscarried in transit. Your solution of No. 1939 is, of course, correct.

H S.—We should not have supposed that any one required to be told the mating stroke in a two-move problem. In No. 1939, after the move 1. K to Kt 4th, if Black play 1. Kt to K B 4th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 5th, checkmate. You are usually so successful that we fancy you must have set up the position incorrectly.

E W Y (Cape Town).—We shall be glad to hear of your success in establishing a chess club in your locality. The problems inclosed in your letter shall be examined.

L L G (Wells).—The law relating to counting fifty moves becomes operative only when one player has sufficient force on the board to effect mate and the other has not. When the weaker side has Pawns left there is no case for counting, because there is then a possible mating power in the promotion of one of them.

T M M (Secunderabad).—Your problems are held over until you have sent the solutions, which should have accompanied them in the first instance. A Pawn, when advanced to the royal rank, may be promoted to any piece except a King.

E J S B (Newington-butts).—A chess club for ladies is held at the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, Holborn. Mrs. Down is the president.

Correct Solutions of Problems No. 1934 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad); of No. 1936 from Dr B Lorins (New York); and of Nos. 1938 and 1939 from Va, U.S.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1940 received from Shadforth, J Haigh, A C (Staines), John Tucker, N M Carrig, Leslie Lachlan, William Miller, Espanol, and James Atkinson.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1941 received from A C (Staines), Indigator, John Tucker, N M Carrig, J Haigh, J F H (Arundel), Espanol, J J Heaton, W D Hutchins, G Michal (Rotterdam), James Atkinson, and E J S Baldwin.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1942 received from H B, S Farrant, Jupiter Junior, H H Noyes, F G Parsloe, R Ingersoll, D Templeton, C W Milsom, F Ferris, S Lowndes, G S Coxe, W J Rudman, R J Vines, E Elsbury, Nerina, T Holdron, J G Anstee, Ben Nevis, W Hillier, R Tweddell, N Wardell, B L Dyke, L L Greenaway, Aaron Harper, An Old Hand, C Oswald, Kitten, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Blacklock, Elsie, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, O Fulder (Ghent), M O'Halloran, H K Awdry, G W Law, R Gray, D W Kell, Shadforth, E L G, J Alois Schmucke, Albert Maas, J W W, A Chapman, Maurice Abrahams (Paris), Fire Plug, Alpha, James Dobson, Pilgrim, R H Brooks, Leslie Lachlan, Dr F St, J Perez Ventoso, Norman Rumbelow, John O Mills, E Louden, Frank Littleboy, Lulu, and Henry Frau (Lyons).

Solution of Problem No. 1941.

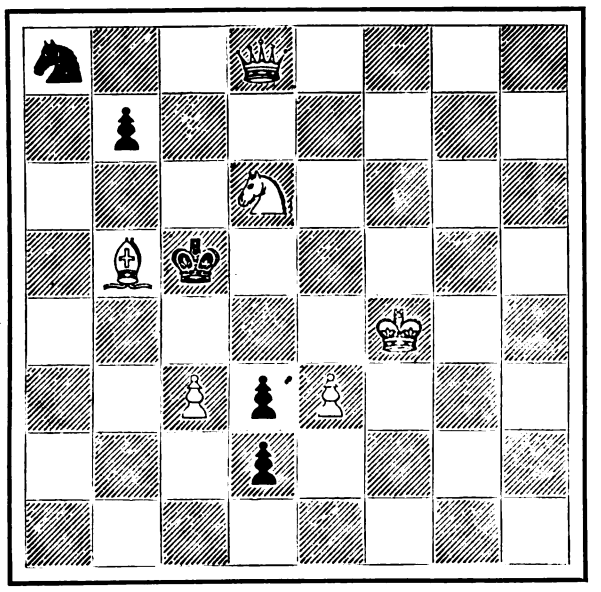
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 2nd	R to K 7th (ch)*
2. Kt takes R (ch)	K to K 4th
3. Q takes P. Mate.	

* If 1. B takes Kt, then 2. B to K Kt 7th, mating next move with Q or Kt, according to Black's play.

PROBLEM No. 1944.

By W. H. Taylor (Yokohama).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in London between Mr. Aylmer Maude, of Moscow, and Herr Zukertort.

(*Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 5th	B to B 4th

This fine counter-stroke is, we believe, the invention of Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee.

6. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
7. K to K 2nd	Kt P takes P

Black may also play 7. P to Q 4th without disadvantage. The move in the text is generally considered slightly inferior.

8. Q to R 4th	P to K B 4th
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
11. Q takes P (at K 4th)	P to Q 4th
12. Q takes K P	

Most of the analysts concur in the opinion that this coup, giving up the Queen for Rook and Bishop, is better than retreating the Q to R 4th or B 2nd.

12.	R to K sq
13. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q (ch)
14. K takes B	B to Kt 5th
15. B to Q 3rd	Q to R 4th
16. B to Q 2nd	R to K B sq
17. B to K 2nd	P to Q 5th
18. P takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)
19. K to B sq	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	Q takes P (at Q 5th)
21. B to B 3rd	

Black, it is likely enough, anticipated this move when he advanced the P to Q 5th. White cannot now do better than force the draw at once, or remain with both Rooks out of play for the rest of the game.

21.	Q to Kt 5th
22. R to K Kt sq	R takes P (ch)
23. B takes R	Q takes B (ch)

Drawn by perpetual check.

Played at the Divan, between Messrs. Steele and Blackburne.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
10. P to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd

A defence which is very rarely adopted, but, as we believe, perfectly sound.

11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles
12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. Kt to K 4th	

The capture of the Knight was not good; but White, having adopted that line of play, should have continued with 13. Q to Q 2nd.

13.	Kt to Kt 3rd
14. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
15. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes P
16. K Kt to K 4th	B to K B 4th

Black could have taken the Bishop with safety, but probably preferred getting the attack into his own hands.

17. R to Q B sq	B takes Kt
18. Kt takes B	P to K B 4th
19. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to B 5th
20. Kt to K 4th	Q to R 5th
21. R to K sq	P to B 6th
22. P to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th
23. B to B sq	Q R to K sq
24. R to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th

The beginning of a very pretty combination, which forces the game out of hand.

25. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes P
26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt (ch)
27. K takes B	R to K 7th (ch)
28. K to Kt sq	

Obviously, he has nothing better to do.

28.	P to B 7th (ch),

and White resigned.

The Rev. A. B. Skipworth, of Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, states that the next meeting of the Counties Chess Association will be held at Leamington the latter part of October. During the meeting the various points of his letter, which we published some little time ago, will be fully discussed. Prizes will be offered at Leamington, as in previous years. Mrs. Rimington Wilson's memorial prize will be decided at that meeting, and a £2 2s. prize, given by Mr. J. O. Howard Taylor for the most brilliant casual games, will be offered. The latter prize was held over from the Boston meeting, the conditions of competition not having been complied with. The society will be locally aided by Signor Aspa and Mr. Cutler, along with other patrons. Mr. Skipworth acts as secretary and treasurer.

It is announced that the games in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg will be published in pamphlet form, with notes by Mr. W. N. Potter. Mr. Heywood is the publisher.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 13, 1874) with two codicils (dated March 16, 1876, and Aug. 2, 1878) of Mr. Edward Baker, late of No. 3, The Cedars, Clapham-common, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Hannah Charlotte Baker, the widow, and George Watson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his executors £500 each; to his wife his furniture, plate, horses and carriages; some specific gifts of jewellery to his cousin John Lomas and to Mr. Watson; to the man-servant who has been longest in his service a B Debenture for £180 in the Great Eastern Railway Company; to the man-servant who has been next longest in his employ eighty £1 shares in the County Fire Office; to the man-servant who has been third longest in his service his gold watch, best gold chain, and gold brandy case; to the man-servant who has been fourth longest in his service his second best gold chain, ivory box of gold and silver coins, and large gold pen and pencil case; to each of the male and female servants in his service at his decease £300; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life. At his wife's death he bequeaths £10,000 upon trust to apply the annual income for the benefit of the Protestant poor of the parish of Clapham; £5000 upon trust to apply the annual income for the benefit of the Protestant poor of the parish of Hutton, Essex; £1000 to the Tallowchandlers' Company; £300 each to the London Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Orphan Working Schools, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the National Benevolent Institution, the Commercial Travellers' Schools; the Hospital for Incurables, Clapham-road; the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the London City Mission, the Ragged School Union, the Clapham Domestic Mission, the Clapham Infants' Friend Society, the Clapham Widows' Friend Society, the Clapham Pension Society, the Clapham branch of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, the Clapham General Dispensary, the South American Missionary Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children;—£200 each to the Religious Tract Society, the School for the Indigent Blind, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Brompton Consumption Hospital, the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, the Female Servants' Home Society, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, the School of Industry for Female Orphans, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, the Colonial Church and School Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Hackney Benevolent Pension Society, the London Philanthropic Society, the South Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Volunteers), and the Royal Botanic Society of London;—and the remainder of such part of his personal estate as may be by law applied for charitable purposes to the principal London hospitals, at the discretion of his trustees. He also leaves, after the death of his wife, to his brother-in-law, the said George Watson, £10,000; to Miss Georgiana Ellen Day, George Henry Cooke, and John Lomas, £3000 each; to Jane Calsden, £500; and the ultimate residue of his trust estate to the children of his said brother-in-law in equal shares.

The will (dated June 22, 1877) with two codicils (dated June 28, 1877, and Sept. 16, 1880) of Mr. Thomas William Palmer, J.P., late of Castle Hill, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, who died on March 1 last, at Scarborough, has been proved at the York district registry by Joseph Lambert and Thomas William Palmer, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Charlotte Neithorpe Hacker, £8000, and he gives her the pair of gauntlets formerly belonging to Queen Henrietta Maria; upon trust for his daughters Mrs. Mary Brooke Dobree and Miss Eleanor Palmer, £6000 each; upon trust for his clerk, Mr. Blythe, 14,000 Rupee Paper and £2000, together with a cottage residence for life; 100 guineas to his executor, Mr. Lambert; 100 guineas each to his grandchildren; an annuity of £42 to Sarah Ann Peck; and 19 guineas to Ann Mills if in his service at his decease. The residue of his real and personal property he gives to his said son.

The will (dated Sept. 13, 1880) of Miss Mary Ann Hancock Henery, late of No. 38, Arlington-road, Camden Town, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Sophia Ann Indermaur and Miss Louisa Margaret Indermaur, the executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix gives £500 each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital, St. Giles's Ragged Schools and Refuges; the Cripples' Home, Marylebone; the Blind Asylum, Kennington; the Hospital for Paralysis, Putney; the School for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; and St. Pancras Almshouses;—£500 to Frances Cromwell, in her service; and the residue of her real and personal estate to her two executrixes for their own use.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1880) of Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, Grenadier Guards, late of Congham House, Norfolk, who died on Jan. 28 last at Laing's Neck, Natal, was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Weston Jarvis and Thomas Astley Horace Hamond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator leaves the pictures, plate, and stuffed birds at Congham House, and his watch and chain, to go as heirlooms with his settled estate; certain moneys, securities for money, effects, and £200 per annum charged on his real estate to Mrs. Julie Marie Stevens; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the person who shall succeed to the settled estate.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1879) of Mr. James Stocks Moon, late of Starborough Castle, Lingfield, Surrey, who died on Dec. 10 last, at Brighton, has been proved by James Moorhouse Stocks, the uncle, and Thomas Will, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £4000. The testator leaves Starborough Castle to his brothers George and Walter; and, amongst other bequests, he directs his executors, having promised Mr. Shepherd that he would not sell his white horse Garibaldi, to cause it to be killed, and its skin he gives to Mr. Stocks and Mr. Will to be divided between them. The residue of his property he leaves to his mother and to his sisters, Margaret and Anne. C. G. C.

Mr. Tom Collins, the Conservative candidate, has been returned as member for Knaresborough by a majority of 41 votes over Mr. Milnes Gaskell, in succession to Sir H. Mersey-Thomson, unseated on petition.

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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (Limited).

MAY 12, 1881.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £12,037,500.

CAPITAL—Paid	.. .. ..	£1,800,538
Calls Unpaid	.. .. ..	6
Uncalled	.. .. ..	2,121,956
Reserve Liability	.. ..	8 (25,000
		£12,037,500

RESERVE FUND, £1,133,034.

Number of Shareholders, 6118.

DIRECTORS.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF AILESBURY.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
SIR JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.
HON. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.
EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Honorary Director.
ROBERT FERGUSSON and THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON, Joint General Managers.
CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq.,
ERNEST JAMES WILDE, Esq.,
Solicitors.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors have now the pleasure of presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report to the Shareholders, and to submit the following statement of profits for the year 1880—viz.:

BALANCE of UNDIVIDED PROFITS from Dec. 31, 1879	£21,767	4 9
NET PROFITS for the year 1880, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills Discounted, &c.	367,558	18 3
	£389,326	3 0
Less Dividend of 4 per cent paid in July, 1880..	£72,000	0 0
Less Dividend of 4 per cent paid in January, 1881	76,275	0 0
Less Bonus of 5 per cent paid in January, 1881	90,000	0 0
Less Bonus of 6 per cent payable in July	113,400	0 0
	351,675	0 0
	£37,651	3 0

The profits of the past year enable the Directors to recommend that a Bonus of 6 per cent for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last be now declared, payable in July next, which, with the Dividend of 4 per cent paid in July last, and the Dividend and Bonus, together, 9 per cent, paid in January, 1881, make the total distribution 19 per cent, free of income tax, leaving a balance of £37,651 3s. to be carried forward to the year 1881, which, with the Reserve Fund of £1,133,034, makes the rest or undivided profits at Dec. 31, 1880, £1,170,685 3s.

The RESERVE FUND of £1,133,034 (wholly invested in Government securities), shows an increase of £147,802 during the year 1880, as stated hereunder:—

Amount at Dec. 31, 1879	£985,232	0	0
Premiums on New Shares since received ..	147,262	0	0
„ received in anticipation of calls	540	0	0
	£1,133,034	0	0

The average of the published rates of the Bank of England for the year 1880 was £2 16s. 2d., as compared with £2 10s. 2d. for the year 1879.

In order to meet the requirements of the Branches and connections of the Bank, a Branch was established in LIVERPOOL in December last; and in the early part of the present year a Branch was opened in SOUTH KENSINGTON for the convenience of customers in that neighbourhood.

The Registration of the Bank as a Limited Company was completed on July 1 last. The results have proved eminently satisfactory, and fully justify the best expectations of the Directors.

The Directors report with deep regret the decease of their late esteemed colleague John Kingston, Esq., the oldest member of the Board, who for thirty-six years rendered to the Bank most valuable and important services as a Director.

The death of Mr. Kingston has caused a vacancy in the Direction, for which George Forbes Malcolmson, of 6, Token-house-yard, Esquire, a qualified proprietor, has offered himself as a candidate.

The Directors have to announce the retirement, in September last, of Mr. Holt, one of the General Managers, after a long and faithful service of forty-five years.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly—viz.:—

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be requisite for the Shareholders to elect Auditors and vote their remuneration. Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., and Mr. Roderick Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., offer themselves for re-election.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
Dec. 31, 1880.

Dr. LIABILITIES.			£	s. d.
TO PAID-UP CAPITAL:—				
40,000 Shares of £75 each, £10 10s. paid	..	..	420,000	0 0
105,625 „ £60 „ £12	„	.. ..	1,267,500	0 0
28,125 „ £60 „ £6	„	.. ..	168,744	0 0
16,875 „ £60 „ £2	„	.. ..	33,750	0 0
			£1,889,999	0 0
Paid in anticipation of Calls	..	.. ..	644	0 0
			£1,890,638	0 0
„ RESERVE FUND:—	£	s. d.		
At Dec. 31, 1879	985,232	0 0		
Premiums on New Shares received during year 1880 ..	147,262	0 0		
Ditto, in anticipation of Calls	540	0 0		
			1,133,034	0 0
„ Amount due by Banks on Deposits, &c.			29,138,436	18 10
„ Acceptances			436,803	3 10
„ PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—				
Balance from year 1879 ..	21,767	4 9		
Net Profits for year 1880 ..	367,558	18 3		
	389,326	3 0		
Less Dividend paid July, 1880	72,000	0 0		
			317,326	3 0
			£32,916,138	5 8

ASSETS. BY CASH:—	£	s. d.	Cr. £	s. d.
At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches			2,677,043	8 0
„ Call and Short Notice..			3,884,500	0 0
			6,561,543	8 0
„ INVESTMENTS:—				
English Government Securities	5,105,609	11 10		
Indian Government and other Securities, Railway Debentures, &c.	2,874,462	14 2	7,979,972	6 0
„ Bills Discounted, Loans, &c...			17,351,590	7 9
„ Securities against Acceptances, per contra			436,803	3 10
„ Banking Premises in London and Country	770,236	0 5		
Less at Credit of Depreciation Fund	184,007	0 4		
			586,229	0 1
			£32,916,138	5 8

RICHARD B. WADE, } Directors.
D. MACDONALD, }
ROBT. WIGRAM, }
R. FERGUSSON, } Joint
T. G. ROBINSON, } General Managers.

We beg to report that we have ascertained the correctness of the Cash Balances, and of the Money at Call and Short Notice as entered in the above Balance-Sheet, and have inspected the securities representing the investments of the Bank, and found them in order. We have also examined the Balance-Sheet in detail with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from each Branch, and in our opinion such Balance-Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by such books and returns.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, } Auditors.
ROD. MACKAY, }

The above Report having been read, it was unanimously resolved—

That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

That John Oliver Hanson, Esq., George Hanbury Field, Esq., and John Stewart, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

That George Forbes Malcolmson, Esq., be elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Kingston, Esq.

That Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. Roderick Mackay be reappointed Auditors of the Bank, and that they be paid four hundred guineas for their services during the past year.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Bank.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the General Managers, and to the Branch Managers, and other Officers of the Bank, for their efficient services.

That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by
R. FERGUSSON, } Joint General Managers.
T. G. ROBINSON, }

GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.
THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs. JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO. WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers direct from their respective distilleries.

ROBERT ROBERTS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED TEAS.

TWELVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS CARRIAGE PAID.
Samples and Price-lists free by post.
Queen Insurance-buildings, Liverpool. ESTABLISHED 1840.
No agents.
All communications and orders direct.

FRY'S COCOA. Gold Medal, Paris. — First Award, Sydney. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

PURE COCOA ONLY.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT. "Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol. Thirteen Exhibition Medals.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 18,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
FOR THE NURSERY.

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FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

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FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 9s. 4d.; Households, for Bread making, 8s. 8d.; Whole Wheaten Meal (granulated), for Brown Bread, 8s.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 11 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

CARSON'S PAINT FOR EXTREMES OF CLIMATE. ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, Patronised by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and 15,000 of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, for every description of outdoor work, has been established upwards of eighty years, and has the reputation over every part of the habitable globe of being the best Preserver of Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, or Compo. It stands any extreme of climate, and seems only to harden with exposure. It is sold in all Colours.—Prices, patterns, and full particulars of free delivery, cash discount, with flattering testimonials; also list of Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., can be had upon application to WALTER CARSON and SONS, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, London; 21, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT is used by all the leading horticulturists for their conservatories and hot-houses, and has stood a practical test of upwards of eighty years.

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CHUBB'S LOCKS AND LATCHES, CHESTS, BOXES, &c.

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EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
Also, EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon Use.

TRELOAR and SONS' LUDGATE-HILL.
MATS. FLOORCLOTH.
LINOLEUM. CARPETS.

TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill, were established 1832. They are the only firm in London who deal exclusively in Floor Coverings. They have been awarded seven Prize Medals, including one at Paris, 1878. The Fine Arts Galleries at the International Exhibitions of 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1865, 1869, and 1878, were covered with matting specially manufactured by them.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
NEW SPRING GOODS in all Departments.
ILLUSTRATIONS AND PATTERNS FREE.

FASHION-BOOK and PRICE-LIST will be Ready early in May. Sent free by post.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY Are requested to write for Patterns of

NEW SPRING SILKS, including

PONGE WASHING SILK, 20 yards for 1 Guinea.

PONGEE GARNITURES, 4½ yards long, Embroidered in Silk, 10s. 6d. the piece.

300 PIECES of GRISAILLE SILKS, 23s. 6d. the Dress.

SPECIAL.
180 PIECES of COLOURED GROS GRAIN, in all the New Shades, 2s. 9½d. per yard.

100 PIECES of NEW BLACK BROCHÉ SATIN, from 2s. 11d. per yard.

BLACK SATINS, soft and bright, from 1s. 6d. per yard.

100 PIECES of extra Rich BLACK SILK MERVEILLEUX, 4s. 6d. per yard, 24 in. wide.

160 SHADES of New DUCHESSE SATINS, extra wide width, 4s. 9d. per yard.

RICH BLACK SATIN GROUND BROCADED VELVET, for Mantles, &c., 7s. 11d. per yard.

ITALIAN SATINS, in every shade of Colour, from 2s. 11d. per yard.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in SHADED and BROCADED SILKS, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY are requested to write for Patterns of

NEW SPRING DRESSES, including

ANGOLA BEIGE, 25 in. wide, 10d. to 1s. 6d. per yard.
ANGOLA BEIGE, 45 in. wide, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
VIGOGNE CASHMERE, very fine, 26 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per yard.
CACHEMIRE DE L'INDE, 45 in. wide, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.
CASHMERE MERINOS, New Spring Colours, very wide, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.
CACHEMIRE DE PARIS, very fine, 46 in. wide, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per yard.
VIGOGNE CLOTH, 26 in. wide, all Wool, 1s. 6d. per yard.
DRAB CASIMIR, 26 in. wide, 1s. to 1s. 9d. per yard.
Rich Wool and Silk MIXED FABRICS, Pompadour and other elegant styles for draping, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
All the above in Black and every shade, including the NEW HIGH ART COLOURS.
RICH VELVET VELVETEENS in the New Black, as advertised, very wide, 2s. to 3s. 9d. per yard. In White and all the New Colours, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
SPECIAL SALE of 120 pieces RICH BLACK DAMASSE CASIMIR, at 1s. 9d. per yard; usual price 3s. 6d.
BLACK GRENADINES, Plain, Broché, and Striped.
An enormous collection of PRINTED SATINES, Percales, Cambrics, Cretonnes, &c., in every variety of design.
Several hundred pieces last year's patterns best French Cambrics, at 4½d. per yard.
OSBORNE LAWNS, a very useful Fabric for MORNING DRESSES, in Plain, Checked, and Striped, all Colours. These goods are very wide, and one uniform price, 7½d. per yard.
PATTERNS POST-FREE.

MADE MATERIAL COSTUMES.
A well-selected assortment of all the leading styles and combinations, including:—

Light Foulé Casimir, trimmed braid ..	£1	9	6
Plain and Fancy Beige	2	12	6
French Cashmere, trimmed rich brocades ..	3	18	6
Cashmere de l'Inde, trimmed ombré ..	4	4	0
Plain and Printed Cambrics and Percales ..	0	14	9
New Printed Satines..	1	7	6
Corded and Zephyr Lawns..	1	11	6

Patterns and Illustrations of the above Costumes, with Forms for Self-Measurement, post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—New Heather Tweed Beiges, 7½d.; New Granit Merveilleux, 6½d. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING DRESSES.—French Satteens, 8½d.; Pompadours, 7½d.; Prints, 5½d.; Linen Lawns, 3½d. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

GLOVES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. The New Detailed Price-List for Spring, 1881, is now ready, and will be forwarded post-free upon application.—THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45a, Cheapside, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT. Patterns of the new French Regattas and Oxford Mat Shirts, with collars attached, or two detached, sent by post to select from on receipt of two stamps. Prices from 27s. to 42s. the half-dozen.
[R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM," NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THIS celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S. European Dépôt, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, For CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE, UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. 2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.
Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram
PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also Materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT-STREET."
Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.
Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges.
Address 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
PETER ROBINSON'S.

THE BEST CRAPES, THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN.
Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON. Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE.
300 PIECES OF RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS, very fashionable now for Costumes and Mantles, 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

100 PIECES OF BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL, a New Make of Satin, Rich in appearance, and wears better than any other silk. 5s. 6d., and up to 10s. 3d.

BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, new this Season, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON, a good useful Silk, for Hard Wear, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK DUCHESS SATIN, at 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; Magnificent qualities at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

BLACK SATINS (Cotton Backs), 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d.

BLACK BROCADED VELVETS, 5s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.

BLACK TWILLED SILKS, for Summer Wear, at 3s. 6d., and above.

BLACK SURAT SILKS, with White Floral Designs, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.

COSTUMES in SILK, SATIN, and BROCADE.
Facsimiles of Expensive Paris Models at 4½ guineas and up to 20 guineas.
Materials for Bodices included.
For Patterns of the above, Please write to—
PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

THE LONG TRYING WINTER, necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL during the Spring months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

SPRING.—Cutaneous visitations now prevail, and render ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, of peculiar value and importance. This unique botanical preparation allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists.

PIESSE and LUBIN.
Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frangipanni, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 1000 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three Bottles in a Case, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS.
Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

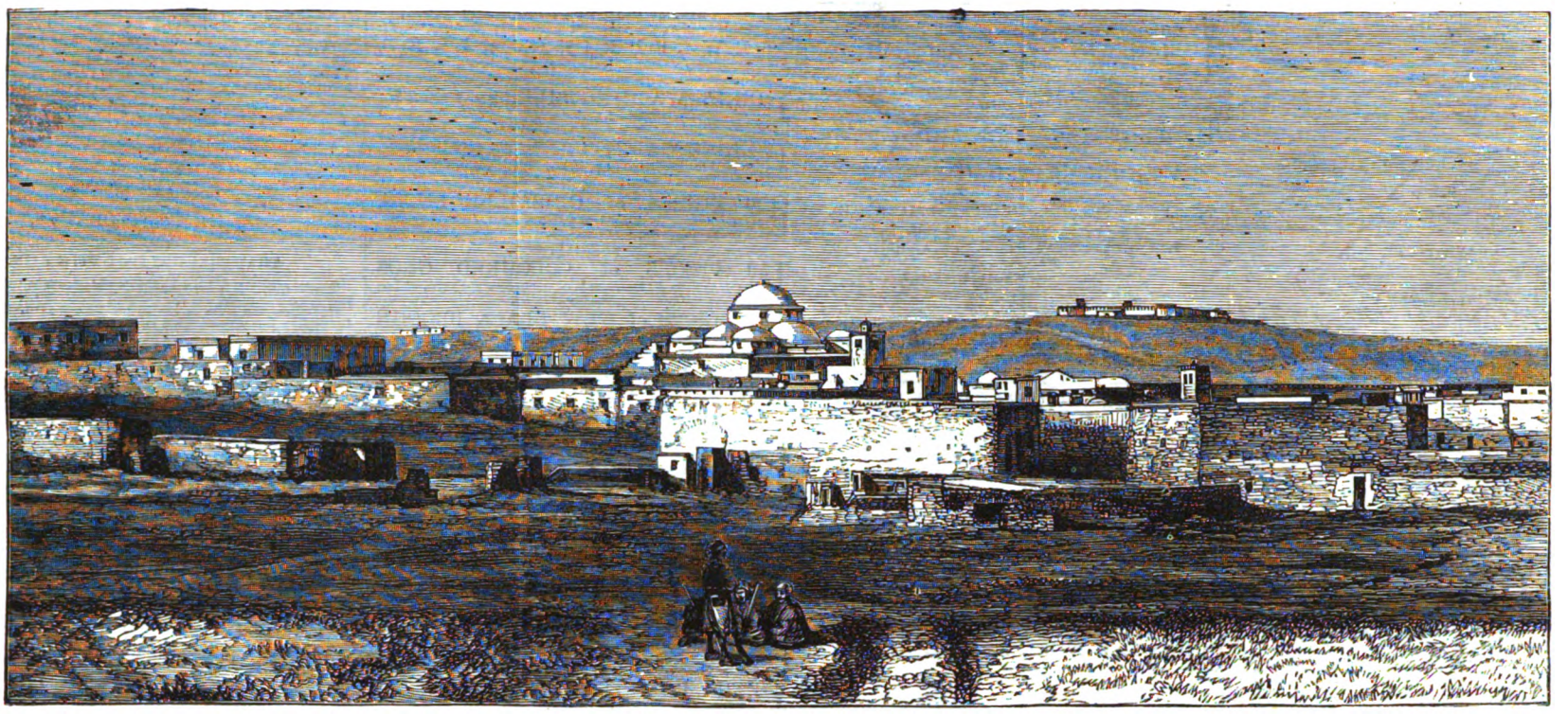
THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all Soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TUNIS.

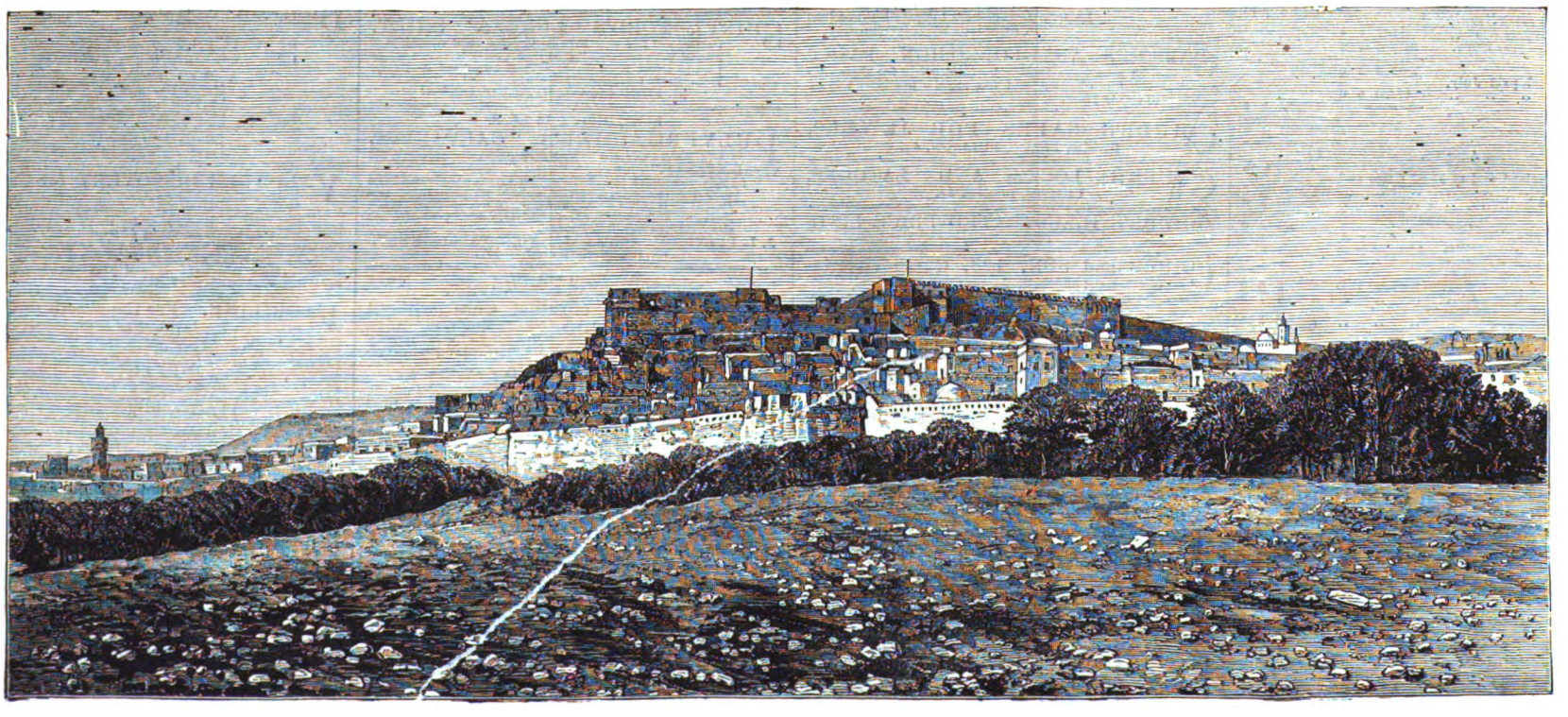
SEE PAGE 505.



THE CITY OF TUNIS.



BISERTA, TUNIS, OCCUPIED BY A FRENCH GARRISON.



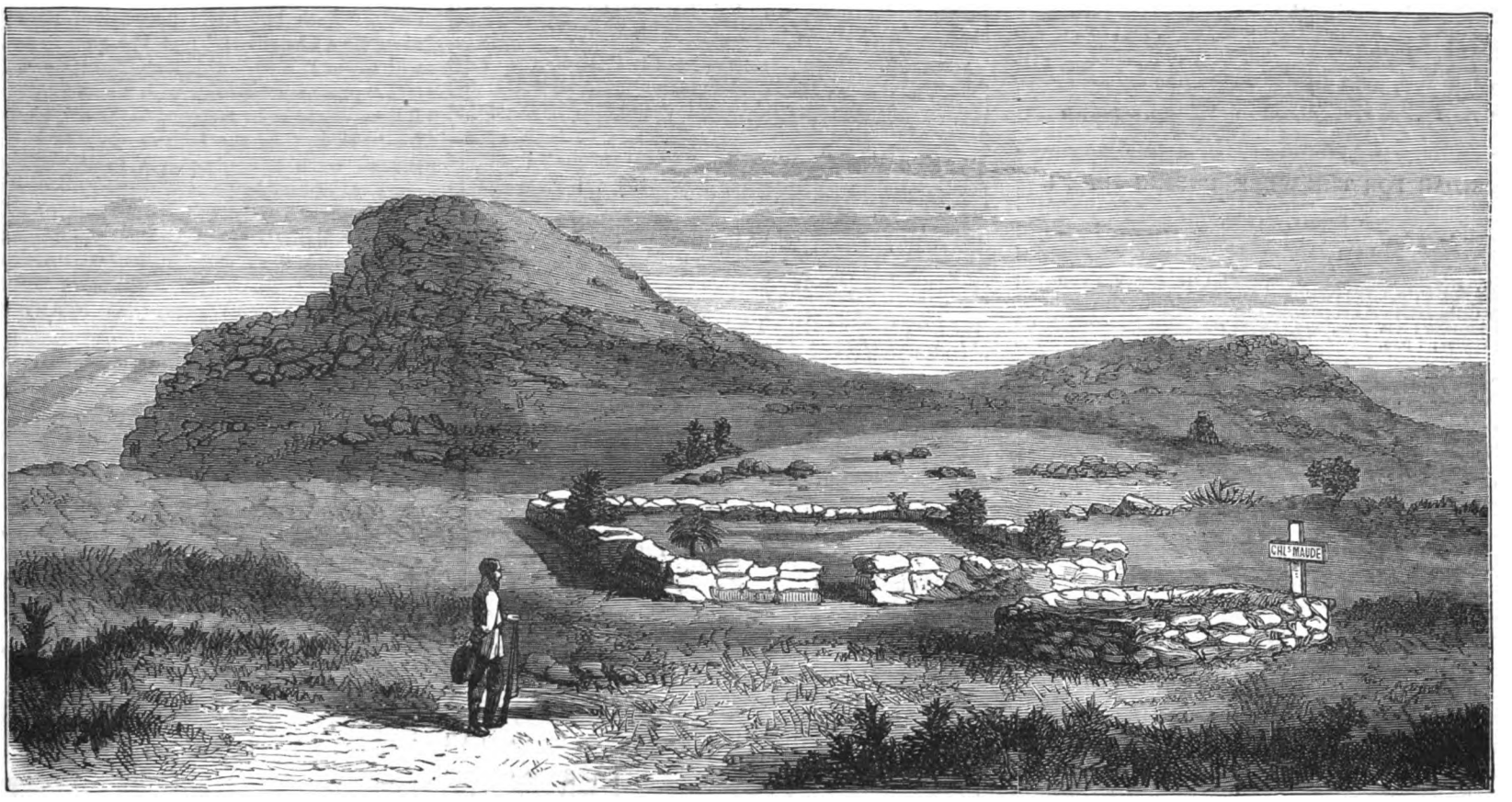
KEF, TUNIS, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2193.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



SUMMIT OF MAJUBA HILL, WITH THE GRAVES OF CAPTAIN MAUDE AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE FIGHT OF FEB. 27.—SEE PAGE 518.



IRISH HARVESTERS ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.—SEE PAGE 518.

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BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at his residence, Owton Manor, West Hartlepool, the wife of George Steel, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 9, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the wife of Conolly W. Lecky Browne Lecky, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Cedar Hill, Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. H. Berkeley, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 15, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Corry, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 21, Park-lane, the Hon. Lady Baird, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 25, Belgrave-square, the Lady Trevor, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., the late Wilhelmina Brooke, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 3, St. George's-place, the wife of Sir William Gregory, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Lahore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, William Mackworth Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub.

On the 19th inst., in London, Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., to Harriet Jacqueline, widow of Colonel E. G. W. Keppel, of Lexham Hall, Norfolk, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Antony Buller, Knight of Pound, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 20, 1880, at Brunker Spruit, Transvaal, of wounds received on the battle-field, in the attack by the Boers, Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 94th Regiment, very dearly loved and deeply lamented.

On the 21st inst., Esther Fanny, wife of John Capel Philips, of The Heath House, Tean, Staffordshire.

On the 20th inst., at Bankfield, Urswick, Hal Smith, Esq., J.P., aged 50 years, late of Springfield, Egremont, Cheshire.

On the 20th inst., at Weston Manor, Bicester, in her 75th year, Lady Georgina Anne Emily Bertie, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

Sunday after Ascension.
Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.
Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx.; John xi. 17-47. Evening Lessons: Deut. xxxiv. or Josh. i.; Heb. iv. 14 and v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Fleming; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10, 3, and 7.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
Whitehall, 11, Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3, Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture, Grounds of Belief).
Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7, Rev. Gordon Calthrop,

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Surveyors' Institution, annual meeting, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 (Mr. H. Brudenell Carter on Colour Blindness).

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Non-Metallic Elements).
Gresham Lectures, 6 (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy (four days).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Brunton on Paraffin).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Consul J. A. Gubbins on Loochoo).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

Epsom Races; Derby Day.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8.
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Captain Abney on Photography in relation to Solar Physics).

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Royal Society, elections, 4.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, elections, 8.30.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Perkins, Allen, Thomson, and Pickering).
Society of Arts, conversazione, South Kensington Museum, 8.30 p.m.
London Sailing Club.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Prince George of Wales born, 1865.
Easter Law Sittings end.
Oxford Term ends.
Epsom Races: the Oaks.
United Service Institution, 3 (Capt. Lumley on Mounted Infantry).
Horticultural Society Great Summer Show, 1 p.m. (four days).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 (Mr. Sweet on Points in English Grammar).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Magnetic Disturbance, Auroræ, and Earth Currents).

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Oxford Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.
Actuaries' Institute, anniversary, 3.
Horticultural Society, exhibition, 10.
Horse Show, Agricultural Hall, opens.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor C. E. Turner on the Great Modern Writers of Russia—Gogol).
Yachting: Thames Sailing, Royal Alfred, Royal Portsmouth, and Corinthian Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
May 15	29·652	54·3	40·4	·62	9	62·2	48·5	SSW.	462	0·060
16	29·669	48·9	40·8	·75	7	56·8	44·9	WSW. W. NW.	426	0·035
17	29·849	49·0	42·8	·81	10	58·3	36·3	NW. SSW.	444	0·120
18	29·595	51·7	47·9	·88	9	62·9	46·0	SW. SSW.	502	0·135
19	29·658	53·5	43·1	·70	6	62·5	48·5	SSW. SW.	453	0·005
20	29·944	52·0	41·1	·69	5	61·9	47·0	SW. WSW.	288	0·030
21	30·304	53·3	40·7	·65	5	63·1	41·0	SW. WSW. W.	122	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·767	29·702	29·943	29·586	29·604	29·875	30·276
Temperature of Air	50·0°	51·7°	53·8°	54·0°	51·6°	50·9°	51·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	50·5°	48·9°	48·8°	53·1°	50·5°	48·4°	49·8°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	2 53	3 12	3 30	3 50	4 7	4 25	4 42	5 0	5 17	5 37	5 57	6 18	6 40

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.

NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the
PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is Now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES is NOW OPEN. "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Maidens at the Well," by Hermann Philips; "Dance Macabre," by Beuillure; "The Challenge," by Domingo; and many other fine Continental Works. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANCAIS. Now ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO.'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

SWISS EXHIBITION OF SWISS SCENERY AND SWISS SCENES, by Swiss Painters. Instituted by the Cercle de Beaux Arts of Geneva.—168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Carolus, Duran, De Knyff, Robert Fleury, Gérome, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Madrazo, Meissonier, Rousseau, Tissot, &c. Sculpture by Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. Open MONDAY, JUNE 6, from Ten a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. J. Seb. Bach's MASS IN B MINOR, Sixth Performance, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1 (unavoidably postponed from May 18). All Tickets issued for that date are available for June 1, at a Quarter-past Eight o'Clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Isabel Fassett, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Burgon, and Mr. Kempton. Principal Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Full Orchestra, and the Bach Choir. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME,
replete with musical gems, sparkling comicalities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT.
FIFTY ARTISTS,
including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
No fees.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

The first and somewhat hasty impressions produced by crude criticisms of the Revised New Testament have been succeeded by a juster estimate of its scope and merits. More leisurely examination reveals the great fidelity as well as scholarly capacity of the Revisers, who in many a passage must have been greatly tempted to interpret the text in harmony with modern predilections rather than with literal exactness. Tested by this standard, as well as by the rules laid down at starting, the Revisers, it is now seen, have with scrupulous accuracy rendered the text of the most trustworthy modern manuscripts, which are more complete and valuable than such as were available when the Authorised Version was produced. Scholars have been afforded special facilities for critical examination by the simultaneous publication of the Greek Testament with the readings adopted by the Revisers, while the general public are beginning to understand that the task undertaken by them was not the production of a wholly new translation, nor a paraphrase of the original text with a view to preserve cherished traditions and conciliate devotional feeling, but a scrupulous rendering of the original Greek with as much regard to the phraseology of the Authorised Version as was consistent with truth. Three times during the long space of eleven years did the revised text pass under the critical eye of each member of that large "Company," and no changes were accepted unless by a majority of two-thirds.

Any detailed criticism of this gigantic Biblical work would be presumptuous and indeed impossible in this column. Some of the omissions and many of the changes have created painful surprise, such as those made in the Lord's Prayer as it has been handed down to us from generation to generation. The Revisers had to consult fidelity at the expense of feeling. When so learned a body of scholars discard the doxology at the close of the Prayer, those who would retain it in spite of the best manuscripts are put on their defence. The much-discussed change, "Deliver us from the evil one" for "Deliver us from evil," may appear almost harsh when regarded from our modern standpoint. But the alteration, besides being strictly accurate, accords with the Jewish habit in the time of our Lord of personifying both evil and good qualities. This is only a specimen, though one of the most conspicuous, of the alterations conscientiously made by the Revisers.

Some emendations, though accurate enough, might perhaps have been dispensed with as unimportant or destructive of rhythm. Others, especially in the Pauline Epistles, throw a new and fresh light on the writer's meaning. By a very slight change, many an obscure passage becomes intelligible, and hardly any alterations can be said to have much doctrinal significance. One, however, is not unimportant. In the 5th of Romans we read in the Revised Version, "For as through *the* one man's disobedience *the* many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of *the* one shall *the* many be made righteous,"—the restoration of the definite article giving a more precise meaning to the passage. Some changes, however defensible on critical grounds, will be seen with regret—such as the favourite text, which now reads, "With but little persuasion, thou wouldst fain make me a Christian;" and the equally familiar "good-will towards men," which seems changed for the worse into "peace among men, with whom He is well-pleased." But we ought to be resigned to the substitution of "love" for "charity" in the famous chapter in Corinthians I., though some strongly object to it. The omissions are more considerable than a cursory examination would reveal, though they will be obvious to students of the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian manuscripts. The Revisers have made short work of the "Three Witnesses;" but the last twelve verses of St. Mark, which some of the best Biblical critics regard as equally spurious, are retained, though with hesitation.

Although the Revised New Testament is much more faithful and perfect than the Authorised Version—which, however, is preserved in its substantial integrity—it is not surprising that there should be much hesitation as to its hearty and unreserved acceptance. The enormous sale here and in America testifies to the eagerness of public curiosity and to the widespread interest in this, the most valued and revered portion of the Bible. The reissue of no other book, ancient or modern, has excited one tithe the interest of this new version of the New Testament. Its circulation is already counted by hundreds of thousands on this side the Atlantic, and in America the foremost daily paper printed the entire text from Matthew to Revelations in one issue. The several editions of the Revised New Testament cannot be produced fast enough to satisfy the popular demand.

Whether this demand will soon be met, or will become unlimited, depends partly, but not wholly, on the amount of confidence which the Revised Version will ultimately inspire. There are not a few difficulties in the way of its universal acceptance. It was undertaken under the auspices of Convocation, and in the end the ablest scholars of the chief Protestant communions outside the Church of England were associated with those inside in this privileged and meritorious work. The inquiry as to how the Revised New Testament is to receive the stamp of national approval has brought out some curious points. It seems that the Authorised Version never was formally "authorised." It came into general use without the direct sanction or intervention of the Crown, Parliament, or Convocation. But the Act of Uniformity, which prescribes the use of the Prayer Book, covers also such portions of the Bible as are contained in the Lessons. The Bishop of London is, therefore, quite perplexed as to the course which ought to be pursued in respect to the Revised Version, and he even warns his clergy—vainly, it would appear—against making use of it in their prescribed services; the Archbishop of Canterbury disclaims the report that he, as the Primate, has formally presented a copy of the book to her Majesty, which was sent to Windsor Castle in the customary way by the chairman of the Revision Company; Convocation orders it to lie on the table, while, with some hesitation, thanking its compilers; and of course the various Non-conformist bodies, untrammeled by official forms, are free to act as they please.

But when precedents offer no guidance, the world is apt to dispense with precedents. If, as seems probable, the Revised New Testament forces its way into public favour, as did the Authorised Version, the means of adopting it in our places of worship, as well as in our homes, will soon be discovered. Probably it is only a question of time. At all events, the issue of the Revised New Testament is, from many points of view, a very memorable event. It is the most perfect interpretation of the more precious portion of the Divine Oracles which has been offered to the world, either in the original text, or in the form of faithful translation. While the chaff has been blown away by reverential criticism, the wheat remains. Nothing that is vital or precious has been lost in the process. The entire scope and spirit of the original New Testament are there in essence. And if, in order to secure this consummation, something of time-honoured associations and not a few fond but weak prejudices have to be sacrificed, the gain transcendently exceeds the loss, and future generations will profit entirely by what to many now living may not appear an unmixed blessing.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, to JUNE 17, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Terriss, Howe, Pinero, Tyars, Beaumont, Miss Sophie Young, &c. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 31, JUNE 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES—OTHELLO, TO-DAY (Saturday) and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, at Two o'Clock—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, SATURDAY, JUNE 4—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

LYCEUM.—PROSPECTIVE PROGRAMME for the SEASON.—Mr. Irving begs to announce that before the close of the present season, which will end on JULY 23, the following Plays will be presented:—OTHELLO, THE CUP, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, HAMLET, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, CHARLES I., THE BELLS, and EUGENE ARAM; and for the convenience of the public the following are the dates and number of representations of each piece:—OTHELLO (in which Mr. Edwin Booth will appear), Nine times more, including Two Morning Performances; THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, including One Morning, Ten times: on Saturday, June 18, HAMLET, Nineteen Performances, including Two Morning; July 2, 9, and 22, THE BELLS; Monday, July 11, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Seven Performances, including One Morning; July 18 and 19, EUGENE ARAM, Two Performances; July 20 and 21, CHARLES I., Two Performances; Saturday, July 23, Last Night of the Season, and Last Appearance in London until the end of December of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company. Seats can only be booked one month in advance; also by letter or telegram.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clark; YE FANCIE FAIRE, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to Six. Twice Whit Monday, at Three and Eight.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took the chair on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms at a festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women. This admirable institution is seventy-one years old, and for a great length of time has enjoyed Royal patronage. The Prince's grandfather, the Duke of Kent, presided at the first annual festival of the hospital; and his Royal Highness's great-uncle, the Duke of Sussex, also took a warm interest in it. The Prince mentioned in the course of his speech that since the foundation of this most deserving and unassuming charity so many as four hundred thousand children had been relieved. And such children! This is pre-eminently the country in which the infants of affluence are pretty and rosy and chubby, and in which the brats of want and improvidence and vice are ugly and cadaverous, and, on the whole, shocking and shameful to look upon. The poor little mites, are in tens of thousands of cases, born diseased. They are the unhealthy offspring of unhealthy parents; and it is, in the main, their lot to grow up to be unhealthy boys and girls and men and women in unhealthy neighbourhoods, festering with unhealthy hovels.

The Prince spoke fluently, pleasantly, and to the point. His speeches had evidently not been elaborately prepared; and were, perhaps, all the better for the absence of over-elaborate preparation. He had been somewhat overweighted, too, at the beginning of the speech of the evening by the intolerably long and dreary oration of the gallant officer who returned thanks for the Army, and who emphasised his prolonged periods with a walking-stick. But brave old Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, who responded for the Navy, spoke with sailor-like terseness and brevity. The Lord Mayor was impressive, and just long enough; and the Bishop of Rochester, who proposed the health of the illustrious chairman, was neatly felicitous.

The hospital is poor, and needs a sum of five thousand pounds very badly. I could see directly I glanced round the room with its two hundred guests that "there was money in it." Do you know why? Because I saw so many scores of people that I did not know. The unknown benefactor is, as a rule, the most munificent, just as your unknown friend (I am glad to say that I have many friends whom I do not know from Adam) is generally the most generous, the most sympathetic, and the most constant.

"How much money?" asked a gallant gentleman who was my neighbour. "Three Thousand pounds? That's what they expect." "No," I replied. "I can pretty well take the measure of most of those spectacles, shirt fronts, and bald heads. The subscription list is worth a safe two thousand pounds." By-and-by, the schedule of donations was read; and it "footed up," in American parlance, to eighteen hundred and forty pounds. My gallant neighbour looked at me half contemptuously, half reproachfully. He evidently thought me a Humbug. But—aha!—the secretary had a supplementary list to read; and this made the total amount subscribed just exceed two thousand pounds. Victory!

One smoked, after the Queen's health had, with tremendous enthusiasm, been drunk. On the pedestal of one of the numerous statues of the Prince which, in process of time, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Woolner, Mr. Theed, and Mr. Belt may be called upon to execute, should be inscribed the words "and H.R.H. permitted smoking at public dinners." Ye treasurers and secretaries of all hospitals, asylums, and other beneficent institutions, bear the potential tobacco inscription in mind. One does not go to a public dinner to swill strong wines. I noticed that many of my neighbours touched scarcely anything stronger than Apollinaris and a little hock. But three people out of five, nowadays, yearn for a cigar or a cigarette after dinner. I don't know how other smokers feel in the matter; but, so far as I am personally concerned, permission to smoke is always followed by the addition of cent per cent to the mite which I am able to give to the funds of the charity.

Many fewer persons will, I am afraid, agree with me when I say that the presence of ladies at charity dinners—the Mansion House banquets are totally different things—are, in the interests of the charity itself, distinctly objectionable. I like to see the ladies in the gallery or on a raised dais. I like to hear that they have been regaled with cakes, ices, tea and coffee, and sparkling moselle; and I have been told, although the assertion nearly passes my powers of credence, that they like to listen to the after-dinner speeches. Well; among these prolusions may be the utterances of the Beloved One below, the husband, brother, or sweetheart; and the oratorical wheat will at length emerge from the chaff.

But to the advantage of the presence of ladies at the banquet itself I entertain the gravest doubts. The length of the repast must weary them. Ladies are physically incapable and naturally reluctant to applaud vehemently; they cannot cheer; and a speaker addressing an audience of whom one half are members of the Better Sex is robbed of half his hand-clappings and half his "hurrahs." And applause is the breath of life to the orator, as it is to the actor. Again, and this is the most serious of my gravamina, the very best of good women are apt to be economical. They will give away thousands, in the lump, for a worthy object; but will haggle over that eighteen-penny fare with the cabman, and be very hard on the greengrocer touching the extra twopence-halfpenny for the cauliflowers. Now, when a gentleman, perfectly sober and not perhaps in the best of tempers, owing to his being deprived of the tobacco for which he pants, and with a dear, nice, good, economical lady by his side, looks at the subscription paper which the secretary has handed him, he is apt to think twice before filling it up; and the result of second thoughts very frequently is that where, under other circumstances, he would have given two guineas, he now gives one.

I observe that the committee of the Carlyle Memorial Fund are again advertising for public support; nor can I see any valid reason why the Rev. Gerald Blunt and Mr. A. B. Mitford should relax their efforts to obtain funds for erecting a statue of Mr. Carlyle on the Thames Embankment because, forsooth, a blundering editor has chosen to make public certain notes and comments on people never intended to be put in print. Thomas Carlyle, Historian, Essayist, and Philosopher, is not one whit the less True Thomas of Chelsea to me, and not the less, in every sense of the word, Illustrious because, half a century ago, when he was young, and poor, and struggling, he "booed" a little to influential folk; and because, long years after, in a peevish, dyspeptic, *Solitary* old age, he jotted down some ill-tempered allusions to people whom he had known. I cannot imagine noble old Ben Jonson ever penning one single line of detraction of Shakspeare; still, it is just possible that, when he was getting very old and gouty, Ben may have written in his memorandum-book (happily destroyed in the Great Fire) that Spenser was a very overrated poet; that Marlowe was quarrelsome in his cups; that Sir Walter Raleigh could be offensively haughty on occasion; that my Lord Burleigh was a bore, and Sir Christopher Hatton a light-heeled impostor. What a thunderbolt would fall in the historical atmosphere could such a memorandum-book be made manifest! Dire would be the amazement, again, could some stray notes of Shakspeare himself be discovered, ending with such a sentence as the following:—"Taking men and women all round, as I have seen them, their loves, their hatreds, their passions, their follies, and their vices, it seems to me that about the most valorous, earnest, constant souls of this my age have been Mistress Viviana Radcliffe and Master Guido Vaux, of Yorkshire."

You noticed that I wrote "Solitary" in italics just now. There it is. It is Solitude that makes great men "cranky" and ill-tempered. "The notice you have been pleased to take of my labours had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary* and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it." Johnson might never have written bitter words to Chesterfield had he had a wife by his side. "My dear," Mrs. J. would have said, "I am sure his Lordship means to be very kind. Life is not long enough to quarrel. You must write his Lordship a nice letter. You will be asked to dine at Chesterfield House, and I must get you new buckles for your shoes, and have your wig done up by Mr. Frizell in Ship-yard, for it is in a shocking condition." But Mrs. J. was cold and dead. There was no one to share his cup; no one to smooth the scowl from his brow, and kiss the ugly angles away from his mouth. Deliver us from war, plague, and famine—from usurers, anonymous letter writers, garotters, and bores—from being bores ourselves, and from being Alone!

Touching Mr. James Anthony Froude, who has been abused as though he had tried to blow up the Mansion House, set the Thames on fire, and murdered Eliza Grimwood, I would respectfully counsel that ripe scholar and distinguished historian to refresh his remembrance of a certain very sagacious tractate prefixed to "the Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley" (London, folio, 1684). Faithorne's portrait of the poet. The big book is edited by Mr. Clifford, who begins his preface thus:—"Mr. Cowley, in his will, recommended to my care the revising of all his works that were formerly printed, and the collecting of those papers which he had designed for the press. And he did so with this particular obligation. *That I should be sure to let Nothing pass that might seem the least offence to Religion or to good manners.* The interests of religion are, of course, thoroughly safe in the hands of Mr. Froude. It is only in the matter of "good manners" that he was slightly indiscreet.

An artful gentleman signing himself "Corium" does not solve the riddle attributed to Archbishop Whately, but he sends one, a poem in several silly verses, called "The Song of the Boots," which he obligingly tells me I am quite at liberty to print. No; my artful friend, I will not print your verses. What, ho! the basket, quick!

"H. W." is less artful, but more practical. The best answer, he writes, which he has seen is this—

To him who cons the matter o'er
A little thought reveals,
That it was he who went before
A pair of soles and eels.

If this be right, my idiotic friend (I was the idiot) and 'Arry of the Heels had some dim inkling of the true solution, although they were unable to shape it into verse.

But "J. M. C.," South Kensington, offers another solution:—

When from the ark's capacious round
The World came forth in pairs,
The Calf was first to hear the sound
Of boots upon the stairs.

"Another way," as Mrs. Glasse has it. "J. J.," Devizes, reads "Beasts" instead of "World," in the second word of the second line of the riddle itself, and suggests this prose suggestion that the sound of "boots upon the stairs" was first audible to him who drove the kine, and heard their high lows as they emerged from the ark.

The following, from a "J. J.," but dating from Hemel Hempstead, speaks for itself; and while it gives what seems to be the most tangible solution of the riddle, throws a provoking doubt on its authorship. Was the Editor of "Once a Week" in the year 1868 the late Mr. E. S. Dallas?

Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Saturday, May 21, 1881.

Dear Sir,—With reference to H. H. T.'s query in your "Echoes" of to-day, there appeared in the May part, 1868, of "Once a Week" this:—

In a recent number of "Once a Week" there appeared a riddle which was said to be insoluble.—

When from the ark's capacious round
The world came forth in pairs,
Who was it that first heard the sound
Of boots upon the stairs?

It was said that Archbishop Whately offered £5 for its solution. Here it is:—

To him who cons the matter o'er
A little thought reveals,
He heard it first who went before
Two pair of soles and (h)eels.

The editor of the periodical in question, in conclusion, told his readers that they were misinformed as to the riddle being of Whately's making; it was of his bewilderment.

"Atlas," *carissimo mio*, how did you contrive to find at the bottom of a box the bill of a Bishop who had dined at the Athenæum club? I thought that the universal custom at all clubs which *are* clubs—pardon the pleonasm—was for the bill to be brought by the waiter to the member who had dined. Then the member paid his bill; and the bill itself was returned to the steward, who filed it for its production, if necessary, at the next meeting of the committee.

It is possible that the account should have got astray somehow. The strangest things get astray. In a rag shop in New York, in 1863-4, I picked up a number of folios superbly bound in crimson morocco, gilt edges, tooled, extra, lined with blue watered silk, containing the manuscript reports to his Majesty Louis Philippe of his Ministers of Finance and the Interior. The books had probably formed part of the plunder of the palace of the Tuileries in February, 1848. I bought them for a few cents a pound, and converted them into albums for newspaper cuttings; else, I would send them, with my duty, to the Comte de Paris, if Monseigneur cared to have them. But there they are, each with a crown royal and the initials "L. P." on the covers.

Apropos of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, here is a strictly veracious anecdote. There lives and flourishes in a famous watering-place on the southern coast the landlord of a hostelry equally renowned, and who had the honour ever so many years ago of ordering young Mr. Benjamin Disraeli out of the library or the newspaper-room of the club where "Atlas'" Bishop dined. The worthy Boniface to whom I allude was at one period of his career steward of the Athenæum, of which old Mr. Isaac Disraeli, author of "The Curiosities of Literature," was one of the earliest members. He was accustomed to stay very late at the Athenæum, and his son Benjamin, then a mere youth, and whose filial piety was well known, used to come to Pall-mall every night to fetch his father home. But one evening young Mr. Benjamin ventured to enter either the library or the reading-room, and to sit there conversing with his papa. A horrified servant was forced to report the presence in the sacred precincts of a non-member to the steward; and it was the stern duty of that functionary politely to request the intruder to withdraw.

Here is another little anecdote relating not, however, to the remote past, but to the immediate present. Scene, a private box at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Personages represented, a Belgravian mamma and a charming little girl of ten—one of Mr. Du Maurier's golden-haired, black silk, "pianoforte legs" children. Charming little girl, who is witnessing with delicious little bewilderment the performance of "The Colonel," *loquitur:* "Mamma, dear, is Mr. Oscar Wilde such a *very* wicked man? Why was he so naughty?" Tableau.

More English words clapped without ceremony into the French (newspaper) language! A gallant correspondent at Chatham, "H. W. T.," sends me the following from the Paris *Figaro*:—

Arrivage de poneys et doubles poneys, cobs de toute beauté et de toutes tailles, *à vendre* de confiance le 5 mai et jours suivants, chez M. Joseph, rue l'Olive, 6, à La Chapelle-Paris.

My correspondent is puzzled to know what "doubles poneys" may mean. "Well matched pairs," perhaps.

From the University of Leipsic, with the initials "F. W. R.," comes the following well-known couplet of Schiller's:—

Welche Religion ich bekenne? Keine von Allen,
Die du mir nennst! Und warum keine? Aus Religion.

Is this, "F. W. R." asks, the original germ out of which the various epigrams you quote have been evolved?

Numerous correspondents, including Professor W. W. Skeat, tell me that there is a very good Concordance to Pope, by Abbot (it is somewhat scarce, I should say), in which the eccentricity of some of the poet's rhymes is duly noted.

Mem.: The correct Spanish pronunciation of the name of the heroine in Mr. Wills's tragedy of "Juana" is "Huana," with an n, and *not* "Huaña" with an ñ. Thank you, "G. B. D."

A lady at Kilburn has died through excessive indulgence in tight lacing. The medical gentleman who made the post-mortem examination deposed that the stomach of the unfortunate deceased was contracted by a band in the middle to one eighth of its normal size, and that there was a deep indentation in the liver, the result of pressure from the stays. Would my readers like to know the names of a few most distinguished medical authorities who have inveighed—and ineffectually inveighed—against tight lacing? I will mention Bonnaud, Müller, Grunes, Camper, Platner, Soemmering, Morgagni, Harrison, Winslow, Rougement, Wormes, Mascagni, Reinhardt, and Wegelin. Go to the British Museum Reading-Room and ask for a book called "Deformities of the Spine and Chest," by Charles Rogers Harrison, M.R.C.S., London, Churchill, 1842, and you will find a list of one hundred and seven cruel diseases and disorders which may be provoked or aggravated by tight lacing. Read what Jean Jacques Rousseau and the illustrious Buffon have written on the subject. Aye, and read the old Michel Sieur de Montaigne.

Pour faire un corps bien espagnolé quelle Gehenne les femmes ne souffrent-elles pas, guindées et sanglées avec de grosses coches (entailles) sur les costes jusqu'à la chair vive. Oui, quelque fois à en mourir (at Kilburn). *Et Ambroise Paré qui avait vu sur la table de dissection de ces jolies personnes à fines tailles, lève le cuir et la chair et nous montre leurs costes chevauchant les unes pardessus les autres.*

After reading this the "*Jolies personnes à fines tailles*" will probably proceed to lace themselves more tightly than ever.

G. A. S

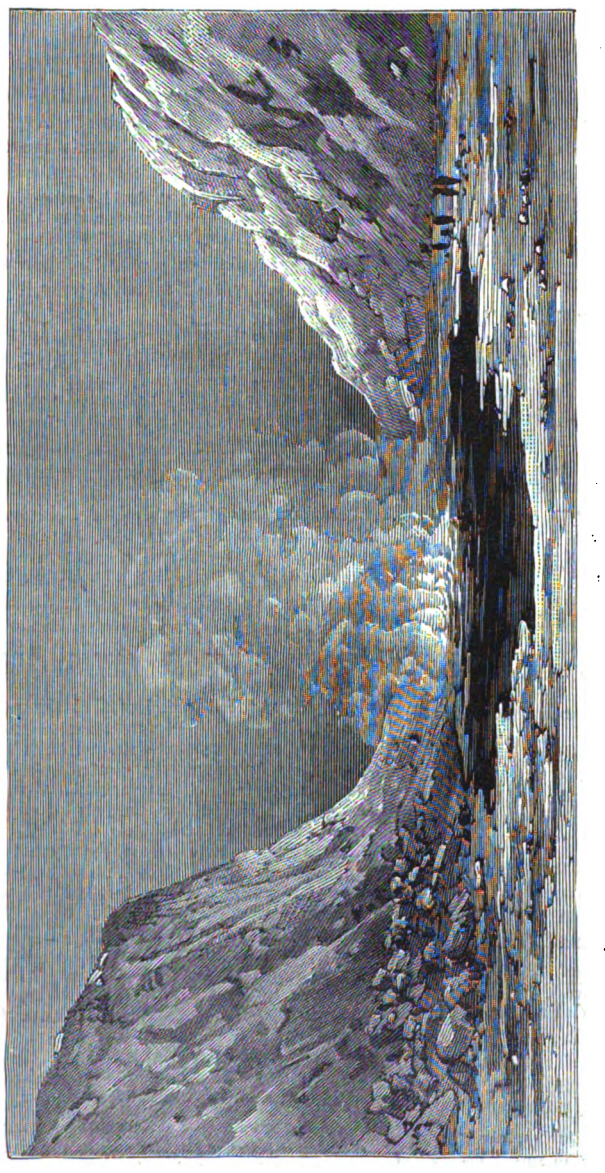
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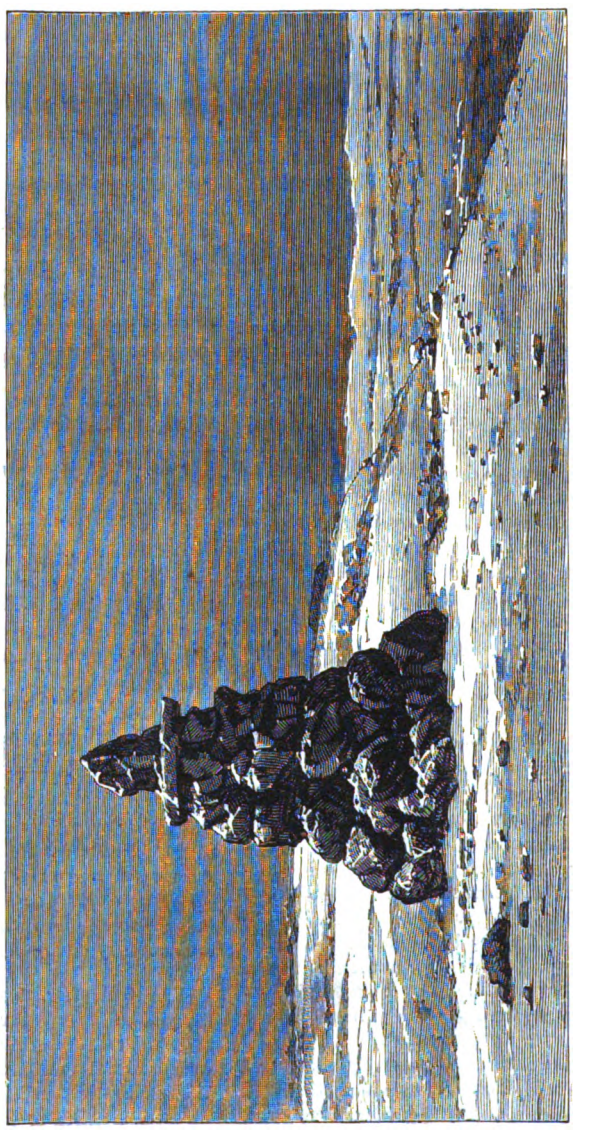
BLACKROCK HILL, STEWART'S MONUMENT.



CAPE HERSCHEL.



OPEN RAPIDS, BACK'S RIVER.



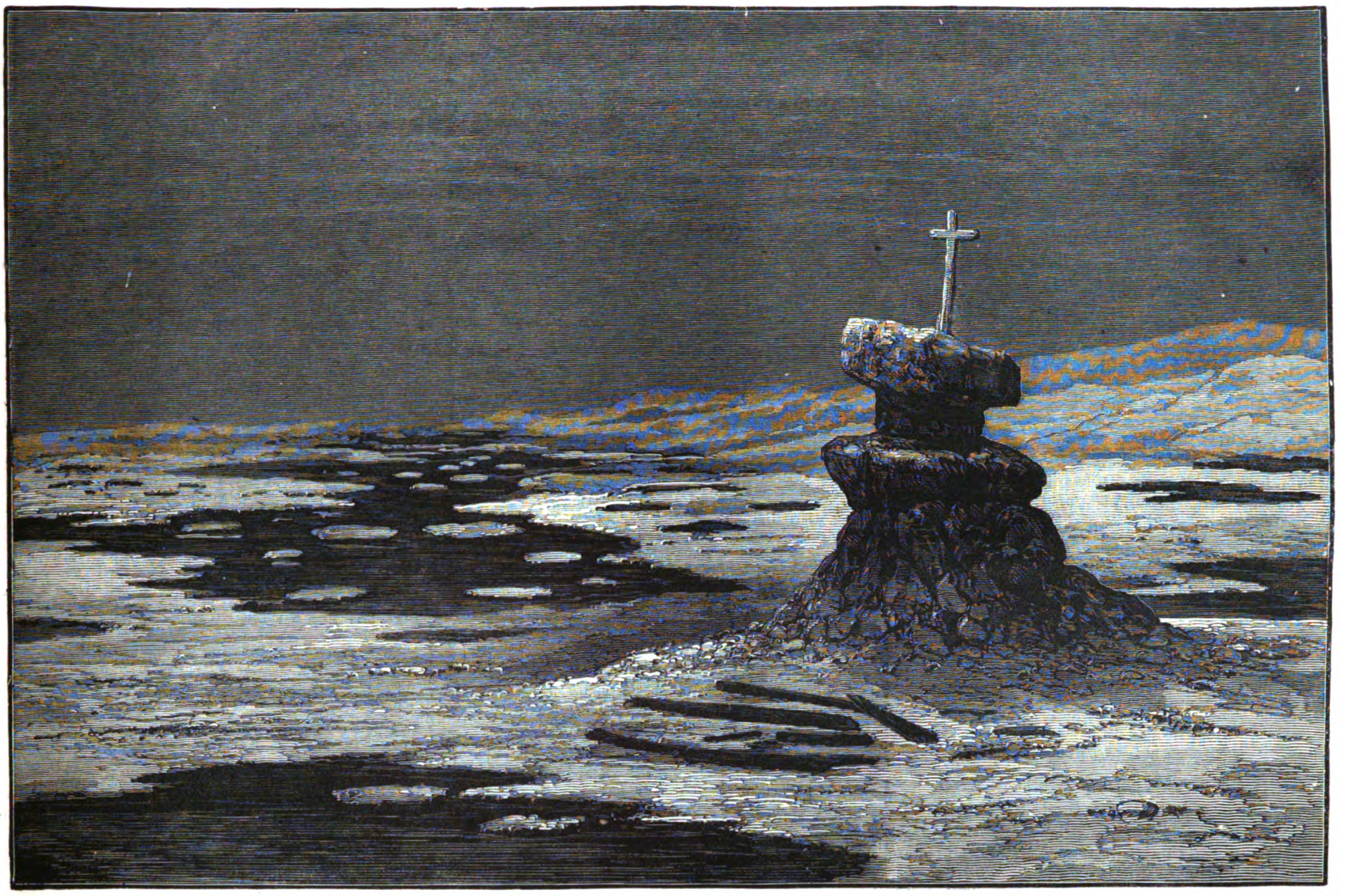
MONUMENT AT DOUGLAS BAY.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

SEE PAGE 518.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



BOAT PLACE, EREBUS BAY.



THE FIRST FROST: BUILDING A SNOW HOUSE.

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Extra Supplement.

"PIPING TIMES OF PEACE."

The old soldier of the French wars, now sitting in his rustic garden at home, and playing a tune on the clarionet, to the entertainment of the listening girls behind the fence, is surely an agreeable representative of innocent repose from the toils and perils of grim-visaged war. He might have been a comrade of My Uncle Toby, or of Goldsmith's retired veteran who "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won;" there is such a quaint old-fashioned air of the last century about this kind old fellow, and his uniform, not yet quite past wearing in this state of dishabille, is of the same antiquated pattern. It would be pleasant to sit with him an hour or two; and, when he has performed all he knows upon the musical instrument that yields a customary solace of his evening leisure, to let him talk of campaigns and sieges in different foreign parts, where "Brown Bess," with the bayonet stuck in her muzzle, followed up the shower of hand-grenades to the discomforture of a host of Frenchmen and Spaniards lining the hostile rampart—or where, on the sultry plains of India, in the early days of British conquest there, myriads of dusky warriors, the chivalry of the Mogul or Mahratta Empire, were put to flight by a small band of disciplined English soldiers. We prefer, nevertheless, to live in the "piping times of peace," and to leave, far off in the past, those tales of military glory.

LAST LOOK AT MAJUBA HILL.

The summit of that fatal eminence, overlooking Laing's Neck, on the Transvaal frontier of Natal, where Sir George Colley and so many gallant British soldiers fell in the disastrous conflict of Feb. 27, is once more represented in our Special Artist's Sketch, showing the simple arrangements that have been made to protect the graves of soldiers buried there, and to mark the exact spot where General Colley was killed. The graves of many of the soldiers are in the square plot of ground which is now inclosed with a rude wall of loose stones, and there is a wall about the mortal resting-place of Captain Maude, which lies nearest to the front. This is in a slight hollow under the north side of the rocky central ridge, which was shown in Major Fraser's plan lately engraved by order of the War Office, and republished in our Journal a fortnight ago. A cairn or pile of stones to the right marks where Sir G. Colley fell. The top of Majuba Hill is not flat but undulating; a rough estimation of its breadth would make it between 500 and 600 yards, but the surface being so uneven it is impossible in some places to see one side from the other. Many stones hastily raised as a cover still stand, and the marks of bullets show thickly on some, especially where the 92nd made their stand. The bird's-eye view obtained at Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State is from this position magnificent.

IRISH HARVESTERS FOR ENGLAND.

This party of men and women travelling on foot along the road in Connemara from their native district, to reach, as best they can, the nearest seaport for passage to England, was sketched the other day by our Special Artist in the West of Ireland. Mr. Bright, in his recent speech on the Irish Land Bill, referred to the practice of many poor people yearly coming over to this country for the purpose of harvest work, arriving by hundreds at Liverpool, Bristol, or Glasgow, and walking all over the agricultural shires to find temporary employment in the service of our farmers. "They work," he said, "with energy and zeal not surpassed by any English labourers, and they save what they earn; a great farmer in Northumberland told me, last autumn, that he thought these men live on less than sixpence a day. And having, in a very good harvest, made perhaps £10 or £12, they cross the Channel again, go back all through Ireland, and return to their own cabins with this small treasure that they have worked so hard for. "The men who do that," continued Mr. Bright, "are not without virtue; and, under favourable circumstances, they might become a very admirable part of the population of any country."

Our Special Artist writes, to the same effect, "It is, indeed, a very remarkable feature in the life of the cottiers and small farmers throughout the West of Ireland. Every year, as soon as they have set their potatoes, but generally about the beginning of May, there begins a constant stream of these harvesters, on the roads leading to the seaport towns, where there is a special service to carry them to their destination. As the holdings are so small that they cannot support the large families who live on them, the younger members of the family go on these harvesting expeditions. But it is not an uncommon thing for the whole family to leave their cabin and their land without a soul in charge; bolting the doors and barring the windows of the cabin, and then leaving the crop that they have just set in the ground to mature, unprotected, while they are away in England and Scotland reaping the harvest, and saving the money to pay the rents of their little holdings on the mountain side or along the seacoast. It is their hope to return in autumn, relieved of the one burning anxiety of the tenant class of Ireland—the rent. As the seasons are later in Ireland than in England and Scotland, these harvesters are in time to reap their own crops when those of England and Scotland are gathered."

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some remaining Illustrations, from the Sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, the Bohemian artist, who accompanied the expedition of 1878, 1879, and 1880, sent out by the New York Geographical Society in search of relics and monuments of the ill-fated Arctic exploring party commanded by Sir John Franklin in 1847, appear in this Number of our Journal. Others were presented to our readers several months ago, with a sufficient account of the expedition. It proceeded overland, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay, to Simpson's Strait, there crossing over to King William's Land, and thoroughly exploring the whole of its western coast as far as Cape Felix, where H.M.S. Erebus and H.M.S. Terror were beset with ice and stopped, in September, 1846, and were forced to desist from the North-West Passage. The American party two years ago consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, an officer of the United States' Army, Mr. W. H. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Klutschak, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukie, volunteers, with Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, an experienced Arctic traveller, who was engaged as guide and Esquimaux interpreter. They travelled with several dog-sledges, for the conveyance of their needful stores, accompanied by a numerous band of Netchillik Esquimaux, and passed two winters in that dreary region; the first winter at Camp Daly, near Dépôt Ilsand, at the entrance to Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson's Bay; the second winter being occupied by their return journey, across Adelaide Peninsula, and over Back's River and Wager River, to the place from which they had started, arriving in the first week of March, 1880. This overland winter journey was a feat that had not been attempted by preceding Arctic travellers, and the experiences of Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions, which have been partly described in former notices and extracts from their journals, were of more than usual interest. We have also given some particulars of the discovery of the graves of Lieutenant Irving and other British officers who died in 1847 or 1848 on the shores of King William's Land, during the long and miserable sufferings of our unfortunate countrymen after the loss of their ships. The places shown in our present Illustrations are, the rapids of Back's River, and Black Rock Hill, with Stewart's Monument, which were passed in the march of four hundred miles northward from Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait; Cape Herschel, Douglas Bay, and Erebus Bay, on the coast of King William's Land, with the monuments erected by Lieutenant Schwatka's party to the memory of Sir John Franklin's comrades who had perished there; and we also give an Illustration of the method of building a snow house, for which the blocks of congealed snow are very neatly shaped and trimmed with a large knife. They are built up, with skilful masonry, into a compact beehive structure, proof against the storms of an Arctic winter, and strong enough to bear the superincumbent weight of snowdrifts upon its domed roof, through a residence of five or six months in that inclement region.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 24.

On Thursday last in the course of one single and laborious sitting the Chamber of Deputies resolved a question which has been under discussion for six months. It voted the Bardoux Bill, and re-established the *scrutin de liste*. The bill was supported by M. Bardoux, opposed by M. Roger, and defended by M. Gambetta in an important speech, which carried the day. The bill was voted without debate on the clauses after a division on the first clauses, on which the whole bill depends. This first clause was adopted by 267 votes against 202. As according to the Bardoux Bill each department elects a number of deputies varying in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the whole number of deputies will be increased by fifty-five, and the new Chamber will consist of 590 members.

After having won the battle of the *scrutins*, M. Gambetta began to pack up his trunks, and to-night he will leave Paris for his native town of Cahors, where great feasting and junketing will take place in honour of the illustrious statesman. During his visit to Cahors M. Gambetta will make a speech, in which he will inform France how her affairs stand, and what she is to do at the general elections next October.

On Saturday the Senate proceeded to the election of two life Senators. The voting was instructive. The Republican candidates were MM. Victor Lefranc and Henri Didier, and the candidates of the Right of the House General de Rivière and M. Robinet de Cléry, the defender of the religious congregations in their recent lawsuits with the Government. The result of the voting was thus: M. Lefranc, 151; M. Didier, 148; M. de Rivière, 91; M. de Cléry, 89. This result shows the profound change which has taken place in the Senate within the last four years, in the course of which the once irresistible anti-Republican majority has become transformed into a minority which forms scarcely one-third of the Senate.

A very important exhibition was opened at the Cercle de l'Union Artistique on Monday last, consisting of eighteen pastels of M. Joseph de Nittis. M. de Nittis has so completely revolutionised the exquisite art of La Tour, of Léotard, of Rosalba Carriera, and of Greuze, that he may be said to have created a new art, and an art that is essentially modern. There are notably in this exhibition three very large pictures of scenes on a Parisian racecourse, with figures nearly life-size, and panoramic backgrounds sweeping away over hill and dale that are altogether unique. In drawing a portrait of a lady, M. de Nittis represents her, as he has represented Madame E——, in her salon, surrounded by the furniture and objects of art that contribute to the elegance and comfort of her daily life. He shows us another lady in her carriage, another in a garden, another in her box at the Opera with an ideal background representing the second act of the ballet of "La Korrigane." The portrait of M. de Goncourt shows us the eminent novelist in his library at work on the manuscript of his new book, "La Fausta," with a glimpse of a wintry landscape scene through the window. No artist has ever yet turned the pastel to such varied uses and with such perfect mastery. Each picture exhibited by M. de Nittis is the result of distinct study and research in the technical handling of the pastel—a result so charming, so powerful, and so surprising that one may truly say that the artist has discovered a new art, in which it is possible to obtain effects of colour, a truthfulness and delicacy of modelling; and, above all, a pulverous softness that oil-painting cannot give. Pastel, too, has this inexpressibly great advantage in the eyes of an artist whose passion it is to seize all that is striking, peculiar, and elegant in the movement of modern life—it is an essentially rapid means of obtaining complete effects.

There is now a vacancy in the French Academy, through the death of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, which occurred on Friday last. M. de Hauranne was born in 1798. After having been a Liberal and a promoter of the Revolution of 1830, he became, successively, a *doctrinaire* and a Royalist. M. de Hauranne was essentially a mediocrity. For many years he was one of the publicists in ordinary of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The heaviest parcel of his literary baggage is a "History of Parliamentary Government in France." He was elected a member of the Academy in 1870, in place of the Duke Victor de Broglie.

Victor Hugo seems destined to receive from the nineteenth century the same honours that Voltaire received from the eighteenth. Both have had their busts crowned on the stage of the Théâtre Français, both have been the object of immense popular manifestations, and both will have seen a statue raised in their honour during their lifetime. In 1770 seventeen philosophers and writers met at Madame Necker's and decided that a statue should be raised in honour of Voltaire, with this inscription:—"A Voltaire vivant, par les gens de lettres, ses compatriotes." On Wednesday last a group of men of letters and journalists met at the Salle des Capucines and appointed a provisional committee of twelve, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc, for the purpose of raising a statue of Victor Hugo on the place in the Avenue d'Eylau, to which the poet's name has recently been given. The Place Victor Hugo will therefore shortly be completed by a statue of the greatest lyric poet of the age.

T. C.

The memorial to the Prince Imperial, which was to have been placed in Westminster Abbey, has been sent to Windsor, where it will be erected in the Braye Chapel at St. George's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The celebration of the Centenary of Calderon de la Barca, the Shakspeare of Spain, has been held this week at Madrid. It began on Sunday by recitations in the University of compositions in poetry and in prose in honour of Calderon, and the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors. The King and Queen were present, and the proceedings passed off amid the enthusiastic applause of a crowded audience of all nationalities. Upwards of 70,000 visitors have arrived at Madrid to witness these festivities, among whom are representatives of home and foreign corporations, including the Mayor of Rome and the representatives of the Municipality of Paris. Portugal is also largely represented.

GERMANY.

In honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria, the Crown Prince and Princess gave a banquet at their palace on Tuesday. The Emperor was present, with all the members of the Imperial family.

The German Parliament on Monday read the commercial treaty with China the second time without debate. The treaty of commerce with Austria-Hungary was concluded, and that with Switzerland has been signed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph and his bride returned to Vienna on Monday afternoon upon the conclusion of their highly successful visit to Pesth. From the station their Imperial Highnesses drove immediately to Schönbrunn, where the Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence for the early summer. The Crown Prince and Princess will leave Vienna again in a few days for Prague, where great preparations have been made for their arrival.

On Monday the Lower House of the Reichsrath adopted by 156 votes to 149 the proposal of the school committee to shorten the term of compulsory attendance at school.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor on Monday received a deputation of leading Jews in St. Petersburg, who, after assuring his Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of the Jews, were asked to draw up a memorial on the subject of the Jewish grievances, to be submitted to General Ignatieff.

General Ignatieff has circulated a document among the governors of the provinces, setting forth the views of the Government upon the condition of the country.

An Imperial ukase has been issued incorporating the Tekke territory and the Trans-Caspian military district with the Caucasian military district, with the title of the Trans-Caspian Territory, under the supreme commander in chief of the Caucasian army.

The greater part of Pinsk, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, in the Government of Minsk, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

At St. Petersburg arrests of Nihilists continue, an important capture being that of Ivan Michailovitch, an accomplice of the persons hanged for the murder of the late Czar.

The Russo-Chinese treaty has been ratified.

AMERICA.

The Session of the United States Senate closed yesterday week, and Congress will not be called together again till the first Monday in December. The Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. William E. Chandler as Solicitor-General, which was opposed by the Attorney-General; but unanimously confirmed Mr. Robertson's appointment as collector of the New York port.

Mr. Conkling, after extended conferences with his New York friends on Saturday and Sunday, has decided to become a candidate for re-election as a Senator, and also that Mr. Platt should run. A letter from General Grant has been published strongly supporting Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, has reported that the case of Michael Boyton does not warrant interference.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas declaring that Mr. Bond and his associates are the legally elected officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, described as the greatest American railway manager of his day, died recently, after a lingering illness, at the age of fifty-seven.

CANADA.

At a Cabinet Council held at Halifax on the 21st inst. the following appointments were made:—Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Mr. James Macdonald; Minister of Justice, Mr. Alexander Campbell; Postmaster-General, Mr. John O'Connor; Secretary of State, Mr. J. A. Mousseau; President of the Council, Mr. A. W. Maclellan (of Nova Scotia).

Fighting has taken place in the Transvaal between the Boers and the Kaffirs.

Native outbreaks have occurred in Algeria, but have been suppressed by the French.

Two more earthquake shocks have occurred at Chios, damaging the few houses still standing.

A Lloyd's telegram, dated Melbourne, May 21, states that the Flying Squadron has arrived there.

Prince Alexander proposes making a tour throughout Bulgaria, with the object of personally ascertaining the feeling and condition of the country.

Mr. Goschen has paid the ransom demanded for Mr. Suter, the Englishman recently captured by Turkish brigands, and Mr. Suter has been liberated. Another gentleman has been captured by brigands, and a ransom of £6000 is demanded.

Preaching in the open air has been prohibited in Calcutta, owing to the disorders thereby occasioned. As the missionaries claim prescriptive rights, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been applied to for instructions.

An exhibition will be opened at Gothenburg on June 1, to which the best artists and sculptors in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland will contribute. There will also be an exhibition of pictures from private collections in those countries.

The Wurtemberg Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 19th inst. by the King and Queen in person. The ceremony was favoured by fine weather, and passed off in a brilliant and successful manner. The arrangements of the exhibition are of a tasteful character.

Colonel Charles E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery at Mhow, Bombay, has been appointed to the Sind command, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This gallant officer served throughout the Crimean campaign, and distinguished himself in command of a battery.

Count Harry Arnim died at Nice on the 19th inst., aged fifty-eight. The circumstances attending his recall as German Envoy to France, and the trial which followed, are matters of history. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and, on appeal, the time was increased. Shortly afterwards the pamphlet "Pro Nihilo" appeared. Count Arnim was then indicted for treason, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude: but he had previously left the country.

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BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Queen has been pleased to become a patroness of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and has sent £50 in aid of its funds.

Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales have graciously extended their patronage to the bazaar which is to be held in the Horticultural Society's Gardens on July 6 and 7, in aid of the scheme for erecting coffee taverns at the various military stations in the United Kingdom. Colonel Tilney, of the Liverpool Rifle Volunteers, has forwarded £100 in furtherance of the scheme.

A festival dinner in connection with the Royal Hospital for Women and Children in the Waterloo-road took place on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales in the chair. The result of an appeal by his Royal Highness was a subscription list of about £2000, this sum including 100 guineas from the Prince, £200 from Mr. E. Lawrence, £200 from Mr. Eastwood, £200 from Mr. Torkington, Mr. Crompton Roberts £100, and Messrs. Lucas Brothers £105.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have given their patronage to the George Stephenson Centenary Festival, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace on June 9, in aid of the funds of the Railway Servants' Orphanage, Derby.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held last Saturday at the Royal United Service Institution. The Duke of Connaught presided.

Prince Leopold presided at the annual festival of the University College Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms on the 20th inst., having on his right the Duke of Connaught. The company numbered about 200, and comprised many distinguished guests. Prince Leopold, in proposing "Prosperity to the University College Hospital," said that, by unavoidable causes, it stood in great need of support. Attracted by the reputed skill of its eminent medical officers, patients came from all parts of the metropolis. In 1880 the number of in-patients amounted to 2789, and each of the 200 beds had been occupied by fourteen different persons within the year. Since 1832 nearly 5000 medical men had received their training within its walls. The Duke of Connaught declared that the Royal family owed a debt of gratitude to members of the medical profession coming from the hospital; and Prince Leopold added that he could justly assert that no one living had, of his knowledge and experience, a greater right than himself to indorse all that could be said in praise of these eminent men. The subscriptions amounted to £1230.

Mr. Samuel Brandram's recital of the first part of "King Henry IV." was given on the 18th inst., by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Freake, at 1, Cromwell-houses, in aid of the Bournemouth branch of the Hospital for Hip Disease. The recital proved in every respect a highly gratifying success.

The annual general meeting in connection with the London Temperance Hospital was held on Monday evening in the hospital, Hampstead-road. Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P., presided. The report showed that the in-patients for the past year numbered 143. The receipts amounted to £1579 and the expenditure to £1435. The hospital had been opened, free from debt, at an expense of £25,000.

There was an amateur concert on Tuesday at Dudley House in aid of the Young Women's Help Society.

The annual meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the president, Lord Ebury, in the chair.

A meeting was held in the saloon of Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, at which the new constitution, rules, and regulations of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund were submitted for consideration.

The annual ball in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms, under very distinguished patronage.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf was held at The Elms, Castle Bar Hill, near Ealing. After the business of the day there was a conversazione, when visitors were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the method of instruction.

Lord Derby took the chair at the annual court of governors of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, on Thursday.

On Thursday evening the biennial dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Dispensary, in Fore-street, Cripplegate, was held at the Albion. The Lord Mayor, M.P., presided, and a good list of subscriptions was announced.

Eton School having undertaken the support of a Mission in East London, a meeting of Old Etonians was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday, to assist the scholars in their movement. Addresses were delivered by Sir S. Northcote, who presided, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Coleridge, the Bishop of Bedford, and others, encouraging the Eton scholars in the excellent work they had undertaken.

The annual excursion of the teachers and senior scholars of the Metropolitan Sunday Schools to the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, took place last Saturday. Over 2000 were conveyed by special trains, and the outing was much enjoyed.

A bazaar on an extensive scale in aid of the children's wards of the North-West London Hospital, 18 and 20, Kentish Town-road, was opened yesterday at the St. Katherine's Schools, Regent's Park, and continued to-day. The bazaar is patronised by many ladies of distinction.

A morning performance will be given by the "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club next Monday, at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the Hospital for Hip Disease in Children, 18, Queen-square, and Bournemouth.

MASONIC CHARITIES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the recently installed Provincial Grand Master for Gloucestershire, presided on the 18th inst. at the ninety-third anniversay festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was supported on the right by Sir Francis Burdett, Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, and on the left by Sir H. Edwards, Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire. A large number of ladies were also present, and during the dinner partook of a collation provided separately. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," warmly advocated the claims of the charity. The toast was received with all honours, and the lists were then read by Brother Hedges, the secretary. The total, with lists to come in, amounted to £5884 from the provinces (including £1000 from Gloucestershire, the chairman's province), and £5559 from London—in all, £11,454.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report stated that at the festival, in February, £14,360 was raised. Bearing that in mind and the large number of candidates, it had been determined to place five additional men and five additional widows on the funds. The number to be elected was therefore twenty-five men and fifteen widows. The institution was expending £11,600 annually for annuities, which was exclusive of working and incidental expenses.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week Madame Sembrich was to have assumed—for the first time in England—the character of Dinorah in Meyerbeer's opera so named. The accomplished Dresden prima donna, however, was suffering from a cold, and the opera was therefore changed to "Il Trovatore," Mdlle. Valleria having sustained the character of Leonora with much effect—as on past occasions. M. Lassalle's promised first appearance this season took place as the Count di Luna instead of Hoel. The excellent French baritone sang finely throughout, and was encored in the aria, "Il balen." The fine performance of Madame Trebelli as Azucena was, as often before, a special feature in the cast, Signor Marini having sung with much effect as Manrico.

Madame Sembrich's performance as Dinorah took place on Monday, when that artist added another to her previous successes by her fine singing, particularly in the "Shadow-song." Madame Trebelli as the principal Goatherd, and M. Lassalle as Hoel, were as admirable as on previous occasions; Signor Marini was a very good Corentino, and the cast was otherwise efficient. M. Dupont conducted.

On Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti appeared for the first time this season, in the title-character of Rossini's "Semiramide." The great prima-donna sang brilliantly, especially in the bravura air, "Bel raggio;" and the duet, "Ebbene," with Arsace, the slow movement of this having been encored. The last-named character was finely sustained, as heretofore, by Madame Scalchi, M. Gailhard having been the Assur, Signor I. Corsi the Idreno, and Signori Silvestri and Scolara respectively Oroe and the Ghost of Nino. Signor Bevignani conducted.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances by Mesdames Albani, Sembrich, and Trebelli, Signor Gayarré, and M. Lassalle, and other members of the Royal Italian Opera company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

During last week "La Favorita" and "Aïda" have been repeated, cast as recently noticed. On Saturday Mdlle. Gabbi (who recently made her first and second appearances here as Aïda) sustained the character of Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and was again favourably received. Mdlle. Tremelli's Azucena was a repetition of an artistic performance that has before been commended. Signor Ravelli, as Manrico, sang with special effect, and elicited an enthusiastic demonstration by his fine delivery of the solo "Di quella pira," which was encored by acclamation. Signor Galassi's Count di Luna was the same efficient performance as before.

On Tuesday the opera was "Marta;" the title-character sustained by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, who sang artistically; and was well supported by Mdlle. de Belocca as Nancy, Signor Ravelli as Lionello, Signor Corsini as Lord Tristano, and Signor Del Puente as Plumketto. Signor Arditi conducted, as usual.

Mr. Sims Reeves's second farewell performance in oratorio (last week) included his fine declamatory singing in the air, "The enemy said," and recitative passages in "Israel in Egypt," and the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Waft her, angels." His next appearance was to have been in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," last Wednesday evening; but, in consequence of his having had to undergo an operation on the face, the performance then announced is postponed to June 15.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week. Of the beauty and power of this music (secular as it is in style) we have more than once spoken in reference to its several performances by the society, and again it produced a powerful impression; among special instances of which was the duet, "Oh! Fate," by Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Bridson. The other principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Enriquez, Mdlle. Enequist. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton. Sir M. Costa conducted.

The third of the extra Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week, and included the first performance in England of Rubinstein's "Russian" symphony, this being his fifth work of that class. Like most of the composer's larger productions, it contains striking passages in alternation with much that is laboured and diffuse, and may be more justly spoken of after a second hearing. Mrs. Hutchinson made a very successful first appearance here, and was greatly applauded in her delivery of Haydn's air "With verdure clad" and Schubert's "Die Junge Nonne." Mr. F. Rummel played, with brilliant execution, Grieg's pianoforte concerto in A, and Liszt's Hungarian fantasia—other items not needing specific mention.

The third of the Richter concerts—on Thursday week—took place in the afternoon, and included fine orchestral performances of the overture and principal orchestral pieces of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; Goldmark's overture illustrative of H. von Kleist's tragedy "Penthe-Silea," and Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony. Chopin's second pianoforte concerto (in F minor) was forcibly rendered by Mr. Walter Bache. At the fourth concert (on Monday evening) Beethoven's overture, op. 124, and his symphony in C minor, and Brahms's "Tragic" overture were finely rendered; the other orchestral piece having been an uninteresting "Capriccio" by Herr Grädener. Herr Straus played Spohr's second violin concerto in excellent style.

Mr. John Boosey gave a second Morning Ballad Concert on Saturday last, a third being announced for June 4.

The third of this year's matinées of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the string quartet party was as before; the solo pianist having been M. Theodore Ritter, who played with great success in a trio by Saint-Saëns, and several solo pieces.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship" (the words from Longfellow), was announced for performance at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by the composer. The work was written for, and performed at, the Leeds Festival in October last, and has already been commented on. The solo singers named were Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert gave the second of their series of excellent chamber concerts, at the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening.

M. Hlavatch, Imperial organist at St. Petersburg, gave an Harmonium Recital at Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon, the programme having included some of his own compositions. The first public recital will be given at the same place next Friday.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society's third concert of the season took place on Monday evening, the programme having comprised Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of Athens," and Mr. Hatton's cantata "Robin Hood."

The Philharmonic Society gave the sixth and last concert of the sixty-ninth season on Thursday evening, when Madame Albani and Mr. Herbert Reeves were announced as the vocalists, and Madame Menter was to play Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The summer concert of the London Academy professional students took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon. There was an orchestra and a choir of 200 performers, conducted by Dr. Wylde, principal of the Academy.

Mr. Charles Halle's fourth recital of Beethoven and Bach took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

A good amateur concert, in aid of the restoration of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, was announced for Friday evening, this week.

The third of Mr. Ganz's excellent orchestral concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall, the programme including Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony (ending with the "Queen Mab" scherzo), and other interesting features.

An Irish festival, in commemoration of Moore, is to take place at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

Mr. Oberthür gives a morning concert next Monday at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of the Duchess of Wellington; on which occasion will be performed, for the first time, his new cantata for ladies' voices, "The Red Cross Knight."

"The Golden Legend" a dramatic cantata (words by Longfellow), composed by the Rev. H. E. Hodson, was performed with success at a concert given at Willis's Rooms last Monday afternoon in aid of the Froebel Centenary Memorial Fund at Blankenburg.

The third concert of the Glück Society, directed by Mr. Malcolm Lawson, took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and included performances of a "Stabat Mater" by Josquin de Prez, a "Gaudeamus" by Carissimi, Schubert's Mass in F, and the first act of Glück's "Iphigenie en Aulide."

LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

The surprising rapidity with which the mineral riches of the State of Colorado, comprising part of the Rocky Mountain range of North America, have been developed by a host of eager settlers within the past twenty years, was noticed by us upon a former occasion. Leadville, the place where our Illustrations now presented were sketched by the same correspondent who furnished those of other mining districts, is the capital of Lake County, in the centre of the carbonate of lead region. It is situated in an almost level plain, on the banks of California Gulch, four miles from its junction with the Arkansas river. This place was first explored for gold in the summer of 1860, and a camp of five thousand men had assembled here in the following year. Gold was obtained, before the close of 1865, to the amount of three or four millions sterling in value, but the yield soon afterwards declined, though a new lode, which was opened in 1868, proved to be remunerative for a short time. The discovery of carbonate of lead, containing a large proportion of silver, was made at a later date, and it was not till April, 1877, that smelting furnaces for the treatment of this ore were erected on the site of Leadville, where a busy town of 20,000 inhabitants has since grown up. Hundreds came that year, and thousands in the year following; lines of stage-coach traffic and freight waggons, to and from Denver and South Park, were speedily established, and Leadville soon possessed its hotels, stores, banks, dancing-saloons and gambling-saloons, two or three newspapers, also two churches and a school-house, for the needs or desires of a large population. The Iron lode, the Camp Bird, the Argentine, the Carbonate, the Long and Derry, but especially that of Fryer Hill, have produced silver to an enormous amount, rivalling the great Comstock lode in the Sierra Nevada of California. Building and land-jobbing, in the town which grew so quickly, and where street frontage has reached the value of 250 dollars per square foot, realised immense fortunes within a few months. It is declared by some visitors to be "the liveliest town the world can show to-day." After nightfall, by lamplight, they say, "it fairly *booms* with excitement and life. The miners then drift into town in swarms; a dozen bands are drumming up audiences for the theatres and variety shows; scores of saloons and gaming-houses are in full blast, and the entire place has the aspect of a grand holiday. Those who make money so easily spend it quickly, and life here tends to prodigality among all classes." But we are told by Mr. Frank Fossett, whose book on Colorado has been quoted, that Leadville is not worse, for actual crime, than other American cities.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Five arrests were made yesterday week under the Coercion Act. They were Father Sheehy, the chairman, and Messrs. Gilbertson, Collins, and McCarthy, active members of the Kilmallock Land League, who were lodged in Naas Gaol. The fifth person arrested was P. F. Doyle, chairman of a branch of the Land League near Killarney. Mr. Thomas Brennan, who has been closely identified with the Irish Land League since its formation, was on Monday arrested and lodged in the gaol at Naas; and on Tuesday Mr. Thomas Doherty, secretary of the Kilfinane branch of the Land League; Mr. Daniel Reardon, assistant secretary; and Mr. F. A. Allen, a member, were arrested. Mr. T. Sexton, M.P., has left London for Dublin, to temporarily direct the business of the Irish National Land League, pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Brennan, the imprisoned general secretary. At the Land League meeting on Tuesday, the arrest of Mr. Brennan was strongly denounced as showing the spirit in which the English Government meant to pursue the struggle. Mr. A. J. Kettle, who presided, advised the Irish tenants to make a national, general, and unconditional struggle against rent.

The New Pallas district, in Limerick county, is in a very disturbed state. A large force of military and constabulary went last Saturday to Doon, where some evictions were to take place. Some of the peasantry took possession of a ruin of an old castle, and hurled stones at the troops and police, some of whom were hurt. As the castle could not be taken, except by firing at its defenders, an assault was not attempted, and a cordon was drawn round the place to starve out its garrison.

The Marquis of Ormonde has granted a reduction of rent to his tenantry in Tipperary. The reduction leaves the rent equal to the Government valuation.

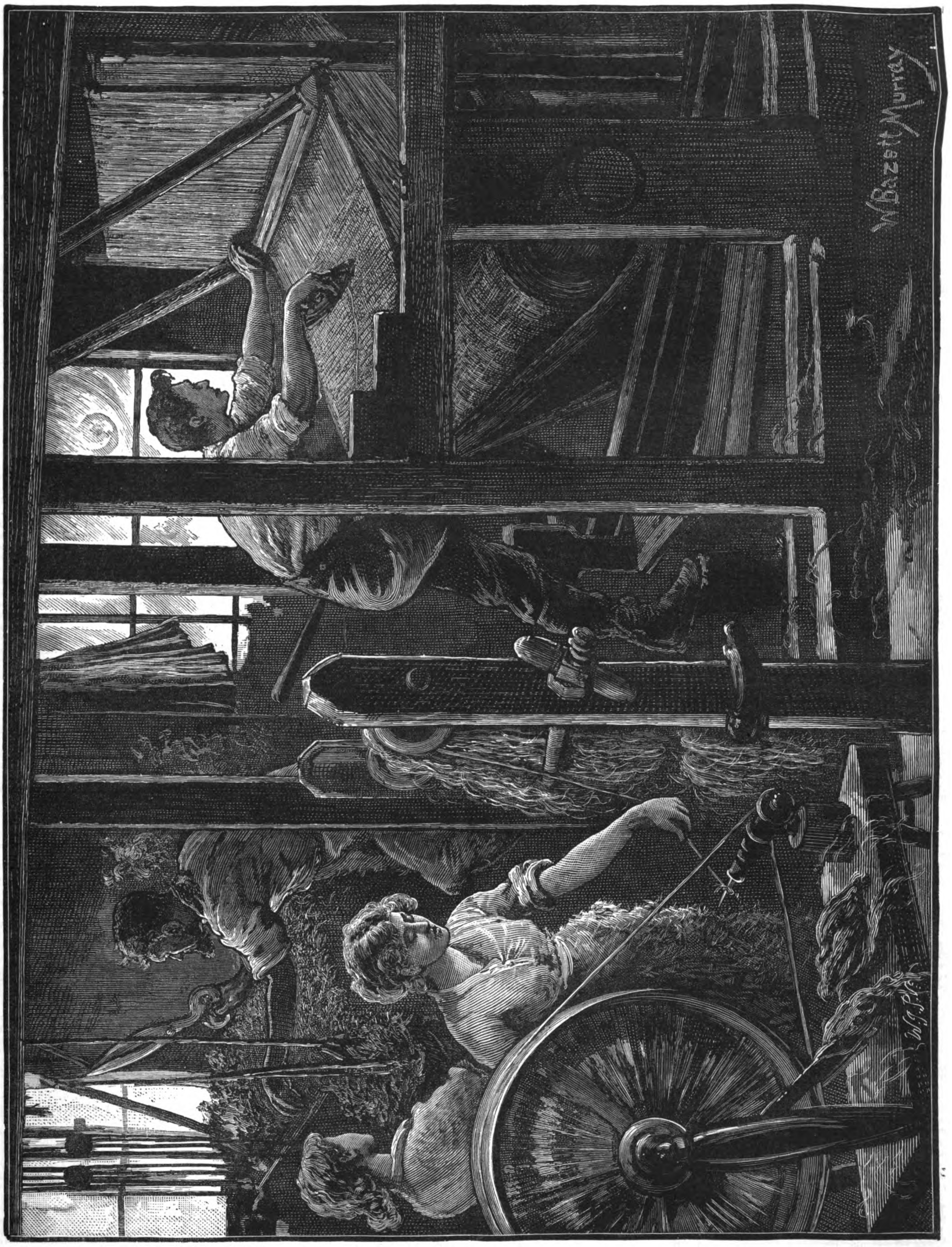
Commander Evans, Paymaster Colborne, Carpenter Baird, Engineer Walker, and seven of the men saved from the crew of her Majesty's sloop Doterel arrived at Lisbon last Tuesday on board the steamer Britannia. Commander Evans, who was wounded by the explosion, was in his bath at the time. He is still suffering from the effects of the injuries which he received. The Doterel was at anchor off Sandy Point when the catastrophe occurred and sank immediately afterwards. None of the survivors are able to explain the cause of the explosion They were rescued by a whaling vessel.

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SKETCHES NEAR LEADVILLE, COLORADO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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MATTING-WEAVERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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WEAVING MATTING.

The manufacture of that kind of matting which is commonly used for the covering of passage floors, whether made of hemp or jute or cocoanut fibre, or the dried grass-stalks of tropical vegetation, employs a certain class of operatives at the East End of London, as well as in Dundee, Glasgow, and other Northern towns. This industry is carried on not only in the factories but in the houses of some of the workpeople, by the aid of the old-fashioned spinning-wheel and handloom, as shown in our Illustration. It is not, of course, the finest sort of work—not to be compared with that of the silk-weaver, who still continues to ply his solitary loom in Spital-fields; but it affords the means of subsistence to many humble families, such as that who appear so busy together in our Artist's drawing; the father weighing out a proper quantity of fibre, which the younger child is ready to carry where it is wanted; the other sister, carefully and deftly turning the wheel; and the son at his loom, throwing the shuttle with practised skill, and interlacing the warp and the weft to compose a strong and durable fabric, which shall be trodden by the feet of hundreds of people, without the slightest thought of those by whom it was made.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Although noble Lords are called upon to sit in the Upper House for a very brief period on four days a week only, the lot of her Majesty's Ministers in this resplendent chamber cannot be termed a happy one. At any moment they may now be called upon to look on, vainly lifting up their voices in protest, while the newly-chosen Leader of the Opposition pounces on a measure and worries the clauses as if they were so many rats and he a terrier. Such was the case on Tuesday, as will presently be shown. In the teeth of these untoward circumstances, the Minister who most successfully emulates Earl Granville's enviable serenity is the Earl of Kimberley, here sketched. A Transvaal War may break out, and a Laing's Neck or Majuba Hill disaster occur; yet the complacent equanimity of the bland Secretary for the Colonies remains unruffled. Lord Kimberley belongs to the privileged group, who have only to open their mouths, and the ripe fruit of office drops into them. If the Earl of Carnarvon should, in bird-like fashion, peck at the South African policy of the Government, the *tu quoque* argument unfailingly comes to Lord Kimberley's lips in reply. Turning from the self-satisfied Secretary for the Colonies to his benign leader, it may, in passing, be remarked that Earl Granville's suave sagacity was notably exemplified in his able answer to Lord Leamington on May 19 with respect to the right of foreigners to asylum in this country; and on Tuesday, in the Foreign Secretary's reply to the deputation which waited upon him in reference to the cruel outrages on Jews in Russia.



The inordinate demands of Ireland on the attention of Parliament are inexhaustible. Possibly to get their Lordships' hands in for the Irish Land Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne on Monday procured the appointment of a Committee on the Irish Jury Laws, which the noble Marquis maintained had proved inadequate. Then, on Tuesday, the Duke of Argyll gave notice of his intention on June 17 to call attention to the report of the Bessborough Commission on the Irish Land Laws. The Earl of Rosebery having elicited from Earl Granville the satisfactory information that the Convention between Turkey and Greece had been signed that afternoon, it was then that the Lord Chancellor was "worried" most resolutely by the Marquis of Salisbury, aided by Earl Cairns. These two noble Lords fell upon the Charitable Trusts Bill with such determination, and were supported so stanchly by a large majority, that the additional power it was proposed to bestow upon the Charity Commissioners was reduced and limited to a great extent, albeit the measure, or what was left of it, passed through Committee.

Let us descend to the Lower House—if it be a descent. Mr. Gladstone has carried the Irish Land Bill through the second reading by an overwhelming majority. Not much fresh light was thrown on the well-thrashed subject on the night of the division, Thursday se'nnight. Mr. Chaplin, in resuming the debate in his most solemn senatorial manner, applied the epithet "judicial plunder" to the measure, which Sir Stafford Northcote said contained principles of "intrinsic injustice" and Mr. Parnell argued did not go half far enough, but which Lord Hartington vigorously defended as being merely a supplementary bill to the Act of 1870. One member who intervened temperately in the discussion may be outlined, if only to remind the Ministry of the existence of the Right Hon. James Stansfeld. The long-haired representative of Halifax, like Mr. Baxter, has not taken kindly to exile from office, though he may endeavour to hide his feelings under a mask of calm content. It will readily be conceded that Mr. Stansfeld looks little like the aider and abettor of conspirators that Lord Beaconsfield once essayed to make him appear to be. His present exclusion from office may, perhaps, be attributed to an over-modest hiding of his light under a bushel. The Government, however, were reminded of Mr. Stansfeld's sterling ability as a debater in his clear and argumentative speech in favour of the Irish Land Bill, which was virtually read the second time by 352 to 176 votes, 176 having been the majority by which Lord Elcho's adverse amendment was rejected. Thursday was fixed upon for the Committee on the measure; and, in view of the enormous number of amendments threatened—about six hundred!—Mr. Gladstone has appealed to the House to hold day sittings on Fridays and Tuesdays until the bill is passed through Committee.



The Collins incident claims a word. Generally glad to welcome back familiar faces, the House was not sorry to see Mr. Tom Collins approach the table to take the oath yesterday week. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson appears to have seized the notion that it was somehow illogical to allow that that which in Mr. Collins's mouth was but a legitimate word in Mr. Bradlaugh's was rank blasphemy. The hon. Baronet, accordingly, though hardly in a spirit of "gay wisdom" this time, sought to prevent Mr. Collins from taking the oath until the House was satisfied as to his religious opinions. But the oath was administered, and Mr. Collins, quite at home, shook hands with one or two Ministers, amid laughter at the discomfiture of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who had to be reminded by the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote that the cases of Mr. Collins and Mr. Bradlaugh were totally dissimilar.

With quite a Donnybrook liveliness did Monday's sitting open, albeit there was no Irish business down on the paper. There was a storm brewing that the noble Lord who leads the "Fourth Party" may have been hardly prepared for. It burst from the Treasury Bench, the Marquis of Hartington, of all Ministers, being the author of it. Having briefly disposed of Mr. Labouchere's question regarding the grant to Sir F. Roberts, Lord Hartington (delineated in his roused mood) turned on Lord Randolph Churchill; and, with some severity, read the interpellation, which the noble Lord had put to him. This is the language they were couched in:—



To ask the Secretary of State for India whether it is a fact that Sir Garnet Wolseley received for his eminent services in Ashantee a grant of £25,000; whether General Sir Frederick Roberts, on his return from India, was definitely informed by him that in return for his equally eminent services in Afghanistan, he would receive a grant of £20,000; and whether Sir Frederick Roberts, on his return home from South Africa, was informed that the grant of £20,000 had been reduced by him to £12,000; and, if so, why the grant originally promised has not been made.

Lord Hartington took more than his usual pains even to explain that the difference in the two cases was that Sir Garnet Wolseley's was a grant from Parliament, whereas the grants of £1000 a year (commutable to £12,500 in a lump sum) were given to Generals Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts by the Council of India, and precedent had been closely followed in the latter case. Lifting his voice and looking straight at his questioner, the Marquis of Hartington added—"I think I am entitled to ask the noble Lord upon what grounds, other than those contained in the calumnious, lying gossip which appears in certain newspapers published in this metropolis, he has founded the question put to me containing imputations which, as I consider, are so injurious." Did he derive his information from *Vanity Fair?* subsequently asked the noble Marquis. But, heedless of the rounds of Ministerial cheers that Lord Hartington's spirited statement elicited, Lord Randolph Churchill only rose to decline to name his informant. His Lordship is represented on his legs; but he is far more at home when coolly seated with habitual nonchalance on the front seat below the gangway on the Opposition side, seemingly oblivious to the tartest retorts of an irritated Minister, and mindful only of the nice conduct of a well-trained moustache.



There followed on Monday Sir Charles Dilke's rather too formal and unsympathetic replies to Baron de Worms's questions relating to the persecution of Jews in Russia; and the Under-Secretary's more satisfactory answer to Sir H. D. Wolff's patriotic query as to the safety of British subjects in Tunis under the French treaty with the Bey. The combustible temper of the Home Rulers then broke into flame, apropos of the issue of a circular to the Irish Constabulary; but the firmness of the Speaker soon allayed the Milesian flame. Mr. Gladstone next explained that it was intended to drop the idea of allowing spirituous liquors to be sold on the Pullman railway cars; and the Prime Minister gladdened Mr. Pell by a favourable comment on his proposal for a yearly budget for local taxation and finance. In Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, some progress was made; and the House adjourned at a late hour till two on Tuesday afternoon. The sad news of the death of Sir William Adam was made the occasion of feeling tributes to the memory of the late Governor of Madras from Mr. Onslow, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The small hours of Tuesday morning had been taken up by Mr. Justin McCarthy's prolix speech censuring the Irish Executive for proclaiming a state of siege in Dublin, and for the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Dillon. Why cannot the popular author of "My Lady Disdain" render his Parliamentary style as attractive as his novels are? Mr. Forster was in far too serious a mood to attempt on Tuesday afternoon to elucidate this point; and confined himself, in his ruggedly earnest manner, despite a succession of rude interruptions from the Home-Rule members, to an elaborate defence of his administration of Ireland. The "exuberant verbosity" of the Hibernian members, in the face of an indignant remonstrance on the part of Mr. Gladstone, prevented the question being brought to an issue that night. What will follow? Only the hastening on of the reform of the mode of procedure with public business foreshadowed by Mr. Gladstone on Monday.

The "count out" on the preceding evening was naturally protested against by the Radical members on Wednesday afternoon, which sitting was mainly devoted to the second reading of Mr. J. Stewart's Scottish Removal Term Bill, Mr. Dillwyn's Lunacy Law Amendment measure, and the neat and effective introduction of Mr. Bryce's London City Parochial Charities Bill, which proposed to remove some of the monstrous abuses that exists in the City, and which would probably have been read the second time also had not Mr. Warton talked it out.

The long-drawn-out Turco-Greek Convention, arranging the transfer of territory to Greece, was on Tuesday signed by the Ambassadors and Turkish Delegates.

There has been a terrible steam-boat accident in Canada. On Tuesday evening the steamer Victoria, while returning from Springbanks, four miles from London (Ontario), with over 600 excursionists on board, capsized at a point one mile down the river, in twelve feet of water, and became a total wreck. The total loss of life is estimated at 175.

Johann Most, a journalist, indicted for unlawfully publishing in the *Freiheit* libels on the late Emperor of Russia, and also with encouraging persons to murder the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, and other persons in Europe, out of her Majesty's dominions, was on Wednesday found guilty on all the counts, but recommended to mercy on the ground of his being a foreigner. Sentence was respited for argument on some questions of law.

HOME NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The Four-in-Hand Driving Club met at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on Wednesday.

The *London Gazette* contains a treaty of extradition concluded between Great Britain and Switzerland, which is to come into operation on the 31st inst.

The arrangements in connection with the holding of the Bath and West of England Society's show at Pembridge are complete, and the opening will take place on June 9.

At the Duke of Wellington's rent audit for the Hampshire estates last week his Grace returned to his tenants the whole of their rents for the past half year.

At the adjourned general meeting of the Royal Historical Society the motion to re-elect Dr. Rogers as secretary and historiographer was negatived by a large majority.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Tuesday the Royal Gold Medal was presented to Mr. George Godwin, editor of the *Builder*.

Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., presented the annual prizes to the boys of the Yorkshire Society School on the 18th inst., and presided at the anniversary dinner on the 25th inst.

Mr. W. Farrar Ecroyd has been elected for Preston by a majority of 1664 over Mr. H. Yates Thompson; the numbers being—Ecroyd (C), 6004; Thompson (L), 4340.

Professor J. V. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., was yesterday week elected Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, in the place of Professor Bentley, who has resigned.

Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D., has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

The first summer exhibition of flowers and plants at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens took place on Wednesday; the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards being in attendance.

The Common Council have decided to buy, at a cost of £650, the late Mr. Walker Bailey's collection of Roman, mediæval, and other antiquities found in the city between 1863 and 1872.

The trustees of the Earl of Mornington, who was hereditary Lord Warden of Epping Forest, have obtained an award of three hundred pounds as compensation for the extinguishment of that office.

The second annual meeting of the Spelling Reform Association was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday; the Rev. Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., president of the Association, in the chair.

The vacancy in the Professorship of Political Economy at University College, London, caused by the resignation of Professor Stanley Jevons, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Somerton Foxwell, M.A.

At a public meeting held at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, on Monday evening, it was resolved to form in that town a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, with classes for the instruction of all in the first treatment of injured persons.

The Royal Horticultural Society will hold a great flower show and horticultural implement exhibition on Friday, June 3, to be continued on the following days, Saturday, Whitsun Monday and Tuesday. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will attend each day.

Last week 2463 births and 1488 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 59, and the deaths by 14, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 103 deaths from smallpox.

Whilst a letter-sorter in the post-office at Gloucester was emptying a bag he was startled by a snake falling from it. The animal was about three feet in length, and had evidently been sent through the post in a parcel from which it had escaped. It was destroyed.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., presided on Monday at a meeting of the Scio Earthquake Relief Fund, held at the Mansion House. It was stated that the fund amounted to £22,895, of which £20,564 had been remitted for distribution. A further sum of £1400 was ordered to be forwarded.

The trustees of Mason's Science College, Birmingham, have elected Mr. Edward Arber, Honorary Fellow of King's College, and Assistant Professor of English Literature, University College, London, to the Professorship of English Languages and Literature. All the chairs are now filled.

A convocation was held on Tuesday at Durham University, to consider the question of whether female students, who shall have fulfilled the requirements of the University, shall be admitted to the public examination to stand to the first degree in arts. After a long discussion, it was resolved that women should be admitted.

The snuff-boxes and bijouterie of the Bâle Collection were sold on Tuesday at Christie's. One of the principal specimens was a beautiful oval locket of the finest Cinquecento period, which was bought by Mr. Frederick Davis, of Pall-mall, for 2335 guineas. This is said to be a finer specimen than the well-known one in the Louvre Museum.

The French Government has presented to the South Kensington Museum some valuable examples of French modern art manufacture, comprising twenty-three Sèvres vases, a copy in Gobelins tapestry of D. Ghirlandajo's picture, "The Visitation," in the Louvre, and two pieces, representing flowers and ornaments, of Beauvais tapestry.

The Cutlers' Company have sent in their returns to the City Companies Commission. In a letter accompanying their returns, which are of an exhaustive character, the company state that their "readiness to assist the Commission is not to be taken as an admission of any right in the Crown or any other jurisdiction to inquire into the private property of the company, or to deal with it in disregard of their rights." Other companies have sent in their returns, with protests.

The ninety-third anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms, Burlington House—Professor J. G. Allman, retiring president, in the chair. The society has lost by death several eminent members during the year. The balance-sheet showed the society to be in a good financial position, a balance of over £500 remaining to its credit at the end of the year. Professor Allman gave the customary address, and in so doing took up one special zoological group which he dealt with in reference to the investigations and discoveries made therein during the year.

Monday was the last day for the reception of entries for the eighteenth annual horse show to be opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, next Saturday. The number of entries exceeds 300, and comprise some of the finest and most noted fieldsters from the most celebrated hunting studs throughout the kingdom. The prize list has been considerably augmented, and in the four classes for hunters, in addition to £60 as a first, £30 as a second, and £20 as a third in the first and second classes, and £50 and £25 in the third and fourth classes, there will be awarded an extra prize in cash of £50, and the Agricultural Hall gold medal for the best hunter amongst the

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prize horses in the four classes specified. There will be fifteen classes in the aggregate, with medals to every horse commended. Specialities are to be introduced connected with the leaping prizes.

The second May session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday with forty-seven male and twelve female prisoners for trial. The calendar contains one charge of wilful murder, one of manslaughter, two of wounding with intent to commit murder, one of sending a threatening letter, two of administering poisons, and other serious cases. Thomas Webb, against whom a previous conviction was recorded, received sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for offering a bad half crown to the collector at a missionary meeting, asking at the same time for two shillings in change.

The Royal Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on Monday, and reported a small decrease in the number of members. Mr. John Dent was elected president for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to hold the meeting for 1882 at Reading. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Earl Spencer and ask that the restrictions upon the movement of cattle should not be removed in the face of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in twenty-three counties. Lord Spencer said it was intended to maintain the important restrictions.—— The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the presidency of the Yeovil Agricultural Society.

A Conference on National Thrift was held at the Mansion House yesterday week. The Lord Mayor, who presided, explained that the Mansion House Thrift Committee was never intended to become an organisation for collecting funds. Lord Lymington, M.P., urged the necessity of legislation to remedy the unsoundness of friendly societies. Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., whilst admitting that the small friendly societies had failed, maintained that the great mass of them were in a satisfactory condition. Earl Nelson, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., and the Rev. W. L. Blackley also spoke.——M. Blanchet, the founder of the Mutual Financial Assurance Company of Paris, has given one hundred pounds to this society.

Sir James M'Garel Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his colleagues on the board and a large number of distinguished guests at dinner at Willis's Rooms last Saturday. The Duke of Connaught, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre were among the guests who spoke. In returning thanks for the toast of "The Royal Family," the Duke of Connaught said he had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the people of the metropolis of the world, and he and the other members of his family were always ready to help in any great work. They had all, except his second brother, been born in London, and it was only natural that they should have an affection for the place of their birth. In proposing "The Metropolitan Board of Works," the Duke congratulated the members upon the grand improvements which had been effected in London during the past twenty years.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

Her Majesty, following prescription in such matters, has been pleased to create her youngest son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany—a title of historic, though somewhat melancholy, associations in connection with Scotch history, and more recently borne by the Duke of York, the second son of George III. To go no further back—though the title meets us in "King Lear"—it was a Duke of Albany who, in 1552, as Regent for Scotland, declared war against England, though the threat was not carried out, and who, a year later, having fled to the Continent, lost his life in the battle of Pavia. The new Royal peer happily lives in a time when such traditions can be recalled with equanimity. His Royal Highness, though of delicate health, has made a distinct sphere for himself. Like his honoured father, the Prince Consort, he has cultivated the arts of peace. Of studious habits and refined tastes, he does not, as he might, surrender himself to lettered ease, but, as occasion offers, lends the aid of his high position and persuasive eloquence to the advancement of social and educational reforms. His speeches on these subjects have been of no mean order, and Prince Leopold is recognised as one of the most able and indefatigable promoters of all movements that tend to refine and elevate the population. It is a happy circumstance that the Queen, whose sixty-second birthday is being celebrated this week, has been spared to see her four sons, as we say, "settled in life," and members of the Second Estate of the Realm. The Prince of Wales takes his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his title of Duke of Cornwall. Prince Alfred is merged in the Duke of Edinburgh, and occupies a foremost position in the Navy. The Army is the chosen profession of Prince Arthur, who derives his title of Duke of Connaught from the Emerald Isle. And now Prince Leopold takes his place as a Peer of the Realm by the side of his elder brothers, under the designation of Duke of Albany, which we doubt not will be for many a year identified with every wise effort to ameliorate the social condition of the industrial classes.

The following official announcement of Prince Leopold's new titles appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing this date, to grant unto her Majesty's fourth son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., and his heirs male, the dignities of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Two field-days of metropolitan volunteer regiments were held at Bushey Park and Hyde Park last Saturday.

Four battalions, which were conveyed in special trains from the Waterloo station to Hampton Court and Teddington, were formed up at Bushey shortly after six o'clock as follows:—London Rifle Brigade, about 500 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Haywood; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service), and one company of the 25th Middlesex attached, about 450 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), nearly 600 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P.; and 24th Middlesex, about 450 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat-Taylor. Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, was the brigadier.

In Hyde Park two regiments were paraded for brigade drill, the 2nd and 3rd City of London, the former commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers and the latter by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie. The two battalions made up a total strength of nearly 1000. Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Guards, was the brigadier. Changes of front, deployments, &c., were followed by the practice of the new attack.

In Hyde Park also the 20th Middlesex (Artists), under the command of Major Edis, were exercised in a variety of battalion movements.

It has been decided to hold the annual encampment of the 2nd East Kent this year at Bobbing Park, near Sittingbourne; beginning on June 18, and terminating on the 25th.

The Canadian rifle team selected to compete at the next Wimbledon meeting left Quebec on Wednesday.

NEW BOOKS.

Something more and better than mere pleasure is to be derived from such a book as *A Pilgrimage to Nejd*, by Lady Anne Blunt (John Murray); for the two volumes, with their useful map, satisfactory portraits, and many striking illustrations, contain not only a very interesting and entertaining account of a really romantic trip but a great deal of what can hardly fail to be valuable and instructive information of a practical kind. Whether the pilgrims—for husband and wife journeyed and suffered and even fought in company—actually reached "the cradle of the Arab race," is a question which has been and will be discussed by authorities most competent to discuss it; but the ordinary reader will undoubtedly be of opinion that quite enough is said in the preface to justify the title and to create a doubt as to whether, if the adventurous husband and wife did not go to what is correctly termed Nejd, they went any whither at all. And that they went some whither at great cost of money, time, and trouble, and at no little risk, and that the district of Central Arabia into which they penetrated ought to have been Nejd, unless Nejd, like the sands of its adjacent deserts, have the attribute of shifting, seems to be as evident as narrative combined with argument can make anything. Their guide—if this title be not something of a misnomer—upon their pilgrimage was a young man who, like Cœlebs, was in search of a wife, and who had a vague idea that he would find relatives in Nejd, and among them the desideratum he was in quest of. This circumstance adds to the romance of the situation, especially as the young man was a little weak in the maternal part of his pedigree, though the paternal was all that could be desired, and wished to accomplish such a marriage as would altogether rehabilitate his family. The pilgrims and the young man in attendance upon them had the extraordinary good fortune to light upon both branches of the family they sought; and before a hundred and fifty pages of the first volume are devoured, as they are sure to be by all readers, Mohammed—that is, the young man—has signed the marriage contract. He does not, however, obtain his bride at once, and there comes over the reader a melancholy feeling of doubt as to whether he ever will; for the pilgrimage to Nejd is cut short by a message recalling Mohammed home, where the affairs of his family have always been more than slightly complicated in consequence of political faction, usurpation, and other matters leading to manslaughter even among people more civilised than the Arabs. At the hundred and ninth page, then, of the second volume, the absorbing story of the adventurous pilgrimage, with all manner of attractive episodes, including remarks concerning various breeds of Arab horses, is brought to an abrupt conclusion. But there is more adventure, of a more serious kind, to come; and the history of it is given in some hundred and fifty or more graphic pages, containing an account of "Our Persian Campaign." Then comes an appendix with "notes on the physical geography of Northern Arabia," a historical sketch of which Wahhabism is the subject, and a memorandum relating to the Euphrates Valley Railway and kindred projects. And so ends, with a copy of some "rock inscriptions and drawings in Jebel Shammar," a book which it is impossible to read without respect and admiration as well as constant delight. The following uncompromising opinion will, no doubt, receive attention in the proper quarter; it is not in the words of the lady who has written the narrative, but of her husband, who is the editor, and thus it runs:—"With regard to the sequel of our Arabian journey, the further journey from Bagdad to Bushire, I should not intrude it on the notice of the public, but that it serves as an additional proof, if such be wanting, of the folly of those schemes which, under the name of "Euphrates Valley" and "Indo-Mediterranean" railway companies, have from time to time been dangled before the eyes of speculators. A country more absolutely unsuited for railway enterprise than that between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf has probably never been selected for such operations; and, if the recital of our passage through the uninhabited tracts, which form nine tenths of the whole region, shall deter my countrymen from embarking their capital in an enterprise financially absurd, I feel that its publication will not have been in vain." This is strong language, and, as the schemes condemned have been propounded and supported by men of high character, long experience, and presumably special knowledge, it was no doubt well weighed before it was put into print.

Perfectly satisfactory performance of so difficult a task as that undertaken in *Corneille and Racine*, by Henry M. Trollope (William Blackwood and Sons), one of the volumes in the interesting series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," was scarcely possible within the necessary limits of space. A great deal more should have been told about both Corneille and Racine, especially as regards the relations established at home between the brothers Corneille for the supply of rimes, as regards the rise and decline of Corneille and his consciousness and explanation of the latter, and as regards the emancipation of Corneille from the hack-work done for Richelieu, the way in which Racine's genius was handicapped by the heavy weight of Madame Maintenon and the pupils of Saint-Cyr, and the intercourse between Racine, Boileau, and La Fontaine. Perhaps room might have been found, had there been less criticism and less explanation of things which do not require criticism and of things which called for no explanation. But all these little volumes, or at any rate most of them, seem to be compiled upon a plan which is scarcely in harmony with the object of the series, if that object have been correctly assumed to be as follows: to place before readers unacquainted with certain languages an opportunity of forming their own opinion about writers and works about whom and which they know little or nothing, because the languages are unintelligible. Common sense, then, would suggest that the best way of attaining this object would be to give as full a biographical account as conditions of space may allow, as succinct a summary as is possible of the work upon which a judgment is to be passed, as copious extracts, translated in the fashion most likely to exhibit, if only approximately, the style of the original, as the number of pages at command can hold, and no criticism or personal opinion at all. But the desire to teach one's grandmother appeared to be so universal and so indomitable that the course suggested is seldom or never adopted. In the present instance the translations may be a faithful reproduction of the original matter, but of the manner they do not, for the most part, give the very faintest idea. It would be unjust, however, to the maker of the volume to hold him responsible for that; he has given his reason for rendering French verse into English prose, and there is no denying that it is a sound one and a modest one. He has been accused of miscalling a play a "comedy;" but he has carefully explained that "the word 'comedy' is sometimes synonymous with drama or theatrical play—we find it so used very constantly in the seventeenth century." It is quite certain that "comédie" was the term applied to many a play of Corneille's which was not what we call nowadays a comedy, and to many a play of Racine's besides "Les Plaideurs." Fortunately, though the majority of the translations are in prose, a friendly hand has supplied a few specimens of Corneille's versification, or an approximate equivalent, so that the English reader may judge of the trial to which a French ear must be exposed when "The Cid" is played to a long-suffering audience.

A smattering is all that can be acquired and apparently all that was intended to be acquired from *The Classics for the Million*: by Henry Grey (Griffith and Farran), a volume consisting of less than three hundred and fifty pages, into which the author or compiler has compressed "an epitome, in English, of the works of the principal Greek and Latin authors." The arrangement is chronological, from Homer, whose death is assigned to 850 B.C., to the Greek Anthology, to which, reasonably enough, no date is given, because the various contributors flourished at various times, with an interval of centuries between many of them, and to put the date of the earliest collection might have been difficult as well as misleading; and from Plautus, whose death is assigned to 184 B.C., to Quintilian, who is considered to have died A.D. 118. It is astonishing, under the circumstances, how much is done in a pleasant, chatty manner likely to promote the object which the author or compiler professes to have had in view, the object of inciting his readers to "ask for more," not necessarily from him, but from any source of which they can avail themselves; but it is evident that a great deal must also have been left undone. It is difficult to see, however, why the author or compiler should have disregarded the prevalent fashion, for which there is sound reason, of distinguishing the Greek from the Roman mythology by adhering to the Greek and Roman forms of proper names; he has adopted the old promiscuous nomenclature, for which requirements of space cannot be pleaded. However, it is just possible that the readers to whom he appeals, if they know anything at all about ancient Greek personages, whether human or divine, real or mythological, know them best by their Latinised names; and he may, therefore, have exercised a wise discretion. It is curious that in the lines which he quotes from the "Anthology" concerning the birthplace of Homer he should not have noticed the signal omission of Smyrna, generally considered to have been not second in pretensions even to Chios among the seven claimants. The omission may be in the original; but the original is not at hand to refer to; and, with the omission, it is impossible to make up the well-known hexameter Latinised into "Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ," for Samos, which is given instead of Smyrna, does not fit. The author or compiler is very conscientious in giving the names of the English translators from whose versions he has taken extracts; and those extracts appear to have been chosen with much judgment, so as to create in the reader a wish to have further examples. To mention the names, therefore, was not only conscientious, as regards the translator's honour, but useful also, as regards the reader's convenience. The book will certainly afford pleasure, though in small quantities.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, a saddler, who tripped over a carpet spread on the pavement for the convenience of guests attending a party at a gentleman's house in the West-End, and seriously injured his knee, was awarded £100 damages.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Roumania took place at Bucharest on Sunday. The King and Queen sat on a richly canopied dais erected in the courtyard on the summit of the hill between the Chamber of Deputies and the Metropolitan Church. The Coronation Hymn having been sung, prayers were read by the Archbishop Primate of Roumania, and then the crowns were brought out of the church, where they had been all night, and were placed before their Majesties. The King's crown is of steel, wrought out of a cannon captured at Plevna; the Queen's is of gold. The ceremony over, their Majesties returned to the town, followed by a long procession. The crowns were taken to the palace and there presented by the Senate and the Chamber.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.
Luck; and What Came of It. A Tale of Our Times. By Charles Mackay. 3 vols.

BATES, BUXTON.
In the Derbyshire Highlands: Highways, Byeways, and My Ways in the Peake Countrie. By Edward Bradbury.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE.
Practical Photography. Illustrated. By O. E. Wheeler.
The Practical Fisherman. Illustrated. By J. H. Keene.

BENTLEY AND SON.
Policy and Passion. A Novel of Australian Life. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. 3 vols.
An Ocean Free-Lance. From a Privateersman's Log, 1812. By W. C. Russell. 3 vols.

BLACK, EDINBURGH.
Epitome of Gardening. By Thomas Moore. With an Introductory Chapter on the Principles of Horticulture. By Dr. Maxwell T. Masters.

BRADBURY, AGNEW, AND CO.
Chikkin Hazard. A Novely, by Charles Readit and Dion Bouncycore. By F. C. Burnand.
Gone Wrong. A New Novel, by Miss Rhody Dendron. By F. C. Burnand.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
Systems of Land Tenure in Various Countries. A Series of Essays published under the Sanction of the Cobden Club. Edited by J. W. Probyn. New Edition.
The Scottish Covenanters. By Dr. Taylor.
Our Own Country. Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial: Vol. 3.
Sketches of Longer Works in English Verse and Prose. Selected, Edited, and Arranged by Professor Henry Morley. With Illustrations.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
From Exile. By James Payn. 3 vols.
Suburban Homes of London. A Residential Guide to Favourite London Localities; their Society, Celebrities, and Associations.
The Agony Column of the *Times*. 1800—1870. Edited by Alice Clay.
The Black Robe. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.
The Chaplain of the Fleet. A Novel. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 3 vols.
From Exile. By James Payn. 3 vols.

"FIELD" OFFICE.
Pheasants: Their Natural History and Practical Management. By W. B. Tegetmeier. Enlarged. Illustrated.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
The Churchman's Altar Manual and Guide to Holy Communion; together with the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, and a Collection of Appropriate Hymns.

HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.
Tales of the Highlands. By Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Six Illustrations.

HARRISON.
The Colonial Office List for 1881. With Maps. By Edward Fairfield.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Exeter Hall and Its Associations. By F. Morell Holmes.
Men Worth Remembering—Robert Hall. By the Rev. Paxton Hood.

HURST AND BLACKETT.
Catharine of Aragon and the Sources of the English Reformation. By Albert du Boys. Edited from the French, with Notes by Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols.

JANSEN AND CO., CHICAGO.
The Student's Dream.

KENT AND CO.
Sunbeams and Shadows. By Edward Capern.

LOW AND CO.
English Philosophers—Hartley and James Mill. By George Spencer Bower.
Bacon. By Thomas Fowler.
Military Maxims and Apophthegms of Commanders. The Soldier's Diary. Compiled by Captain Bartle Teeling.
Seven Years in South Africa: Travels, Researches, and Hunting Adventures, Between the Diamond-Fields and the Zambesi (1872-79). By Dr. Emil Holub. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. With 200 Illustrations and a Map. 2 vols.
How I Crossed Africa. By Major Serpa Pinto. Translated by A. Elwes 2 vols. Maps, Facsimiles, and 132 Illustrations.
The Great Explorers of the Nineteenth Century. By Jules Verne. Translated by N. D'Anvers. With numerous Original Illustrations and Facsimiles.
The Steam House. Part II. Tigers and Traitors. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by Miss Agnes D. Kingston. Illustrated.
Egypt. By Stanley Lane-Poole. With Illustrations.
Australia. By John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald. With Illustrations and Map.
The Twenty Styles of Architecture. Illustrated by Plates of the Finest Edifices of the World.

NEWMAN AND CO.
Bible Tragedies. By Richard Hengist Horne.
Christmas Holidays at Maythorpe. By Lady Lamb. Illustrated.
The Story of Our Volunteers. By G Woodburne.
Myths from the Metamorphoses Told in English by the Rev. G. Lifting.
Ovid. The Pontic Epistles. Book IV. With Notes for Schools. By W. H. Williams.

NICHOLS AND SONS.
The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire for 1881. By Joseph Foster. 2 vols.

PAUL AND CO.
Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
English Odes. Selected by Ed. W. Gosse

REMINGTON AND CO.
On Latmos. A Novel. 2 vols. By Fanny Aikin-Kortright.

SILVER AND CO.
Handbook to Canada. With New Map. Showing the Railway System, &c.

SKEFFINGTON AND SON.
The Modern Curate.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.
Miss Williamson's Divagations. By Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie). With Four Illustrations.
Shakespeare. Certain Selected Plays Abridged for the Use of the Young. By Samuel Brandram.

STANFORD.
Tourist's Guide Through London. By W. J. Loftie. With Map and Plans.
The Town, Colleges, and Neighbourhood of Marlborough. By T. Edward Hulme.

STOCK.
The Communicant. A Manual of Devotion for Holy Communion. Edited by the Rev. W. O. Purton.

TINSLEY BROTHERS.
Six Months in Meccah. An Account of the Mohammedan Pilgrimage to Meccah. By T. F. Keane.

TRÜBNER AND CO.
Pith: Essays and Sketches, Grave and Gay. By Newton Crosland.

VIZETELLY AND CO.
Popular French Novels:
Blue-Eyed Meta Holdenis and a Stroke in Diplomacy. By Victor Cherbuliez.
The Godson of a Marquis. By André Theuriet.

WEIR.
The Falls of the Loder. A Romance of Dartmoor. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle.

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RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

At the Universities both of Oxford and Cambridge, special establishments have lately been erected for the training and instruction of theological students, "in the principles of the Reformed Protestant Church," avowedly in opposition to "sacerdotalism" as well as to "scepticism," as is stated in the circular issued by a joint committee of the two Universities. The Earls of Chichester and Harrowby, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Bishops Perry, Ryan, and Anderson, and the Deans of Canterbury, Gloucester, and Ripon are leading members of this committee. The two halls which have been opened bear the names of Wycliffe and Ridley, historic champions of the Protestant Reformation in England, having an obvious significance with regard to the Church principles they are designed to uphold. Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, under the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone as Principal, was opened more than a twelvemonth ago. We now present a View of Ridley Hall, for which a convenient site has been obtained at Newnham, Cambridge; the architect of the building is Mr. C. L. Luck, of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street. Ridley Hall was opened on Jan. 28 this year. These halls are not intended, like Keble College, at Oxford, and Selwyn College, at Cambridge, to be new colleges for the reception of undergraduates; but are meant to be institutions for assisting to educate resident members of the University, who are candidates for holy orders, and to train them to become good ministers. For the accomplishment of this object, the halls will supply for graduates desirous of pursuing their theological studies an economical residence within the University, so that they may be able to attend the various professors' lectures, and avail themselves of all the other facilities for education afforded at Oxford and Cambridge respectively. This arrangement will not disconnect the resident students from their own colleges, and will, it is believed, prove very preferable to their going to a diocesan college previous to their ordination. The principals of the halls will also give lectures to undergraduates, who, having passed the general examination required of all undergraduates, propose to take their degree in theology. These lectures will be supplemental to those of the divinity professors, and supply a void which, according to the testimony of some of the most eminent of these, their lectures cannot fill. Each hall is under the government of a council, composed of members of the University to which it is attached.

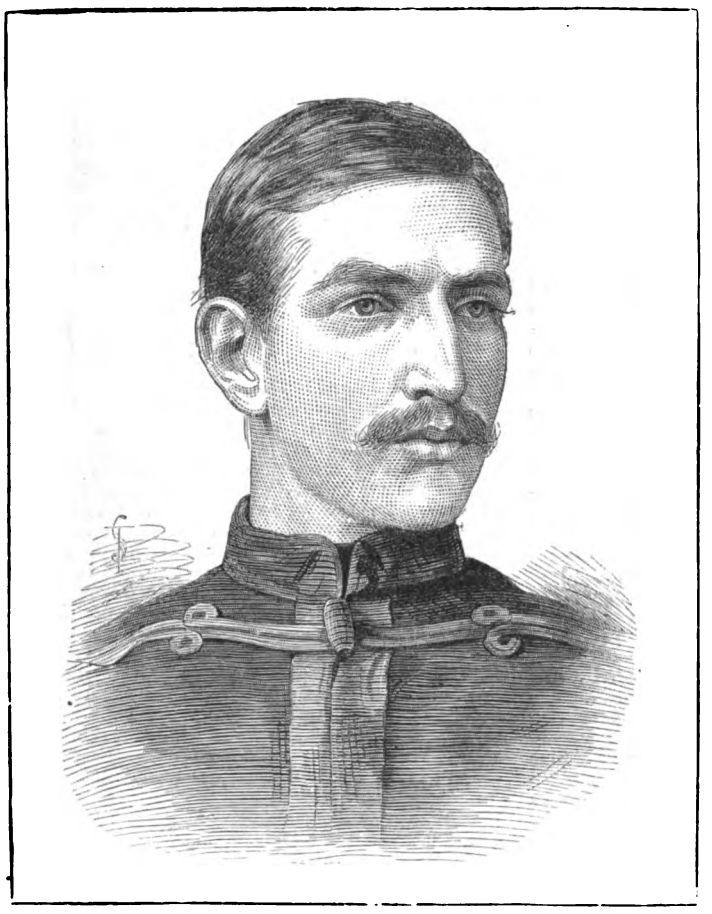
THE LATE MAJOR W. M. LAURENCE.

This gallant officer was killed in one of the last actions of the Basuto War, on March 9, at Thlotsi Heights, while commanding the left wing of the Kimberley Horse. He was the second son of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, Rector of Walesby, Lincolnshire, and was born at Woking, Dec. 22, 1855. Major Laurence had served during part of the Zulu War as an officer in the Imperial Forces, and at the close of that war had undertaken the work of a journalist at Kimberley. He was there among the first to respond to a call made last year by the Government of the Cape Colony, for volunteers to serve in Basutoland. His skill in landing troops, his untiring energy

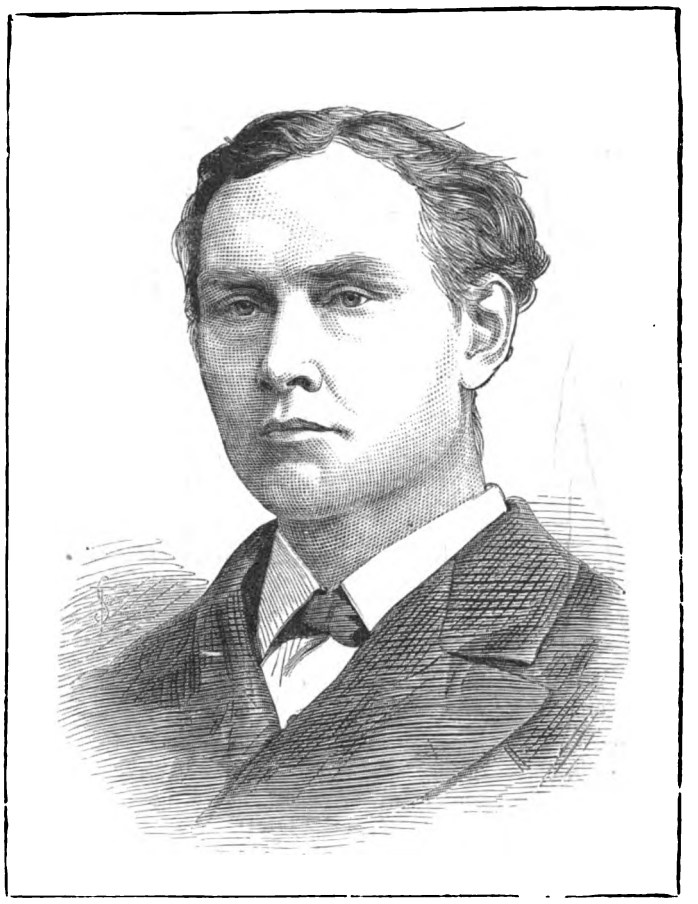


NEW EXAMINATION SCHOOLS, OXFORD.—SEE PAGE 526.

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MAJOR W. M. LAURENCE,
KILLED IN THE BASUTO WAR.



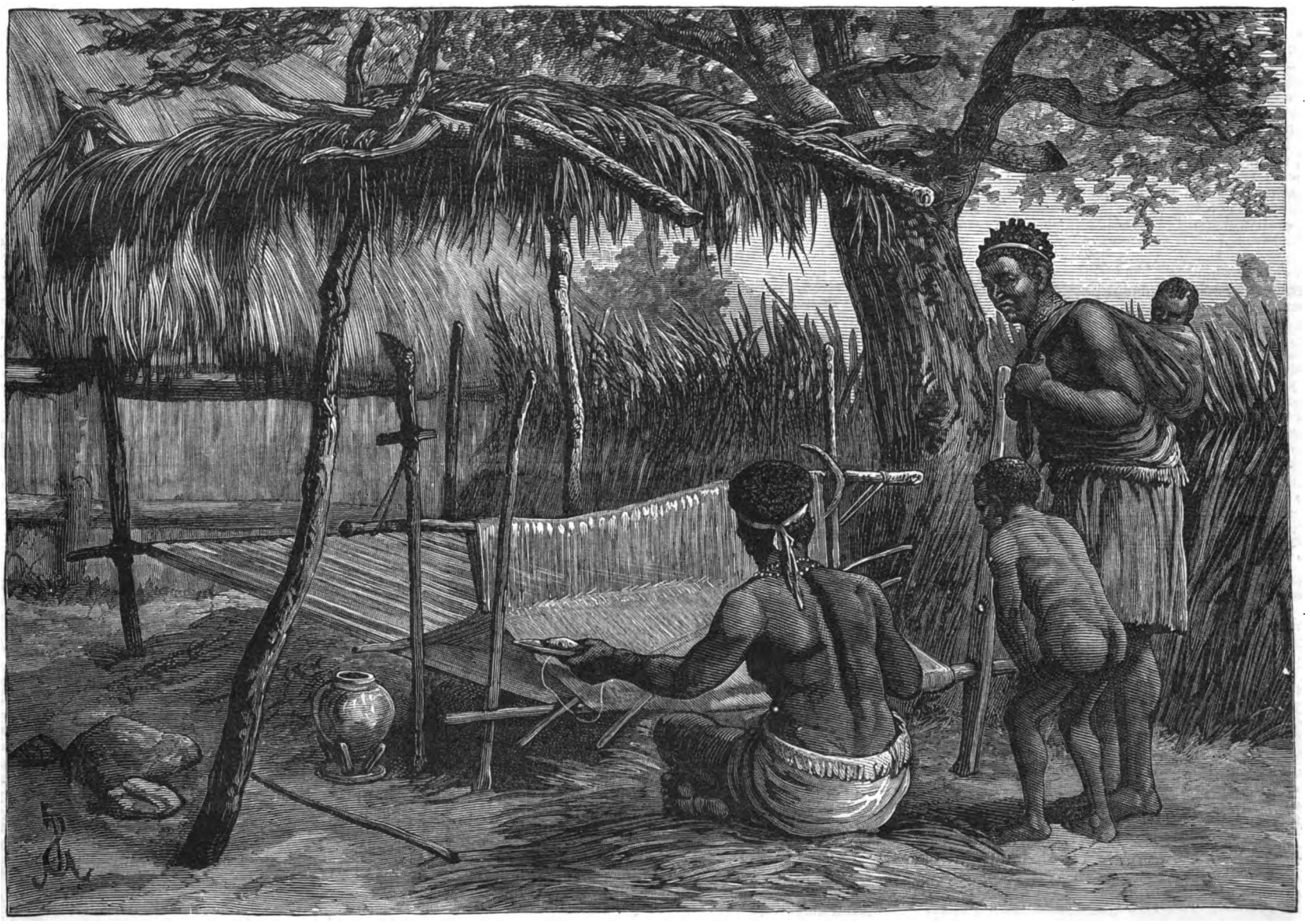
MR. EDWARD WHYMPER,
THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER OF THE ANDES.

in drilling them, and his conspicuous gallantry in action were soon recognised; and he was intrusted with the command of the left wing. On March 11, the anniversary of the day on which, twenty-three years before, his uncle and godfather, a well-known officer on Sir James Outram's staff, fell leading one of the final attacks upon Lucknow, Major Laurence's body, surrounded by his devoted comrades, was borne to his grave, over which they have since erected a stone, "in memory of a very gallant commander and a deeply lamented friend."

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER.

The fame of this dauntless mountain climber was fairly won upon the Alps some years ago; and it will long be remembered that he was one of the survivors of the terrible disaster on the Matterhorn, in July, 1865, when Mr. Hadow, Lord Francis Douglas, and the Rev. C. Hudson, with the guide Michael Croz, were killed by falling down a tremendous precipice. Mr. Edward Whymper, who is just forty-one years of age, is second son of the engraver and water-colour painter. His own reputation, as an artist and author of books of Alpine description, is well known to many of our readers. He has published two interesting volumes, "The Matterhorn," and "Scrambles Among the Alps." In 1867, he explored part of the north-west region of Greenland, and there collected some valuable specimens of fossil plants, which are in the geological collection of the National Museum. He has been elected Vice-President of the Alpine Club, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, to which he has communicated the scientific results of his Greenland and South American expeditions. The Prince of Wales was one of the audience upon the last of these occasions.

Mr. Edward Whymper has more recently devoted about a twelvemonth to the exploration of the Andes in South America, and has succeeded in reaching their highest summits. In his lecture delivered before Easter to the members of the Alpine Club on the ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, he stated that he took with him from home two well-known Swiss guides, Jean Antoine Carrel and Louis Carrel, from the Val Tournanche. The height of Chimborazo, which he ascended first, was about 20,000 feet; and up to that time no one, so far as he could learn, had ascended higher than from 17,000 to 18,000 feet. He had to provide his own food, about two tons of the most portable condensed provisions being sent out in tins for the expedition. His ascent of the mountain began on Dec. 23, 1879. The first camp being pitched about 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea, they afterwards ascended to a height of 16,500 ft., where they placed provisions enough for three weeks and fuel enough for several days, water being obtained by melting snow. At that height he became feeble



NATIVE LOOM AT MANGANYA, EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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and feverish, and was unable to satisfy the craving for drink, added to which he had a bad headache and much gasping when he was swallowing liquid. Under these circumstances he used with great benefit chlorate of potash, which he had obtained by the advice of Dr. Marcet before starting. The camp was near a rock of trachyte, which rose to about 18,800 ft., there being on the east of the ridge a conspicuous glacier, entirely fed by the ice which fell from above. When they occupied a new camping place, about 17,400 ft. high, his state improved. On Jan. 2, 1880, an attempt was made to reach the summit, but owing to an intensely cold wind they were obliged to hasten back to the camp. Afterwards, encouraged by fine weather and continuous sunshine, they made another attempt. Having at length reached what seemed to be the top, about a quarter to four in the afternoon, they had the mortification of finding that it was lower than another elevation. There was then no help for it but to make for the highest point, and they arrived upon it standing up like men, instead of grovelling as they had been doing for five hours like beasts. The wind was blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour from the north-east, and driving the snow before it, and they were all cold, wet, and hungry. The temperature was there 21 deg. Fahrenheit, which on being worked out gave a height at the summit of Chimborazo of 20,545 ft. They descended as hastily as they could to the camp before darkness made descent impossible, and they got back at nine p.m., having been out sixteen hours, and on foot the whole time. Altogether, he spent seventeen days on Chimborazo at 15,000 ft. of altitude, 16,500 ft., and 17,300 ft., and went up three times as high as 18,500 ft., and when he quitted the mountain all trace of mountain sickness had disappeared. Mr. Whymper also described the ascent of Cotopaxi, and said that it was impossible to conceive a more amazing spectacle than that vast crater presented, illuminated as it was below with ruddy subterranean fires and above by a brilliant moon. The height of it was 19,550 ft., and the camp was 130 ft. below. They remained there twenty-six consecutive hours. He described a second ascent which he made on Chimborazo nearly five months later, and the height, as tested in the same manner as before, was in this instance found to be 20,489 ft., being 56 ft. less than on the previous occasion, the mean height of the two being 20,517 ft.

EXAMINATION SCHOOLS, OXFORD.

The buildings for the New Examination Schools of the University in the High-street of Oxford are now approaching completion. They are to supersede those which occupy the ground floor of the same building in which the Bodleian Library is contained. The rapid growth of the library had made it impossible that it should any longer share the same building with the schools, which were themselves in want of more space. The whole of that building will for the future be devoted to the purposes of the Bodleian; and all the examinations of the University will be conducted in the new schools.

The new building, of which we give an illustration, is designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, architect, of Devereux Chambers, Temple. It occupies a site between High-street, King-street, and Merton-street. The principal entrance is from High-street, into a large hall with a lofty oak roof and a gallery along one side. Behind the block containing the hall is a large building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the east, in which are the examination rooms proper. The ground floor is occupied by ten schools for vivâ voce examinations, and several smaller rooms for the use of examiners; all of which face inward to the quadrangle, for the sake of quiet, and are surrounded by a corridor of communication. The upper floor contains two other vivâ voce schools and some rooms for examiners; but is principally occupied by a suite of spacious halls, 34 ft. wide and 27 ft. high, communicating with one another through two ante-rooms at the head of the two principal staircases. These halls are for the examinations on paper, and will accommodate more than 500 candidates at single tables, with an allowance of 25 square feet of floor space to each. As the building will be used, not only for examinations, but for grand receptions and on other public occasions, these rooms are handsomely finished with oak panelling and carved door cases, and the ceilings are decorated with moulded plaster-work. The principal ante-room and the staircase leading to it will have columns and arches of marble, and the whole of the corridors will be paved with squares of black and white marble.

The style of the building is that earliest form of the English Renaissance in which the spirit of Gothic art still supplied the main motive, though the forms of classic architecture were freely imported into it. The decorative sculpture, however, is based more directly on that of the Italian Renaissance than on that of the corresponding English work, which was often coarsely executed and rudely designed, constituting, in fact, the weak point of the style.

The building has been in progress nearly five years, and will probably be completed before the end of the present year, even if it be not ready in time for the public examinations in November.

A NATIVE AFRICAN LOOM.

Our Illustration of the employment of female weavers at Manganya is from a sketch by Mr. H. B. Thelwall, who accompanied one of the earlier missions from the Lower Zambesi up the Shiré river towards Lake Nyassa, previously to the foundation of the Livingstonia missionary station at the south end of that Lake. The native tribes of this region are considerably more advanced in some of the useful arts than those residing farther to the south and to the west of them; but the industrial occupations, both of agriculture and of manufacture, except that of working in metal, are generally confined to the women. In Dr. Emil Holub's recently-published narrative of "Seven Years in South Africa," he describes the manners and customs of the Marutse and Mapunda people, dwelling north of the Zambesi, whose women are dressed in aprons and petticoats of roughly tanned leather. But he says, "The eastern vassal tribes, who grow cotton, make pieces of calico of all sizes, from handkerchiefs to sheets. The smaller pieces are used for men's aprons, and the larger, which are one or two yards wide, and from one and a half to two and a half yards long, are used for domestic purposes; their narrower ends are all finished off with fringes, varying from four to sixteen inches in length. The Mashonas weave similar articles of clothing, but employ bast for the material, instead of cotton." Again, in another place, he says, "The handkerchiefs and sheets that I have mentioned must rank among the best specimens of the industrial skill of the country; without being in any degree coarse, the texture is substantial, and dark stripes are often woven with very good effect upon a lighter ground."

Permission has again been given to Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, to hold a display of their rhododendrons in the gardens of Cadogan-place, and we understand the exhibition will be on view throughout the month of June.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of the Payne Stakes, which, though only established last season, promises to be a very important race, there was no event of any great interest at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting last week. Yet the running had an important bearing on the future, and the way seems still further cleared for Peregrine to secure the double event, for which so many winners of the Two Thousand have striven in vain. Tunis broke down hopelessly in the Payne Stakes, and, as his stable companion Brag, who has long been a comparative cripple, was ignominiously beaten in a trial during the week, both have been scratched, and Mr. Rothschild's chance of securing a second Derby is gone for this season. Then Scobell put himself quite out of court, for, though he ran a little better than in the Guineas, it was so plain that he cannot act down hill, that the steep descent from Tattenham Corner must be fatal to him. Tristan also ran very moderately; indeed, what can be the use of entertaining the chances of any animal that finished behind such a moderate pair as Monarch and the colt by Reverberation—Auchinleck. The former, who, by-the-way, is not engaged in the Derby, was well tried before the Craven week, but, after failing to get a place in the Craven Stakes, was well beaten by third-raters like Skipetar and Dougal, and the Auchinleck colt twice failed to win a small handicap with the bottom weight, though it is only fair to say that Covey seemed quite incapable of riding him, and he ran very differently in the hands of Goater. As is invariably the case at this meeting, the two-year-olds played the chief part, and the best of them was undoubtedly Incognita, a beautiful filly by Winslow—Zelle, who ran for the first time, and cut down Convert in rare style. She was certainly in receipt of 8 lb. from him, but appeared to have nearly that amount of weight in hand, and she and Comely are a capital advertisement for Winslow, who is sure of plenty of patronage next season. Belle Lurette once more cut up badly; for, after appearing to have her race in hand, she swerved about and allowed Broseley to get up and beat her by a head. She has sadly belied the promise of her Lincoln performance, and appears unable to stay more than half a mile in anything like good company. Purple and Scarlet, a son of Blue Gown and Curaçoa, placed the Breeders' Plate to Mr. Walker's credit, and the highly-bred Marquesa won his first race for the young Duke of Portland; while the uncertain Isabel cut up wretchedly, and could never make Lady Emily gallop. Turning to the older horses, we note that Elf King suddenly recovered his form in the most remarkable manner, and fairly ran away with the Spring Handicap; and Lord Sidmouth, in spite of being fairly run off his legs last year, has grown into a very nice colt, and took a couple of races in the easiest possible style. There was quite a little crowd assembled to see Robert the Devil go through the performance of walking over for the Rosebery Plate, and the great horse received a hearty cheer as he cantered by with Rossiter on his back. He has thickened considerably and improved in every way since last year, so his promised meeting with Bend Or in the Epsom Gold Cup ought to prove a wonderful attraction.

There was a very fair attendance at Lewes at the end of the week, though the racing did not soar beyond the regions of plating; and this week the most important events have taken place at York and Bath. At the former place, a field of seven ran for the Great Northern Handicap, in which Blackthorn (6 st. 9 lb.) was heavily backed, and had every chance of making up for his poor display in the Chester Cup. He ran better than on the Roodee, but was easily beaten by Madame du Barry (9 st.), who seems to have recovered her best form, and won very easily. The Pretender—Minaret filly took a race on each day, and her sire generally has two or three useful representatives, though he cannot claim one of really high class. The racing was fairly interesting at Bath, where there seems to have been a fair amount of rain lately, and the course was consequently in capital order. Geheimniss won the Thirtieth Biennial Stakes for Tom Cannon, and the Lady Rosebery filly had no difficulty in carrying off the Juvenile Stakes, though a 10 lb. pull in the weights enabled the filly by Craig Millar—Gentle Mary filly to beat her by a head for the Weston Stakes. Friar Rush won a Welter Handicap on Tuesday, and the penalty thus incurred did not prevent him from following up this success in the Somersetshire Stakes, Maidment, who does not get much riding nowadays, being in the saddle on each occasion.

We need hardly tell our readers that the Derby will be decided on Wednesday next. The general collapse that has taken place amongst our three-year-olds will render it less interesting than usual, and it is difficult to make up a list of twenty starters. Perhaps, however, the following may not be far from the mark:—Peregrine (Webb), St. Louis (Fordham), Cameliard (Snowden), Geologist (Cannon), Sir Charles (Glover), Iroquois (Archer), Don Fulano (Wood), Fortissimo (Morbey), Great Carle (Morgan), Scobell (Rossiter), Town Moor (Lemaire), Limestone (T. Chaloner), and Tristan. To these may be added Barrett, Passaic, Cumberland, Culloden, Leon, and Ishmael, though two or three of these must be considered as doubtful runners. There can be no question that the Americans have a good chance of success; and, unless Peregrine can do successful battle for us, the greatest prize of the year will probably go across the Atlantic. The field for the Oaks will also be a small one, and the race really looks only a question of health for Thebais.

The cricket season has now fairly begun, and the first county match which has been played in London was that between Middlesex and Surrey, which was begun at Lord's on Monday. The first innings gave promise of a close contest, but in the second the Surrey team entirely collapsed, and were beaten by ten wickets. Mr. A. J. Webbe (57) made the highest score on either side, and Burton and Mr. Ford bowled very well for the winners. Last week Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by eight wickets. The scoring was high on both sides; but there can be no doubt that the University men are weak in bowling, and, as the Oxonians have a very strong batting team, the light blues will not have matters all their own way this year when the two elevens meet at Lord's.

The presidency of the Cambridge University Boating Club has been conferred on Mr. E. Lambert, Pembroke College, in succession to Mr. Watson Taylor, resigned.

The eighth annual gathering of bicyclists took place at Hampton Court on Saturday last. It was computed that something like 2500 riders took part in the procession, and, thanks to the beautiful weather, there was an enormous gathering of spectators. The annual contest between Cambridge University and London was brought off at Cambridge on the same day. The Londoners won the Four Miles; but the One Mile and Fifteen Miles went to representatives of the University, who thus won two events out of three.

L. E. Myers, the famous American amateur runner, sailed from New York on the 21st. inst., and will run for the first time in this country at the June meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford-bridge.

NOVELS.

Wholesome sentiments and sound sense, unless, perhaps, when philological matters are discussed, are distinguishing characteristics of *Luck*, by Charles Mackay (W. H. Allen and Co.), and are sufficient to redeem the three volumes from the charge of flimsiness which is frequently brought by highly superior persons against writers of novels and the novels themselves. Of romance, nevertheless, there is enough to satisfy all reasonable requirements, even if the veil of mystery with which it appears to be considered always expedient to cover up the romantic portion of a story be more than usually transparent. General opinion will probably favour the proposition that the main interest and the chief beauties of the story lie, as is so often the case with the greatest masters of fiction, in what may be called a small tributary stream rather than in the full current of the narrative; that there is more to please the mind and touch the heart in the episodical love-tale concerning the Baronet's son and the farrier's daughter than in the technically more important and more elaborate drama in which the hero and heroine, properly so called, play the leading parts. The author professes to tell "a story of our times;" and, in fact, he gives the date of 1869 for the commencement of his tale, so that the life he describes and the incidents he introduces, as well as the comments he makes, are such as nearly all his readers, save the most juvenile, can estimate by the standard of their own experience, memory, and judgment. And to be able to do so is a great advantage from more than one point of view. In the present instance, it will most likely be generally acknowledged that the portraits drawn, the situations described, the events recorded, the observations made, are, for the most part, lifelike, accurate, and just. Something there may be of a discontented, splenetic manner; but, on the other hand, there is not a little of true humanity and of genuine humour. One trifling error must be noticed, as the author has gone out of his way to deal with the Derby of 1870: Macgregor stood at odds on for that race, not at 9 to 4 against him. This is a very insignificant item, no doubt; but, if you go out of your way to mention a particular fact, you should be the more careful to have it quite right. On another point it may be permissible to hint just a doubt: fashionable ladies, nobody would deny, expect a "quid pro quo" for the services they are able to render to the wealthy unfashionable, but Lady Augusta Pippins is surely described in a style of some exaggeration.

Worshippers of the golden calf will derive immense gratification from the three volumes entitled *Ayala's Angel*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), for the whole story is positively redolent of money. Income, to judge from the novel, is the be-all and end-all of human existence. And so, perhaps, it is with the majority of us; but there was a time when it seemed to be the province of the novelist to waft us away to a happy land where income was of no consequence. In the novel under consideration, however, pounds, shillings, and pence, or questions involving some consideration of them, crop up at almost every page. We are introduced at the beginning to two pretty penniless girls, who have been suddenly left fatherless and motherless upon the world, and the novelist sets seriously to work to find for each of them an income. That is, of course, a husband with an income. And he performs his task with a perfectly marvellous amount of circumstantiality and minute detail. That he gives us a most truthful representation of life, as it is led by extremely commonplace members of the comfortable classes, scarcely admits of a doubt; whether such a representation, extended through three long volumes, can be regarded as anything more than weariness to the flesh, depends entirely upon the sort of reader who takes up the novel. One will read it with avidity from the first page to the last, another will find half a volume about as much as the patience of Job can bear. Not a noble thought, not a striking incident, not a scrap of plot, worthy of the name, is to be found, if it be not rash to make such an assertion, throughout the story. And yet the story has the singular charm of undeniable reality, as regards the sayings, and doings, and correspondence of the various personages; and the style of writing is pleasant, chatty, sprightly, amusing; though the tone may awaken reminiscences of Houndsditch. So far as the title is concerned, the whole tale may be told in a few words. Ayala, one of the pretty sisters, is sufficiently romantic, though she is particularly susceptible to the beauty of riches, to reject three tolerably wealthy suitors, if not more, because they do not come up to her idea of the "angel" she expects to come some day and claim her hand; but, after a little dancing, and a little hunting, and a great deal of pressure, including three distinct offers made by the same worthy gentleman, she accepts one of the three, that same worthy gentleman, for no earthly reason that did not exist at the time of her second refusal. But then she has "little tricks and graces;" and it is quite true to life that the worthiest gentleman, especially if he have red hair and a large mouth, cannot expect to be accepted under fewer than three offers by a little chit who has "tricks and graces," doesn't know her own mind, and, out of sheer petulance and perversity says "no, never," when she would like to say "yes, for ever." This is really the whole matter, so far as the titular heroine is concerned; and the three volumes are filled, as full as ever egg was of meat, by dragging in several other love-stories, some of which, however excellent in themselves, have about as much connection with Ayala and her "angel" as the isthmus of Panama with the isthmus of Suez. At the same time, each of these supererogatory stories exhibits all those qualities and gifts, especially of minute description and profound regard for what may be termed pecuniarities, which have earned for the author the character of an eminently practical writer of fiction. He certainly allows the two orphan sisters to display a romantic spirit; but they cannot be said to "lose anything by it."

Liveliness and brevity are excellent qualities for a novel to possess, and they are characteristic of the three volumes entitled *In Luck's Way:* by Byron Webber (Tinsley Brothers), in which the author of "Pigskin and Willow" has intermingled love-making and horse-racing without giving undue preponderance to either. Indeed the "horsey" reader will probably regret that there are not more scenes of horse-racing, training, and the like, with all the accessory cheating, intrigue, and double-dealing, leavened, however, by some lumps of honesty and honour. The conduct of the honest and grateful jockey, who, though an invalid, insists upon riding at the risk of his life and wins a race of importance for his party, is quite heroic; and the circumstances are described with considerable pathos as well as spirit. The best parts of the novel, however, are those in which the dialect of the Channel Islands is most amusingly pressed into service; and those parts are among the least "horsey." No deep study of human nature must be expected in the story, nor has the author laid himself out to concoct an intricate plot or to pile up startling incidents; he has simply devised a straightforward tale, and told it in a straightforward and, at the same time, sprightly manner. And the tale may be briefly summed up as an account of how an American, of English origin, inherited an English estate, kept and ran racehorses in England,

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became acquainted by experience with the rascalities of the turf, managed to keep his own hands clean, escaped from the trammels of a handsome and "sporting" young woman, and was lucky enough to find himself "landed" in the arms of a very charming wife. That is about all.

Originality, if singularity would not be the more correct term, must be allowed to distinguish the main conception worked out in *The Two Dreamers*, by John Saunders (Chapman and Hall); and each of the three volumes is lit up in parts by flashes of the author's acknowledged power both of imagination and of literary execution. It is to be feared, however, that neither the characters nor the plot will have much interest for the majority of readers; and, what is more, the story rests upon a foundation of a very shaky description, if the essential strength of a novel be correctly supposed to lie in faithful representation of human nature and in some probable, or at any rate intelligible, if exceptional, theory of life. Such a representation and such a theory cannot be said in the present instance to be presented with any distinctness. The behaviour of the mother who abandons, rejects, and tries to murder her son, of the son who devises a diabolical plan for ruining and exposing his mother, and of the by no means blameless or estimable lady who adjures the son with her dying breath, so to speak (for she really writes), to take vengeance on his mother for the wrong done both to him and to his dead father, is likely to strike many readers as not only out of keeping with the ways of mankind, but also as incomprehensible from the point of view of utility, and equally revolting to human sentiment and to common sense. Nor is it easy to see how the partly vindictive and partly magnanimous son could have supposed that he was prompted to his course of action not only by friends but "by his own soul, and by God!" It might have been true, as regards "his own soul;" but novelists have a way of making the Almighty, or of representing their characters as making the Almighty, responsible for conduct which there is excellent reason to believe is altogether opposed to His commandments, and there is something so grotesquely repulsive as to be ludicrous, if it were not so shocking, in the picture drawn of the murderous mother and the son who detected her in the very act of murdering him coming together on the most affectionate and confidential terms, and "living happily ever after" under the same roof. There can hardly be any necessity for pointing out how mischievous is this light method of dealing with the most atrocious and unnatural breaches of Divine and human law; nothing can be of much worse tendency than constructive palliation of the foulest crime. Of course the author intended nothing of the kind; and there can be no harm in wishing that he may have hosts of readers who will admire what is admirable in his novel and be wholly unaffected by what is not.

In these days of the Irish Land League and revived Fenian agitation, when there are so many of whom it is to be hoped that they are not Ireland's True Sons, we are glad enough to hear of *Ireland's True Daughter*. This is a story in three volumes (Remington and Co.) by a lady author who calls herself "Marcellina," and who shows considerable spirit and talent. Marion Burke is the name of the good and generous heroine, who is not a mere girl, but a woman of thirty years, though "she did not look more than four and twenty." The lady described in this refreshing and promising manner proves really one of the most agreeable personages to be met with in recent fiction. She is the only child of the squire of Danesfield Manor, near Galway, who is not very rich; but his wealthy neighbour and intimate friend, Sir James Travers, a benevolent and studious old bachelor, has conceived a strong affection for Marion, and we sympathise with this good man's disappointment when she declines to become his wife. Like the ordinary young lady of modern domestic romance, she has a contrasted couple of lovers; the bad one is George Lionel, and much too bad, in our judgment, to be introduced in this story. He is hideously wicked, and his crimes are eventually punished by a ghastly death and ignominious self-exposure. The good and noble lover, Harry Staunton, who won the true heart of Marion in his early boyhood, has been in New Zealand, but has come home to take the modest post of clerk in a London bank. There is an acute crisis of jealousy, spite, and malignant revenge on the part of Lionel, prompting him to commit the enormities just alluded to; but Marion and all the good people at Danesfield keep their friendship for honest Harry, whose character is finally cleared; and the deserving persons are made happy for the rest of their lives. In spite of some highly improbable incidents, this tale is worthy of consideration for its healthy moral tone, and the vivacity of its style, in certain passages, has a gently stimulating effect. It is dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Gladstone, who may perhaps accept such a compliment from Ireland's true daughters, as a set-off against the vituperation he has received from ladies of the Land League persuasion.

Of all honoured names in the domain of wholesome fiction there is scarcely any more honoured than that of Berthold Auerbach; and it is almost sufficient recommendation of the pretty little volume entitled *Brigitta* (Leipzig: Bernard Tauchnitz; London: Sampson Low and Co.) to say that the tale, translated from the German by Clara Bell, was written by him. It may be added, however, that it is well worth while, and it will take but a very little while, to read how Brigitta thought she had blinded the wicked captain, and how she seemed to her husband to be rightfully called "the Princess of Schlehenhoff." The story is very smoothly translated, so that the reading is as easy as the matter is agreeable and refreshing.

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To Sir James Fellowes.
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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE CURATE.

I was travelling from London to Brighton; my sole companion in the car was a young gentleman who could at once be recognised as a Ritualist, a Priest, and a member of the "E. C. W.," or some other equally edifying society. He wore a crucifix, suspended from his watch-chain, and his attire consisted of a black suit, which would have sent Brummel into a fit—so long and queerly cut was the coat, so high the waistcoat. In the latter there was no room left for shirt-front, or even for white tie. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity, and the grey gloves which the young ecclesiastic allowed himself—his only deviation from strict black and white—seemed to have been purchased of Jouvin that very morning, so well did they fit and so unclouded was their hue.

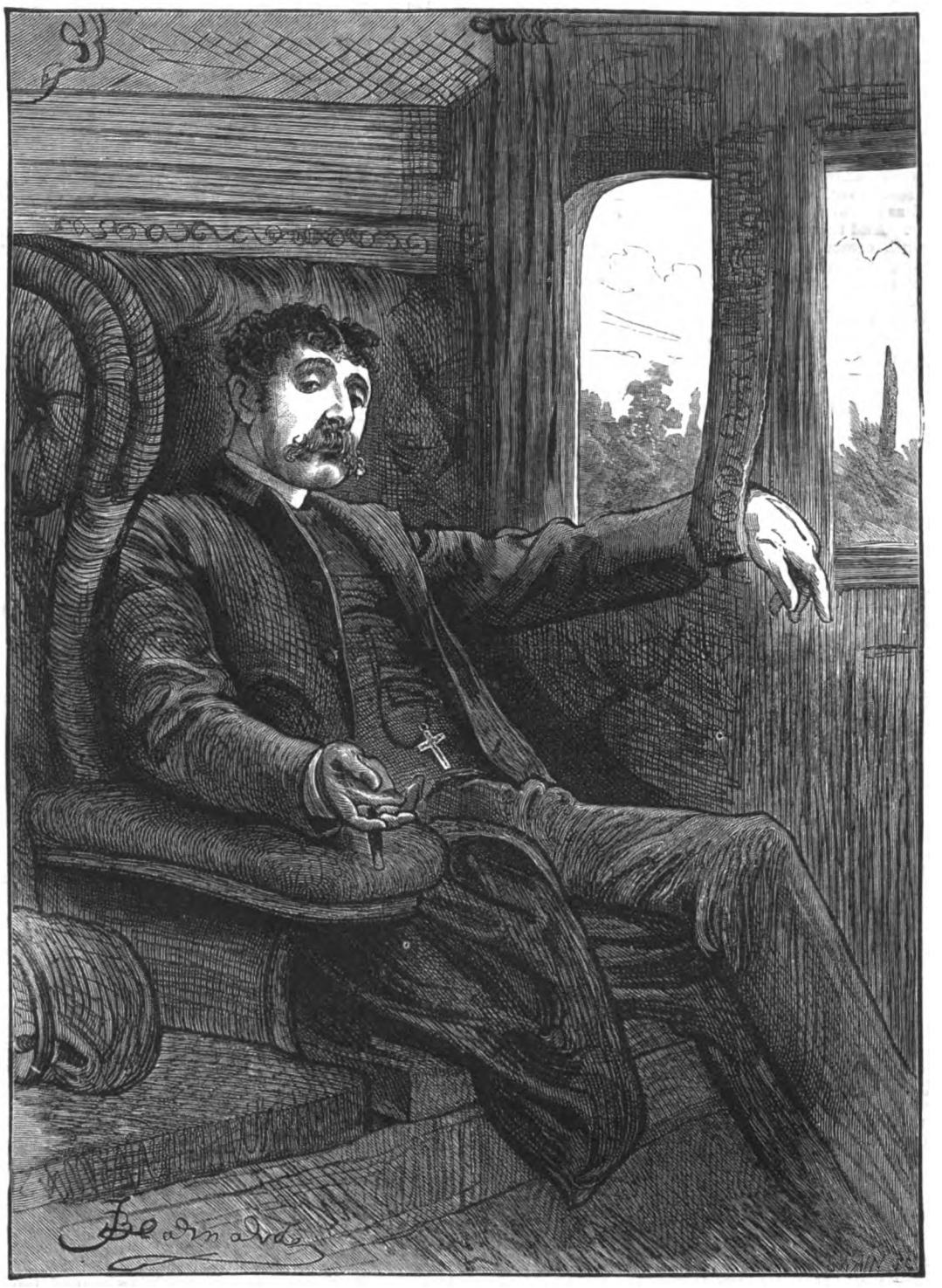
The cloth, too, of that hopelessly-made coat was of the finest, and I soon remarked that my companion's boots were patent-leathers. The crucifix was of gold, suspended from the bar of a gold chain of solid and artistic workmanship.

He looked so odd a fish that as soon as we were off I began to think how I could manage to get into conversation with him: but it was he who began. "Do you object to smoking, Sir?"—"Not at all." His was the question, mine the (untruthful) reply. He had already produced a cigar-case in russian leather, with a monogram in gold letters, surmounted by a coronet.

Though I don't like tobacco, I must acknowledge that rarely did a cigar breathe less unfragrant odours than that which was being smoked by the Rev. George Wildair, for such was his name. In fact, everything about his outward appearance and adjuncts—save the cut of the coat, but then he was a parson—spoke the prosperous English gentleman of the last quarter of our century, with a well-filled purse and an empty head.

We were soon fast friends of fifteen minutes' standing, and I learnt all about him. George Wildair was fifth son of a Norfolk Baronet, of limited means and a large family. They were also Counts of the kingdom of Portugal—hence the coronet on the cigar-case. I fancy a former Wildair had earned the gratitude of Dom Pedro XXIV. by consenting to espouse one of that Monarch's wards: nor had his Majesty proved ungrateful.

People who belong to the recognised titular nobility of two countries have generally a good deal to say for themselves. So, naturally, the Wildairs were intensely proud of their honours, especially the Continental: and George had inherited from his Catholic great-grandmother a tendency to the Romish view of things in general. At the same time, as he grew up from being a pretty boy to be a handsome young man, with curling hair and a silky moustache, he became more and more convinced that it could be no true Church which forbade any of its sons to enter upon the holy estate of matrimony. On all other points George agreed with Rome. The pomp of her ceremonial worship appealed at once to the spiritual and sensual elements, which were about equally mingled in his nature. The *Ave Maris Stella* touched his heart, which was tender and not altogether wanting in lofty impulses; the



"Do you object to smoking, Sir?"



"Even Mrs. Goodhart, the Vicar's wife, says with a sigh to her thirty-year old daughter, Amy, 'I've no patience with Mr. Wildair; he is such a muff.' And Amy sighs too."

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lighted candles on the altar pleased his somewhat childish fancy; while the perfume of the incense was grateful to his nostrils.

Meanwhile he had taken things easily at Cambridge, had run £800 into debt, and had come out seventeenth Junior Optime in the Tripos. "He had never had a taste for mathematics," he explained, which meant that he had never taken the trouble to learn them. Still he did know something of Shakspeare and Scott, and even of Dante (through Cary's version); nor had his debts been utterly ignoble—the bookseller's bill amounting to £150 of the whole sum. George's worst faults were that he hated trouble, work, cold mutton, dingy rooms, composite candles—in short, that, to be a happy as well as useful member of society, he required a comfortable income. And this he had not. Sir Wilful Wildair, having in his youth committed every sin except those that the law punishes, and having fooled away much of the property not strictly entailed, was doing his best to amend by an old age of thrift and strict severity in all dealings with his own family. While George was at Cambridge he received an allowance of £200 a year: when named curate at £100 a year, the paternal allowance to him was reduced by that sum. Had not a kindly aunt intervened, it is difficult to conjecture what would have happened to George, who had no idea of denying himself anything. Probably he would have gone to the bad in one of the usual ways. Lady Rachel Macbairn helped him for a year or two; then died, leaving her nephew an annuity of £500—just enough to enable George to live comfortably as a bachelor. It was an unfortunate bequest—too much for mischief, and too little (in his hands) for good.

Unless another aunt leaves him more, I fear George will scarcely conquer Fortune. Still, he manages to lead an outwardly respectable life, has paid most of his College ticks, and is a favourite of the Vicar under whom he serves. High Church ladies, too, approve of him, though not so much as might be fancied. George is weak; and women soon discover that failing, which is one that they rarely pass over. Even Mrs. Goodhart, the Vicar's wife, says with a sigh to her thirty-year old daughter, Amy, "I've no patience with Mr. Wildair; he is such a muff." And Amy sighs too.

In truth, the man's conscience—perhaps but a fitful, hysteric thing at best—torments him for his backslidings. It is not strong enough to prevent him from muddling away his life; but it is sufficiently restless to make him suffer for doing so. At times, therefore, it will so goad him that he may be seen buckling to his parish work and doing something like his duty for a brief season. He will then walk the rounds all day with high-souled Frank Strongitharm, his fellow-worker in the same vineyard; or seek to do good unostentatiously with the Reverend Septimus Godwin, their colleague in a neighbouring district. He will attend to the Sunday schools and hear flocks of poor children, not too quick-witted, their catechism, in a patient spirit; or he will carry the last and greatest consolation of all to the sick and dying in miserable, overcrowded alleys, and in fever hospitals. But these spasms of benevolence and good works never last long; and really Mr. Wildair's most congenial element can only be found at the tea-tables of select companies of spinsters on the wane, who regard him as an oracle on vestments.

There are minutes, though they are minutes only, when George Wildair rises to the full stature with which the celestial powers endowed him. He does not practise what he preaches, and yet he does believe what he professes. As he reads the Communion Service, you understand that the man's speech quivers with emotion, that he is (for the few minutes) a true priest, ministering in the Holy of Holies. He will argue earnestly, too, with unbelievers; and at one time men who had heard him telling stories more witty than wise, at hours commonly devoted to rest, were wont to chaff George Wildair, and playfully address him as "you old humbug"—words which would make him sulky in company, and melancholy when he thought over them alone. Now, no one chaffs him to his face. He is simply accepted by the society in which he moves as a new example of an old type—Dick Steele in a cassock. Men rather like him, for he is a pleasant fellow, and becomes gentler tempered every year. They know, too, that if he ever had ten pounds to spare, he would willingly lend five to the first comer with a tale of distress. Women are kind to him, with that most cruel of kindness which leaves nothing to hope. And as he can hope nothing from himself, nor from the faith which it is too hard to him to exercise in its essential points of self-denial and active exertion, some find it difficult to understand why George Wildair was created. Not for his own happiness; not for the help of others. For what, then? Possibly to give Amy Goodhart a chance of doing the noblest work that can fall to a woman's lot. Nor, if Amy is wise, will she shrink from the task, difficult as it is. George is grown very humble now, and dreams no longer of young heiresses or other rare birds likest to black swans. He would make a docile husband under an absolute government; and it is said that ladies love to rule their household with a firm hand.

OUT WITH THE YEOMANRY.

The organisation of this respectable branch of the auxiliary military forces has occasionally been criticised, with a view to the improvement and consolidation of the system. But it is generally acknowledged that the class of men from whom it is raised are inferior to none of our citizen soldiery in personal qualities, and that they could render valuable service in the remotely improbable case of a foreign invasion of our country. In many of the English shires, their annual turn-out for field exercise and practical instruction, under the command of officers who are not the least popular and useful of country gentlemen, is an occasion of much local interest. The lively Sketches that fill one of our pages this week represent various incidents of the march, the muster, and the field manœuvres, which are characteristic of this feature in provincial society. The Yeomanry Cavalry, as well as the Infantry Militia, are distributed between the several Military Divisions of the United Kingdom; the Berks Yeomanry, for instance, which has its head-quarters at Hungerford, being attached to the Aldershott Division, where it is associated with six regiments of the Line and three batteries of the Royal Artillery, and with a company of the Royal Engineers. In like manner, the Middlesex Yeomany, who muster at Uxbridge, form part of the Third Division, at Dorking; while the West Kent Yeomanry belong to the Gravesend Military Division. They would immediately find their allotted place in case of need for the mobilisation of the forces at home, each Division under the command of its own General, with a complete and efficient Staff; and we may feel quite sure that, whenever the threatened "Battle of Dorking" is to be fought in good earnest, the Yeomanry Cavalry will be ready to do their duty, as well as any of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., on Sunday distributed the prizes gained by the successful students attending the Jewish Schools at Stepney-green.

PEEL, ISLE OF MAN.

On the west coast of the Isle of Man, within sight of the mountains of Ireland, is the little fishery town of Peel, which has a population of less than four thousand. They live by herrings, for the capture of which, as was stated in a former notice, two hundred first-class boats, manned by sixteen hundred men and boys, are employed in Peel Bay every season, besides many from other Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Irish ports. The town, and all the buildings in this neighbourhood, are of a picturesque material, the Old Red Sandstone, a rock which abounds in this district. On a small rocky islet, named after St. Patrick, separated from the shore by a narrow creek, but which is crossed by a solid causeway, forming a breakwater for Peel harbour, stand the extensive ruins of Peel Castle, shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. Within the Castle precincts, which occupy about five acres, are the remains of St. German's Cathedral, which also find place among our Illustrations.

This ancient Cathedral church was dedicated to St. German, first Bishop of Man, a disciple and friend of St. Patrick, the Celtic Apostle of Ireland. It was rebuilt in 1245 by Bishop Simon, who was buried here, as were the succeeding Bishops until 1663. The edifice was not very large, nor of remarkably fine architecture, but this is what might be expected from the comparative poverty of the See. Its shape is cruciform, 110 ft. long, by 70 ft. wide at the transepts, with a tower 68 ft. high, and a belfry above; the roof has long been gone. The small crypt is like a vaulted dungeon, and was, in fact, used as a prison, not only by the ecclesiastical authorities, but likewise by the Governors of the Isle of Man. Thomas, Earl of Warwick, for rebellion against King Richard II., was confined here in 1397; and, in 1446, Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, wife to Duke Humphrey, who was uncle of King Henry VI., and Lord Protector during the minority of his nephew. Dame Eleanor was accused, with one of the Duke's chaplains and the famous witch, Margery Jourdain, of practising sorcery to destroy the life of the young King. Shakspeare introduces this lady, in the "Second Part of King Henry VI.," with her accomplices, Hume, Bolingbroke, Southwell, and the aforesaid Margery, busy at their infernal machinations. She was convicted of the supposed crime, and was, after three days' penance, delivered to the custody of Sir John Stanley in the Isle of Man for imprisonment during the rest of her life, which lasted fourteen years.

Besides St. German's Cathedral, this small islet of Peel contains an Irish Round Tower, and the remains of an extremely ancient chapel, said to have been erected here by St. Patrick himself in the fifth century.

The Castle was built, apparently, in the early part of the fifteenth century, and was finished by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII. An embattled wall, 4 ft. thick, with several towers, incloses nearly the whole space of the islet; but it cannot have been a place of great strength, as it is commanded by the neighbouring hill. Sir Walter Scott's romantic story, "Peveril of the Peak," will have made this place interesting to many readers of fiction. Fenella's tower, and the exact part of the Castle walls from which she escaped by a ladder to join the hero of the story, may be identified by the visitor's fancy.

Our Artist's Sketches further include some of the Peel fishing-boats, and portraits of the men and women concerned in that occupation, which yields an average profit of £70,000 yearly to the people of this town.

MOZAMBIQUE AND MADAGASCAR.

We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Stone, Staff-Surgeon R.N., for several sketches of scenes and figures observed during the visit of H.M.S. Ruby, corvette, under the command of Captain C. E. Foot, to the coast of the Mozambique Channel and to the Island of Madagascar, in October last year. Captain Foot, with a party of officers and seamen of the Ruby, landed at Morondova, on the south-western shore of the island, and went up to Mohabo, a town eighty miles inland, the capital of the province of Menabe, to visit the Hova Governor of that province. The Hovas are the ruling nation of Madagascar, and the Sakalave are a subject race, inhabiting the western districts.

The central figure of our three Illustrations is that of an important Hova official, the "Beach Governor" at Morondova. He wore a very tall opera hat, a stiffly starched shirt, with its tails standing out over the trousers, and white linen scarf over the left shoulder. This personage may be taken as a type of the comparatively civilised Hova, one of the governing race, who affects a European tone. The other two are Sakalaves, members of the subject race. They are constables or policemen told off by the chiefs to attend white traders, to protect their goods and establishments. One of them shows a convenient method of carrying the flint musket and assegai, the one weapon balancing the other over the shoulder. There was another member of the force whose sole garment was a sort of plaid kilt. Their hair is made up into curious tufts.

The other Illustration shows the fort of St. Sebastian at Mozambique, an important Portuguese stronghold, about two miles off the East African coast in the Mozambique Channel. The town of that name is built on a small island of coral formation, and the population is about 7000. The fort is at one extremity: it was built in 1508, and, though showing signs of age, is still serviceable, and is garrisoned by about 250 troops. The guns are all old and honeycombed; and inside the fort are to be seen piles of stone shot, symmetrically cut. There are a couple of interesting old brass mortars. This place is now used as a penal settlement.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

The opening of the new Fitzroy Bridge, at Rockhampton, on New-Year's Day, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Rockhampton, on the eastern seacoast of Australia, at the mouth of the river Fitzroy in Port Curtis, is situated nearly under the line of the Tropic of Capricorn, being in latitude 23 deg. south of the Equator. It is 450 miles north of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, and had, in 1871, a population of 5500, which is likely to have been very much increased, if not doubled, by the present year. A rich mining district lies behind this town, and it has a railway 200 miles long into the interior, towards the Barcoo.

The new suspension bridge at Rockhampton, which has been constructed, so far as we can understand, jointly by the Municipal Council of that town and by the Divisional Board of the Goganjo District, on the other side of the river, is a fine work of its kind. It was designed, and the work superintended, by Mr. Frederick Byerley, civil engineer, of Queensland. The length of the bridge is 1104 ft., divided into four river spans of 232 ft. each, and two land spans of 88 ft. each. There are five pairs of iron columns, 86 ft. high from the central bed of the river, but immersed at depths of from 11 ft. to 21 ft. These support the chains of each span, which are of wrought iron in sevenfold links, 6 in. by 1¼ in. thick, having a strength of 13½ tons per square inch; and the strength of the whole chain is equivalent to a weight of 1350 tons. The chains pass over the top of the piers, and are anchored in brickwork 24 ft. underground, on each bank of the river, but 58 ft. from the face of the abutments. The roadway, having a clear width of 20 ft., is of stout wood, laid upon joists, bearers, and transoms hung to the chains by suspension-rods. It is estimated to bear a moving load of 261 tons. Each end of the bridge is finished with wing walls of masonry. The octagonal capitals of the columns terminate in battlements, which have an ornamental effect. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Messrs. Wilder and Bennett, of Rockhampton.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen of Rockhampton, the Chairman and members of the Divisional Board, and several members of the Legislative Assembly. They formed a procession, with several carriages, accompanied by the band of the local Volunteer Corps, and by the Orders of Foresters and Odd Fellows, and other Friendly Societies. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. J. Ferguson, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. H. Jones, and the bridge was duly "christened;" the approach was also named Fitzroy-avenue. A luncheon at the Criterion Hotel terminated the proceedings.

NEW CHURCH AT AUCKLAND.

The town or city of Auckland, in the North Island of New Zealand, formerly the capital of that colony, is well known to many of our military and naval officers stationed there some years ago, as well as to the colonists. The new church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Kyber Pass Road, of which we give an Illustration, is to supersede a temporary building called by that name, which Bishop Selwyn opened in August, 1857. The population in the neighbourhood has, of course, greatly increased; and the parishioners, having bought the site at a cost of £1300, are making an effort, with the Incumbent, the Rev. B. T. Dudley, formerly a member of the Melanesian Mission, to raise funds to complete this building. Its cost will be £3800, of which they have £1600 in hand, and have borrowed £1300, leaving £900 to be subscribed. The building will be the largest, and one of the handsomest, in Auckland; its foundations are of cemented brick, but the superstructure is of Kauri pine timber, which is very durable. Its length is 131 ft.; width across transepts, 70 ft.; width of nave and aisles, 53 ft.; interior height, 52 ft.; the tower and spire, 125 ft. high. There will be full accommodation for 680 adult persons, but a congregation of 800 can find room if needed. The Incumbent asks friends in England for pecuniary contributions, to be paid to the credit of this church, at the Bank of New Zealand, London.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEARCHES ON THE NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his fourth lecture on Thursday, the 17th inst., with additional remarks on the action of the electric discharge in the atmospheric air in the production of ozone, nitric acid, and the peroxide of hydrogen, illustrated by experiments. He alluded to the great density of ozone, and the consequent facility of its liquefaction; he also noticed its blue colour, while oxygen is colourless, and commented on the relation of this fact to the spectrum. Experiments followed illustrating the fall in the temperature of gases consequent upon their expansion by exhaustion in the receiver of the air-pump. The Professor then, in continuation of his last lecture, showed how mistiness is produced in air when the temperature is reduced, by means of the air-pump, in the presence of inconceivably small particles of solid matter. A cloud is thus suddenly formed in air previously transparent. These particles it was suggested might be highly volatilised common salt, which is universally diffused in the atmosphere. Some remarks were made in relation to the optical effects of this finely divided state of matter, and the measurement of Newton's rings studied by Young. In conclusion, a description was given of Meyer's experiments upon chlorine in 1879, and his consequent doubts as to its elementary character. It was afterwards discovered that at very high temperatures this gas exists in two similar states, a property termed dissociation, which is also possessed by iodine vapour. Finally, the Professor exhibited and explained an excellent crucial method for determining the densities of vapours at high temperatures.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Thursday, the 19th instant, explained how Ampère, in his discoveries of 1820, laid the foundation of electro-dynamics. He then showed that when the end of a cylinder of iron is introduced into an electro-magnetical helix, and the Voltaic circuit is completed, a powerful force of suction tends to draw the core into the helix, which force, by means of springs and other appliances, may be so regulated as to produce rotary motion. In an extemporised model of Page's machine, and in a small one by Froment, of Paris, which was used for fine work, the Professor showed how the new force had been early utilised. For these the electric current was supplied by a battery; but successive discoveries have produced much more redundant sources of power; and the Professor described the dynamo-electric machine presented to the institution by Dr. William Siemens, which is worked by an Otto's gas-engine, the gift of the president, the Duke of Northumberland, placed in the basement of the building. By means of a circular saw, driven by this machine, a plank of wood was sawn through, in the presence of the audience. After referring to his discourse and experiments in 1860, on the influence of the magnetic force on the electric discharge from Mr. Gassiot's battery of 400 Grove's cells, Professor Tyndall exhibited the effects of this force upon the luminous discharge from a part of Mr. De La Rue's great battery of 14,400 chloride of silver cells, described in that gentleman's discourse on Jan. 21 of the present year. The discharge was transmitted through a series of vacuum tubes, containing minute residua of gases, and the effect upon the brilliant-coloured strata and striæ was very remarkable. A series of experiments followed, illustrating Faraday's great discovery of induced currents; and the lecture was concluded with the exhibition and explanation of Professor Hughes's very ingenious electric induction balance.

SHAKSPEARE CRITICISM.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock, M.A., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 20th inst., began by noticing some of the absurd theories respecting Shakspeare's life and works. Hume the historian said that, if the poet had been a man born in a rude age and educated in the lowest manner, he might be regarded as a prodigy; not otherwise. "The Vicar of Wakefield" says, "Can the present age be pleased with that antiquated dialect, that obsolete humour, those over-charged characters?" Gervinus truly says that, after 250 years of commentators' digging, as in a mine, Shakspeare has remained an enigma to the literary world. This is due to a great error. Shakspeare did not write for studious reading in the closet, but for representation on the stage for ordinary

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understandings. He often wrote carelessly; not at all as if every word and line were to be critically discussed. In fact, his plays were at first surreptitiously printed, which was considered injurious to his reputation. After reading some of Mr. Pepys's amusing comments on the renewed performance of Shakspeare at the Restoration in 1660, Mr. Pollock gave specimens of the sacrilegious manner in which the plays had been dealt with by Davenant, Dryden, and others in the seventeenth century. He then alluded to the Shakspeare revival so warmly promoted by Garrick in the last century; after which he discussed some of the criticisms and comments on "Hamlet," as an example of the way in which the poet had been dealt with by such men as Voltaire (who said that the play was "the dream of a drunken savage with some flashes of beautiful thoughts"). Lessing (who, Gervinus said, was the first to duly appreciate Shakspeare), Johnson, Steevens, Malone, Warburton, and Goethe. Mr. Pollock then read the story on which "Hamlet" is founded, from Saxo-Grammaticus, the Danish historian, to show the way in which Shakspeare's genius ennobled his crude materials. In conclusion, after referring to various foreign translations and critics, he read the eulogy of the elder Dumas on Shakspeare, and his beautiful version of the Willow Song.

POUSHKIN.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, gave the first of a course of five lectures on the Great Modern Writers of Russia, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. In his introductory remarks he stated that Russian literature, like Russian civilisation, was in its origin of foreign growth, and European rather than national, in thought and style; and it was only with Alexander Poushkin that it ceased to be imitative. In a brief sketch of the poet's life, he dwelt on his early days and his warm and life-long attachment to his old nurse Irene, "the darling of his youth." He was born of a noble family on May 26, 1799; was educated at the Alexander Lyceum; and began his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office. His daring genius exhibited itself at the Lyceum, and he afterwards gave offence to the Government by his epigram on Arakchaeff and his ode to Liberty, which led to his exile and forced sojourn in the south of Russia, during the years 1825 and 1826. When he was permitted to return to St. Petersburg, his frankness and genius gained him the favour of the Czar Nicholas. He married Mdlle. Goutchareff, but his happiness was marred by slander, which led to a fatal duel with Dantes. He died of his wounds Feb. 12, 1837, deeply lamented by the whole nation. His memorial statue at Moscow was uncovered June 18, 1880. After quoting Poushkin's lines, in which he predicts, like Horace, the undying fame of his verse, Professor Turner commented on the peculiar thoroughness with which Poushkin's poetry is identified with his personality, its freedom from the rhetorical style of the classicists, and its close intimacy with the spirit and ideas of his epoch. In a few of his poems we may have the echo of Byron's muse, but though he has been termed the "Byron of Russia," no epithet can be less happily chosen, since he is the artistic creator of types of life, the genuine outcome of Russian history and culture. The influence of Byron began to decline just when Poushkin began to study Shakspeare. Two poems, "Poltava" and "Evjenie Oneguin," were selected for detailed criticism, and several striking passages were quoted. In conclusion, a minute analysis was given of the character of Tatiana, as a typical portrait of a Russian woman drawn with marvellous fulness.

Professor W. G. Adams will give a discourse on Magnetic Disturbance, Auroræ, and Earth Currents, on Friday evening next, June 3.

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

The general assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland were opened at Edinburgh on the 19th inst., the former with the customary state ceremonial. The Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held a Levée in the Throne-room of Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock, which was attended by representatives of the different public and legal bodies in Edinburgh and Leith, several noblemen and gentlemen, and the greater portion of the members of the Assembly. He announced to the Assembly her Majesty's annual gift of £2000 for promoting religious improvement among the Highlands and islands. His Grace afterwards, in a state carriage and four, drove in procession to St. Giles's Cathedral, the streets through which the cortége passed being lined with the military. The procession was witnessed by several thousand spectators; and the weather, though somewhat dull and threatening, did not materially interfere with the comfort of the processionists and the enjoyment of the onlookers. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, the retiring Moderator, preached in the cathedral, after which the High Commissioner proceeded to the Assembly Hall and formally opened the court. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, was chosen Moderator for the year.

At the Free Church Assembly Dr. Main, the retiring Moderator, preached; and Dr. Laughton, of Greenock, was elected as his successor.

THE ROYAL MINT.

It appears from the annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint that the coinage of gold received through the customary channel of the Issue Department of the Bank of England amounted last year to four millions sterling only, or one million less than the average. On the other hand, the coinage of silver has exceeded £744,000—a larger amount than that of any year since 1874. The coinage of bronze, on the contrary, has barely exceeded £19,000, as against an average of £42,600 in the preceding five years, a fact doubtless due to the footing which the French bronze pieces have obtained. We have, it seems, twenty-three different coins in all; but these include silver pennies and silver twopenny and fourpenny pieces, which are now only coined as the customary form of the Royal bounty known as "Maundy Money." For Cyprus our Mint now coins bronze "quarter piastres," and for Jamaica pence, halfpence, and farthings in nickel.

The reports of the authorities of the Sydney and Melbourne branches of the Royal Mint show a large increase in the manufacture of Australian sovereigns over previous years, the gold coinage for the year being upwards of 4½ millions sterling, of which only a very trifling proportion was in half-sovereigns.

For the first time this season a review and sham fight of the troops of the regular service in the home district was held yesterday week on Wimbledon-common. Major-General Higginson, C.B., being in command.—A parade of the troops composing the Aldershott division was held in the Long Valley on Tuesday to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and other distinguished visitors were present. After an inspection of the troops a *feu de joie* was fired, at noon, after which there were a march and some field operations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alison, Meyrick Onslow, to be Rector of Penton Mewsey.
Allton, George; Vicar of Coniston.
Atkinson, Miles; Vicar of St. Mary and Rector of St. Benedict, Huntingdon.
Bell, J. A., Chaplain of the General Infirmary, Sheffield; Vicar of Hayling.
Champion, Francis Beresford; Perpetual Curate of Edale.
Clark, William Frederick; Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich.
Cobb, John William; Vicar of Felmingham, Norfolk.
Dale, Thomas Pelham; Rector of St. Vedast's, London.
Davenport, George Horatio; Rector of Stanford-on-Soar.
Davies, David; Curate of Llandilo Grabham with Llanstephan, Radnor.
Dicker, Alfred Cecil; Vicar of New Church, Isle of Wight.
Dunne, E. N.; Rector of Hoole, near Preston.
Dunne, Joseph, Vicar of St. Mary's, Wakefield; Vicar of Leake.
Ede, William Moore; Rector of Gateshead.
Evans, David Williams, Curate of Wrexham; Rector of St. George.
Evans, Henry Jones, Curate of St. John's, Juxta Swansea; Rector of Llanllawer with Llanychllwyddog, Pembroke.
Gallie, James; Vicar of Great Horton, Bradford.
Garland, George Vallis; Rector of Binstead, Isle of Wight.
Geldart, Ernest; Rector of Little Braxted.
Heald, J. M., Vicar of St. Philip's, Dewsbury; Curate of Stoke-on-Trent.
Howell, John Ancurin; Vicar of Dwygyfylchi, Carnarvon.
Kirkby, W. H., Chaplain of Stuffynwood Chapel, in Mansfield Woodhouse.
Lea, W., Vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich; Archdeacon of Worcester.
Meyer, H.; Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton.
Mitchell, W., Curate of Kildwick; Vicar of St. Luke's, Bradford.
Molesworth, W. N.; Honorary Canon of Manchester.
Moxon, George Henry; Vicar of Sundom-cum-Streatley.
Northey, Alfred Edward; Vicar of Offley.
Paul, F. B., Curate of St. Austell; Rector of Lanivet.
Quirk, J. N., Curate of Doncaster; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas.
Salt, W. F., Curate of the Priory Church, Dunstable, Beds; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Serjeant, James Sanderson; Vicar of Acton, Suffolk.
Shawcross, W.; Rector of Hewelsfield.
Smith, T., Vicar of Christ Church, Stafford; and Chaplain of the Staffordshire General Infirmary.
Stott, Samuel Walter; Rector of East and West Treswell.
Talford, William Wordsworth; Rector of Thundersley.
Taylor, C. T., Curate of Stanford-on-Soar; Vicar of Strubby.
Turner, G. P., Curate of Cleeton; Perpetual Curate of Knowbery.
Williams, James George; Vicar of German, Isle of Man.
Williams, T. J.; Rector of Waddesdon (1st and 2nd portion), Bucks.

A memorial against Ritualism, signed by more than 24,000 Churchmen, has been sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Dudley has offered to provide a site for and subscribe £1000 towards the expenses of a new church at West Cosceley, near Sedgley, where he has collieries.

The Rev. Richard Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, has been appointed to the prebendal stall of Tottenhall, in St. Paul's Cathedral, in recognition of the valuable services which he has rendered for twenty years as principal of the City of London College.

The Bishop of Truro preached at a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday week on behalf of the Incorporated Church Building Society. Spohr's sacred cantata, "God, Thou art great," was sung as the anthem by the cathedral choir.

A special festival service was held in the Abbey in the afternoon on Ascension Day, Thursday, when the Dean of Westminster preached in aid of the Clergy Orphan Schools. The anthem was the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria."

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Tuesday. The Bishop of London was in the chair. The balance on Jan. 1, the new money received up to May 21, and the grants cancelled gave a total sum of £10,621. From this had to be deducted the sum allowed for working expenses, leaving a balance of £9121.

A dinner took place yesterday week evening at the Freemasons' Tavern to celebrate the opening of the new church schools in Stanhope-street, Clare Market. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, and there were present a large number of parishioners of St. Clement Danes. Annual subscriptions and donations for the schools were received by the treasurer to the amount of nearly £200.

A bazaar will be held at Bagshot Park, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, on June 11 and 13 next, under the immediate patronage of the Queen, in aid of the restoration of Bagshot church. Stalls will be held by members of the Royal family. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, have promised to attend. An amateur concert will be given on both days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, and pointed to the fact that churches did not increase to the extent required by the demand through the growth of population. His Grace urged the claims of the Society, which provided for additional men for the service of the Church. Sir R. Cross, M.P., also expressed his gratification that steps were being taken for the education of men for the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone also spoke.

In the Lower House of Canterbury Convocation on the 18th inst. a vote of thanks to the New Testament Revisers was carried by a majority of 75 to 8; Archdeacon Denison protesting that the composition of the committee was an abomination in the sight of God, and declaring that he would not perjure his soul by according a single word of thanks to its members. On the 19th a motion made by Canon Norris was assented to, declaring that for certain moral reasons the House had the deepest interest in deprecating any relaxation of the rules governing the admission of representatives to the Lower House of Parliament. Yesterday week the Bishop of Llandaff stated in the Upper House that at a Conference of Welsh Bishops and clergy, held that morning, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of undertaking a new version in the Welsh language of the New Testament, according to the revised text of the English version. At the close of the sitting Convocation was prorogued until July 19.

The 227th annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on the 18th inst. by a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the music was rendered by a choir of 250 voices, and an orchestra in addition to the organ. Dr. Butler selected the new rendering of the 5th and 6th verses of the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the Revisers have deviated from the Authorised Version even more than is their wont. Prince Leopold, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church were present, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. In the evening the annual dinner was held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Lord Mayor in the chair; when the Archbishop of Canterbury made an earnest appeal for aid to the funds of an institution which contributes so much to the comfort of the families of clergymen. His Grace also pointed to the work done of late years by the Church in the erection of new churches, and in all the benevolent enterprises which distinguish her; and expressed his belief that she was firmly established in the affections of the people. It was announced that the collections made that day at St. Paul's and at the dinner amounted to £154 and £1637 respectively: £1100 represented the donations by stewards, £670 the annual subscriptions, and £6519 the legacies bequeathed to the institution.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, who are on a visit to her Majesty, arrived at Balmoral last Saturday from Windsor, a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment having received the Queen at Ballater.

Prince Leopold arrived at Balmoral on Monday.

Her Majesty, with the Royal family, has made various excursions on Deeside.

The Queen's sixty-second birthday was generally celebrated on Tuesday; although the official celebration in town takes place to-day (Saturday). The auspicious occasion has been especially marked by the creation of the dukedom of Albany, together with the dignities of Baron Arklow and Earl of Clarence, in Prince Leopold. Albany implies all Scotland north of the Firth of Forth and Clyde. It was first granted by King Robert III. to his brother, Robert Earl of Fife and Menteith, Regent of Scotland during the minority and captivity of James I. Clarence, now first given as an earldom, is historic as a dukedom. Its first possessor was Lionel Plantagenet, Edward the Third's son, the second, Thomas Plantagenet, Henry the Fifth's brother, slain at the battle of Beaugé and the third, George Plantagenet, Edward the Fourth's brother, drowned, says tradition, in a butt of Malmsey. From this Duke's death, in 1477, Clarence was not again revived until 1789, when it was given to George the Third's third son, William, afterwards King William IV. The third title of Prince Leopold, that of Baron of Arklow, was borne by his uncle, the late Duke of Sussex, and is derived from a lovely locality, the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. The birthday *Gazette* notifies numerous appointments to the higher grades of military honours.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on Monday at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The presentations numbered upwards of 350.

The first state ball of the season took place on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Princess of Wales; all the Royal personages in town being present.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to town from Vienna at 8.15 on Monday morning, he having left Paris the previous night at 12.15. The journey was prolonged twenty minutes, owing to a break down on the French side. His Royal Highness held a Levée in the afternoon. Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. On Tuesday afternoon the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud went to an amateur performance of "Herne the Hunted" at the Gaiety Theatre, given for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo-bridge-road, at Willis's Rooms, in the evening, and afterwards accompanied the Princess to a ball given by Viscountess Clifden at Dover House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Dover last Saturday by special train from Ashford, and embarked on board the Lively. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Bournemouth the next morning, and, after attending Divine service at St. Peter's Church, paid a visit to the King and Queen of Sweden. The Lively, with the Duke and Duchess on board, afterwards left Bournemouth, taking a westward course, arriving off Sidmouth on Monday morning, when his Royal Highness inspected the Coastguard station. From Exmouth the Duke and Duchess travelled by railway to Exeter, where they visited the cathedral, and afterwards the Duke inspected the Coastguard stations at Dawlish and at Teignmouth, and then, with the Duchess, went to Torquay. Their Royal Highnesses re-embarked in the Lively the same evening and continued their cruise. The Duke will sail next month for the Baltic, in command of the Royal Naval Reserve Squadron.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Royal Italian Opera last Saturday.

Prince Leopold presided yesterday week at the annual festival in aid of the funds of University College Hospital in Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Connaught was present. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £1230. His Royal Highness went on Saturday to Messrs. Dickinson's, New Bond-street, to see their painting of the meet of the Four-in-Hand Driving Club.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein returned to Cumberland Lodge last Saturday from Germany.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Monday. Covers were laid for thirty. His Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée at the Horse Guards yesterday.

The King and Queen of Sweden paid a visit to Osborne on Monday; and the King laid the first stone of the Mont Dore of Bournemouth, now in course of erection in that town, on Wednesday. Their Majesties left Bournemouth on Thursday for town upon their return home.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lord Aberdare presided at the anniversary meeting of this society on Monday in the hall of the University of London, Burlington-gardens. The total net income for last year amounted to £8599; and the net expenditure to £8454, which included two sums of £500 each, contributed to the African Exploration Fund. Lord Aberdare announced that the Royal (Founder's) Medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery had been awarded to Major Serpa Pinto for his remarkable journey across Africa, from Benguela to Natal, during which he explored, with simple daring and great courage, a dangerous region, traversing nearly 500 miles of new country, besides patiently making a series of astronomical observations; and the patron's medal to Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith, for having, in a steamer built and fitted at his own expense, made important discoveries along the ice-bound regions of the south coast of Franz Josef Land; also for previous geographical work. To four boys of the chief public schools a gold or silver medal was presented. Lord Aberdare then gave his presidential address.

The anniversary dinner was held in the evening at Willis's Rooms, Lord Aberdare presiding. There were over 180 guests, amongst whom were Earl Northbrook, Lord Cranbrook, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Tenterden, Lord Houghton, Sir H. Rawlinson, the German Ambassador, the American Minister, the Italian Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, and the Belgian Minister.

Mr. Gladstone has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

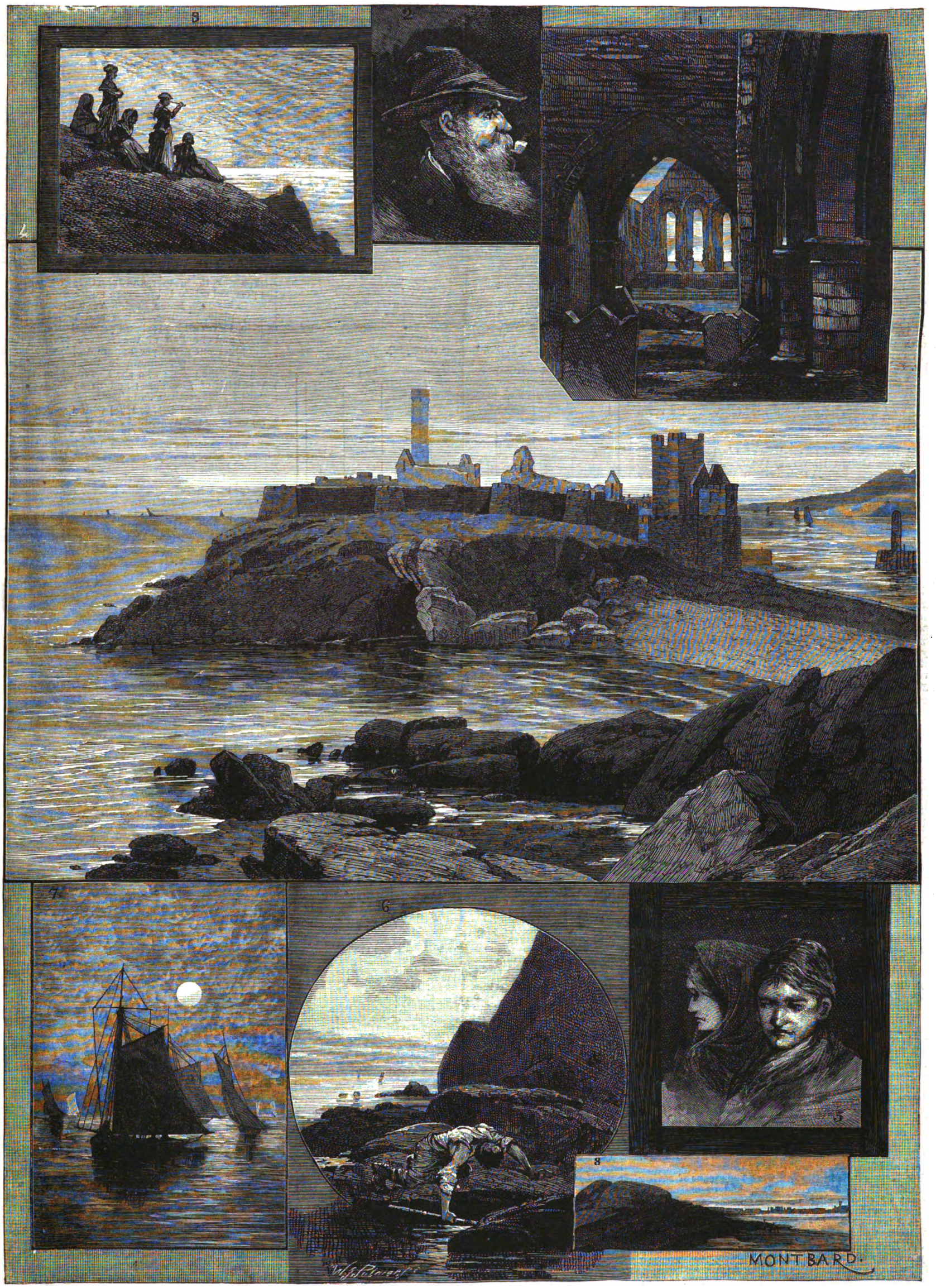
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1. Carrying despatches "as the crow flies."
2. Ten minutes for refreshment—wet without but dry within.
3. An imposing spectacle!
4. The advance-guards score—"Put it down to the War-Office."
5. "Dressed in a little brief authority."—Shakspeare.
6. The long and the short of it.
7. Skirmishing.

OUT WITH THE BERKSHIRE YEOMANRY,—SEE PAGE 530.

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1. Interior of St. German's Cathedral.
2. A Manx Sailor.
3. Fishermen's Wives waiting for their Husbands.
4. Peel Castle.
5. Fishermen's Wives.
6. Crab-Fishing.
7. Herring-Boats out at Night.
8. View of Peel.

PEEL AND PEEL CASTLE, ISLE OF MAN.—SEE PAGE 530.

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OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM.

The Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, Governor of Madras, died on the 24th inst. He was born in 1823, the son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and became private secretary to the Governor of Bombay in 1853. From 1865 to 1866 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and also from 1868 to 1873. From 1873 to 1874, and once more in 1880, he was First Commissioner of Public Works, and Paymaster-General from 1873 to 1874. He represented Clackmannan and Kinross from 1859 to 1880, and acted with great energy as one of the Liberal whips. He succeeded the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras in 1880. His Excellency married, in 1856, Emily, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B. The family of Adam, of Blair Adam, from which he descended, is one of considerable antiquity. Mr. Adam's portrait was given in this Journal Dec. 11, 1880.

VICE-ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE.

Vice-Admiral Philip Horatio Townsend Somerville died in Dublin on the 12th inst. He was one of the younger sons of Mr. Thomas Townsend Somerville, of Drishane, in the county of Cork, by Elizabeth Becher, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Townsend, M.P., of Shepperton; entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. At the attack of Canton in 1841 he was prominently employed, and was honourably mentioned in Sir Hugh Gough's despatches for the able manner in which he assisted in landing the troops at the capture of Chusan. He was again similarly employed at the taking of Chapoo. Admiral Somerville married, in 1849, Mary Stuart, daughter of Mr. David Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, of Rankeillor, Fifeshire.

DR. FALCONER.

Randle Wilbraham Falconer, M.D., long the leading doctor of Bath, Senior Physician of the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, and Consulting Physician of the Royal United Hospital, died recently. He belonged to an old and respectable family connected with the great Cheshire house of Wilbraham. His sister was married to the late Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, M.P. Dr. Falconer, who was for forty years professionally associated with the institutions which we have already named, stood at the head of the medical profession in the city wherein he so long resided, and published works on its thermal springs, which are well known throughout the kingdom. He twice filled the civic chair of Bath.

MR. ALFRED BARRATT.

Mr. Alfred Barratt, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, and Secretary to the Oxford University Commission, died on the 18th inst., aged thirty-six. Originally a Rugby boy, and a Balliol scholar, this distinguished student obtained at Oxford the unprecedented honour of five first classes, two classical, two mathematical, and one in law and modern history. He was subsequently elected Eldon Law Scholar and Fellow of Brasenose. In him the Junior Bar has lost one of its most gifted and learned members.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Patrick Davidson, of Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, on the 8th inst., in his seventy-second year.

Lieutenant-General Harry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 17th inst., aged sixty-six, at Apsleytown, East Grinstead.

Major Henry Lyster, late of the Portuguese Service, and formerly Major of the British Auxiliary Legion, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, on the 15th inst., aged seventy.

Mr. John Head, of the firm of Ransomes, Head, and Jefferies, of the Orwell Works, Ipswich, on the 19th inst., aged forty-nine. He contributed several valuable papers to the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and received the Telford Medal. He was a member of their society.

Lady Georgina Anne Emily Bertie, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie, M.A., Rector of Albury, in the county of Oxford, and second daughter of Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, by his wife, Charlotte, Countess of Antrim in her own right, on the 20th inst., in her seventy-fifth year.

Lieutenant-General Edward Blagden Hale, C.B., late Colonel 82nd Foot, on the 17th inst., aged sixty-six. He was youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Hale Blagden Hale, of Alderley, in the county of Gloucester, by Lady Theodosia, his wife, daughter of Joseph Deane, third Earl of Mayo, Archbishop of Tuam, and derived descent from the celebrated Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale.

A YEAR OF LIFE-BOAT WORK.

The need of the National Life-Boat Institution was never more strikingly exemplified than during the past twelve months, especially in the fierce gales and blinding snowstorms of January last on our eastern coast, which witnessed some of the most daring exploits of our life-boatmen that have ever been recorded—exploits which not only testified to their humanity and courage, but to their wonderful physical endurance. In evidence of the same, it will suffice to state that on several occasions during those storms the life-boats' crews were at sea from fifteen to twenty-four hours, and in one instance for twenty-six hours, exposed to the full fury of the storm in the bitterest cold, in some cases without food throughout those long hours, and with their clothes stiffened with ice. Again, the perilous character of the life-boat work is at once realised by the fact that in accomplishing it eighteen noble fellows perished during the storms of last winter from the life-boats. Towards the maintenance of the widows and orphans of these brave men the institution subscribed £1800, to be added to the local contributions raised on their behalf.

Twelve new life-boats were sent to various stations last year; and five other boats are about to be forwarded to Wells, Norfolk; Rye, Sussex; Braunton, North Devon; St. Anne's, Lancashire; and Newcastle, county Down.

The life-boats of the institution were the means of saving 577 lives during the past year from wrecked or endangered vessels, most of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not with safety have been employed. In addition to these life-boat services, 120 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 697 lives preserved in 1880, for which honorary or pecuniary rewards were made by the institution. There were voted last year one gold medal, six silver medals and clasps, fifteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £4287 in cash for saving these lives.

A meeting of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Committee was held at the Mansion House yesterday week, when considerable discussion took place upon the fees charged by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for erecting the last bust in the Abbey. These fees amounted to £200, the bust having cost about £2000. It was resolved to petition the Dean and Chapter asking them to remit the fees.

CHESS.

VA (U S).—You have, probably, ere now, seen the published solution of No. 1940, and have become satisfied of its accuracy.

F J (Coventry).—Your problem shall be carefully examined, but, meanwhile, let us know what purpose the Pawns on the K B file are intended to serve.

S L (Winchester).—The colour of the pieces has nothing whatever to do with determining the first move. In playing over games you should accustom yourself to use Black in the attack as well as in the defence.

A C (Old Broad-street).—Why should you hope for the publication in this column of the problem inclosed in your letter? It is, indeed a fine composition; but it is not your own, and you should not have omitted a statement of that fact when sending it to us.

W G H (Rugby).—It is not usual for a player receiving the odds of Pawn and two moves to play out both Knights at once. The best course is to move the royal Pawns to the fourth squares. Thanks for the information.

W J E (Dewsbury).—We have no doubt of your good faith, but the solution of No. 1940 arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual place. It is correct.

J P (Fishguard).—In Problem No. 1939 there is no solution by way of 1. Q to Kt 2nd. Black's reply to that move is 1. Kt takes Kt.

D W K (Brighton).—The book you desc r be is probably Mauvillon's collection of problems for young players, that being the only work we know of in which the Black pieces on the diagram are reversed. It has no special value.

Problems received, with thanks, from Sidmouth, G W Mosley, and F O'Neill Hopkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1936 received from W Pocock (Cape Town) and T M Manickum (Secunderabad).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1941 received from Pierce Jones, John Perkins, W P K (Clevedon), and Frank E Purchas.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1942 received from D W (Guernsey), Pierce Jones, Sidmouth, John Perkins, Frank E Purchas, J J Heaton, Espanol, Smutch, G A (Bonchurch), Albert Maas, John Tucker, and W J Eggleston.

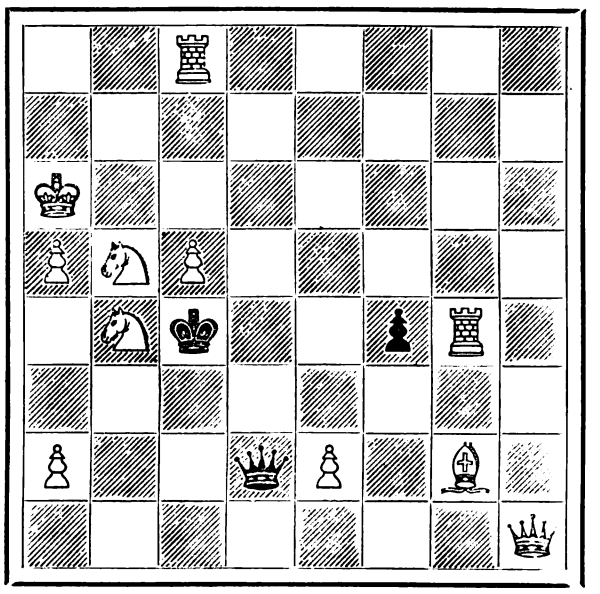
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1943 received from H B, Smutch, H K Awdry, 'A C Staines), M D B, Cant, Joseph Ainsworth, Henry Frau (Lyons) R T Kemp, H Blacklock, Pierce Jones, R Gray, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, J Alois Schmucke, R H Brooks, S Lowndes, Frank E Purchas, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, Shadforth, Hereward, A Harper, E Casella (Paris), Elsie, M O'Halloran, James Dobson, Dr F St, Nerina, C Darragh, L Falcon (Antwerp), D Templeton, A Kentish Man, F Ferris, J G Anstee, G W Law, F G Parsloe, T Greenbank, C S Coxe, W G Harris, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumbelow, G A (Bonchurch), B R Wood, A M Colborne, W Hillier, E L G, C Oswald, D W Kell, R Tweddell, O Fulder (Ghent), L L Greenaway, G W Mosley, Fire Fly, Lulu, Albert Maas, F O'N Hopkins, Bosworth, N Wardle, N Cator, R Ingersoll, Ben Nevis, Sidmouth, Frank Littleboy, E Louden, W J Rudman, R G Vines, H H Noyes, and John Tucker.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1942.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 7th	R takes R*
2. B to R 7th	Any move
3. Kt to B 2nd	Any move
4. B mates.	

*If Black play, 1. Kt to B 7th, White continues with 2. R to Kt 3rd (ch), 3. K takes Kt, and 4. B mates. If 1. R to R 4th, then 2. R to Q B 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1945.
By F. O'N. HOPKINS (Liverpool).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

The seasonable dulness of the metropolitan chess world is to be enlivened by a match between Mr. Blackburne and Herr Zukertort. So far as public play is concerned, these masters of the game have met on four occasions only—in the London single-game tourney of 1872, when Mr. Blackburne won; in the Divan tourney of 1876, when each won one game of the other; in a match which was commenced in 1877, and broken off after two games had been played, of which each scored one; and, again, in the Paris tournament of 1878, when the result was game and game. This match, which is to commence on June 20 next, will be played partly at the St. George's Chess Club, and partly in a private room at the Divan, for a stake of £100 a side, seven games up, draws not counting, and with a time limit of one hour to each player for every fifteen moves.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent that the Rugby Chess Club is in a flourishing condition. The handicap tourney of the winter session, in which there were fourteen competitors, has resulted in Mr. W. G. Harris winning the first prize with a score of 20½. The second fell to Mr. H. T. Rhodes, whose score was 18.

The handicap tourney which has been in progress for some months past at the Clifton Club resulted in Mr. N. Fedden carrying off the first prize with a score of thirty-two out of a possible thirty-four. Mr. Fedden has also won the silver challenge cup presented for competition by the Rev. J. E. Greene, the president of the club.

We hear that a match has been arranged between Birmingham and Clifton, the opposing players to meet over the board at Cheltenham. As both clubs can bring forward strong players, a good fight may be expected.

The Oxford City Club played a match with the University Club on the 6th inst., and won it with a score of 11½ to 9½. A return match was arranged to be played, but we have not been advised of the result.

The chief handicap of the season at the City of London Club ended last week, Mr. Heywood winning the first prize and Mr. Gunzberg the second.

Familiar as we are with the enterprising spirit of American publishers and with the excellence of their work, the new American chess monthly has fairly surpassed our expectations. *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, as the new exponent of the Royal game is called, is a magazine of fifty pages (in form like *Scribner's*), printed upon superfine paper and illustrated by artists of reputation. In its contents the first number is a very storehouse of chess, as regards its literature, practical play, and problems; and the vast variety of matter and style in each of these departments here presented, if sustained in future numbers, should ensure the permanent success of this bold and costly attempt to give chessplayers a periodical worthy of the game and of the intelligence and taste of its practitioners. The first number opens with an address from the editors, Messrs. H. C Allen (who has exclusive charge of the literary department), G. E. Carpenter, and A. P. Barnes, in which these gentlemen profess their intention of devoting their time and labour to the work entirely *en amateur*. The editorial notes that follow refer to incidents in home and foreign chess circles—notably, to European criticisms upon the award of the judges in the late Congress tourney. Among the most important papers are a first instalment of "Sketches from the Chess World," translated from the German of Ernest Falkbeer; and an article on the "Masters of the Café de la Régence," by M. Delannoy. Herr Falkbeer's sketch opens with good promise, although we think the author is altogether conventional in his estimate of the qualities peculiar to English, German, and French players. M. Delannoy's "Masters" are depicted with more fervour of imagination, and less exactitude of statement than we are accustomed to receive from his pen. St. Amant, a rather dull and most certainly a slow player, is extolled beyond his merit; and Staunton, one of the most genial, as he was one of the most hot-tempered, of men, is here described as "cold, like a piece of marble or ice." The match between these two, moreover, was not limited to seven games, as M Delannoy has imagined and stated. No fewer than nineteen games were contested in that famous encounter, of which Staunton won eleven, St. Amant six, and two were drawn. Nevertheless, these mistakes and others of less importance notwithstanding, this article, illustrated as it is with portraits of St. Amant, Calvi, and Anderssen, is the most entertaining in the number. The excerpts from exchanges are copious and interesting, ranging with "extensive view" from "Mars" to Melbourne. The game department, under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Barnes, contains ten games, with original notes. We have not had time to review the problems, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so, in justice to one of the most brilliant composers of our time, Mr. G. Carpenter, who conducts that department of the new magazine. We should not omit to state that the subscription price of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* is two dollars and a half (ten shillings) per annum.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 8, 1881) of the Rev. John Thomas Maine, late of Dover Court, Southsea, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Caroline Maria Maine, the daughter, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives legacies to his daughters, including £400 per annum each during the lifetime of their mother, and to two of his servants. The remainder of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death he leaves £30,000 to his daughter Mrs. Emily Jane Morgan; and the residue to his daughters Amy Louisa and Caroline Maria.

The will and codicil (both dated March 30, 1881) of Miss Louisa Reid, late of No. 7, Hyde Park-terrace, who died on the 5th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by James Innes and John Innes, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to the Windsor Infirmary and the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, Red Lion-square; £500 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the School at Gerrard's-cross; such sum as will produce £100 per annum upon trust to pay the income to the Vicar of the church built at Gerrard's-cross in memory of her late brother; a sum not exceeding £800 to be distributed among her servants at Hyde Park-terrace; a sum not exceeding £300 among the servants at Slade Farm, Bucks; and numerous and substantial legacies to or upon trust for nephews and nieces, great nephews and nieces, and others. The residue of her property she gives to the children of certain of her nephews and nieces.

The will (dated March 25, 1876) of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart., formerly of No. 6, Royal-terrace, Southend, but late of Grove Villa, New Southgate, who died on June 23 last at Dover Harbour, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir James Kirkpatrick, the brother, and John Cole Stogdon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Sophia Anne Kirkpatrick, all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages; and, subject thereto, leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust as to £30,000 and one half of the residue of his property—after paying thereout £1000 per annum to his wife for life, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again—for the person who shall succeed to the baronetcy of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn; and as to the other half of the residue for his brothers and sisters.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1873) with a codicil (dated Nov. 11, 1875) of Lieutenant-General John Hankey Bainbrigge, late of The Rohais, St. Andrew, Guernsey, who died on March 15 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Nicholas Carey and Thomas Godfrey Carey, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £40,000. After bequeathing some legacies, the testator leaves the residue of the personalty upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Sophia Dobree Bainbrigge, for life, and then for his grandchildren.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1874) with five codicils (dated Feb. 1 and June 7, 1876; July 26, 1877; and Jan. 12 and Nov. 18, 1878) of Mr. Richard Padmore, J.P., late of Henwick Hall, Hallow, Worcestershire, who died on Jan. 12 last, has been proved at the Worcester district registry by William Padmore, the nephew, George Edmund Abell and Joseph Parrott Lett, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Worcester Infirmary; £300 each to the London Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £100 each to the Salop Infirmary, the Worcester Dispensary, and the Worcester Ophthalmic Institution; and there are very numerous devises and bequests in favour of nephews, nieces, and other relatives, connections, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to the children of his brothers and sisters by the whole and by the half blood, and the widows or issue of such as may be dead. The testator was the Liberal M.P. for Worcester from 1860 to 1868, and was Mayor of that town in 1848, and again in 1852.

The will (dated March 2, 1878) with a codicil (dated March 20, 1880) of Mr. Theodore Howard Galton, late of Hadzor House, Worcester, who died on Feb. 28 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Frances Amelia Galton, the widow, William Joseph Fitzherbert Brockholes, and Alfred John Blount, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and a rent-charge of £500 per annum; to his sons Howard Douglas Leonard and Charles Sigismund, £6000 each; to his son who succeeds to the settled estates the plate, pictures, and statues bequeathed to him by his late father; to his son Compton Theodore, a rent-charge of £50; and £300 upon trust for the senior priest of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Richard and Hubert, Hadzor. He devises the mansion Hadzor House and all his real estate to the use of his first and every other son successively, according to seniority in tail male; and the residue of the personalty he gives to his son who shall under this devise succeed to his estates.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1880) of Sir John Macpherson Macleod, K.C.S.I., late of No. 1, Stanhope-street, who died on March 1 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by William Macpherson and Norman Macpherson, the surviving executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves his lands and superiority in the Isle of Skye to his grandnephew, Hugh Alexander Macpherson; £10,000 upon trust for the wife and two sons of his nephew, Alexander John Nurse Macleod; and legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, servants, and others. The residue of his property he gives to the said Hugh Alexander Macpherson.

The will (dated April 27, 1868) with two codicils (dated June 21, 1875, and April 1, 1878) of Sir George William Denys, Bart., late of Draycott Hall, Fremington, Yorkshire, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Catherine Eliza Denys, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves his mansion house, Draycott Hall, with the lawns and plantations, furniture and effects, to his wife for life; and, subject thereto, he devises all his real estate to the use of his son Francis Charles Edward Denys for life, with remainder to his first and every other son severally and successively according to seniority in tail male. The residue of the personalty is to go to his same son.

The will (dated July 6, 1875) of Dame Sara Diana Hawley, the widow of the late Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., late of No. 34, Eaton-place, who died on March 13 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Barrington Bulkeley Douglas Campbell, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testatrix bequeaths and appoints all her personal estate to her daughters, Mrs. Mildred Catherine Campbell and Mrs. Morna Georgiana Barker. C. G. C.

It is proposed to hold the fourth annual Army Rifle Meeting at the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, Aldershott, on Monday, June 27, and two succeeding days. The object of the meeting is to encourage and improve rifle-shooting in all branches of her Majesty's service. It will be open to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, with special matches for "all comers."

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Chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Calculated to supersede tea, its exhilarating principle, theobromine, predominating. Sugarless, and, when made, of the consistence of coffee. Each Packet (6s. or 1s.) or Tin (9d., 1s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 5s., or 7s. 6d.) is labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists."

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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
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DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Snuffing-Bottle.
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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

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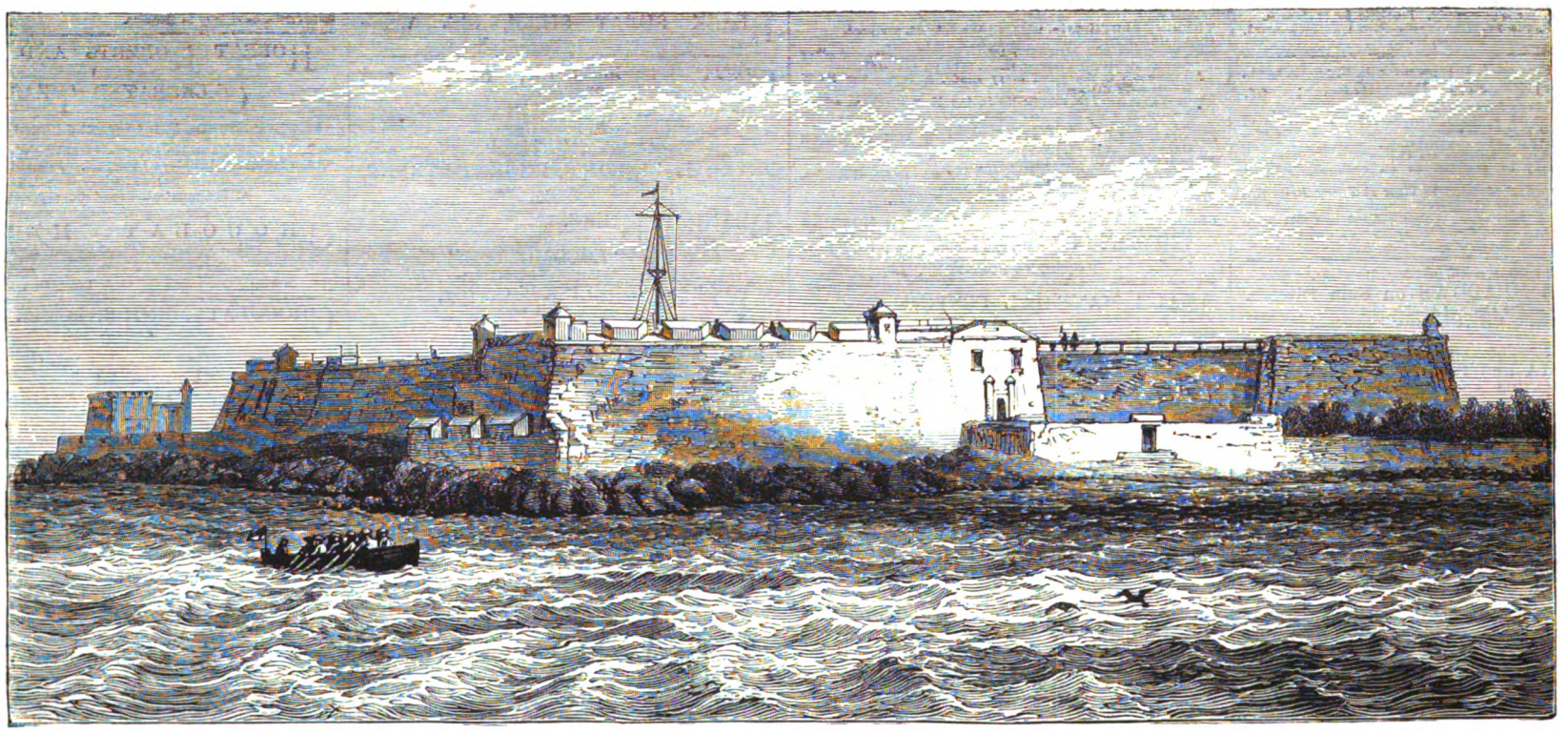
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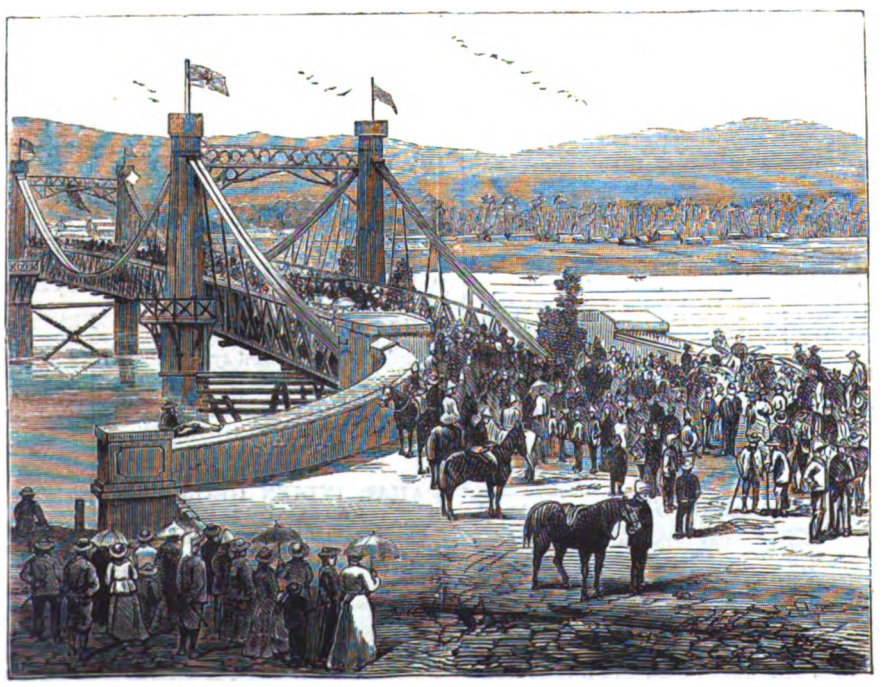
HOVA BEACH GOVERNOR AT MORONDOVA.



SAKALAVE POLICEMAN, MADAGASCAR.—SEE PAGE 530.



FORT ST. SEBASTIAN, MOZAMBIQUE.—SEE PAGE 530.



OPENING OF FITZROY BRIDGE, ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.—SEE PAGE 530.



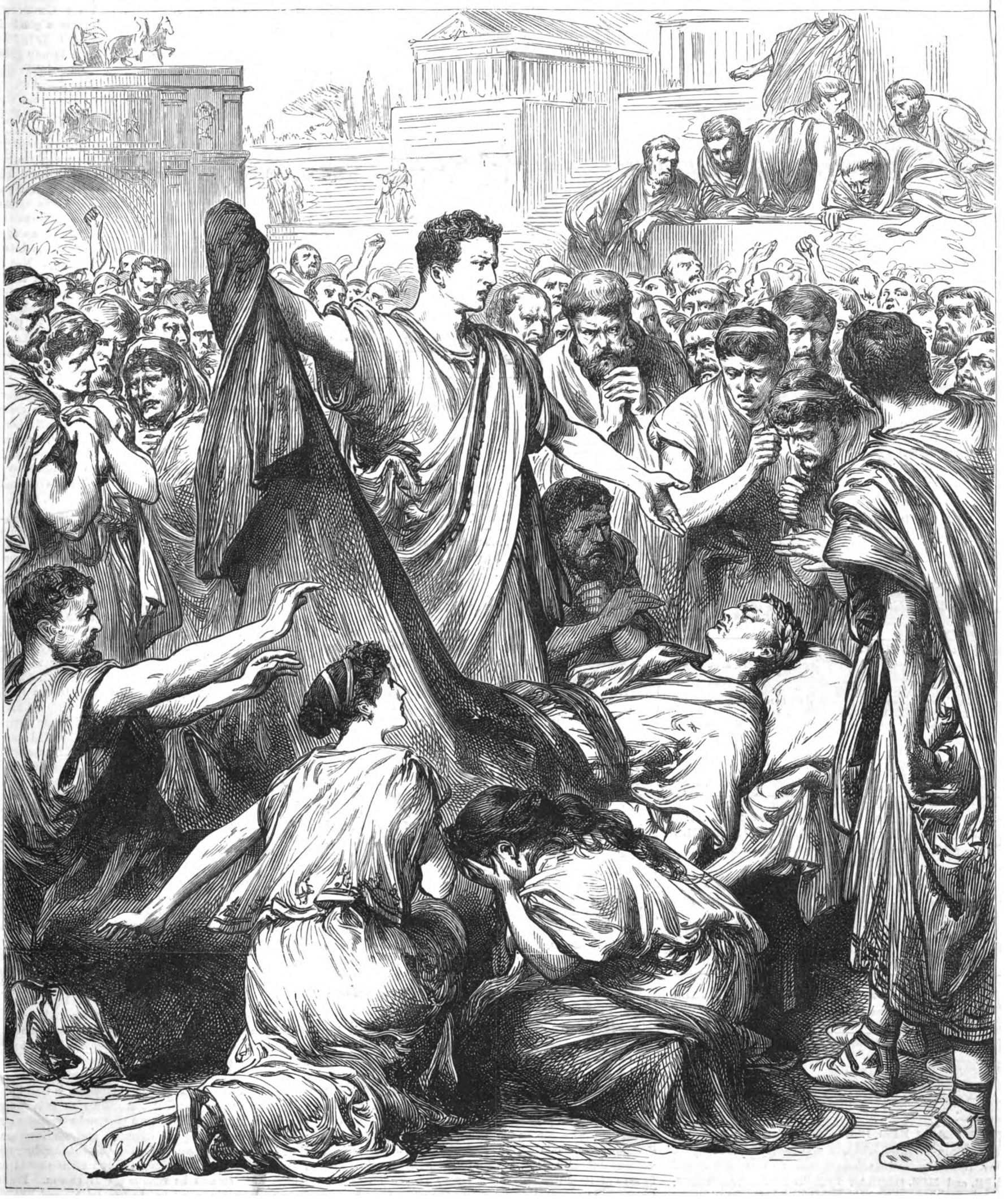
CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 530.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2194.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881. TWO WHOLE SHEETS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



SCENE FROM "JULIUS CÆSAR," AS PERFORMED AT DRURY LANE THEATRE BY THE SAXE-MEININGEN COURT COMPANY.—SEE PAGE 542.

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BIRTHS.

On May 25, at Dinder, near Wells, Somerset, the wife of Arthur F. Somerville, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

On April 7, at Buena Vista, Mexico, the wife of Edward W. Jackson, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., General Manager of the Mexican Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

On April 7, at Limache, near Valparaiso, Chili, Ellen Jane, wife of John Clarke Marshall, of Valparaiso, after a long and painful illness. Very dearly loved.

On May 27, at her residence, at Hampstead, Caroline, Lady Hill, widow of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., in her 85th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

WHITSUNTIDE ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS for distances over ten miles.

EXTRA TRAINS (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) from London on Saturday, June 4; returning the following Monday and Tuesday.

PORTSMOUTH and ISLE OF WIGHT.—CHEAP TRAINS, Saturday, June 4, to Havant and Portsmouth from Victoria 1.0 p.m., and London Bridge 2.20 p.m., returning the following Tuesday.

A CHEAP TRAIN on Whit Sunday, from London Bridge 8.0 a.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria 7.50 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, to Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Havant, and Portsmouth; returning same day.

A CHEAP TRAIN, Whit Monday, from London Bridge and Victoria 7.30 a.m., to Havant and Portsmouth.

Return fares between London and Portsmouth Town and Havant, 7s. 6d., 5s.; Portsmouth Harbour, 8s., 5s. 6d.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARD'S, and EASTBOURNE. CHEAP TRAINS on WHIT SUNDAY and WHIT MONDAY, from London Bridge, calling at New Cross and Croydon; and from Victoria, calling at Clapham Junction.

Fare, there and back, 5s.

EVERY SUNDAY, A SPECIAL CHEAP FAST TRAIN from Victoria 9.23 a.m. calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge 9.30 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 15s., 11s. 6d., 6s.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge, 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS on WHIT SUNDAY, Monday, and Tuesday, from London Bridge, calling at New Cross; from Victoria, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Fare, there and back, 4s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge and New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

For full particulars of Times, Fares &c., see Handbills and Time-books, to be had at all stations; and at 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, where Tickets may be obtained.

J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—JUNE 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

On EACH of the ABOVE DAYS a SPECIAL CHEAP FAST TRAIN will run as under:—

Victoria	9.40 a.m.	Croydon, East	10.10 a.m.
London Bridge..	9.50	Redhill Junction	10.25 „

Returning from Tunbridge Wells, 6.5 p.m.

FARES THERE AND BACK:—

From	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Victoria, London Bridge, or Croydon	10s.	7s.	3s. 6d.
Redhill Junction	7s.	5s.	2s. 6d.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The TICKET-OFFICES at EUSTON, BROAD-STREET, KENSINGTON, and WILLESDEN JUNCTION, will be OPEN throughout the day on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, JUNE 3, 4, and 6, so that Passengers wishing to obtain Tickets for any destinations on the London and North-Western Railway can do so at any time of the day prior to the starting of the Trains. The Tickets will be dated to suit the convenience of Passengers.

Tickets for all the Principal Stations on the London and North-Western System and its connections can be obtained at any time (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) at the following Town Receiving-Offices of the Company:—

Swan-with-Two-Necks, Gresham-street, E.C.
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Bolt-in-Tun Office, Fleet-street, E.C.
Golden Cross, Charing-cross, W.C.
70, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
16, Holborn, W.C.
George and Blue Boar, Holborn, W.C.
Spread Eagle, Piccadilly-circus, W.
34, Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, W.
350, Oxford-street, W.
3, High-street, Kensington, W.
138, Newington-causeway, S.E.

The Tickets obtained at these offices will be available from either Euston or Kensington (Addison-road), and will be issued at the same Fares as are charged at these stations, and will be dated to suit the convenience of Passengers. They can also be obtained at GAZE and SON'S TOURIST OFFICE, 142, Strand.

On SATURDAY, JUNE 4, THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaving London (Euston) at 3.0 p.m., Birmingham (New-street) at 5.20 p.m., Liverpool (Lime-street) at 7.35, and Manchester (Victoria) 7.30 p.m., will be extended to Windermere.

On WHIT-SUNDAY, JUNE 5, an Additional Train (First, Second, and Third Class) will leave Euston Station at 10.5 a.m. for Tring, calling at all intermediate Stations.

The Express Trains to and from the City, St. Albans, Watford, and Kensington, will not run on Bank Holiday (Whit-Monday), June 6.

Euston Station, May, 1881. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1881.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 2 to OCT. 31, 1881.

For particulars see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

Euston Station, London, 1881. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside. TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).

Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.

London, June, 1881. WILLIAM BURT, General Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

HORSE SHOW.—OPENS THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 2s. 6d.
HORSE SHOW.—WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—WHIT TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—LAST DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Doors Open at Ten o'Clock.
HORSE SHOW.—Parade of PRIZE HORSES Every Day.
HORSE SHOW.—Register of Hunters, Hacks, Harness Horses for Sale. Apply to Secretary.
HORSES UNDER SADDLE and in HARNESS.
HORSE SHOW.—Leaping, extra, MONDAY.
HORSE SHOW.—LEAPING COMPETITION EVERY DAY.
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seats, 10s. and 5s.
HORSE SHOW.—Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Entrance, Islington-green.
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seat entrance, Barford-street.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will present AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME WHIT-MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

New and Beautiful Songs and Choruses.
New Comic Sketches and Novel Dances.
Special Engagement of
Mr. JAMES and Mr. HENRY HULINE,
the Inimitable Musical Mimics.

Their First Appearance in England for three years, after fulfilling brilliantly successful Engagements in Italy and Russia.

DAY PERFORMANCES will be given during the Whitsun Week in the following order: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing each day at Three o'Clock, in addition to the usual performances.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No fees.

Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, 28, St. James's Hall.

ON WHIT-TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT THREE, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA GRAND MATINEE, when the New Programme will be given in its entirety, in which the entire strength of the largest and most magnificent company in Europe will appear.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7.45, THE CUP (122nd Time) and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Terriss, Howe, Pinero, Tyars, Beaumont; Miss Sophie Young, &c. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Eight o'Clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, TO-DAY (Saturday) at 2.30—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry; and on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 8, at Two o'Clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by Letter or Telegram.

BENEFIT of MISS ELLEN TERRY.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.—Miss ELLEN TERRY begs to announce that OTHELLO will be performed, Mr. Booth having most kindly offered his services on this, his last appearance at the Lyceum—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.—LYCEUM.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s., Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from Ten to Six. Twice Whit Monday, at Three and Eight.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881. NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive.

Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyéll, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.

London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. MARTIN COLNAGHI (GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket) begs to inform the lovers of art that his FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION contains works by the great colourist, Hermann Phillips; others by Domingo and Charlemont, and by the young Spanish painter, José Benlliure. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANCAIS. NOW ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO.'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

SWISS EXHIBITION OF SWISS SCENERY AND SWISS SCENES, by Swiss Painters. Instituted by the Cercle de Beaux Arts of Geneva.—166, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bouvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gérome, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Yollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinay, Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. Open MONDAY, JUNE 6, from Ten a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, St. James's Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY next, JUNE 10, at 7.30 (last concert this season), Benedict's ST. CECILIA (conducted by the Composer); and Rossini's STABAT MATER. Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Society's offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and Agents'.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Gluck's celebrated Opera ORPHEUS will be performed at the Fourth Concert, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, at Three o'Clock. Solo vocalists, "Eurydice," Miss Carlotta Elliot; "Love," Miss Agnes Larkcom; and "Orpheus," Madame Patey. Full chorus. The programme will also include Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at the usual Agents', and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—MARYLEBONE THEATRE. WHIT MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three, and every evening at Eight for Four Weeks only. Grand Novelty Programme for the Whitsun Holidays. Usual prices.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—MARYLEBONE THEATRE. The Best Entertainment in the world.—Vide Public Press.

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER.

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Three o'Clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street.

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER will play Bach's Toccata, Beethoven's Sonata (Op. 109), Scarlatti, Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques, Liszt's Schubert and his Fantasia Huguenots (first time), selection from Chopin, and Valse Caprice, Rubinstein. Admission, 1s. Usual Agents'; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

It is not the fault of M. Gambetta, any more than of Mr. Gladstone, that wherever he goes his presence extorts homage and enthusiasm. The incidents of his recent journey to Cahors, the scene of his boyhood, in south-western France, were too natural to have been planned beforehand—too striking to escape public criticism. The whole population in this district, which has been one of the strongholds of Imperialism, turned out to greet him as an uncrowned monarch, and in his bearing and speeches the great French statesman showed an affability, flexibility, and elevation of tone which any crowned head might envy. M. Gambetta did not go to the Department of the Lot to announce a new political departure, but to commend Republican ideas as best suited to the needs of his countrymen, to preach the virtues of Opportunism—that is, of Conservative progress—to a rural democracy that wants to see peace, order, and liberty consolidated, and to protest against a revival in any shape of that Cæsarism which has been the bane of France. In unveiling the monument to the local victims of the Franco-German war, M. Gambetta modestly refrained from any reference to his own Herculean and patriotic services when his country was in the depths of despair, which constitute his earliest and strongest claim upon the gratitude of France; but he skilfully improved the event as a protest against a policy of aggression, adventure, or conquest. And while insisting upon the priceless value of free institutions, and of a Constitution which, whatever its shortcomings, "might be perfected in a Liberal sense," he seized the occasion to render generous homage to the Chief of the State, whose "past was a pledge for his present and a guarantee for his future."

But, however sober his demeanour and guarded his language, the brilliant reception of M. Gambetta at Cahors, and the pervading feeling elsewhere that he has become the embodiment of French political aspirations, has created in Paris a profound impression not unmixed with jealousy. To this growing and uneasy conviction of his personal ascendancy is to be traced the action of the Senate on the *Scrutin de Liste* question—a change in the mode of elections which was carried, not without difficulty, in the Chamber by the personal influence of its President. The larger proportion of the Committee appointed to report on the project are hostile to the innovation, and they are believed to reflect the views of three fourths of the senators, as well as of President Grévy himself. But, whether or not the favourite plan of M. Gambetta be ultimately carried, the coming general election will, no doubt, result in the return of a large majority of representatives devoted to him, and the voice of the French people will demand that the Republican leader shall assume the responsibilities of office.

Prince Bismarck's celebrated phrase *beati possidentes* has received fresh illustration in the occupation of Tunis by France. No Power finds it expedient to challenge that *fait accompli* except the Porte, whose formal vindication of its equivocal claim to suzerainty over the Bey is quite unheeded. The indignation of the Italians at having been overreached by their quick-witted neighbours has evaporated in a change of Ministry not adapted to strengthen the national prestige. In England such irritation as was caused by the invasion of Tunis has almost subsided. Lord Salisbury on Friday last took occasion to rebuke angry feeling on the subject, and to express approval of the course pursued by his successor at the Foreign Office. Although, said the Conservative leader, the French Government had gone a good deal further than merely ensuring or extending their influence over Tunis, he doubted whether "there is any ground in the interests of this country alone for any intervention or remonstrant action;" and he echoed the recent warning of Mr. Gladstone against taking any course that would strain or endanger the friendly relations between France and England. As was suspected, the *coup* in Tunis is viewed by the German Chancellor with complacency, if not with absolute approval. The veteran diplomatist is reported to have recently stated, in his usual blunt fashion, to M. Saint-Genest, the well-known French critic, that, putting aside the Alsace-Lorraine question as beyond the range of discussion, he was anxious to arrive at an understanding with France, and to be no longer regarded as her enemy. So long as she didn't look to the Rhine, he was willing she should have her way. Not only would he let France take Tunis, but he would find her something else if she would only be sensible. Prince Bismarck's cynical foreign policy has had its advocates nearer home. Himself and other diplomatists of the age illustrate the ease with which the property of others can be given away. This may be adroit statesmanship, but is hardly consistent with international morality.

M. Goschen is on his way home to enjoy well-earned repose, or perhaps to find a new field for his energies in the laborious duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Owing mainly to his capacity and earnestness, two phases of the Eastern problem have been amicably arranged. Europe has wellnigh forgotten the Dulcigno perplexities and complications, the novelty of the combined naval demonstration, and the perverse obstinacy of Turkey, which was only overcome by the threat of impounding the revenue of Smyrna. More protracted, but hardly so critical, have been the negotiations for the cession of territory to Greece. The acceptance by the Porte of the Convention embodying the compromise as arranged by the Powers was probably facilitated by the turn of events in Tunis. But, whatever the cause, Mr. Goschen obtained of late great influence over the Sultan; and external pressure has, happily, persuaded the Greeks to accept the award. This week the Convention has been signed by the Greek Minister at Constantinople, and, according to its provisions, the whole of the ceded territory, which comprises nearly all Thessaly, will be surrendered to the Hellenic Government by the end of November. Without firing a shot, Greece will secure a large addition of fertile territory; the contingency of a European war is averted; and, if Hobart Pasha speaks truly, the Porte will now turn its attention to schemes for meeting its pecuniary liabilities.

The Whitsuntide recess gives breathing-time for a calm survey of the political situation. The prospect is disheartening, if not dismal. Ireland is as much England's difficulty in June as she was in January. She monopolises legislative time and absorbs legislative anxieties without the slightest prospect of early relief. Whatever may be the reasons, the Coercion Bills have broken down in action; the Land League more audaciously than ever defies the Irish Executive; and the state of things across St. George's Channel is more menacing than it was four months ago. A handful of bitter partisans, who have their own purposes to serve, vent their spite upon the Land Bill, as though its object were to enslave rather than enfranchise the Irish people—obstructing by the most ingenious devices the business of legislation, and flaunting their bitter personal differences and recriminations in the face of a disgusted House of Commons. Not one single clause of this elaborate measure has yet passed, and many hundreds of amendments will have to be discussed and disposed of ere the bill emerges from Committee. All the coercion that is effective is that brought to bear by a score of rabid Parnellites to extort opportunities of discussing their own personal grievances and to wear out the patience of Parliament and the Government. Remedy there is none, while the present standing orders remain in force; for, unless a great crisis should arise, "urgency" cannot be renewed this season. Probably July will be far spent before the Irish Land Bill leaves the House of Commons, and August on the wane ere the perplexing problem is somehow solved.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not remember that I ever claimed the gift of Prophecy; although in this Journal I once, and quite accidentally, stumbled on a curiously "straight tip" as to the violent end of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. But this week I really do feel a "call" to vie with "Zadkiel" and emulate the deceased Brothers the Prophet.

He passed up Tott'nham Court Road,
Either by choice or by whim;
And there he saw Brothers the Prophet
And Brothers the Prophet saw him.

So sang Southey, in "The Devil's Walk." But my vaulting ambition goes further than this. I aspire to be a Derby Prophet; and I confidently predict that there will be more Americans on Epsom Downs on the Derby Day than have ever been known to be present at our "Isthmian Games." It is not only that horses of which Mr. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. James Keen are owners are exciting the curiosity of English trainers and sporting men generally; but there is a teeming multitude of our Transatlantic cousins over here just now, and they all appear to have a tremendous amount of ready money to spend. They have discovered that Paris is not the only "city where good Americans go to when they die." More reverently, they confess that London in summer time is the most habitable, the most beautiful, and the gayest capital in the world. Paris is deserted by the upper classes at midsummer. Everybody who can afford it rushes away *aux eaux*—to the watering-places. The heat of Berlin, Madrid, Milan, and St. Petersburg, between June and August, is simply intolerable; and I pity the man who, for his sins, is condemned to spend a summer in New York.

So the Americans have swooped down upon us in their thousands. Some will back the horses of Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Keen; others are anxious to offer five-thousand-guinea commissions to Mr. Millais; and I sincerely hope that others may be induced to have peacock panels, Japanese butterfly doors, and bird of paradise ceilings, painted by Mr. James Whistler, for the embellishment of their palatial residences in Fifth Avenue, New York; Honest Men's Row, Philadelphia (I think that is the name of a row of splendid mansions in the City of Brotherly Love); and "Nob Hill," San Francisco. And should any Transatlantic millionaire require any five-act tragedies, epic poems Systems of Cosmogony, statistical compilations, or Essays on Organic Remains, let him send to me: and he can have any quantity of perfectly new and original manuscripts at reasonable prices, and for ready money only.

Will some serious student tell me, as seriously, if there is any direct prohibition of or warning against gambling in the Great Book of Warnings and Prohibitions? We all know that there are four allusions to "lots;" but I cannot find any mention of "gambling," "gaming," or "dice." I am concerned with this because, just now, the Lord Mayor and a number of excellent gentlemen, Englishmen as well as foreigners, are renewing the crusade commenced some time ago with a view of pressure being put upon the Prince of Monaco so as to compel him to close the public roulette and rouge-et-noir tables at Monte Carlo. This should be done, it is argued, in the interests of public morality; and I have little doubt that in the end (and ere long, perhaps) public morality will triumph. The Blanc family have made, I should say, quite enough money by this time; and His Highness of Monaco must find some other means of earning a livelihood than those derived from participation in the profits of a gaming-table.

But how about the abstract wickedness of gambling? Is it, even in its concrete form, productive of as much wickedness as horseracing is? Everybody knows that a competition in speed between two fleet horses is a very pretty sight; and that Ascot and the Derby, Goodwood and Doncaster, when you have not a single bet on the race and have the prospect of a very good luncheon before you, are very enjoyable holidays. Yet can there be no doubt that round the Grand Stand on a racecourse cluster all the Seven Deadly Sins and a multitude of peccadilloes besides. Gallant young guardsmen are ruined; young squires mortgage their broad acres; shopmen rob the till; husbands beggar their families; A blows his brains out; B elopes to Texas; C forges and goes to penal servitude: all in consequence of horseracing. On that turf so light and springy under the polished hoofs of the satin-skinned racing "cracks" cluster sharpers, welshers, fortune-telling gipsies, pickpockets, beggars, and tramps. The National Holiday is a National Saturnalia as well. Is horseracing less naughty than roulette and rouge et noir?

More than this. I am old enough to remember when there were public gaming-tables at Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Saxon-les-Bains, Aix-la-Chapelle, Geneva, Spa, and Hombourg. I just remember the closing of Frascati's, and the tripots of the Palais Royal in Louis Philippe's time. I remember when Crockford's, in St. James's-street, was a subscription gambling-house; and when the parish of St. James's swarmed with dens where knaves or "Greeks," as they were then styled, fleeced foolish dupes at French hazard. All these places have long since disappeared; and the only public gaming casino of importance left is Monte Carlo. But I do most firmly believe and contend that there has never been a period within the past forty years when private gambling was so prevalent as it is now, and when it produced more ruinous effects than at present. The two great capitals of Europe teem with gambling clubs. "Poker," "euchre," and "faro" are played with insane eagerness all over the United States; I can say, without exaggeration, that I have rarely met a Spaniard or Spanish American, or a Russian, who was not an inveterate gambler; and as for the "gilded youth" of England, it is at baccarat, poker, and especially at "Napoleon," that they are, in the year 1881, busily employed in ruining themselves. Will the vice—if it be a vice—of gambling be extinguished by closing the roulette and rouge-et-noir tables of Monte Carlo? How about Tattersall's? How about the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange? And, finally, how about trade? Here is a gentleman who, in the course of a year or two, makes a million and a half sterling out of speculations in grain. How many thousands of persons have been ruined, I wonder, to enable him to become a millionaire? Am I to regard him as a gentleman who "owing to a long and indefatigable career of industry and probity has been enabled, &c., &c.,"—or as a highly successful gambler?

With the effigy of a pig as a pendant to ladies' *portebonheurs* Society has been for some time past familiar. The absurd little figment came from Paris. But the image of a pig as a silver pencil is the newest of novelties in the way of jewellery. This I read in the June number of the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*. There is an "owl" pencil, too; a bracelet in the form of a laced cuff; and one representing the combination of a horseshoe and a serpent. Who shall say that the goldsmith's art in England is dead. Can it be true that several bushels of the Pig Pencils have been purchased by Mr. Burnand as presents for Penitent Æsthetes?

I read in the *Intransigeant*, which I take daily—not for its politics, which are abominable, but for the sake of M. Henri Rochefort's style, which is admirable—in a telegram from Berlin of May 2 that Earl Granville was expected in the German capital on Saturday, the 28th, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Bismarck. As a matter of fact, on the Saturday evening in question, Lord Granville, after giving a grand diplomatic dinner, was, with the Countess, holding at the Foreign Office, London, a Reception of some fifteen hundred representatives of "Society."

The statement in the Berlin telegram may, to English people, appear a very absurd one; but what blunders do we not ourselves commit in our own newspapers? In one of the great dailies, in an article on the official celebration of the Queen's birthday, it was stated that the ceremonial of trooping the colours on the parade of the Horse Guards would be witnessed by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Teck. As a matter of fact, on Saturday, the 28th, the Duke of Edinburgh was at Scilly and the Duke of Teck in Austria.

Next to downright blundering, come irritating omissions. H.M. ship Doterel has, as all the world knows, been blown up; and the calamity has been attended with an appalling loss of human life. The Commander of the ill-fated ship, in his official account of the explosion, published in the *Times* of Monday, writes to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

P. S. N. Co.'s ship Britannia, Bordeaux, May 27, 1881.

Sir,—It is with very great regret I have to report the melancholy disaster to her Majesty's ship Doterel, under my command, which occurred at 10 a.m., April 26 last, at Sandy Point, and which I telegraphed to you from Monte Video on the 3rd inst. We left Elizabeth Island shortly after six the same morning, steaming sixty revolutions with the starboard wing boiler, and anchored at Sandy Point, about 8.30 a.m., in 8½ fathoms of water.

Where is Elizabeth Island? Where is Sandy Point? The "Illustrated Universal Gazetteer" (London, 1863) mentions Elizabetgrad in Russia, Elizabeth City, New Jersey, Elizabeth City in Virginia, U.S.A., Elizabethpol in Georgia, and Elizabethstadt in Transylvania; but it says never a word about Elizabeth Island. It is equally and aggravatingly silent as to the locality of Sandy Point, which, for aught my friend "the merest school boy" can tell, may be over against Sandy Hook, N.Y. If the late commander of the Doterel had given us the latitude of the island and the point, I and "the merest schoolboy" might have consulted an atlas, and found out things for ourselves.

Mem.: The "Library Dictionary" calls the congener of the plover a "dottrell," and not a doterel. Bailey, in the edition of 1772, edited by Nicol Scott, spells the name of the foolish bird that imitates the fowler until he is caught "dottorel." Bacon writes:—"In catching of dotterels we see the silly bird playeth the ape in gestures." I can find no mention of the bird in Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare" (London: Bickers, 1881); but Ben Jonson, in "The Devil is an Ass," names one of his gulls Fabian Fitzdottrel. Ben spells the bird itself with two t's. "We have another leg strained for this dottrell."—"D. I. A. A.," act iv., scene 3. Beaumont and Fletcher use the same orthography. "All other loves are mere catching of dottrels." This is in "Bionduca." But Fuller, in his "Lincolnshire," follows the Baconian spelling, and writes of the "dotterel" as "*avis gelopoios*, a mirth-making bird.

The astoundingly inflated prices realised last Saturday at the King-street sale-rooms by four pictures of Sir Edwin Landseer's reminds the book-hunter—on the *cæteris paribus* principle, at least—of the commercial vicissitudes of the famous Valdarfer Boccaccio. On the 17th of June, 1812, was put up for sale at the mansion of a deceased Duke of Roxburghe in St. James's-square a copy of the "Decamerone" of the edition of 1471, printed by Valdarfer, of Venice, and supposed to be the only faultless copy in existence of this particular edition. Dr. Dibdin, of "Bibliomania" celebrity, remembered the "notorious volume" as a sound rather than a fine copy, in a faded yellow morocco binding. The Duke's father had given a hundred guineas for it; and that was precisely the amount of the first bid made for it at the sale in 1812, by "a gentleman from Shropshire."

After a long and fierce fight Earl Spencer bid £2250 for the "notorious volume;" but his Lordship was outbidden to the extent of ten pounds by the Marquis of Blandford. At the sale of the last-named nobleman's library, in 1819, the Valdarfer Boccaccio was knocked down to a representative of the house of Longman for the comparatively trifling sum of £918. It passed at that price from Messrs. Longman to Earl Spencer, who thus became its possessor at less than half the price which he had originally offered for it. The Valdarfer Boccaccio is now in the library at Althorpe.

At the King-street sale just mentioned, something like twenty thousand pounds were eagerly paid for the four Sir Edwin's—and they were certainly not four of the finest productions of the master. The "Stag Pursued by a Deerhound" and the "Digging out the Otter" belong to what I may call the "cruel" class of this otherwise kindly and genial artist's work, who towards the close of his career produced many pictures which, dramatically, did not go beyond the exhibition of the torture of dumb animals. The "Spearing the Otter" (I do not mean the "Digging Out") is in particular an example of cynical indifference for the sake of "sport" to the sufferings of brutes. I never heard that the otter did any harm beyond being fond of the prime parts of fish. And have *we* not a *penchant* for Severn salmon and Lochleven trout? The otter is a confirmed poacher; but he is singularly susceptible of human influence; and the Chinese utilise him as a catcher of fish. That is better, I take it, than spearing him.

And Mrs. Butler's magnificent picture of "Quatre Bras," which went at the King-street sale for seven hundred and ten guineas only! A bagatelle—a mere bagatelle. To my mind "Quatre Bras" is one of the most superb pictures that the accomplished lady, who was once Miss Elizabeth Thompson, ever painted. As a study of facial expression it is simply marvellous; and every one of the soldiers who have "formed in square to receive cavalry" is a masterly and finished study. I should have to rob a great many churches, stop (with a cocked pistol) several persons on the highway, and write many more books than I shall ever be able to write before I had a sum of two thousand guineas lying loose at my disposal; but had I such a sum to spare, I would willingly give it for Mrs. Butler's "Quatre Bras." Its present possessor is to be congratulated. There is much more money in it than he gave for it. As for the four Sir Edwins, they may prove perchance a case of the Valdarfer Boccaccio over again.

A most brilliant and influential committee list has been published for the promotion of a National Memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield. I notice in the list the names of eleven Dukes, six Marquises, twenty-two Earls, two Viscounts, six Barons, twelve sons of Peers, fifteen Baronets, a host of M.P.'s, *and not one single representative of Literature, Science, or Art*. It is time for a very plain question to be asked. Have Literature, Science, and Art no share in the Nationality of this country? Do they not, as a rule, much more than do the wearers of coronets and members of Parliament, represent the genius, the intellect, and the spirit of this nation? Lord Beaconsfield was essentially a genius. He was the son of an illustrious man of letters; he was himself a brilliant novelist; yet the name of not one member of a Republic which numbers among its citizens Owen, Huxley, Carpenter, Tennyson, Browning, Freeman, Froude, Lecky, Swinburne, Watts, Leighton, and Millais appears on the roll of a "National" Memorial Committee. Are we ashamed of the men who make England glorious among foreign nations; or do our governing classes despise them; or what is it?

In re "double pony," and for the benefit of my gallant correspondent at Chatham. A gentleman writing from Boulogne-sur-Mer informs me that a "double pony" means a pony of extra size—a "galloway," between a pony and a cob.

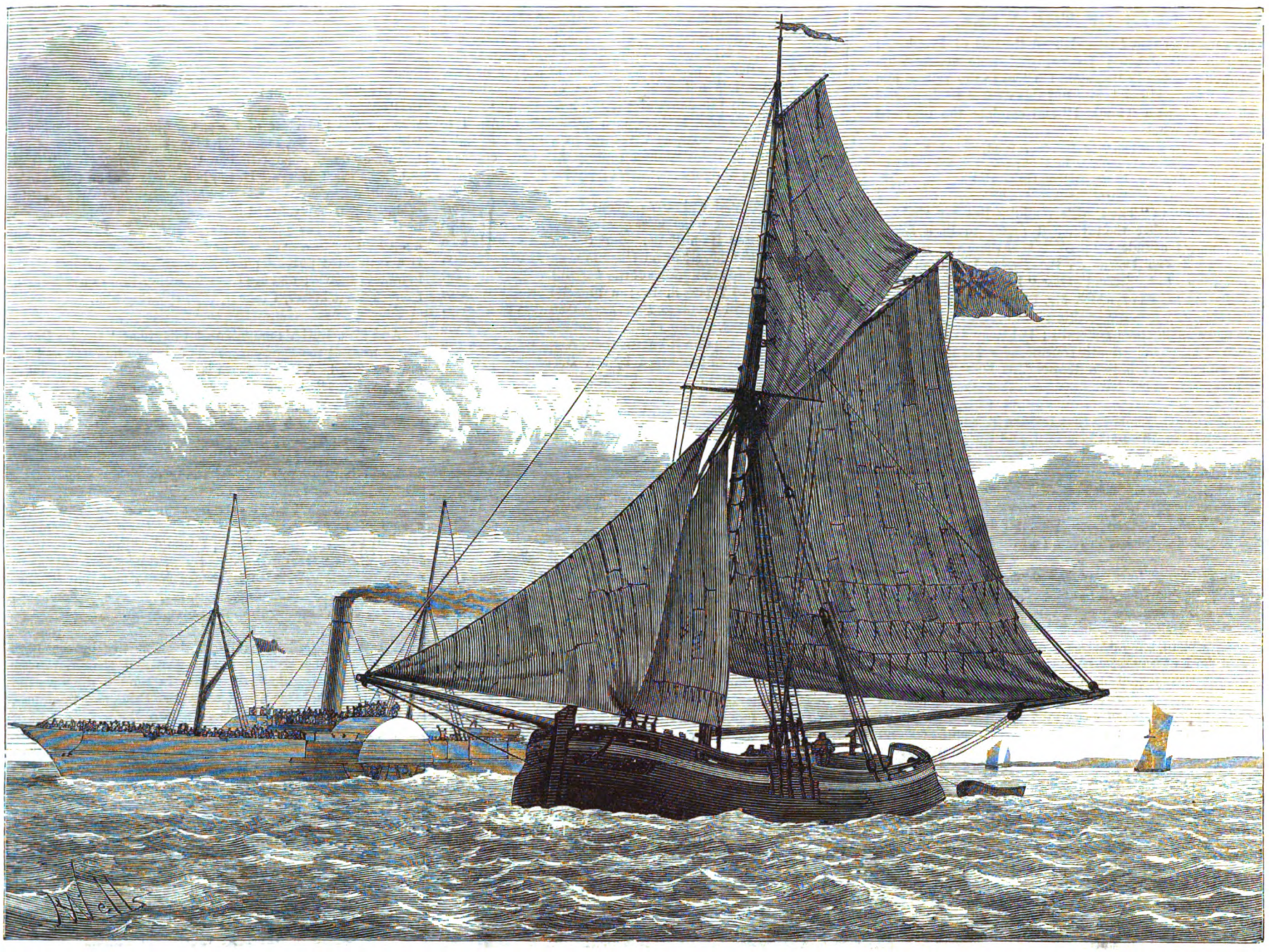
With reference to the pronunciation of the Christian name Ralph by the rustic classes down in that very old county of old England called Cornwall, "E. P." says that in the land of Tre, Pol, and Pen, Ralph is pronounced "Raaf," *à l' Américaine*. This would favour the assumption that the couplet in "Hudibras" should read thus—

A Squire he had whose name was Raaf,
That in that t'adventure went his haaf.

Likewise does "E. P." suggest that the pronunciation of half as "haaf" may have been introduced into America by the vast numbers of Cornish miners who have flocked to the States since the discovery of the wonderful mining fields in the Western States of the Union and in Canada. But it was in the Northern States, where there are no Cornish miners, that, nearly twenty years ago, I heard "half" pronounced as "haaf." I should like some perfectly unprejudiced American with a good ear (it is mainly a matter of ear) to tell me whether I am correct in stating that among the peculiarities of the pronunciation of our cousins are "Amurrican" for American, "advĕrtisement" for advertĭsement, "deepot" for dépôt, "bokay" for bouquet, and that they invariably (and correctly?) strongly aspirate the *h* in hotel. I am simply seeking for information, as I do not claim either to speak or to write English correctly, and never received even the most rudimentary training in the science of English grammar.

How are we to pronounce the ducal title which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to revive in favour of Prince Leopold? Is his Royal Highness to be Duke of Albany or Duke of Allbany? I went to breakfast last Saturday in the Albany with one l; but the political capital of the State of New York is pronounced (by the New Yorkers at least) as Allbany with two l's. Please not to tell me that the "merest schoolboy" knows how Albany or many other words which I could cite should be pronounced. The merest schoolboy does not know half so much as you give him credit for. He does not work hard enough. He plays football, lawn tennis, and other games a great deal too much; and he very frequently emerges from school an ungainly and ignorant young cub. I remember some time ago asking a lady, the wife of one of the masters of a great public school, the name of the professor who taught the boys to dance. She replied, with a sweet smile of disdain, that she really did not know. Their sisters, possibly. Or, they "picked it up." Now, dancing, and good dancing, should be, essentially and integrally, quite as much as fencing and drawing, part and parcel of the education of every gentleman. G. A. S.

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AN "OLD MARGATE HOY."—SEE PAGE 542.



ST. LEONARD'S HILL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES DURING THE ASCOT WEEK.—SEE PAGE 542.

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SKETCHES FROM "OTHELLO," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Drury Lane was crammed from floor to roof on Monday night last, the occasion being the first appearance in London of the celebrated Meiningen Court Company. The drama selected for the first appearance before an English audience of these notable actors was "Julius Cæsar"—one of the noblest and one of the least interesting of Shakspeare's plays—uninteresting because, although the assassination of Cæsar was the outcome of a very deeply laid conspiracy, the piece has no more plot, dramatically speaking, than has Ben Jonson's equally noble tragedy of "Sejanus, his Fall;" and because the weakest characters are those which should be strongest. I mean the women. Portia is a loving wife; and Calphurnia is above suspicion; and that is pretty nearly all that can be said about them. "Julius Cæsar" with us has long ceased to be a popular play.

I remember as a boy, about the year 1843, being brought up to town from Bolton House, Turnham-green Academy for Young Gentlemen, to Drury-Lane Theatre to see "Julius Cæsar;" Brutus being played by William Charles Macready, and Mark Antony by Mr. James Anderson, whose brilliant assumption of the part made, in a theatrical sense, his fortune. The tragedy was to have been followed by Planché's delightful burlesque of "The White Cat," which I was deliriously anxious to see; but, the object of our visit to Old Drury being purely educational, I, in common with three other companions in misfortune was marched back to Turnham-green as soon as ever the green curtain had fallen on the death of Brutus and the triumph of Octavius Cæsar. We were in time to catch the last omnibus, and baited at a pastrycook's hard by the White Horse Cellar; and it was upon the Bath buns, the sausage-rolls, and the ginger-beer that we avenged ourselves for our disappointment in not beholding "The White Cat." That was close upon eight-and-thirty years ago.

It struck me, at the time, that the oasis of interest in a desert of dreariness was the grand scene in the Capitol where the passions of the Roman multitude are alternately swayed by the rhetoric of Brutus and Mark Antony; and I thought so still on Monday last. The scene of the assassination of the despot and the orations over his corpse was undeniably the most marked success of a most successful evening; nor should I be surprised to find in the long run that "Julius Cæsar," out of the entire *répertoire* of the Meiningen Court Company, is the play most eminently suited to their capacity, and the one in which they have become most popular. "Julius Cæsar" in every way suits a *troupe* of Teutonic actors. The *dramatis personæ* are multitudinous; Cæsar himself, Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and Mark Antony are all fairly leading characters, each with numerous opportunities for indulging in long drawn declamation; and there is a prodigious mob to be managed and drilled and put through certain manœuvres. Finally, the play lends itself to the display in scenery, costumes, and appointments of a great deal of erudition of the Alma Tadema kind; and such erudition is infinitely dear to the German heart. The very highest and the sincerest praise that can be given of "Julius Cæsar" at Drury Lane was that from the first to the last scene it was marked by complete thoroughness. The tiniest parts were played with most commendable zeal and earnestness, and there was something of culture and of artistic appreciation in the gestures and ejaculations of the humblest participants in the action of the play. It was observable that they scarcely ever seemed to look at the audience, and that their whole hearts and souls were in their work. They seemed to believe quite unreservedly that Cæsar was a Saviour of Society, and that he ought to be made King; subsequently that he was a tyrant who deserved to die the death; and finally that he was a martyr cruelly and wickedly murdered by Brutus and his accomplices.

The varying mutations in temper and opinion of an excitable mob of illiterate Southern Italians has been subtly interpreted by the wonderful genius of Shakspeare, and show how thoroughly his spirit was in accordance and sympathy with another illustrious poet, Virgil, who with his own eyes and ears had actually seen and heard the Roman populace—had been a witness of their mad rages and fierce impulses, now for good and now for bad, and had noted their liability to be either excited or curbed by dexterous rhetoric.

> As when in tumults rise th' ignoble crowd
> Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud,
> And stones and brands in rattling volleys fly,
> And all the rustic arms that fury can supply.
> If then some grave and pious man appear
> They hush their noise and lend a list'ning ear;
> *He soothes with sober words their angry mood,*
> *And quenches their innate desire for blood.*—ÆNEID, Book I.

Did one not bear in mind that the crowd in "Julius Cæsar" is a Roman one, as it was remembered by Virgil and intuitively understood by Shakspeare, there might appear, at the first blush, to be a little too much stamping and rushing to and fro—a little too much passionate gesticulation and flinging up of the arms in the great concourse of "supers" so superlatively well drilled by the Hof Intendant and Stage Director of the Meiningen Court Theatre, Herr Ludwig Chronegk. But that gentleman has laid down his scheme of stage management rigidly on the lines of the poet's text; and he has embodied in his "supers" a thoroughly Shakspearean "rabblement," an entirely Roman "common herd," an entirely Italian "tag-rag people," as liable to be moved by Cicero 40 B.C. as they were by Ciceroacchio A.D. 1848. It is only to be wondered at that the conscientious Herr Chronegk did not instruct his army of "supers" to have "chopped hands" to applaud Cæsar withal.

The excessive pains bestowed on the subordinate details detract slightly from the excellence of the art of the leading players. They are somewhat overweighted, and in danger of being overwhelmed by the excellence of the minor characters. As in German scene-painting the drawing is perfect and the chiaroscuro distributed with mathematical correctness, while there is a total absence of transparency and aerial perspective—as for German landscapes, they always look as though they needed a clock in the middle of the sky; so, while the dramatic *ensemble* of "Julius Cæsar" at Drury Lane is excellent, there is a want of repose, of subordination of the smaller to the great. The background infringes too much on the middle distance; and that also sometimes thrusts itself forward with undue prominence of the foreground. This was particularly the case in the murder scene, where, but for his scarlet robe and the golden wreath which bound his temples, Cæsar was all but lost among animated groups of minor performers. The whole "business" of the assassination and the subsequent proceedings over the corpse were managed with a completeness of illusion rarely, if ever before, witnessed in this country. Again, the last or "Battle Act," which on the English stage is usually found to be inexpressibly dull, was at Drury Lane made absolutely vivacious, thanks to Herr Ludwig Chronegk's wonderful stage management; but so studiously rapid was the action, and so elaborately complicated, that without following the "book of the play" it was sometimes difficult to discern which of the performers it was who had just fallen on his sword. From beginning to end the performance of the Meiningen Court Company is an exemplary illustration of self-sacrifice on the part of first-class actors, and virtually a protest against the "star" system. The "stars" are absorbed in a whole constellation, and particular planets are not permitted to have a monopoly of brilliance to the depreciation of "the little people of the skies." Whether this salutary system prevailed at the period "when Roscius was an actor in Rome" I do not know; but, for my part, I like to see Roscius.

The dresses and "properties" of the Meiningen Court Company were throughout magnificent and architecturally irreproachable. The architectural portion of the scenery was also splendid, and "built out" with much ingenuity; and the incidental music introduced was classically appropriate. Every lady and gentleman engaged in the performance seemed to be doing his or her very best to conduce to the thoroughness of the entertainment; and, altogether, the Meiningen Court Theatre Company have made an impression on English intelligence of a very remarkable and unusual kind.

Naturally, I shall return to these exceptionally able actors next week. G. A. S.

The Illustration presented by the Engraving on our front page is from the Saxe-Meiningen Court Company's performance of "Julius Cæsar," Act Third, Scene 2, where Antony uncovers the dead body of Cæsar in the sight of the assembled Romans:—

> Look you here!
> Here is himself, marred, as you see, with traitors.

The picturesque composition of figures, and the dramatic variety of their gestures and expressions, in the crowd here surrounding the bier to which Antony has descended after his speech from the pulpit, as he draws off the mantle pierced with daggers and stained with blood, to expose the lifeless corpse, will at once gain the admiration of our readers. In scenic combination of groups, and in the perfect subordination of all their "bye-play" to the main interest of the scene, lies a great part of the acknowledged excellence of this German company of accomplished scientific actors, whose merits have long been known in the principal cities and towns of that country, and will henceforth be appreciated by intelligent judges of the art in England. The reigning Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen, who is first cousin to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lieutenant-General commanding the Portsmouth Military District, is fifty-five years of age, and came to the throne in 1866. He has from that period, being himself a learned connoisseur of the dramatic art, and well acquainted with its history and literature, made it his constant endeavour to create a German classical theatre, under his personal direction, assisted during the past six or seven years by Herr Ludwig Chronegk, as stage manager. It is also well known that the present Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, his third wife, who was Mademoiselle Helen Franz, a professional actress of high reputation, and whom the Duke married as Baroness von Heldburg in 1873, has zealously and efficiently co-operated with her princely husband in this grand undertaking. The intellectual and moral dignity of their task, derived from a lofty view of the ideal aims of dramatic poetry and its stage representation, will be rightly estimated by students of German literature, who know what was the inspiration of such minds as Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe, in their labours for the same cause. A few may perhaps have followed the latter efforts of those eminent theatrical directors and writers, Schröder, at Hamburg; Iffland, at Berlin; Heinrich Laube, at Vienna; and the great actor Emile Devrient. We would recommend the perusal, upon this subject, of a masterly critical essay, by Hans Herrig, "Die Meininger, ihre Gastspiele und deren Bedeutung für das deutsche Theater," which may be purchased of Mr. Trübner, on Ludgate-hill. It was in 1874, after several years' careful discipline and practice in the little city of Meiningen, whose fame may some day rival that of Weimar, that the Duke's company of actors began to perform in other German towns. Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar" was the first play they acted at Berlin; and they have played it more than two hundred times in Germany and Austria, with scenery and costumes designed specially by the Duke himself, aided by Visconti, the eminent art critic, from exact Roman studies. Schlegel's German version of Shakspeare is used. The performances at Drury Lane are to include "Twelfth Night," "A Winter's Tale," Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," "Fiesco," "The Robbers," and "Wallenstein's Camp," Goethe's "Iphigenia at Tauris," and several other German plays.

"OTHELLO" AT THE LYCEUM.

The weekly comments of G. A. S. on the current business of "The Playhouses" have already directed our readers' attention to some striking features of the recent performances of "Othello" at the Lyceum Theatre. It will be remembered that the two leading parts of Othello and Iago have been interchanged reciprocally between Mr. Henry Irving and the American actor, Mr. Edwin Booth, while Miss Ellen Terry has sustained that of "the gentle lady married to the Moor." The scenes delineated in our page of Illustrations are taken from the representation in which Mr. Irving played Iago, which he renders with a subtle perception of the character of that most consummate traitor, not suppressing the tokens of an affectation of jovial, soldierly good-fellowship, and the pretence of rude frankness and bluntness, that Iago uses to disguise his utter villany from those around him. We believe that every thoughtful student of Shakspeare and of human nature will recognise in this feature of Iago's demeanour one of the most truthful exhibitions of an ethical type known to all observant men of the world—that of the peculiar sort of hypocrite, really most dangerous to his easy dupes and victims, who ostentatiously disclaims all obligations of high principle, but who seeks to disarm suspicion by professing to follow his own shrewd self-interest alone, while persuading others that he cannot, as it happens, want to do them any harm. This apparently neutral or merely cynical and coolly egotistical betrayer of mankind, is quite capable of making himself a pleasant companion, and so tempting Cassio, as is shown in one of our Sketches, to inordinate cups of wine. "What, man! 'tis a night of revels; the gallants desire it. Come, lieutenant, I have here a stoup of wine. O, they are our friends; but one cup; I'll drink for you. And let me the canakin clink, clink—and let me the canakin clink! A soldier's a man, and life 's but a span—Why then, let a soldier drink!"

In the third scene of the Third Act, that dialogue between Othello and Iago, one moment of which is the subject of our central Illustration, may, perhaps, be regarded as the most powerful dramatic realisation of contrasted characters. Iago is far too cunning, in presence of a man like the General, sincere, passionate, abounding in high and noble sentiments, though a prey to insane fits of rage and fury, to continue his air of pretended levity and humorous indifference. He now puts on the meek demeanour of a candid friend and devoted servant, who is grieved and shocked to find his pains requited by an angry master with violent threats of punishment if he fail to provide "the ocular proof" of his accusations against Desdemona:—

> Oh grace! Oh, Heaven forgive me!
> Are you a man? have you a soul, or sense?
> God be wi' you; take mine office.—O wretched fool,
> That lov'st to make thine honesty a vice!
> O monstrous world! Take note, take note, O world,
> To be direct and honest is not safe—
> I thank you for this profit; and, from hence,
> I'll love no friend, sith love breeds such offence.
> *Othello.* Nay, stay;—Thou should'st be honest.
> *Iago.* I should be wise; for honesty 's a fool,
> And loses that it works for.

An incident of the Fourth Act, where Iago gives instructions to foolish young Roderigo for the killing of Cassio, is shown in the right-hand Sketch. Leaving the part of Iago, we would point out, at the top of the page, the scene in the Council Chamber of Venice, with the Duke and Senators hearing Othello's speech in his own defence against the complaint of Desdemona's father. At the bottom of the page are two pathetic scenes in the mournful story of the innocent wife, enacted by Miss Ellen Terry. One scene occurs in the last Act but the final; Desdemona is earnestly talking with Emilia, before going to bed:—

> Dost thou in conscience think—tell me, Emilia—
> That there be women do abuse their husbands
> In such gross kind!

And when Emilia, with her commonplace, worldly notions of expediency and outward respectability, has testified that some wives do fall from virtue, the true-hearted heroine again looks her full in the eyes, with the clear-voiced utterance of womanly purity, "I do not think there is any such woman."

To the left of this, in our page of Engravings, is the scene in which Othello has first charged his wife with her supposed infidelity; and she cries out amazed, "What horrible fancy 's this?" They are left alone together.

> *Desd.* Upon my knee, what doth your speech import?
> I understand a fury in your words,
> But not the words.
> *Othello.* Why, what art thou?
> *Desd.* Your wife, my lord; your true and loyal wife.
> *Othello.* Come, swear it; damn thyself;
> Lest, being like one of heaven, the devils themselves
> Should fear to seize thee; therefore be double-damned;
> Swear thou art honest.
> *Desd.* Heaven doth truly know it.
> *Othello.* Heaven truly knows that thou art false as hell.
> *Desd.* To whom, my lord? with whom? How am I false?

The interest of this tragedy is almost too profoundly painful for the stage; there are many of the truest disciples and worshippers of Shakspeare's poetry who have never been able to endure it but in private reading. A ghastly reminder of the last scene is given by the hand protruding from the bed-curtain, at one side of the page.

AN OLD MARGATE HOY.

The reader of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia" will remember his pleasant notice of that queer old sailing-vessel, one of the class then known as "hoys," long before the invention of steam-boats, which was then wont to convey the holiday-making citizens of London, with their families, down the Thames and along the coast of East Kent, to their seaside place of summer recreation in the Isle of Thanet. It is not very long ago that a venerable specimen of "the Margate hoys," after many years' lingering servitude in the meaner traffic of the river, was sent to be broken up and sold for mere firewood, her timbers having, in the lapse of nearly a century, become tolerably rotten. Our Illustration of this antiquated craft has a degree of sentimental interest, derived from reflections upon the variety of past scenes of social enjoyment which have been witnessed on her decks, but which probably were too often mingled with disappointment and weariness, as is the way of most human affairs, and not least in the actual experience of set parties of pleasure, or excursions from home "for a change." The pangs of sea-sickness and the discomforts of wet or stormy weather, must have been felt on board this vessel. Those ancient summer voyagers have, indeed, left the Thames and the Kentish shores very far behind; while the worn-out frame of the Old Margate Hoy, surviving her former customers, at length succumbs to the inevitable decree of dissolution that befals such fabrics when no longer worth preserving.

ST. LEONARD'S HILL, BERKS.

The stately mansion that is shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. Vernon Heath, has been lent by its owner, Mr. F. T. Barry, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, for their occupation during the Ascot Race week. St. Leonard's Hill is situated not far from the Ascot racecourse, about four miles south-west of the town of Windsor, and stands on the top of a high hill, commanding fine views of the surrounding country in every direction. An old house which formerly belonged to the Duke of Cumberland, was here rebuilt for Mr. F. T. Barry a few years ago, the architect being Mr. C. H. Howell, of Lancaster-place, Strand. The interior decorations, by Messrs. G. Trollope and Sons, of Belgravia, are very magnificent: there is a spacious octagon hall, adorned with wall-paintings of scenes from Homer's "Iliad," and one of the ante-rooms is lined with Mexican onyx, a beautiful material recently introduced by Messrs. Trollope. In the dining-room, among other pictures, is one that belonged to the old house, a portrait of George I., by Allan Ramsay; and some part of the antique furniture also remains in the ante-room, between the dining-room and drawing-room. The mansion affords a vast amount of accommodation, which will be required upon this occasion, for it is said that the suite of their Royal Highness will number about seventy persons, during the week of Ascot Races. Monday, the 13th inst., is the day of their expected arrival.

At the meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, last Saturday, the secretary reported that the wonderful plant Aristolochia Goldieana, from Old Calabar, was just coming into flower for the first time in the Society's garden. It is said to be the largest flower but one of the whole world.

An intimation has been received from the Metropolitan Board of Works that they are prepared to contribute a sum of £1000 to the funds necessary to the carrying out of the improvements in the front of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The total sum required is estimated at £3500, of which her Majesty's Board of Works have agreed to give £1500. The balance of £1000 will be covered by private subscriptions.

A return recently issued shows that the total amount of deposits received at Post Office Savings Banks during 1880 was £10,301,152, the balance brought forward from 1879 £32,012,134, and the interest on these sums £777,985, making a total of £43,091,271. The repayments during the year were £9,347,634, leaving a balance over of £33,744,637. Of this balance the net amount of £26,053,634 was lodged with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt for investment. The charges of management and expenses incurred during 1880 amounted to £188,891. In the whole period from Sept. 16, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1879, these charges and expenses amounted to £1,828,243, making a total incurred down to the end of 1880 of £2,017,134.

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MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Le Prophète" was given on Thursday week—for the first time this season—with a cast mostly similar to that of last year, including the fine performances of Madame Scalchi and Signor Gayarré, respectively, as Fides and John of Leyden. As before, the co-operation of Mdlle. Valleria as Berta was an important aid to the general effect. M. Dauphin as Count Oberthal confirmed the favourable impression produced by his recent début here; and other characters were efficiently filled by Signori I. Corsi, Scolara, and Silvestri. The stage splendour, in the skating-scene and the coronation ceremonial in the cathedral, was as remarkable as heretofore.

On the following evening "Lohengrin" was repeated; and on Saturday the opera was "La Traviata," with Madame Patti's well-known impersonation of the character of Violetta, in which the great prima donna sang with her usual brilliant vocalisation and dramatic expression. In the scena "Ah! fors' è lui," with its final bravura movement; in the duet with the elder Germont and that with Alfredo, and in the closing death scene Madame Patti's performance was characterised alternately by sentimental expression and passionate earnestness. The occasion brought back Signor Nicolini as Alfredo, another equally familiar feature in the cast having been the Giorgio Germont of Signor Cotogni. On each of these occasions M. Dupont conducted.

On Monday Madame Patti appeared for the third time this season, the opera having been "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which the prima donna, as Rosina, sang with her usual excellence. Signor Nicolini was the Count Almaviva; other familiar performances having been Signor Cotogni's Figaro and Signor Ciampi's Bartolo. Signor De Reszké gave special importance to the character of Basilio. Signor Bevignani conducted.

On Tuesday Madame Albani appeared as Mignon, in M. Thomas's opera so named, and repeated a charming performance that has been commented on during past seasons. The cast was otherwise efficient, having included Mdlle. Valleria as Filina, Madame Trebelli as Federico, Signor Tecchi as Guglielmo, M. Gailhard as Lotario, Signor Ciampi as Laerte, Signor Scolara as Giarno, &c. M. Dupont conducted. "Der Freischütz" was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, with Madame Fürsch-Madier as Agata, and the first appearance of Mdlle. Guercia as Annetta. The next important specialty will be the production of Mozart's "Il Seraglio," announced for Thursday next.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Saturday's performance derived special importance from the return of Madame Christine Nilsson, who appeared as Margherita in "Faust." The event drew an overflowing audience, and the reception of the prima donna was of the most enthusiastic kind. Her performance was throughout fully equal to that of any previous occasion, both in the poetic idealism and charming grace of the Garden-scene music and in the deeper emotions of the subsequent situations of remorse and penitence in the cathedral, and resignation and hope in the final dying scene in the prison. Mdlle. Nilsson's brilliant vocalisation in the "Jewel-song" produced a special impression, and the last portion had to be repeated. Mr. Maas made his first appearance this season, and sang with his usual good cantabile in Faust's cavatina "Salve dimora," and with much effect in the duel trio, in which his resonant high chest notes were heard to much advantage. Signor Novara, as Mephistopheles, made a successful first appearance. His acting, although perhaps occasionally a little too grotesque, was clever and effective; a touch of humour having been sometimes mingled with the diabolical aspect. He was encored in the aria "Dio del or," and much applauded in the mocking serenade. Mdlle. Tremelli's Siebel and Signor Del Puente's Valentino were repetitions of excellent performances that have frequently been commented on.

Thursday week brought back Mdlle. Lehmann, who appeared as Violetta in "La Traviata," the part in which the lady made her début here last season. Again her performance was characterised by vocal and dramatic qualities of a high degree of merit. She sang, indeed, with enhanced effect throughout the opera, and her reception was such as to promise well for her future here. Not only in vocal brilliancy, but also in dramatic intensity has Mdlle. Lehmann advanced since her last year's performances. Signor Ravelli was a very satisfactory Alfredo, and Signor Galassi sang effectively as the elder Germont.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth and last concert of the sixty-ninth season took place on Thursday week, and included very effective orchestral performances of Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal" overture and the third of Beethoven's to "Leonora" and Schumann's symphony in B flat (No. 1). Madame Sophie Menter played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") with admirable execution, and gave Liszt's "Don Giovanni" fantasia in the highest style of bravura playing, its enormous difficulties having been accomplished with rare skill.

Madame Albani sang the prayer from "Tannhäuser" with exquisite purity and refinement of style, and gave the brilliant aria "Sovvenir de' miei prim' anni" (from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs") with special effect; the violin obbligato of Herr Straus having been an important feature. Mr. Herbert Reeves sang the air "Dalla sua pace" (from "Don Giovanni") and Abt's lied "Gute Nacht" with smooth vocalisation.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

At the third concert (at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon) Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony was performed, ending with the Queen Mab "Scherzo." We recently spoke of this remarkable work in reference to its performance by the Philharmonic Society, for the first time in England, in its complete form. At last Saturday's concert it received an efficient rendering, the incidental vocal solos having been sung by Miss Orridge and Mr. F. Leigh; and the choral portions by a well selected choir.

Herr Ernst Loewenberg made a very successful first appearance, and displayed remarkable executive skill in the performance of the fourth pianoforte concerto (in D minor) of his instructor, Rubinstein; and Liszt's fantasia on themes from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" music. Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture, and Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell," and vocal solos contributed by Miss Orridge, completed an interesting programme.

The fifth of the Richter concerts took place on Monday evening, and the sixth on Thursday. On the former occasion the programme opened with Mr. C. V. Stanford's setting of the 46th Psalm, "God is our hope and strength," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The work includes a quartet for the solo voices, and a baritone solo; the remaining portions being choral. Without being original, the music is scholarly, and in some instances effective. The vocal solos were well rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Orridge, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. F. King. The remainder of the programme included Mr. Dannreuther's brilliant execution of Liszt's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, and fine orchestral performances of Haydn's symphony in A (No. 30) and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Of the sixth concert we must speak next week.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's new cantata, "The Building of the Ship," was performed for the first time in London, at St. James's Hall, last week, when the work was very favourably received, as on its first production at the Leeds festival last October. The solo vocalists, on the occasion now referred to, were Misses A. Williams, J. Jones, and E. Gibson, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. There was an efficient orchestra and a good chorus, and the performance was conducted by the composer. Several numbers were encored. The second part of the concert, which was miscellaneous, included Miss E. Burnett's clever performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G.

Miss Lillie Albrecht gave her first pianoforte recital last Saturday afternoon at Aberdeen House (Argyll-street). This young lady is not only a skilful pianist, but also knows how to write effectively for her instrument. Her programme accordingly comprised solo performances of pieces chiefly by herself, in addition to which vocal music was contributed by well-known singers.

Mr. Oberthür's concert at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, included a performance of his cantata, "The Red-Cross Knight." The work is written for female voices, and contains some graceful and effective music. The principal singers were Misses C. Penna, Foresta, M. Poole, S. Eirener, Doré-Desvignes, and J. Pelletier. The incidental harp accompaniments were well played by Mr. Oberthür's pupils, Misses K. Dyne and F. Fortescue. The first part of the programme was miscellaneous, and included two harp solos skilfully played by Mr. Oberthür, the clever violoncello playing of M. Hollman, and vocal pieces contributed by Mdlle. V. de Bunsen, Mr. H. Thorndike, and vocalists already named.

The annual meeting in connection with the Tonic Sol-fa College was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall—Sir H. Cole, K.C.B., presiding. From the report it appears that the college, which has been incorporated six years, is now nearly self-sustaining.

Mr. Santley's concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, the performances having included his own excellent singing and that of his daughter, Miss Edith Santley, besides the co-operation of Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. H. Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the London Vocal Union. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented by illness from appearing.

The fourth Matinée of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, when the artistes were the same as at the preceding concert.

The last concert of the Bach Choir—postponed from May 18—took place at St. James's Hall this week, the programme having consisted of Bach's mass in B minor ("Dis Höhe Messe"). The solo singers announced were Mesdames Sherrington and Fassett, Mr. Shakspeare, Mr. Burgon, and Mr. Kempton. Of the performance we must speak next week.

The first of a series of Pianoforte Recitals by Herr Rubinstein was announced for Thursday afternoon at St. James's Hall. The programme consisted of solo pieces by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

This (Saturday) afternoon the second concert of the season in the Floral Hall (adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-House) is to take place; and at the same time Mr. John Boosey gives another ballad concert at St. James's Hall.

M. Hlavatch—the eminent organist to the Court of St. Petersburg—announced his first public harmonium recital in this country for yesterday (Friday), at Steinway Hall.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Madame Puzzi, Miss Annie Matthews (vocalists); Mr. W. H. Thomas and Madame Viard-Louis (pianists); and Mr. Aptommas (harpist).

Madame Frickenhaus announces her third concert next Wednesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music.

Madame Sophie Menter—the eminent Austrian pianist—has announced a Pianoforte Recital to take place at St. James's Hall next Thursday afternoon. Her previous fine performances will attach much interest to this event.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's last concert of the season is announced for Friday evening, June 10, when Sir J. Benedict's "St. Cecilia" (conducted by the composer) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are to be performed.

The twentieth triennial Norwich Musical Festival will be hold from Oct. 11 to Oct. 14 inclusive. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Marie Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, and Madame Mudie Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton M'Guckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brockbank, and Mr. F. King. There is to be an additional concert on the evening of the last day of the festival, when a dramatic cantata, composed by Sir Julius Benedict expressly for the festival, will be produced.

The Westminster Panorama will be opened to the public on Whitsun Monday. The first piece presented will be the "Battle of Waterloo," which will be succeeded by other battle-pieces. The picture in question is painted by Mons. C. Castellani and covers over 20,000 square feet of canvas. All the accessories have been well studied and worked out in a realistic manner.

The *Standard's* Special Correspondent at Salonica telegraphs an account of Mr. Suter's captivity, as narrated by himself. After the ransom had been paid the brigands demanded arms and ammunition. As these were refused, the brigands detained Mr. Suter and the dragoman who conveyed the ransom. At night the brigands left their hiding-place, warning their captives that if they dared to leave before their return in the morning they would, if caught, be shot. As the brigands did not return, Mr. Suter and the dragoman escaped to the shore, and were taken on board the Cygnet. Mr. Suter says the brigands were well informed of all that was passing in Macedonia, and that they took great interest in the rectification of the Greek frontier. Mr. Suter's account of his captivity furnishes a vivid picture of the manners and morals of the brigands, whose character is much the same whether they lurk in the dark defiles of the Abruzzi or prey upon the helpless villagers of Macedonia. The bandits, who appear to have been chiefly of Hellenic descent, were a suspicious, quarrelsome crew, idle, brutal, superstitious, and "much interested in the negotiations about the rectification of the Greek frontier." When not plundering they spent their time in dancing, drinking, playing cards, and recounting their exploits. Like all their class, Mr. Suter's captors made up for their lack of morality by their punctilious performance of ecclesiastical ceremonies. The brigands used most profane and blasphemous language; but they were superstitious, and were strict in their religious observances. They fasted the whole of Lent, and celebrated Easter Day with great solemnity, their salutations including kisses, which were also bestowed upon the captive. They burned incense, chanted an Easter hymn, and always crossed themselves before and after meals.

DERBY DAY SKETCHES.

The finest bright and warm summer weather, befitting the First of June, favoured the people on Wednesday last, making their way by road and rail to Epsom Downs, for the purpose of a general holiday, under the pretext of seeing whether Peregrine, Iroquois, Geologist, or some other horse was going to win the Derby Sweepstakes. Of the race and its "event," or more properly its result, the chronicler of National Sports may be left to report and to comment at his own discretion. One of our Artists has filled two pages of this sheet with Sketches drawn from his frequent observation of diverting scenes on the course, and on the way thither, which may, indeed, be recognised without explanation by thousands of our readers who have often been there.

The proportion of visitors to this year's "Derby" who went by the turnpike road, in a great variety of wheeled carriages, stately or shabby, drawn by various four-footed beasts, harnessed singly, or in pairs, or in the glory of four-in-hand teams, was less than in former years compared with those who accepted the services of the Railway Companies, as did the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ride or drive through the suburban villages, after leaving the Elephant and Castle, Kennington Park, and Clapham-common a few miles in the rear, is full of amusing sights and figures, but it is so very dusty that there is little benefit of fresh country air. Two girls, who have made sad figures of themselves with two hours' exposure to this disagreeable accompaniment of the journey, are shown in the first Sketch, receiving the treacherous attentions of a man and a boy who pretend to brush their dresses. These obsequious practitioners may, perhaps, be familiar with Ovid's sly instructions to the Roman youth who would know how to win a lady's favour by removing the dust from her robe; and even if the garment be free from dust, *si nullus, tamen excute nullum*.

Passing over the group of a gentleman with two ladies, "not in Mr. Frith's picture," but rather of the Jellaby-Postlethwaite and Maudle persuasion, we come in front of the Post Office Telegraph office, where an artful dodger, professing to sell the correct information, or "straight tip," just received in the shape of a telegram, concerning the state and prospects of horses entered for the race, shouts and waves his bit of paper to delude unwary customers.

There is a melancholy personal interest, as some may think, in the two companion views, one that of a reminiscence from half a century ago, the other a present experience of this year 1881, in which an old lady, musing as she sits in the family carriage, feeling very lonely amidst crowds of the younger generation, contemplates "her First" and "her Last Derby." She does not look likely to come and see another next year.

In two succeeding pictures we behold the scenes invariably to be witnessed on the course; a few minutes before the race, when the police, in close array, march over it to clear the ground for the horses; then, immediately after they have galloped past, urged by their jockeys to the utmost possible speed, that inevitable "rush" of people from both sides, breaking in upon the inclosed strip of turf, with a roaring clamour of tumultuous excitement, like every other English mob, regardless of all but the momentary "event."

At the very "Finish," however, of this great equine contest, when ladies as well as gentlemen are eagerly watching the arrival of the leading horse at the goal, a footboy behind, in company with another greedy youth, is found so depraved as to go on eating and drinking, without even turning his head. The remaining Sketch portrays the incident of two or three fraudulent betters, or "welshers," running away from their engagements beneath the Grand Stand, before anybody has time to think of kicking or knocking them down.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. On the occasion of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh desiring to land at Sidmouth from H.M.S. Lively, it was found that there was too much sea on the beach for her steam-launch to land in safety, and in rounding to it was struck by a sea and nearly capsized. The Sidmouth life-boat of the institution, which had been got out in readiness for inspection, was thereupon instantly launched, when their Royal Highnesses availed themselves of its help. The Ramsgate Harbour life-boat and steamer, and the North Deal life-boat had helped to save the s.s. Gervaise, of London, having on board a crew of eighteen men and one passenger, which had gone on the Goodwin Sands. The Ramsgate life-boat and steamer also assisted to rescue the schooner Aldebaran, of Lauwig, Norway, and her crew of five men, which vessel had also stranded on the Goodwin Sands. The Cadgwith life-boat had helped to take the disabled schooner Ellen Vair into Penzance harbour. Rewards were granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on the coast, and payments amounting to £2400 were made on the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions recently received were £100 from the Misses Brooke, sisters of the late Mr. John Brooke, Q.C., per John Richardson, Esq., Q.C.; £100 on behalf of the late Mr. Josiah Ruck, King William-street; £20 from "Psalm lx. 13, 14;" and £10 collected on board the s.s. Orient, per Captain Hewison. The late Miss Downie, of Appin, N.B., had left the institution a legacy of £1000 for a life-boat; Mrs. Pratt, of Leamington, £100; and Mrs. Jay, of Yarmouth, nineteen guineas. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their visits to different life-boat stations.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

The committee of management of University College, Nottingham, on Tuesday appointed the following gentlemen to the professorships in this college:—

To the Professorship of Literature—Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A. Mr. Symes graduated in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge in 1874, and has been for many years University Extension Lecturer in Nottingham and other towns. He is at present second master at the Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To the Professorship of Mathematics and Mechanics—J. A. Fleming, B.A., D.Sc. Dr. Fleming obtained a first-class in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge, 1880, and held a Foundation Scholarship at St. John's College. He is at present Demonstrator in Mechanics and Applied Mechanism, under Professor Stuart, and Assistant-Examiner in Experimental Physics in the University of London.

To the Professorship of Chemistry—F. Clowes, D.Sc., F.C.S. Dr. Clowes is at present Senior Science Master at the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and was for five years assistant to Dr. Frankland.

To the Professorship of Natural Science—The Rev. J. F. Blake, M.A., F.G.S. Mr. Blake graduated in 1862 as fifteenth wrangler, and was first of his year in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge. He has held lectureships at Aberystwith College, at Charing-cross Hospital, and King's College, London; and is the author of several well-known scientific works.

The birthplace of Burns has passed into the hands of the trustees of the Burns Monument, and will henceforth be preserved by them and exhibited to the public.

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SKETCHES.

46.

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DERBY DAY

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 31.

It is not an unusual thing for the publication of the list of the Salon medals to excite almost universal dissatisfaction. This year the list has caused unusual discontent, and there seems some ground for the belief that the administration of the Salon by the artists themselves will not be of long duration. Already some persons of authority in the press are proposing the separation of the State and Art and the suppression of the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts. The tendency, as I have on several occasions remarked of late, is to abandon the Salon altogether, and to substitute for this immense picture bazaar small exhibitions due to private enterprise. More than ten years ago Ingres conjured the Minister of Public Instruction and of the Fine Arts to abolish the Salon, both in the interest of art and of the artists themselves. The realisation of Ingres's wish is, perhaps, only a question of time. This year more than ever before medals have been the reward, not of merit but of *camaraderie*, successful intrigue, and calculations of Byzantine subtlety. With my limited space, and to readers unfamiliar with the subject, I cannot enter into details upon this subject, but I am not speaking *en l'air*. I can only repeat that, with half-a-dozen exceptions, the recompenses awarded at the Salon this year mean nothing at all from the point of view of art. For the sake of record, it may be stated that the medal of honour for painting was awarded to M. Paul Baudry. No first-class medal was awarded, owing to the intrigues amongst the jury. Second-class medals were awarded to MM. Georges Bertrand, Rixens, Comerre, John S. Sargent, Julien Dupré, Nonclerq, Masure, Verhas, Pointelin, Beauverie, Chartran, and Ed. Manet—Manet the irreconcilable, the founder of "impressionism," the incomparable Manet, who has just discovered that the ordinary colour of the atmosphere is violet! A third-class medal was given to Mr. Hawkins, an English artist, whose excellent picture of "Les Orphelins" was worthy of a greater reward. In the department of sculpture the painter Gérôme obtained a first-class medal.

The sale of the famous Double collection of historical furniture, pictures and *bibelots*, began yesterday. Fashion and *chic* require people "in society" to pretend at least to have a passion for art and bric-à-brac, so that the audience has a very fair sprinkling of duchesses and members of the aristocracy of the Stock Exchange. The Vicomtesse Greffuhle, a beautiful and wealthy lady, paid 13,200f. for three volumes that came from Marie-Antoinette's library at Trianon, one of which was the Dauphin's grammar book. A very small work by Van Blarenberghe, drawing master to the Royal children, was sold for 27,500f. Van der Meer's "Laughing Girl" was bought by Prince Demidoff for 88,000f. To-day the snuff-boxes and *bonbonnières* are being sold, and to-morrow the furniture will be sold. It is expected that Marie Antoinette's furniture, of which M. Double had a great quantity, will be sold at immense prices.

Last Sunday there was brilliant company at Chantilly to see the Prix du Jockey Club contended for. This race, known as the French Derby, is supposed to serve to select the horse that is to be the champion of France in the Grand Prix de Paris, which will be run on June 12. The Count de Lagrange's Albion won by two lengths; the same owner's Père, who was the favourite, came second, and Royaumont, of the Chamant stud, third. Next Sunday, the great international steeplechase, the Grand Prix d'Auteuil, will be run.

M. Gambetta's visit to his native town of Cahors has been the great topic of the week in the newspapers, and his different speeches have been diversely commented upon. The journey, perhaps, has done rather harm than good to its hero. The reactionary journals laugh at it, and try to make out that the dictator was received without enthusiasm. The irreconcilable Radicals compare it to the Imperial progresses of old, and raise the cry: "Down with Gambetta!" It seems to be necessary to the French nature to concentrate their love or their hatred upon some one prominent personality whom they make out to be a god or a demon. As far as the interests of the French Republic are concerned, the conduct of M. Gambetta's friends is more prejudicial than all the silly attacks of his adversaries.

On Sunday M. Anatole de la Forge was elected deputy for the ninth district of Paris, in place of M. de Girardin, by 9198 votes. The Monarchist candidate, M. Hervé, obtained only 4250, and the Radical, Dr. Dubois, 2079.

The Senate has elected a committee to examine the *scrutin de liste* bill, the majority of whose members are opposed to the measure. This means that there will be probably a long debate on the subject in the Senate.

Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies began the debate on M. Barodet's bill for the revision of the Constitution. The debate was concluded this afternoon; the House refusing, by 254 to 186, to take M. Barodet's proposal into consideration.

Great excitement prevails in certain Parisian circles about the massacre and persecution of the Jews in Southern Russia. A grand fête is being organised for the benefit of the victims.

A new drama, called "Le Prêtre," by M. Buet, has been produced with success at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre.

Two new volumes of poems by Victor Hugo, called "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit," appear to-day (Paris: Hetzel). They contain lyrical, satirical, dramatic, and epic poems, which the great poet's admirers, of course, declare to be incomparable. Amongst the new books of the week I may recommend a new and complete edition of "La Correspondance de l'Abbé Galiani" (Paris, Calmann Lévy), now appearing. Galiani was a lively and witty little Neapolitan Abbé, who was the friend and correspondent of Grimm, d'Alembert, Necker, and d'Epinay, and some of the choicest spirits of the eighteenth century. The same publisher has also issued two volumes of Madame de Rémusat's letters to her husband. After reading them I am of the opinion of one of Madame de Rémusat's lady friends, who told her frankly that conjugal love made her *bien ennuyeuse*. T. C.

A meeting of the committee to promote a national memorial of Drake and the Armada was held at Plymouth yesterday week. Nine peers, including the Lord Lieutenants of Devon and Cornwall, as well as the Bishop of Exeter, were stated to have intimated their willingness to become members of the General Committee. The memorial that is contemplated will cost from £5000 to £10,000, and to carry it out a national appeal will be made.

With a view to render the productions of their experimental garden at Chiswick more useful, the council of the Horticultural Society have abandoned the system of distributing scions, cuttings, and plants by ballot, experience having shown that in this way rare and valuable plants frequently fell into the hands of those who had not the proper appliances for their cultivation. It is determined henceforth to allow Fellows to select for themselves any which they may desire to cultivate.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Cabinet has been finally constituted as follows:—Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Signor Mancini, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Justice; Signor Magliani, Minister of Finance; Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction; Signor Berti, Minister of Agriculture; General Ferrero, Minister of War; Admiral Acton, Minister of Marine. The new Cabinet has inaugurated its administration by abolishing the vexatious regulations requiring foreign holders of Italian Rente to prove their nationality to obtain cash payments for their coupons.

SPAIN.

The Calderon fêtes in Madrid excited much enthusiasm, and the celebration, it is said, "is admitted on all hands to have surpassed any peaceful demonstration ever made in Spain." The festivities on Thursday week consisted of a procession of the rising generation of Spain of both sexes through some of the principal streets. About 8000 students and scholars, with a sprinkling of professors and others connected with education, took part in the ceremony, which lasted three hours. At night there were fireworks in the promenade of Atocha.

The festivities were brought to a close yesterday week by a historical procession, which for splendour and interest is said to have surpassed anything that has for many years been witnessed in Spain. The march of the procession through the principal streets, which were elaborately decorated, occupied five hours. It consisted of deputations from every town council, guild, and literary, commercial, and official corporation in Spain. There were, besides triumphal cars, allegorical statues on platforms drawn by horses, and soldiers in the uniforms of the seventeenth century. Owing to the crowded state of the streets, the soldiers had some trouble in maintaining order. At night the city was illuminated.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes reassembled on Monday. A bill providing for the Ways and Means was presented, and referred to a Committee. A dissolution of the Cortes is expected shortly, and a general election will take place in September.

In the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government considered it necessary to defer Parliamentary action upon the Lorenzo-Marques Treaty because the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal might necessitate a modification of its provisions. A complete understanding on the subject existed between England and Portugal.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Special Committee of the Reichsrath has accepted the Commercial Treaty with Germany almost unanimously; not one voice being raised in favour of free trade.

The Lower House resolved on Tuesday, by 203 against 57, to begin the discussion of the clauses of the bill for the establishment of a Bohemian University at Prague. The whole bill, with some amendments, was finally agreed to, after a motion of Herr Granitsch, making it compulsory upon every student at the new Czech University, who should intend entering a public profession to have a perfect knowledge of the German language had been rejected.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Reichstag a memorial complaining that in Eastern Asia, Australia, and the South Sea Islands Germany is outstripped by England in trade.

A Berlin telegram says that the Hamburg Senate is stated to have approved, by eight against two votes, the preliminary treaty for the incorporation of Hamburg with the Zollverein.

DENMARK.

The new Folkething assembled yesterday week and re-elected M. Krabbe as provisional president. During the debate on the first reading of the Budget in the Folkething on Monday M. Holstein-Ledreborg, a member of the Left, declared that a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the House towards the Landsthing was impossible in view of the result of the late elections. The President of the Council replied that should the Folkething adhere to the position which it had taken up it was probable that the Landsthing would no less resolutely follow a similar course, a state of affairs involving consequences which, the Premier observed, it was needless to point out. The Premier's observations are regarded as indicating the probability of a fresh dissolution of the Folkething.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Convention between Turkey and Greece was on Tuesday signed at Constantinople, and orders have been dispatched for the immediate evacuation of Thessaly.

A decree was signed at Athens on Tuesday transferring to M. de Lesseps and General Turr the concession granted to other parties some years ago for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

AMERICA.

Monday was a general holiday at Philadelphia, being devoted to religious services and decorating the graves of the Union soldiers who fell during the rebellion.

The prolonged negotiations between Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, and Sir E. Thornton, British Minister at Washington, regarding the Fortune Bay and Aspe Bay fishery disputes, were brought to a conclusion on the 28th ult. It has been agreed that Great Britain shall pay £15,000 in gold, for which amount the United States Government will give a receipt in full, in satisfaction of all demands.

The New York State Legislature voted for United States Senators on Tuesday without any result, no candidate having a sufficient majority. Mr. Conkling received only 35 and Mr. Platt only 30 votes, the return for each of them being less than one third of the Republican vote.

The war-vessel Alliance, stationed at Norfolk, has been ordered to proceed on a cruise in search of the Arctic exploring vessel Jeannette between Greenland, Iceland, and the coast of Norway, and as far as the northern coast of Spitzbergen, if it should be found possible to reach that latitude. The cruise of the Alliance will extend until about Sept. 25.

CANADA.

The arrangements for a tour through Canada, from which Princess Louise has, by advice of her medical attendants, withdrawn, comprised a fortnight's salmon-fishing in the St. Lawrence. After this the Governor-General and his party were to go to Halifax to a grand review, to take place on July 1; and about the middle of July the Governor-General and the Princess were to have started on a trip through the north-west portion of the Dominion.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Quebec Legislative Assembly the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget, according to which the estimated revenue of the province for the past year exceeded the actual receipts by 700,000 dols. On the other hand, the actual disbursements in the ordinary general business of the province, exclusive of railway expenditure, fell short of the sum appropriated for those purposes by 30,000 dols.

Several severe shocks of earthquake have been felt at Murray Bay, in the province of Quebec, causing considerable landslips.

Further painful details of the terrible disaster to the excursion-steamer Victoria on Tuesday week, near London, Ontario, add to its horrors. It is stated that when the steamer lurched, the boiler on her main deck broke loose, and slid off through her side into the water, carrying away the supports of the upper deck, which fell in, crushing the people beneath, and, as the boat settled, holding them under water, and preventing all chance of their escape. The excitement caused by the catastrophe is described as intense, and the inhabitants of the entire city go into mourning for thirty days. Public indignation against the captain and officers of the Victoria is said to be increasing. Several persons have become insane through the loss of their friends. Resolutions of sympathy with the bereaved persons have been received from all parts of the Dominion, and the Marquis of Lorne, (Governor-General) has sent a message of condolence. She is described as a boat 80 ft. long over all, with 23 ft. beam, and 4 ft. 6 in. depth of hold, suitable for carrying about 400 passengers. The inquest on the bodies of the persons, numbering between two hundred and three hundred, who perished has been opened; the evidence given being, it is stated, of a damaging character for the officers of the steamship company to which the Victoria belonged.

The following are the material portions of a statement made by Captain Rankin, the master:—

When we got to the wharf at Spring Bank there was a large crowd waiting, and before I could get some of the passengers out others rushed on the after part, jumping in and climbing over the sides in every direction. I ordered them off, but very few paid any attention, and only about fifteen or twenty went off the boat. After we started a number of people on the lower deck began singing and moving around. Presently I noticed a slightly different action on the boat, and, being unable to leave my post at the wheel, I sent a boy to the engineer to ascertain if there was any danger. She was listing some to starboard, and as I was getting more anxious I sent the boy down again. He returned with the word from the engineer that unless we could straighten the boat there was danger. I was looking forward to a sandbar about 200 yards ahead, on which I intended to beach the boat. That was my determination, because I was beginning to get anxious. Just then a couple of row-boats came alongside, the occupants of which were racing, and the crowd rushed to the side of our craft to see them. The engineer then sent up word that I should try to get the crowd to go aft, because the water was coming in. Just then the people made a rush to the port side, and as they did so the vessel just took a lurch and went with her port bow down. Then the boiler shifted from its position and went through the side. I believe the vessel would have recovered herself only for the boiler going over. As it went it carried away the main deck, and that let down the upper deck with the crowd on it. Many of the passengers were imprisoned between the water and the top of the deck, which came down above them; but they had breathing space of a foot or so, which would have saved many had not others persisted in climbing on the floating deck, thus crushing it down and smothering those underneath. In a few minutes all who were thus imprisoned were drowned. I then swam ashore. The Victoria was flat-bottomed, scow-shaped at both ends, and registered to carry 400 passengers. I do not think we had more than 450 on board, because there is not standing room on the boat for that number at eight inches space to each person. I attribute the disaster to the fact that the vessel leaked, because when I sent the boy down to the engineer he said there was half an arm's length of water in the hold. I was praying earnestly that we might reach the sand-bar, where I intended to beach her until we could get help. I would have run on shore only the bank was so steep, and I knew it was useless, because she would have turned outward on striking the bank. The boat was managed by myself, an engineer, a fireman, two deck hands, and the purser.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Standard's* special correspondent at Newcastle sends a long telegram respecting the state of the Transvaal of a similar tenor to many of his former despatches. The committee of the loyal inhabitants, it is stated, continue to lay before the Commission affidavits detailing oppressive and illegal acts committed by the Boers since the conclusion of peace; while the Boer leaders, on the other hand, assert "that the same system of lying and misrepresentation which brought about the unjust annexation of the country is now being directed to bring about further bloodshed." From Heidelberg it is reported that the movement of resistance to the restoration of the Boer rule is making rapid progress among the natives throughout the Transvaal.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent's special telegram, indications point to a peaceful settlement in the Transvaal. The guns taken at Potchefstroom were restored to the English on Monday. Reports of fighting between the Boers and the natives are contradicted.

INDIA.

Telegrams from India report that the contest between the Ameer and Ayoob Khan has begun. Fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of Girishk, where a band of Ayoob's partisans, under Seyyid Azim Shah, were attacked and defeated by Gul Muhammed, who is holding Girishk for the Ameer.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Indian Government has received peremptory orders from home directing that the evacuation of the Pishin Valley shall be made as early as practicable. Quetta is to be the extreme frontier position. The British force there is to be of the same strength as before the campaign. This order, the correspondent adds, "has been issued in spite of the protests of the Indian Government and of all competent military authorities here."

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has received a telegram stating that the revenue of the colony shows a considerable increase, and that the receipts for the present year up to the end of May exceed the corresponding period of last year by £676,000. The revenue for 1880 was £4,912,000. The Treasurer's estimate for the present year was £5,440,000, an increase of £528,000. The estimate has already been exceeded, and it is confidently anticipated that the year's revenue will reach, if not exceed, £6,000,000. The Census shows a population of 750,000, or an increase during the decade of 250,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week were, of live stock a large increase and of fresh meat a decrease on the arrivals of the preceding week: making a total of 1426 cattle, 1377 sheep, 5826 quarters of beef, 1159 carcases of mutton, and 197 hogs.

A review of troops at Cape Coast Castle took place on the 3rd ult. before Sir Samuel Rowe, at which the Ashantee Ambasadors and the Fantee chiefs were present. On the 4th inst. Sir Samuel Rowe replied to the King's message, promising to refer his apology to the Queen on payment of the 2000 oz. of gold-dust. On the evening of the 4th her Majesty's ship Wye left for Sierra Leone, with 120 men of the 1st West India Regiment on board. Her Majesty's ship Champion left Elmina on the same day.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Summer Circuits of the Judges are at present as follows:—Midland, Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams; Northern, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Lopez; North-Eastern, Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Kay; South-Eastern, Lord Justice Bramwell and Mr. Justice Denman; Oxford, Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Cave; North Wales, Lord Justice Cotton; South Wales, Mr. Baron Pollock; Western, Lord Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Manisty.

SUNDAY MORNING IN "OLD VIRGINIA."

An American artist, named E. A. Abbey, has in this picture shown us a domestic scene in the life of the old-fashioned planter class of the Southern States, whose manners and habits remain, in some particulars, very little altered from what they were in the last century, notwithstanding the Revolution, the Federal Republic, the Secession War, and Slave Emancipation. The old gentleman, after breakfast on the Sunday morning, is getting himself ready to go to church, attired in buckled shoes and gaiters, knee-breeches and buttoned-up coat, with a thick white neckcloth; while his faithful coloured servant, the mulatto Joseph, is helping him on with the overcoat, and his broad-brimmed white hat, with its respectable black band, lies on the hall table. He has lately married a young wife, who comes lightly and leisurely down stairs, apparently half-inclined to excuse herself, and to tell him, after all, that she "calculates she will not go out this morning;" but she has put on a smart little hat, though otherwise dressed with an easy negligence that scarcely promises more than a stroll to the garden gate. This lady has an air of serene complacency, which may, perhaps, have arisen from the consciousness of always having her own way, but which does not infallibly betoken a sweet temper or resigned disposition. The face of the worthy Squire, as a country gentleman of his class would be called in Old England, is highly characteristic; it is expressive of a life-long patient attention to the routine business of his estate and neighbourhood, with a certain slow shrewdness, and a large share of conscientiousness, which often accompany the care of agricultural property. We do not believe that he was a cruel master in the days of slavery; and he finds willing labourers at the fair wages he will pay in these days of an open market or field-hands of the African race.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Derby jocularity of the Lower House was conspicuous by its absence from the usually calm atmosphere of the Lords on the eve of the Derby. In lieu of the quips of Mr. R. Power and Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the congenial subject of adjournment for the great race of the year, there was in the Upper Chamber quite an ebullition of feeling on the part of Lord Ellenborough. The noble Lord had to be called to order by Earl Granville for more forcibly than politely protesting against the administration of the Army and the Navy by civilians, and for a heated allusion to "the system of jobbery" in "another place." This passage of arms, due to an interrogation from the Earl of Galloway concerning Army Reorganisation, may not be without use, however, if it calls the attention of the Government to the public dissatisfaction, speaking mildly, that prevails regarding the chaotic condition of the Army. Whatever influence the sultriness of the weather may have had out of doors on the Marquis of Salisbury, in his place in Parliament the Leader of the Opposition has been singularly suave. After noble Lords (led by the Duke of St. Albans on Griffith's Valuation) had indulged yesterday week in a preliminary canter on the Irish Land problem, Earl Delawarr broke ground on the French Protectorate of Tunis, affording the Marquis of Salisbury the opportunity of appearing in the novel character of a supporter of the noble Earl, the Foreign Secretary, with whom he agreed that there would be no public advantage in "expanding" the question. In fact, the cordiality of the late Foreign Secretary's agreement with the action of France and with the despatches of Lord Granville was something remarkable. No other point calls for remark in the Upper House, save the high promise the Earl of Dalhousie exhibited on Monday in answering Lord Norton's speech on Reformatory Schools, and in securing, apropos of the Brussels scandal, a Select Committee "to inquire into the state of the law relative to the protection of young girls from artifices to induce them to lead a corrupt life, and into the means of amending the same."

The hilarity which is ever ready to burst forth in the House of Commons gives relief now and then to the monotonous debate on the Ministerial Land Bill for the cure of Ireland's ills. Here we have the Prime Minister in his habit as he yielded food for mirth yesterday week, by momentarily balancing on the top of his head a hat several sizes too small for him. Perhaps, the only thing in which Mr. Gladstone resembles the late Earl of Beaconsfield is that he does not wear his hat whilst in the House — a tribute of respect to the assembly which few of his colleagues, and still fewer of the general body of members join in. Did the right hon. gentleman but possess a stronger sense of humour he would have laughed as zestfully as anyone did at the ludicrous position he found himself in when, having to wear a hat to put himself in order, none was forthcoming for a while. The incident arose in this way, Lord E. Fitzmaurice had moved an amendment, supported by Sir Stafford Northcote, to the effect that the consideration of clause 1 of the Land Bill should be postponed until the constitution of the proposed tribunal should be settled. The House having been cleared for a division, Mr. Gladstone rose to address Dr. Lyon Playfair on a point of order, but, being hatless, he was transgressing a rule in doing so; and the Opposition clamoured "Order! order!" until the Solicitor-General came to his rescue with a hat, which proved absurdly small for the Prime Minister. Not till then, amid general laughter, was Mr. Gladstone permitted to put his question of order, which Dr. Playfair decided against him. Loud Ministerial cheers broke out, however, when, on a division being taken, Government obtained the large majority of 83—246 to 163 votes. Later on, Mr. Warton, who is growing quite notorious for his interruptions, was on the brink of being "named" through a misunderstanding. The sitting proved a protracted and tedious one. Mr. Blennerhassett's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the best systems of electing members was negatived by 102 votes to 40; and Lord Randolph Churchill's endeavour to secure a grant for the Irish Fisheries was fruitless. Thereafter, Mr. Childers sought to obtain a vote for the Army provisions; but the Home Rulers kept up the opposition to the vote till five o'clock on Saturday morning!



Wanted—a little of Lord Palmerston's good-humoured tact to disperse the storm in a teacup which now not unseldom breaks over the devoted heads of hon. members! The Speaker has, it must be admitted, done much to diminish the small personal questions (generally the outcome of vanity, or of that irrepressible egotism which is the chief characteristic of the "Fourth Party"), that threatened to stop business altogether before the right hon. gentleman wisely combined some degree of necessary firmness with the urbanity which is natural to him. An infusion of the genial philosophy of Lord Palmerston is sadly needed by Mr. Gladstone, to enable him, by the use of a few adroit phrases, in place of an unnecessarily earnest and prolonged speech, to reduce these personalities, and the offending persons with them, to their proper proportions. The lack of this requisite quality for directing the storm was made clear on Monday. Mr. Mitchell Henry (hit off as he delights to pose as the polished guardian of the privileges of the House, which I am sure Mr. Truefitt will agree with me in saying he adorns) caused much valuable time to be wasted by exercising his finished elocution and declamatory powers on the contemptible theme of a letter written from Paris by a Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer to the Land League, and applying certain uncomplimentary epithets to Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. M'Coan, and The O'Donoghue for voting with the Government on the second reading of the Land Bill. Mr. Mitchell Henry called upon the Speaker to prohibit Mr. Egan from entering the Lobby for this offence. The Milesian storm thus raised was not soon allayed. Mr. M'Coan seconded the motion of the hon. member for Galway. Mr. Parnell objected that, if carried, it would be tantamount to a "declaration that the editors and proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal* (in which ably conducted Dublin daily the precious missive appeared) had been guilty of a breach of privilege." The marked omission of any mark of disapproval of Mr. Egan's epistle in Mr. Parnell's speech gave Mr. O'Connor Power (sketched in his high, oratorical manner) an opportunity of dealing the Land League a damaging blow. As a speaker Mr. O'Connor Power is infinitely superior to Mr. Parnell, who has, perhaps, the smallest voice and quietest manner ever possessed by a popular Democratic leader. Lifting his resonant voice, then, the hon. member for Mayo dextrously took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate the venality of, at least, one affair of the Land League. Challenged by Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power elicited loud cheers by reading a telegram sent from the Land League head-quarters in Dublin, and soliciting Mr. Power to use his influence on behalf of "Mr. Daly, solicitor, Ballinrobe, who seeks Crown Prosecutorship for Mayo." Not until Mr. Gladstone had poured out the vial of his scorn on the writer of the letter complained of, and Sir Stafford Northcote and other members had spoken, was Mr. Mitchell Henry's motion agreed to; and even after that this personal squabble dragged its slow length along, on the strength of Mr. Parnell's motion for the adjournment. On the Land Bill at last being reconsidered in Committee, Mr. Brand's amendment to clause 1, proposing to limit the operation of tenant right to existing tenancies, was discussed, but withdrawn. But fresh amendments continue to pour in; and, unless the great majority of them can by some means be summarily disposed of, it will be a physical impossibility to pass the Land Bill through the Commons this Session.





The House adjourned over the Derby Day, on the motion of Mr. Richard Power, who clearly had the better of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in humour, if not in argument. A goodly number, however, followed Sir Wilfrid Lawson into the division lobby on Tuesday, no less than 119 voting against the adjournment, whilst 246 voted for the customary Derby holiday.

The *Daily Telegraph* has authority for stating that the Duke of Cambridge in person will command the volunteer forces on the occasion of the Royal Windsor review.

The annual Summer Exhibition of Plants and Flowers at the Sydenham Palace was held last Saturday. The show was laid out with considerable taste in the Central Transept and the North Nave; and the first feature that attracted the eye on entering the building was a magnificent bank of azaleas of every hue. The show was divided into twenty-seven classes, competing for prizes which ranged from £15 to 10s.

A notice to the public issued by command of the Postmaster-General states that in future the ordinary adhesive penny receipt stamp may be used as a penny postage stamp, and the adhesive penny postage stamp may be used as an ordinary penny receipt stamp. It is to be understood that for purposes of postage the receipt stamps, in common with postage stamps, must have no printing or writing placed on their face by the public.

A society entitled "The Rational Dress Society" has been formed, under the presidency of the Viscountess Harberton, the objects of which are thus described:—"To promote the adoption, according to individual taste and convenience, of a style of dress based upon considerations of health, comfort, and beauty, and to deprecate constant changes of fashion, which cannot be recommended on any of these grounds." Mrs. E. M. King is the secretary.

A Royal Commission (consisting of Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B., and Mr. J. A. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to her Majesty's Embassies at Berlin and Vienna) having been appointed to confer with the High Commissioners of the French Republic with a view to the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with France, associations and persons who may wish to make representations to the Commission with respect to trade between the United Kingdom and France are requested to communicate with the secretaries of the Commission at the Foreign Office.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION.

This exhibition at the new galleries, 103, New Bond-street, which opened on Monday last, far surpasses what might reasonably be expected from a first attempt to represent the Decorative Arts in this country. It may safely be predicted that this new gallery, in which it is intended to hold one annual exhibition, certainly, and probably two, will have considerable influence on public taste, and aid materially in the present revival of the arts that beautify our homes and render life more pleasant. The exhibition starts under many favourable conditions. The time itself is ripe for it. The lists of patrons and committee are most influential. The private views of the inaugural exhibition last week were visited by the King of Sweden and Norway, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Louise, and a large number of the aristocracy and other persons of position. The premises themselves are capacious, the wall space being more than half as much again as that of the Grosvenor Gallery, and the rooms are otherwise well adapted for the purpose. The façade, with its marble mosaics and other accessories, gives the keynote of the refined taste that has regulated the whole. The entrance or ground floor front, is a reproduction in Portland stone of the portico common to the Temples of Minerva and Pandrosos, which adjoin those of Erectheus, at Athens; and the delicate carving of the columns, capitals, and mouldings can scarcely be matched in London. The contents of the seven rooms are far too various and interesting to admit of review within our limited space. It must suffice to say that the collection comprises works of monumental, pictorial, or ornamental decoration by Sir John Gilbert, F. Goodall, Alma Tadema, H. S. Marks, J. E. Millais, J. R. Herbert, G. F. Watts, E. Armitage, H. Herkomer, and other Royal Academicians and Associates, together with Messrs. C. Coleman (of Rome), W. Hughes, H. Schaefer, H. Holiday, W. S. Coleman, J. Webb, and others; the decorative designs being by many of the leading artists of the day. The sculpture and bronzes are also from distinguished hands. Ceramics are splendidly illustrated in the productions of Doulton, Minton, the Royal Worcester Works, Wedgewood, Deck, T. W. Moody, Phillips and Pearce, Mortlock, Leonce and Malet, Boulenger, and Schopin. Of art-furniture there are beautiful examples by Gillow, Gueret Freres, Sormani, &c. Silversmiths' work appears to the greatest possible advantage in a choice selection by Messrs. Elkington. Italian goldsmiths' work of great beauty of design and workmanship is largely contributed by Giuliano, Cav. Bizzari, Melilo, Francati, and Santamaria, and others; and there is a wonderful show of hammered repoussée and chased iron by Bergue, of Paris, and Wilhelm, of Vienna. Oriental art is illustrated by Liberty, and in loans by Mr. W. J. Ingram and others. Very beautiful also are the wall-coverings of Jeffries Heaton, Walton ("Lincrusta Walton"), and Morton ("Tynecastle Tapestry"). Venetian glass by the Venice and Murano Company and Dr. Salviati, and cut glass by Eisart, are entitled to equal praise. Besides all this there is a profusion of embroidery and other needlework, carvings, lace of lovely design, Limoges enamels by P. Sayer and Madame de Bool, and innumerable other decorative objects. A dark room is, we understand, in preparation to show some novel application of Balmain's luminous paint. Among the few works of ancient art is a silver pax, which bears every indication of being a genuine work by Benvenuto Cellini. Not the least valuable and instructive part of the display is a collection of important foreign works on the decorative arts, which are placed for inspection on stands.

ART NOTES.

The Continental rage for panoramas seems to be becoming contagious here also. Besides the "Battle of Balaclava" in Leicester-square, we have now the "Battle of Waterloo," painted by C. Castellani, at the "Westminster Panorama," York-street, Queen Anne's-gate, and a Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux, of the "Siege of Paris," which has just been completed in the gardens of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. We have not yet seen the latter, but we found Mr. Castellani's performance, when exhibited at Brussels last year, a work of considerable artistic merit, especially as regards the painting of the figures and effect. It contains, however, some anachronisms, and is of not much value historically or as clearly realising the great contest. It will probably be far surpassed by the colossal panorama of the same subject (the Battle of Waterloo) now being painted at Antwerp by Professor Verlat, and in which there are a large number of figures and horses in complete relief to aid the illusion. We may add here that the company in Leicester-square are about to open, in rooms attached to their panorama, an exhibition of pictures. It is announced that the collection is to include examples of many eminent foreign artists; but the title "Le Salon à Londres" seems somewhat pretentious.

Messrs. Goupil are exhibiting at their galleries, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, a collection of drawings by members of the Société des Aquarellistes Français. We recently recorded our high estimate of the productions of the new French Water-Colour Society shown lately at Paris in their second exhibition, and we hope to have an opportunity of returning to the subject.

The new St. Stephen's Art Society (to which we lately drew attention) have opened their first exhibition at their rooms, St. Stephen's Hall, Palace-chambers.

A painting of a Meet of the Four-in-Hand Club at the Magazine, Hyde Park, compiled, so to say, from photographs, and containing 150 portraits, is on view at Messrs. Dickenson's, New Bond-street.

About forty new works have been added to the Exhibition of Pictures by Swiss Artists at the gallery, 168, New Bond-street. The collection is now much more representative than before, and a much stronger claim to consideration is established for the Swiss as possessing a national school.

An exhibition of Scandinavian and other art is opened at Gothenburg, Sweden.

Some pictures sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods last Saturday realised extraordinary prices. They were as follows:—The Wood Cutters, by John Linnell, sen., 490 guineas (Agnew); The Music Lesson—Seville, by John Philip, R.A., 5000 guineas (Pennain); The Trent Side, by T. Creswick, R.A., 2000 guineas (Thomas); The Messenger announcing to Job the Irruptions of the Sabeans and the Slaughter of Servants, by F. P. Poole, R.A., 700 guineas (Stogden); Well-bred Sitters, who never say they are bored, by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., 5000 guineas (Agnew); Man Proposes, God Disposes, by the same artist, 6300 guineas (Thomas); A Stag pursued by a Deerhound, by the same artist, 5000 guineas (Saunders); Digging out the Otter in the Valley of the Tay (the figures and the Scotch gillies finished by J. E. Millais, R.A.), by the same artist, 2950 guineas (Saunders); The Battle of Roveredo, by C. Stanfield, R.A., 3300 guineas (Thomas); Pic du Midi D'Ossan, in the Pyrenees, with Smugglers, by the same artist 2550 guineas (Thomas); Quatre Bras (engraved), by Miss Thompson, 710 guineas (Saunders); Worcestershire Meadows, by B. W. Leader, 270 guineas (Arthur Tooth); The Princes in the Tower, by J. E. Millias, R.A., 3800 guineas (Thomas). The day's sale, consisting of 125 pictures, realised £45,798.

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SUNDAY MORNING IN "OLD VIRGINIA." BY E. A. ABBEY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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ILL-TREATMENT OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



PLUNDERING A BRANDY SHOP AT KIEV.



ASSAULT ON A JEW IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MILITARY, AT KIEV.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY.

Magnificent weather ushered in the Epsom week, and but for the late scarcity of rain, which has made the course very hard, the most inveterate grumbler would have found his occupation gone for the nonce. There was a fair though not particularly strong programme on Tuesday, and Archer began well on his favourite battle-ground by winning the Craven Stakes on Valour, none of his three opponents being able to make the old horse extend himself. The Maiden Plate resulted in a dead-heat between the filly by Wenlock—Black Lily and Spring. The latter is a daughter of Springfield, and carried Mr. Houldsworth's luckless colours, which have rarely, indeed, been seen anywhere near the front during the last two seasons. Some very speedy animals contested the Egmont Plate, and Œnone (8 st. 2 lb.) has performed so brilliantly this season that she was made favourite, in spite of carrying such a heavy weight for a three-year-old. Chevronel (8 st. 10 lb.) had few backers, as it was reported that the filly could beat him at home at level weights; but he seems almost invincible over this course, and, making nearly all the running, won cleverly. There was scarcely such a good field as usual for the rich Woodcote Stakes, which the betting showed to be considered a match between Dunmore and Purple and Scarlet. The latter is by far the better looking of the pair, and appeared to be winning until less than a hundred yards from home. Wood, however, seemed to take matters rather easily; and Archer, riding Dunmore desperately hard, managed to get up and win by a neck. Petronel (8 st. 12 lb.) had not much to beat in the Epsom Stakes; still we scarcely expected to see him stay this mile and a half, and his roaring propensities must have been greatly exaggerated. We were surprised to see Archer, instead of Fordham, sporting the Duke of Beaufort's popular hoops, and this made his fourth victory during the day. After such form as this, of course his mount was favourite for each of the last two races, in both which, however, he could only run second, and the bookmakers thus got back most of their previous losses.

It is a good many years since the Derby has been decided in June, and it was, therefore, appropriate enough that Wednesday last should be one of the most lovely Derby days in point of weather that we can call to mind. There can be no denying the fact that the decision of the race itself was scarcely so interesting as usual, but this was of little consequence to the multitude, who were only intent on a holiday, and the attendance was certainly beyond the average. The opening race on the card, being reduced to a match, attracted even less attention than usual, and many people did not leave the paddock to witness it. It soon became known that Lord Rosebery had scratched Cameliard early in the morning, and though Town Moor seemed to have been sharpened up considerably since the Two Thousand, few people took to him. Fortissimo is a common-looking colt, and though Geologist is neat enough, and has plenty of quality, he lacks the length and size to do much good in high-class company. Iroquois seems to have thriven on all the hard work that he has done during the last month, and Peregrine made plenty of fresh friends, though he seemed nervous and excitable in the paddock, and danced and sidled about a good deal in going down to the post. Culloden led the way out of the paddock after the canter, and Peregrine was the last out, the dozen being joined at the starting-post by St. Louis, Don Fulano, and Marshal Macdonald, who were saddled at Sherwood's, and did not take part in the canter. They got to the post rather late; and at the second attempt the flag fell to a beautiful start, the lot running in a line for the first two hundred yards. Then Marshal Macdonald, who was making running for Don Fulano, went to the front, and was immediately followed by Culloden and Geologist on the far side, next to these being Limestone, St. Louis, and Cumberland, for a quarter of a mile, when St. Louis joined Marshal Macdonald, the pair going on in advance of Fortune's Favourite, Geologist, Don Fulano, and Voluptuary — Peregrine and Iroquois being in the middle of the next division—to the mile post. At this point St. Louis headed Mr. Keene's second string, and went down the hill clear of Tristan, Lord Rosebery's pair, Geologist, and Peregrine—Fortissimo and Iroquois being next until five furlongs from home. Then Voluptuary ran into third place, and Peregrine, Scobell, and Tristan began to improve their positions, Iroquois being in a good place at their heels. St. Louis led into the straight, followed by Marshal Macdonald, Geologist, Voluptuary, and Peregrine, but when fairly in the line for home the two first named were beaten, and Voluptuary momentarily showed in front, though he dropped back directly after, and Town Moor, Tristan, and Peregrine came on in close company with Don Fulano, Scobell, and Iroquois succeeding to the road. Here Tristan was beaten, and Peregrine drew to the front, followed by Town Moor and Iroquois to the Bell, when Iroquois challenged the favourite, and, getting the better of him in a few strides, won rather cleverly by half a length; two lengths between the second and third; Scobell, beaten about half a length from Town Moor, was fourth, and then came Cumberland fifth, Voluptuary sixth, Tristan seventh, Limestone eighth, and Geologist next. The last lot, beaten a long way, being St. Louis, Don Fulano, Fortune's Favourite, Culloden, and Marshal Macdonald. Time, 2 min. 50 sec.

Thus Archer has won his second successive Derby, and backers generally will place more implicit faith in him than ever. It is impossible to grudge the Americans their victory, as they have shown immense enterprise in sending horses over here; and, until Wednesday last, had not been adequately rewarded. The defeat of Peregrine by Iroquois is a terrible blow to the opponents of two-year-old running; as, while the former never appeared in public until last month, the hardy Yankee ran twelve times last season, and has altogether done more work than any other three horses in the race put together. St. Louis showed a very bold front until stopped by want of condition, and Scobell stayed far better than had been generally anticipated.

Captain White has offered to hunt East Kent five days a fortnight with the assistance of annual subscriptions amounting to £1250, kennels and stables to be provided. The offer has been unanimously accepted by the hunt.

The Royal Northern Yacht Club had delightfully bright, sunny weather for their opening cruise and matches. In the first class match the competitors for the Rear-Commodore's Cup were the famous Vanduara, cutter, Mr. S. Clark; Condor, yawl, Mr. J. Clark; Cuckoo, yawl, Mr. Holmes Kerr; Lizette, schooner, Mr. F. Ried; Nixie, yawl, Mr. G. Addie; Amy, schooner, Mr. Heys; and Dione, yawl, Mr. Schaw. It was a tedious match, the breezes being wretchedly partial and light, and, as the Vanduara arrived only 42 sec. ahead of the Cuckoo, the latter won the prize by time. The second class match was won by the Thane, which beat the Sayonara, Moira, and Torpid. The new Verve and Madge sailed a match; the weather was against a fair trial, but the Madge won in good form. The No. 6 Champion Cup, valued, with extra prizes, at £32, was won by the Muriel, a new boat by Watson, designer of the Vanduara; and the contest for the No. 5 Champion Cup, valued at £67, resulted in a disputed match between the Avoset, schooner, and the Lancer, cutter.

Last week Yorkshire defeated Middlesex even more easily than the latter county disposed of Surrey. Emmett (89) batted in grand form, and, in the second innings of Middlesex, Hill took four wickets for only eight runs, the single innings victory being mainly due to the exertions of these two. Thanks to the dashing batting of Mr. Hornby (188), Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire in one innings with 125 runs to spare. Notts proved far too strong for Sussex, and, in spite of the good play of Mr. Lucas (62), the southerners were beaten by an innings and 69 runs; Gunn (74) played exceedingly well for the winners. As is sure to be the case during the continuance of the present fine dry weather, large scores are being made all over the country. The match—unfinished at the time of writing—between the Gentlemen of England and Cambridge University, has been specially prolific in run-getting, and we shall allude to it again next week.

The members of the London Athletic Club held one of their most successful meetings at Stamford-bridge last Saturday. G. M. Nehan won the Mile-and-a-Half Handicap from scratch in 7 min. 6 sec., thus beating the best time on record (Sydenham Dixon's 7 min. 8 2-5 sec.). H. D. Thomas carried off the Mile Challenge Cup in the fine time of 4 min. 27 2-5 sec.; and W. P. Phillips secured the Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup in 50 4-5 sec. On the same day W. Snook ran two miles at Birmingham in the grand time of 9 min. 33 2-5 sec., beating the best on record by nearly nine seconds. Altogether, it does not look as if L. E. Myers, who arrived in this country on Monday, will have a succession of bloodless victories.

A very interesting billiard-match, for £100 a side, was played on a championship table on Monday evening. The competitors were D. Richards and W. Mitchell, and, after a most exciting game, the former won by 37 points. He also made the best break, a finely-played 80, which included no less than thirty-two consecutive cannons.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The deplorable and detestable misconduct of the populace in some towns of Southern Russia, where a fanatical hatred of the Jews has recently broken out in cruel assaults and attacks on their houses, with other acts of violence, was brought under the notice of Lord Granville by a deputation at the Foreign Office, not many days ago. In the town of Kiev alone, the loss and destruction of property from these disorders had been estimated at not less than £140,000. They began at Kiev on the afternoon of April 26, and continued until the following morning, by which time, the troops and police having arrested five hundred of the rioters, peace was for a time restored. The shops and stores of the Jewish tradesmen were sacked, and those who resisted were savagely beaten, while some received mortal wounds. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th the attack was renewed, and the rioters were so violent and determined that the troops fired upon them, killing, according to the official report, one woman, and wounding several men. A Russian paper publishes an account of the scenes there, in which the writer says:—

"Behind the Lavra Gate, in the inclosure that serves as an ammunition store for the arsenal, I beheld a truly heartrending sight. Packed together like ants in an ant-hill were more than 1800 Jews, with their wives and children—many of these mere infants. They were clad in rags and barefooted. Many bore traces of ill-treatment, and a number of them had bandaged heads. All were ghastly pale and terror-stricken. As I approached them I saw a boy of ten dying in terrible agony. His mother sat by him, tearless, as if too deeply afflicted to weep. A little further on I came across another mourning group. Then I penetrated into their midst. What I saw there was like a kind of hell full of troubled souls. It was a sight to unnerve the strongest man. There was hunger and cold, weeping and gnashing of teeth. A heart of stone would have melted, and I confess I could not withhold my tears. I was told that amongst these wretched beings awful scenes had been witnessed. Mothers had lost their children, and there had been fights and struggles for the limited space allotted to them. All this had taken place at night, in bad weather. Many of them told me their tales of woe. One of them said, 'I had twenty thousand roubles and a small farm. Now I have nothing but the rags on my back.' Another addressed me thus, 'My two brothers were killed in the wood last night, and I do not know what fate has befallen my son.' A third said, 'They wanted to hang my mother, but she escaped with the rope round her neck.' A fourth stated his case thus: 'They have robbed us of everything, even our clothes, leaving us naked as you see.' I must tell you that the first day these unhappy people had hardly anything to eat, but to-day they have been provided for. General Drenteln's wife has taken the initiative of affording them relief."

It is stated that Jewish fugitives are hastening from all parts of Russia. Many are emigrating to America. On Monday week a deputation of Russian Jews had an audience of the Emperor at Gatchina. His Majesty received them in the kindest manner, and assured them that the question should receive his best attention. Both the Emperor and Grand Duke Vladimir expressed their belief that race hatred was not the real cause of the recent disorders, but only the pretence. The Emperor has appointed General Count Kutaisoff to institute a special inquiry into the disturbances which have occurred.

ROYAL VISIT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The Governors and the medical staff of this institution gave a conversazione yesterday week in the new buildings of the medical school, and entertained a company numbering over 1300 ladies and gentlemen. The Prince of Wales, the president, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, arrived shortly before ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Colonel Ellis and Lady Suffield, were received by the treasurer, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, and Sir James Paget, the senior consulting surgeon of the hospital, and conducted through the rooms in which the most interesting objects were to be seen. In the pharmaceutical laboratory their Royal Highnesses were shown some of the processes by which the medicines required at the hospital are prepared. This work is here done to a great extent by machinery, a six-horse power engine working the ponderous millstones with which rhubarb and other drugs are ground. Near by were sifters, also moved by steam power, a mill grinding and mixing zinc ointment, large cauldrons inclosed in steam jackets, in one of which a confection of senna was being prepared with figs and prunes to make it palatable, the stirring being done with a great pestle moved by a mechanism connected with the steam-engine. The library, the museum, the anatomical and physiological class-rooms, the medical and anatomical theatres, tres, the great hall, and the committee-room, had each some special attraction to boast, either in the way of pictures, engravings, busts, and objects of virtù, or of medical, surgical, and general scientific use. During the evening varied selections of music were performed by the London Vocal Union, Sibold's string band, and the band of the Coldstream Guards.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Francis Gossett has been appointed Assistant-Serjeant of the House of Commons, in the room of Colonel Forester.

Thirty-one members of the Coaching Club entered an appearance on Saturday last at the Magazine.

The Richmond Free Public Library is to be opened on Saturday, the 18th inst., by Countess Russell.

Mr. Charles Hall, who acts as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, has been created Queen's Counsel.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has accepted the office of President of the newly-formed Portsmouth centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The right of the Earl of Fingall to vote at the election of Representative Peers for Ireland has been established to the Lord Chancellor's satisfaction.

At the regimental dinner of the Queen's Royals, the officers present agreed that a memorial window be erected in memory of the late Sir George Pomeroy Colley by his brother officers.

The Postmaster-General, who, in spite of his blindness, is an expert angler, had an excellent day's sport at Rickmansworth last Saturday.

The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D., has signified his willingness to accept the office of president of the Jurisprudence Department at the Social Science Congress. Lord Powerscourt has consented to preside over the Art Department.

In London last week 2411 births and 1452 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 5, and the deaths by 3, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The unrevised number of the population of registration London recently enumerated is 3,814,571, showing an increase of 560,311 upon the number enumerated in 1871. The increase in the preceding ten years was 450,271.

The officers of the 17th Lancers, past and present, held their annual regimental dinner at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday week evening—the Duke of Cambridge presiding.

The London School Board has given authority to the statistical committee to apply to the Education Department for power to provide additional school accommodation in various parts of the metropolis.

On Wednesday the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis, in Glasgow, erected from the designs of Messrs. Pugin and Pugin, of Westminster, was formally opened, Archbishop Eyre singing mass and Cardinal Manning assisting in the ceremonies. About 1500 laymen and 120 priests were present.

Addresses daily pour in upon the Foreign Office from Chambers of Commerce and other important commercial bodies throughout the country, praying that the Commercial Treaty with France may not be renewed unless it embodies the principle of Free Trade.

Mr. G. S. Lefevre, Chief Commissioner of Works has been elected Chairman of the City Lands Committee which was appointed by the House of Commons in order to report upon the desirability of erecting a new Mint on the Victoria Embankment.

A grand *fête de nuit* is arranged for this (Saturday) evening at the Ranelagh Club. The grounds will be beautifully illuminated and a polo match will take place by electric light. A pyrotechnic display will conclude the entertainment. The full band of the 11th Hussars has been engaged.

The large piece of ground adjoining the Victoria Tower, Westminster, which the Metropolitan Board of Works has at length formed into a public recreation ground, was opened last Saturday to the public. The grounds, which have been tastefully laid out, were crowded throughout the afternoon.

A strong feeling having been expressed in various parts of the country in favour of raising a national memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield, it has been resolved to erect a statue of the deceased statesman in the metropolis. An executive committee, including many Peers and members of Parliament, has been formed to carry out the project.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

Whit Sunday.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Knox-Little
Moon's first quarter, 3.19 a.m.	
Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.	
Morning Lessons: Deut. xvi. 1—18; Rom. viii. 1—18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. or Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Gal. v. 16, or Acts xviii. 24—xix. 21.	St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon E. R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. Middleton; 7.30 p.m., Rev. C. J. Martyn.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Whitsun Monday. Bank Holiday.	Mildenhall Poultry Show.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.	Horticultural Society's Flower Show and Exhibition (two days).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. F. M. White on Copyright as Affecting Composers of Music).	Races: Kempton Park, Redcar, and Enfield.
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton.	Athletic Sports: Bournemouth, Leighton Buzzard, Huntingdon, Burton-on-Trent, Newport (Mon.).
Bath and West of England Agricultural Association Show, Tunbridge Wells (six days).	Yachting: Thames Valley, Nore, Temple, Medway, and Plymouth Clubs.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Biblical Archæological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. G. Pinches on Mr. Rassam's Recent Discoveries; papers by Dr. Birch, Professor E. L. Lushington, and Mr. H. Howorth).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Thomas Carlyle).	
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music; and on June 8, 9, 10).	Ripon Stock, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Birmingham Dairy Show (four days).
Royal London Yacht Club, matches.	Races: Manchester Summer Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Ember Day.	Caistor Horse Show.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Albert Hall, Old English fair and musical fête, for Chelsea Hospital for Women (three days).
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Yachting: Royal Thames, Junior Thames, and London Clubs.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.	
Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m.	Races: Croydon June Meeting.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. C. Turner on Russian Writers—Tourgenieff).	Oxford Encænia, or Commemoration of Founders.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Ember Day.	Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.	Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Corbett on Colour Decoration).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Origin and Identity of Spectra, 9 p.m.).	New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain W. H. Jameson Military Education).	Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Benedict's "St. Cecilia," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c.).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Races: Sandown Summer Meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. C. Turner on Russian Writers—Nekrasoff). Close of season.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
	Leeds Athletic Festival.
	Civil Service Athletic Sports: Lillie-bridge.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND.

"Happy is the country that has no history." At any rate, it would be better for Ireland if it had no such history as that of the present. Well may all law-abiding, right-minded Irishmen, in the presence of atrocities that have recently been committed in their country, say, with Cobbett (changing one word), "Are we in Ireland, or are we in Hell?"

In the *Dublin Gazette* six more baronies in the county of Tipperary and one in the county of Donegal have been proclaimed under the Coercion Act.

A demonstration of unemployed labourers took place in Dublin yesterday week, when the principal streets were paraded by a crowd. A black flag was carried, with the words, "One thousand men out of work. One thousand families starving. Christianity a mockery."

A large force of military and police accompanied the Sheriff to Mitchelstown, county of Cork, yesterday week to effect a number of evictions. A crowd assembled and stoned the police. The Riot Act was read. The dragoons and police charged. Several soldiers and people were injured.

At Killmallock Sessions the resident magistrate, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, recently transferred from the North of Ireland, in sentencing three men to four months' imprisonment for riot on the occasion of a recent land meeting, said that rowdies were becoming so cowardly that they now sent women to face the bâtons of the police; but that, if such conduct was persisted in, something else besides bâtons would be used. The fifty threatening letters he had received since he came there had not in the slightest deterred him from doing his duty. Mr. Lloyd wears a coat of mail, and is guarded by four policemen during his movements through the town.

In Naas, in the county of Kildare, yesterday week, the police were Boycotted. An escort arrived from Cloghan, King's County, with a suspect named Slevin, but no car could be got to convey them from Sallins Station to the gaol, and they had to walk with their prisoner the entire way, a distance of two miles. The carmen refuse to take any more police.

A farmer named Peter Dempsey was shot dead on Sunday morning at Holly Park, within three miles of Athenry, county Galway. He was going to mass with two of his children at the time. He took a farm some time ago on Lord Dunsandle's property, from which another tenant was evicted. Two men have been arrested in connection with his murder. They are Bermingham, the tenant who was evicted from the farm of which Dempsey was in possession, and his nephew, named Glynn. After Bermingham was evicted by Lord Dunsandle's agent last August, Murty Hynes became tenant; but an, indignation meeting being held, Hynes gave up the land which was then taken by Dempsey. Two shots were fired at deceased. The first entered the right side, and, passing through the left shoulder, struck the pillar of a gate close by. The second only took slight effect.

The Sheriff's bailiff at Cork last Saturday attempted to serve writs on properties of George Bond Lowe and Samuel Hutchins, who was some time since fired at near Dromoleague, upon which occasion his driver was killed. On the bailiff's arrival he found the chapel bells tolling, horns sounding, and a large crowd collected. He was pursued and captured, and the writs were taken from him. He was stripped and thrown into the river. On his getting out he was attacked by the women with furze bushes, and had subsequently to make his way to Cork, a distance of ten miles, on foot. A bailiff engaged at the same work near Fermoy was similarly treated.

The Sheriff, on Saturday last sold in Cork three farms, the property of Mr. Bence Jones, which had been seized for non-payment of rent. Representatives of the Land League protested against the tenants' interest being sold, and invited the Sheriff to seize the cattle and growing crops in satisfaction of the debts. The farms were ultimately sold. There was a large force of armed constabulary present, but no disturbance occurred.

Last Saturday night a farmer in Behan, an officer of the Land League, was dragged from his bed by a party of men and severely "carded."

A large number of the tenantry and labourers on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford assembled at Rathcormack, on Saturday last, and built a house for a farmer named Fitzgerald, who was evicted by his Lordship on the previous Monday for non-payment of rent. The house is built on the boundary of the farm from which he was evicted. Fitzgerald was put into his new habitation amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. A. J. Kettle, one of the principal organisers of the Land League, was arrested in Dublin on Monday evening and conveyed to Naas gaol. Four other arrests were also reported.

The most intense excitement prevailed on Tuesday at Clonmel, where sales of farms were announced to take place. Early in the morning several hundred well-mounted and disciplined horsemen, wearing green sashes, preceded by bands, and followed by an immense procession of people, paraded the town. All the streets leading to the Courthouse were lined with police and military, and all the shops and business places were closed. The sales passed off quietly, and things went well until towards six o'clock, when a cry was raised that a local clergyman had been arrested, and a shout went forth to "rescue the priest." A rush was at once made on the police, but was repelled. The Riot Act was then read, and the Hussars charged and recharged the mob, who hurled volley after volley of stones at the military, inflicting upon many of them severe injuries. Several policemen and civilians were also seriously injured.

Eighty police and a company of the 42nd Regiment went to Rahan on Tuesday for the purpose of assisting in the eviction of an old woman named Byrne, who owed £8, two years' rent. Over 1000 people assembled, and groaned at the bailiff and police. Captain Lestrange, R.M., ordered the mob to disperse, and on their refusal read the Riot Act, which had the desired effect.

At the meeting of the Land League on Tuesday Mr. Quinn, assistant-secretary, announced that £980 had been received since last meeting. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., presided. Mr. Sexton, M.P., said he had had an opportunity that day of conversing with Mr. Dillon, M.P., in Kilmainham, and he was sorry to observe that imprisonment had undoubtedly told on Mr. Dillon.

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Thursday, 15th Oct., 1808.
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My dear Sir James Fellowes, like his own Western sun, delights to warm and gild the evening of a stormy day; but I have no commissions that I can remember. Divic Robinson has sent the wine and I have sent him the money, so that's all over. When you feel your own purse too heavy, take it to MORTLOCKS', in OXFORD-STREET, and carry Lady Fellowes a beautiful specimen of South Wales China, and tell him I am panting for my ice-pails and large dishes to use this day se'nnight.
Yours and all your family's obliged and faithful
H. L. PIOZZI.

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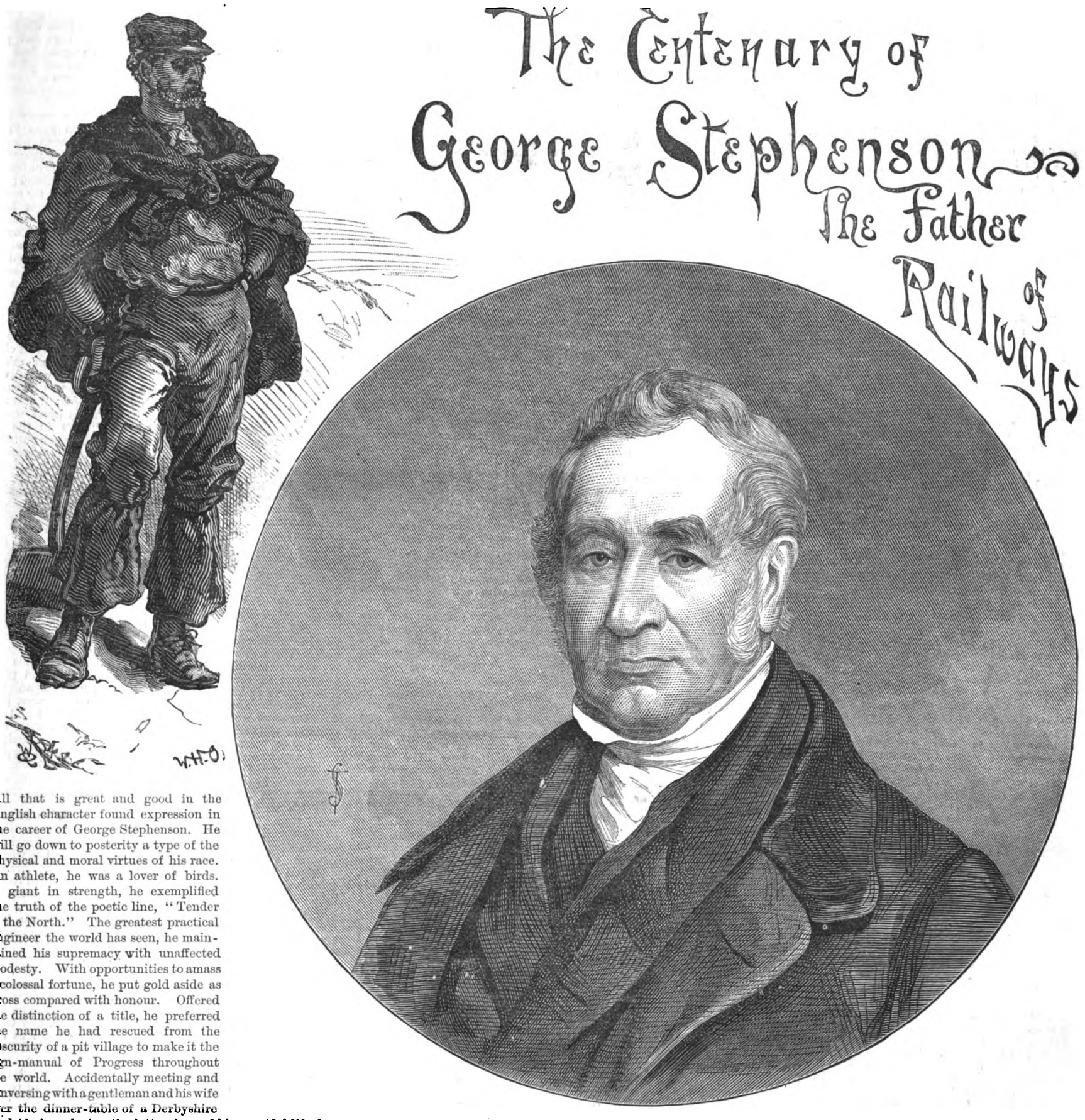
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1881.

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The Centenary of George Stephenson

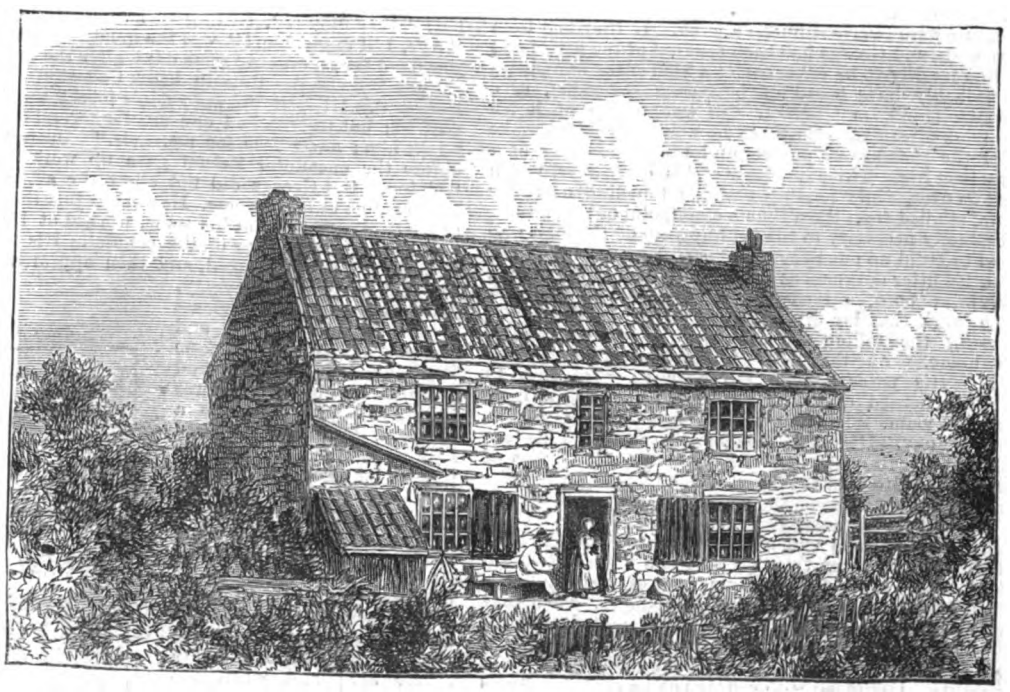
The Father of Railways



GEORGE STEPHENSON, FROM THE PICTURE BY JOHN LUCAS.
COPIED BY PERMISSION OF HENRY GRAVES AND CO.

All that is great and good in the English character found expression in the career of George Stephenson. He will go down to posterity a type of the physical and moral virtues of his race. An athlete, he was a lover of birds. A giant in strength, he exemplified the truth of the poetic line, "Tender is the North." The greatest practical engineer the world has seen, he maintained his supremacy with unaffected modesty. With opportunities to amass a colossal fortune, he put gold aside as dross compared with honour. Offered the distinction of a title, he preferred the name he had rescued from the obscurity of a pit village to make it the sign-manual of Progress throughout the world. Accidentally meeting and conversing with a gentleman and his wife over the dinner-table of a Derbyshire roadside inn, during the latter days of his eventful life, he was asked, at parting, for his name and address. "Why, Madam," he said, "they used once to call me plain George Stephenson; I'm now called George Stephenson, *Esquire*, of Tapton House, near Chesterfield. And, further, let me say that I have dined with princes, and peers, and commoners—with persons of all classes, from the highest to the humblest; I have made my dinner off a red-herring in a hedge-bottom, and done the meanest drudgery; I have seen mankind in all its phases, and the conclusion I have arrived at is—that if we were all stripped there's not much difference between us." He was fond of referring to his humble origin and work, not with the pride that apes humility, but with a genuine pleasure, rejoicing in his success, and anxious that his rise should be a continual example of the triumph of industry and perseverance. Asked by an author who wished to dedicate a book to him what were his "ornamental initials," in order that they might be set forth on the titlepage, he answered, "I have to state that I have no flourishes to my name either before or after, and I think it will be as well if you merely say 'George Stephenson.'" Sir Robert Peel would have knighted him, but, even had he desired such empty recognition, the Governments of the time passed him over until his last days, when, in spite of them, he had erected his own monument and fixed it deep in the land in tunnel and pile, and high in the air in bridge and buttress. It would have been a gracious kind of apology for their blind and foolish opposition to him if they had offered him a seat in that House of Peers which had scoffed at his railway schemes. Commons and Lords would have honoured themselves by such an act; but they could not have added to the greatness of the famous engineer.

So far as the dignity of his appearance and manner were concerned, the aristocracy would have had no cause to be ashamed of the man who had begun life as a common labourer and without being even taught his letters. The present writer



STREET HOUSE, WYLAM, THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.

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as a boy has a vivid remembrance of the fine white-haired old man, his clear ruddy face, his merry grey eye. He was tall, and I do not call him to mind as of spare figure, which he is reputed to have been; but I see him as a stalwart-looking gentleman, well knit, standing firm on his feet, and having a general air of benevolence and strength. He invariably dressed in black, a frock coat with square pockets behind, and he always wore a white neckcloth, or "stock." He was a distinguished-looking man. His figure and pose are faithfully perpetuated in the statues of him in Euston-square and at his favourite town of Newcastle-on-Tyne. I have seen him standing by the railway at the private crossing which led to his park; I have seen him standing watching the Midland express thundering along the flat gradients which he defended; and it has often occurred to me since to wonder what his thoughts could have been, as he stood with his hands behind his back gazing down the line long after the train had disappeared, and the birds, whose songs it had stilled for the moment, piped again their joyous notes. On one of the Sundays which he spent under the hospitable roof of Tamworth Hall, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, he and Dr. Buckland were loitering in conversation after church on the terrace near the house, when a railway train was seen in the distance, a long white wreath of steam marking its rapid course. "Now," said Stephenson, who had previously been worsted in an argument by Buckland, not losing his case on its merits, but by the Doctor's subtle rhetorical fence. "Now, I have a poser for you. What is the power that is driving yonder train?" One of your big engines, I suppose," answered Buckland. "But what drives the engine?" "Oh, one of your canny Newcastle fellows, no doubt." "What do you say to the light of the sun?" "How can that be?" the Doctor asked. "That's what it is," said the engineer, "it is light bottled up in the earth for tens of thousands of years,—light, absorbed by plants and vegetables, being necessary for the condensation of carbon, during the process of their growth, if it be not carbon in another form—and now, after being buried in the earth for long ages in fields of coal, that latent light is again brought forth and liberated, made to work, as in that locomotive, for great human purposes." Smiles, who narrates the incident, says the idea was striking and original then, and "like a flash of light, it illuminated in an instant an entire field of science." Was this the key to his thoughts when he used to stand in the shadow of the Tapton oaks and elms, his white silky hair stirred by the summer breeze, as I have seen him stand so often in those long-past days when I knew nothing of his greatness, except as the owner of the big house on the hill? Or did he muse there on the wonderful history of the iron road, and count up in imagination its future triumphs when the sundial on his Killingworth cottage should have silently numbered the hours and days of another century? It was a grave, noble face, with a soft, friendly smile; and I had occasion once to remember it well, when disturbed by the great engineer on a bird-nesting expedition in his park. He seemed quite concerned at my alarm, and was quick to reassure me, with a friendly hand on my head, and a kindly, "Don't you take the nests, my lad, it grieves the old birds; come and have a peep at them, now and then, but don't take them. You've no cause to be afraid, I used to do it myself when I was a lad." I see him walking to his house under the elms, where the rooks were cawing over their ragged nests as they swayed to and fro. It seems to me that there was always a certain amount of wind blowing the trees and shrubs about on the hill at Tapton. In those days you looked far away over a green country, and presently down upon a quaint old town with a crooked spire. To-day the land is dotted with pit-hillocks and furnace-fires; the tramp of hundreds of miners is heard on the Chesterfield pavements at night and morning; and new communities have sprung up all along the valley and away on the distant hill-sides. Where there were fields, now there are houses and shops and stores; but rising up among them and challenging your attention as you come down "the forty steps" from Tapton are the gables, turrets, and spires of an educational institute, dedicated to the grand old master of Tapton House, and it is called "The Stephenson Memorial Hall."

However humble the origin of many of England's greatest men, they have invariably had mothers of remarkable character, or of devoted earnestness in promoting the welfare of their sons. The father and mother of George Stephenson were of lowly estate; but Mrs. Stephenson was always spoken of by those who knew her as "a canny body," which in the north means all that is nice and clever and good and reliable. She was Mabel Carr, a native of Ovingham, and the daughter of Robert Carr, a dyer. The Carrs were people of substance, and their family tombstone is seen in the old churchyard close by that of Thomas Bewick, the famous wood engraver. Mabel's husband, Robert, was an ordinary working man, and they lived at Wylam, about eight miles from Newcastle, in a cottage called High-street House, where George was born, on June 9, 1781. The first thing the child probably ever noticed would be the rough corves on wheels, or small coal-waggons of the period, being pushed or drawn past the cottage on a primitive tramway. The crude suggestion of the first railway was continually before him. His father's wages as a fireman at the pit engine-house were twelve shillings a week. If they had been twelve pounds, and George had been sent out of the grime and dust of the locality to be educated at a high-class school, we should probably have heard of him as a naturalist, or a theoretical chemist, or scientist. He would have made his mark in some direction, but not, as he was destined to make it, under the pressure of poverty and the experiences of a hard practical life. These incidents of his early days, which one sorrows over, while reading Smiles's touching narrative of his life, studied from the ultimate standpoint of his success, were absolutely necessary to the building up of the man who was fated to build up our railway system. His very ignorance of books, his utter darkness as to the great world into which he had been born, served to concentrate his thoughts upon the work that lay immediately under his hands and eyes among the toiling community that surrounded his humble home. At the age of eight the boy began to work. His parents were too poor to send him to school. He herded cattle for a widow, who had a little farm near Wylam. His wages were a shilling a week—twopence per day. His life in the open air stimulated his love of birds and domestic animals. In addition to the duties of herdsman, he had to shut the gates of the tramroad when the waggons had passed, to keep the cows from straying upon the track. There were little water streams here and there. Upon their miniature banks he and a companion named Thirlwall erected tiny mills. From this they rose to a higher standard of amusement. They modelled engines out of clay, and converted hemlock stems into imaginary steam-pipes. Then they made corves, or small waggons, out of corks, and drew them about by the mechanism of a miniature winding-machine. Some of the pitmen passing to and fro smashed the whole of the apparatus. Combined with courage and a certain softness of disposition, there is in the lower classes of the pit villages a great deal of brutality and coarse spitefulness towards the young. Just as Canova, when a child, modelled statues, George Stephenson modelled engines and tramways and winding-machines: and many a year later his herculean works were for a time only regarded as toys of little more use than the mechanical playthings of his infancy.

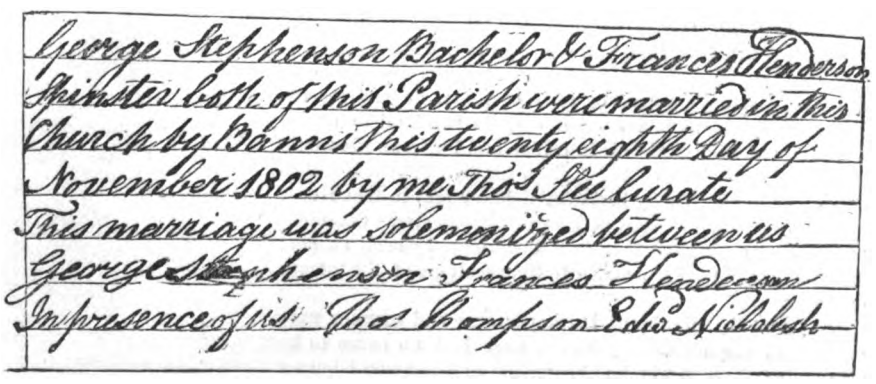
From tending cows he was promoted to hoeing turnips at fourpence a day; from turnips he was advanced to the work he most desired—he was employed at the adjacent pit to drive the "gin" horse. At fourteen, he obtained the position of assistant-fireman, under his father, at a shilling a day. This was at the Black Callerton Colliery, which was in the heart of what was then almost a pastoral district. The little fireman was a born naturalist as well as engineer. He knew every local nest in the district, and had at home several bird pets that lived regularly in the cottage with him, not in cages, but finding their living as they could, with occasional assistance from their friend, and roosting by his bed at night. His ambition all along from the day he made clay engines was to become an engineman. He had several brothers and sisters, and they were all engaged in humble duties about the adjacent pits. From being a fireman on his own account he was advanced to the responsible duty of engineman, and this was a position higher than that of his father, who was still only a fireman. George now considered himself to be "a made man." I remember Sir Josiah Mason, the millionaire philanthropist of the Midlands, telling me that when he owned a donkey and cart of his own and drove them up the Bull-ring at Birmingham, he thought he was "a great swell." When he was promoted to be engineman, George Stephenson was seventeen years of age, and he could neither read nor write; but his perceptive faculties were keen and active, and he was an earnest student of practical mechanics. He used continually to take his engine all to pieces, and examine its parts and action. He mastered it and loved it; spending most of his leisure in studying its powers and keeping it in perfect working order.

At eighteen George Stephenson did not even know his alphabet, though he had learnt the A B C of the Newburn pumping-engine. He had often sat listening to the newspaper wonders divulged at the engine fire by men who could read. It now dawned upon him that the art of reading was necessary to his advancement as a skilled mechanic. To discover what he ought to do was to do it. He went to a night school, kept by a Scotchman, one Andrew Robertson. A grown man in stature and experience, he sat down to make pothooks. An engine-man with a vague ambition to rise still higher, he went to school to learn the infantile mysteries of the first lessons in spelling. He learnt with avidity, for he studied with a hungry desire to learn. When he stood upon the threshold of mathematics, in his first arithmetical sums, he was a young giant in his progress. He conquered "figures" in a daily advance that eclipsed all his competitors. He was "summing" at the night school, "summing" in his engine-house, "summing" at all hours; and yet neither his engine nor his birds were neglected. He made Time bend to his will. The beerhouse and the tavern had no attractions for him. He was not a teetotaler, but he was strictly sober, and he wished to become a well-to-do and skilful workman—to win the confidence of his employers, and have the respect of his neighbours. The coppers paid to Andrew Robertson were an investment in this direction; and, although he worked with the ardour of a great ambition, it is pretty evident that at this period his desires did not go beyond local success and a competent livelihood. In order to add to his income he mended shoes. His wages at the Dolly Pit, where he was engine-man, were one pound a week, and the first guinea he saved was out of his amateur shoe work. He could turn his hand to anything. He mended clocks as well as shoes, and "doctored" engines also; and he could "throw the hammer" in the local games further than anybody. Among the shoes that he mended were those of Fanny Henderson, who was the domestic servant in a little farm-house where he lodged. He carried the shoes about in his pocket, the talisman of his love. Fanny must have been greatly concerned for him at about this time, for he had had the misfortune to excite the enmity of Ned Nelson, "the bully of the village," a blackguard and a fighting man, of whom everybody went in fear. Ned insulted George grossly at the mouth of the pit, where the latter was brakesman, said he did his work badly, and being met with a protest from George, threatened to kick him. In the quiet sober workman Ned had met more than his match in courage. George Stephenson neither smoked nor swore, and was as tender as a woman to little children and domestic pets. He could drink his glass of ale, take his turn in the local sports, was full of fun, and was generally regarded as a harmless respectable man. Threatened by the bully of the village, he had the manliness to defy him, and, challenged to fight, he accepted the gage of battle. He had never fought before; the necessity had never arisen till now. All Black Callerton was in a state of excitement about the coming encounter. Everybody said George would be killed. It was a common thing in the pit villages for quarrels to be fought out in pitched fights. Ned Nelson had stunned and blinded many a competitor. George's friends were full of wonder and regret at his accepting Ned's challenge. "Art thou really goin' to feight him, lad?" they inquired, coming to him while he was at work. "Aye, I'll feight him!" was the quiet response. The battle was fixed for an evening some days after the quarrel, and was the one topic of the time in Black Callerton and the neighbourhood. "Gie it up, lad; don't feight the bully," some advised; but George had one answer for all of them, "I'll feight him; never fear for me, lads." During several days before the encounter Nelson gave up work and went into training. But George did not allow the affair to make the least change in his business. He worked just the same, worked at his engine, worked at his sums, worked at his shoe-mending, until the very hour of the conflict. His labours ended, he went home and washed, and then appeared in the Dolly Pit Field to meet his enemy. It was moral force against vicious weight, muscle and pluck against vitiated physique and boxing skill. George had a constitution of iron, and was lithe and wiry. Ned was a drunken, brawling, practised fighter, big and brutal. He had never contested before with sobriety and respectability. Time being called, he stripped in thorough prize-fighting fashion; so did George, and the crowd trembled for the young engine-man. George received the pugilistic advances of the enemy with calmness and a steady eye; and when the battle fairly began he hit his adversary such telling, vigorous blows, that Nelson staggered under them with astonishment and pain. His blood fairly up, George "went for him" with unceasing energy, giving him no time to manœuvre and jump about, but banging him right and left, hitting him all the time with a tremendous precision of blows that drove the crowd wild with joy and Nelson mad with rage and pain. The fight was of very short duration. No pugilist had ever been so pummeled in so short a time. Ned was carried home, and George no doubt went back to the little farm to reassure Fanny Henderson of his safety, and receive the congratulations of his landlord.

The victorious novice little dreamed how many other giants, not to say bullies, he was destined to fight in the interest of peace and civilisation; giants of vested interests, bullies of the Bar, giants of jealousy, bullies of ignorance. Christian in his "Progress" had no more monsters in his path than Stephenson. Pride, Avarice, Caste, Superstition; they met him at every turn. They went into training for conflict as Ned Nelson did; and when he encountered them he hit them on their brazen faces as he hit the fighting pitman of Black Callerton. No story is more discreditable to England than the story of George Stephenson's struggles against Authority in the interest of Progress. A few enlightened men stood by him—strong men of the North; but Parliament, Society, the Aristocracy, even Science, all were against him. Pampered landlords sneered at him in Committee of the House of Commons; learned counsel called him lunatic; sucking statesmen, referring to his dialect, asked if he was a "foreigner;" educated engineers laughed his scientific calculations to scorn; *Quarterly Reviewers* made merry in classic phrases over his simplicity. But he stood in their midst a giant among pigmies. "Ay, I'll feight him!" he said, when his anxious friends in the old days asked if he was in earnest about his forthcoming battle with Ned Nelson; "never fear for me." And, though many a time his great heart was like to burst with emotion (eye-glassed doubters in the Parliamentary Committees gazed at him as at a strange curiosity), standing to be cross-examined and jeered at by professional men whose trade was that "gift of the gab" which he always wondered at with a sort of untutored admiration—in spite of the many-headed hydra of Ignorance and Selfishness that opposed him he fought every opponent, and beat them all at last, as he had beaten the representative of Ignorance, Arrogance, and Stupidity that evening after his day's work was done in the Dolly-Pit Field of Black Callerton.

On Nov. 28, 1802, George Stephenson married Fanny Henderson at Newburn church. After the ceremony, he and his wife went to pay their respects to George's father and mother at Jolly's Close. Old Stephenson was still an engine fireman. From Jolly's Close George took his wife home to Wellington Quay, where he was employed as brakesman. He had saved enough money to furnish a cottage in a very humble manner, and thither he and his bride journeyed in the pretty old fashion of saddle and pillion. Robert Gray and Anne Henderson were their companions on this occasion. George and Fanny were on one horse, Fanny with her arms round George's waist; and Robert and Anne followed, similarly mounted. They rode for fifteen miles. The young married couple lived a quiet, happy, homely life. George spent a good deal of time in experiments on perpetual motion. On Oct. 16, 1803, his son Robert was born. Soon afterwards he removed to West Moor Colliery, Killingworth. Settled down here to his new work, he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In increased work and study he sought relief from his sorrow. He was asked to go to Montrose, in Scotland, and superintend the working of a Boulton and Watt engine at some new spinning-works. Leaving his boy in charge of a friendly neighbour, he went to Scotland on foot, his kit upon his shoulders. At Montrose the water to supply the works was pumped from the sand strata. The pumps used to become choked with the sand, which was drawn in through the "snore" holes. "The barrels," says Smiles, "soon became worn, and the bucket and clock-leathers destroyed, so that it became necessary to devise a remedy, and with this object the engine-man proceeded to adopt the following simple but original expedient. He had a wooden box or boat made, twelve feet high, which he placed in the sump or well, and into this he inserted the lower end of the pump. The result was that the water flowed clear from the outer part of the well over into the boat, and was drawn up without any admixture of sand, and the difficulty was thus conquered." This may be quoted as one of the first instances of his remarkable aptitude of contrivance for which he was afterwards so greatly distinguished. He was in Scotland a year, and went home, having saved £28, to find his father blinded by an accident, and in great distress, his sons being at home, and the whole family in poverty. George paid off his father's debts, which amounted to £15, and removed his parents to a cottage at Killingworth, where he supported them. About this time he was drawn for the militia, for these were the days of our great Continental battles. He paid all his savings in the purchase of a substitute. For some time he was so despondent as to his prospects that he had serious thoughts of trying his fortune in America, and would probably have done so had not the militia substitute taken all his capital. In 1808 he and two other brakesmen, Robert Wedderburn and George Dodds, took a small contract for managing the engines at the West Moor Pit. George lived with great economy, and eked out his regular earnings by all kinds of extra work, in order that he might send his son Robert to school. He mended the local clocks, made shoe-lasts for the shoemakers, mended boots, and even cut out the pitmen's clothes for their wives to make up. He noticed defects in the pit ropes and the construction of the winding apparatus. He suggested certain alterations, and, being allowed to make them, saved thereby for the proprietors both money and labour.

George Stephenson's first great local triumph was at the


George Stephenson Bachelor & Frances Henderson
Spinster both of this Parish were married in this
Church by Banns this twenty eighth Day of
November 1802 by me Thos Slee Curate
This marriage was solemnized between us
George Stephenson Frances Henderson
In presence of us Thos Thompson Edwd Nicholeska

FACSIMILE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON'S HANDWRITING, IN THE PARISH REGISTER, NEWBURN.

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village of Killingworth, where the High Pit was being pumped by an atmospheric or Newcomen engine. The water could not be kept under. A whole year's pumping had done little or no good, and the engine had come to be regarded as a complete failure. One Saturday afternoon George went to look at the work. He was asked by a man employed at the pit what he made of it. "In a week I could send you to the bottom," said George in reply. Although Stephenson was then only a brakesman, he was regarded as a practical and ingenious man, and the conversation in question was reported to Mr. Ralph Dodds, the head viewer, who hunted George up and told him if he really could pump the pit dry he would "make him a man for life." George undertook the job, on one condition—the workmen, he said, "must either be all Whigs or all Tories." George knew well enough that the regular men employed at the pit who had failed during the last twelve months to make any impression upon the flood would hardly rejoice in his success; he insisted, therefore, upon employing his own labourers and thus securing to himself a fair trial. He took the engine to pieces, enlarged the injection cap, packed the cylinder at the bottom, made other alterations which occupied four days, and within the week the pit was dry and the men at work. This gave the self-taught engineer a wide reputation.

In 1814 he had saved one hundred pounds in guineas, and afterwards sold the coins to Jews at twenty-six shillings apiece, and lent out the proceeds at interest; his first coin was saved at Black Callerton, his object in making "a nest-egg" being to further his independence and his opportunities of advancement as a working man. By this time his son Robert was progressing well at school, and their first joint work together was to construct a sun-dial for the West Moor front of their Killingworth cottage. The boy brought home "Ferguson's Astronomy," which his father carefully studied, drawing upon paper a dial fitting the latitude of Killingworth. A proper stone was obtained, and eventually the sun-clock was erected, the date upon it being August XI., M.DCCC.XVI. The boy and his father spent their evenings together in scientific reading and discussion, Robert developing exactly the characteristics which his father desired.

The beginning of railways marked the beginning of the present century. The first tramway was made in 1800, by Benjamin Outram, a native of Derbyshire, who used stone props instead of timber in supporting the junction of the rails. Roads constructed on this fashion were named after him; they were known as "Outram roads," and thus the corruption to the present definition, tramroads. Some speculative applications of steam were made to the propulsion of wheeled carriages; an idea by no means new, even at that time. Nothing, however, of any importance was done until 1802, when Trevethick invented a steam-locomotive to run upon common roads. Although it trundled its way from Cornwall to London, it was some time before the inventor thought of using such a machine upon a railway. He did so, however, later, in Wales; but the thing proved a failure, though it suggested many similar enterprises, as well as the great work which was to come. The mechanical invention of the period seemed to concentrate itself upon steam travelling; one engineer devoting himself to making an engine that was to run upon its legs like a horse. Every now and then extraordinary vehicles would be encountered snorting and puffing upon some dark highway. In every case they were regarded by the country people as the devil in disguise. When Trevethick's road-engine, for example, en route to the metropolis, came to its first toll-gate, the man flung the bar open with trembling hands and chattering teeth; when the driver asked what was to pay, "Oh, nothing, dear Mr. Devil," said the toll-keeper, "go on as fast as you like; there 's nothing to pay."

From his earliest infancy George Stephenson had been familiar with tramways, for there was one that passed the cottage in which he was born. Thus his mechanical genius naturally travelled in the general direction of promoting rapid transit. At the same time he had the incentive of a local "Puffing Billy," invented by Mr. William Hedley, a pit-viewer at Newburn. Mr. Stephenson examined this, and also the engine made by Trevethick, and his mind continually brooded over the subject. The locomotive, in a limping and profitless way, may be said already to have existed when George Stephenson made his first drawings, but it only existed in the colliery districts, where it laboriously hauled coals at two or three miles an hour, and at an expense considerably beyond that of horseflesh. "There was still wanting," says Smiles, "the man who should accomplish for the locomotive what James Watt had done for the steam-engine and combine in a complete form the separate plans of others, embodying with them such original inventions and adaptations of his own as to entitle him to the merit of inventing the working locomotive in the same manner as James Watt is regarded as the inventor of the working condensing engine," a work which he afterwards not only accomplished, but coupled with it the conception and carrying out of the first railway and the construction of our great railroad system, with all its wonders of engineering skill in the shape of roads, rails, viaducts, bridges, tunnels, stations, and organisation of systems and management. One of his greatest discoveries in connection with the locomotive engine was the utilisation of the jets of exhaust steam to create a draught for the furnace, thus doubling the power of his first locomotive and leading him ultimately to the invention of his multitubular boiler. In 1815 he had made an engine which was notable for the following improvements on all other efforts—namely, "simple and direct communication between the cylinder and the wheels rolling upon the rails, joint adhesion of all the wheels attained by the use of horizontal connecting-rods; and, finally, a beautiful method of exhausting the combustion of the fuel by employing the waste steam, which had formerly been allowed uselessly to escape into the air."

It was about this period that he invented the safety-lamp, stimulated thereto by the frequent fatal explosions at the local mines. There is nothing more dramatic in biographical history than the way in which he tested its power at the risk of his life. Accompanied at midnight by his friend Mr. Nicholas Wood and his son Robert, he descended the pit, and, leaving them at a safe distance, entered a heading where there was a blower, and courageously held up his lamp in the midst of the gas. Certain and instant death must have followed had not his invention been complete. It is not necessary to dwell upon the controversy which followed in regard to the first conception and construction of the safety-lamp. Sir Humphrey Davey was almost simultaneously occupied with a similar idea, but it was afterwards sufficiently established by dates and evidence that the two inventions were distinct and separate events, with this difference in favour of George Stephenson, that he had made and tested his prior to the production of the "Davey," and that when this lamp of the great scientist was sent down into the north the local pitmen were already using the "Geordie," which even to this day is regarded in the Stephenson localities as the best and most reliable lamp of the two. During the controversy, Stephenson conducted himself with great dignity and circumspection, although he was denounced by the scientists in London as an impostor, their views being backed by the declaration that it was quite impossible an uneducated operative at a pit could have sufficient chemical knowledge, apart from other considerations, to solve so great a problem as that which was solved by the safety-lamp. It was, however, thoroughly established that he was the first to invent it, although Sir Humphrey Davey had done a similar thing in ignorance of Stephenson's operations. In 181 , George received a testimonial of one thousand pounds at a public dinner, given at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a piece of plate bearing an inscription, founded upon conclusive evidence taken before the Literary and Philosophical Society, proclaiming that "Mr. George Stephenson having discovered the fact that inflamed fire-damp will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions, and having been the first to apply that principle in the construction of a safety-lamp, calculated for the preservation of human life, this tankard, purchased with a part of a sum of £1000 subscription, raised for his remuneration, was presented to him at a general meeting of the subscribers, under the presidency of Charles John Brandling, Esq."

In the meantime, George had been devoting himself to his engine, and more particularly to the improvement of the rails laid down on the Killingworth colliery lines, and he constructed soon afterwards a short railway for the Hetton Colliery Company, upon which his locomotive made a speed of four miles an hour with a weight of sixty-four tons. This railway was opened on Nov. 18, 1822, amidst a large crowd of spectators. Five locomotives were at work under the direction of George Stephenson's brother Robert. About this time Mr. Edward Pease projected a railway from Witton colliery, a few miles above Darlington, to Stockton-on-Tees, and undertook what Smiles calls the "desperate enterprise" of obtaining an Act of Parliament to construct it. It was said of him by an old friend that he was a man who could see a hundred years ahead. The criticism proved to be a just one. In railway affairs he was the first stanch believer in George Stephenson, and they became eventually fast and earnest friends. The Stockton and Darlington Railway Bill was a Parliamentary battle for some years; thrown out at first, but finally accepted. It was originally only intended to be a tramway worked by horse power, and as such it was surveyed, and its construction commenced by Mr. Stephenson. During the progress of the works the engineer suggested frequently that he should be allowed to work the line with locomotives, and finally Mr. Pease and his friends were prevailed upon to consent. The railway was opened for traffic on Sept. 27, 1825, George Stephenson himself driving the first locomotive, the engine drawing thirty-eight vehicles, upon which there were four hundred and fifty passengers, and some ninety tons of merchandise. The highest speed attained was twelve miles an hour; the average four to six. The railway was projected for the purpose of opening up the Stockton and Darlington coal district. During the passing of the bill before Parliament, Mr. Lambton, afterwards Lord Durham, succeeded in having a clause introduced limiting the charge for the haulage of all coals to Stockton-on-Tees for the purpose of shipment to one halfpenny per ton per mile, although fourpence per ton was allowed to be taken for all coals led upon the railway for land sale. The object in enforcing the low rate was to protect Mr. Lambton's coal trade from Sunderland and the northern ports. He thought and was so advised by shrewd north countrymen, that the halfpenny rate would be a practical and sufficient bar against any competition on the part of the Stockton and Darlington Company, the proprietors of which themselves regarded the clause as an almost fatal obstruction to their carrying trade for shipment. They only estimated for about 10,000 tons a year to Stockton, and then the coal would only be used as ballast. They calculated to make their profits almost exclusively by the land sale. In a very short time, however, the low rates forced upon them by Mr. Lambton proved to be a boon, and may be said to have established the success of the railway. Within a few years of Mr. Lambton's Parliamentary "triumph" the annual shipment of coal carried by the Stockton and Darlington Railway to Stockton and Middlesborough exceeded 500,000 tons. What was almost equally surprising to the enterprising constructors of the line, although they had looked for a reasonable passenger traffic, was the rapid increase in the number of persons who consented to risk their lives in the "railway coach" which the directors had authorised Mr. Stephenson to build. This first railway-carriage, very much like a large bathing-machine, was called "The Experiment." It was, however, not permitted at the outset to propel it by a locomotive; it was drawn by one horse, and made a journey daily each way between Stockton and Darlington, the distance of twelve miles being accomplished in about two hours. The fare was a shilling; there was no distinction of class, and each passenger was allowed fourteen pounds of luggage. The coach was not worked by the company, but was let to Messrs. Pickersgill and Harland, railway carriers, under arrangement as to the payment of tolls for using the line, rent of "booking cabins," &c. "The Experiment" proved so great a success that other persons rented coaches and ran them upon the line. It was only a single line with four sidings in the mile, and when the two coaches met there arose the difficult question of which should go back. It had already been understood that light waggons should always give way to loaded ones, and, that as to passenger-coaches, they should have preference over coals; but, in regard to the competition between coaches, the drivers and the passengers had to quarrel that out among themselves. Eventually a compromise was effected by the erection of a post midway between sidings, and the establishment of a rule that the driver who had passed the pillar should go on, and the man coming the other way go back. Mr. Clephan, a north-country writer, quoted by Mr. Smiles, mentions that a man named Dixon, the driver of one of these coaches, was the inventor of carriage-lighting on railways, "On dark winter nights, having compassion on his passengers, he would buy a penny candle and place it, lighted, among them on the table of 'The Experiment;' the first railway-coach (which, by-the-way, ended its days at Shildon as a railway cabin, being also the first coach on the rail, first, second, and third class jammed all into one) that indulged its customers with light in darkness." The Stockton and Darlington Railway, projected by Edward Pease, and carried out by George Stephenson, was a great success; and the engineer, in his later days of prosperity, did not forget his early friend, who was very proud of exhibiting a handsome gold watch bearing the following inscription:—"Esteem and gratitude, from George Stephenson, to Edward Pease."

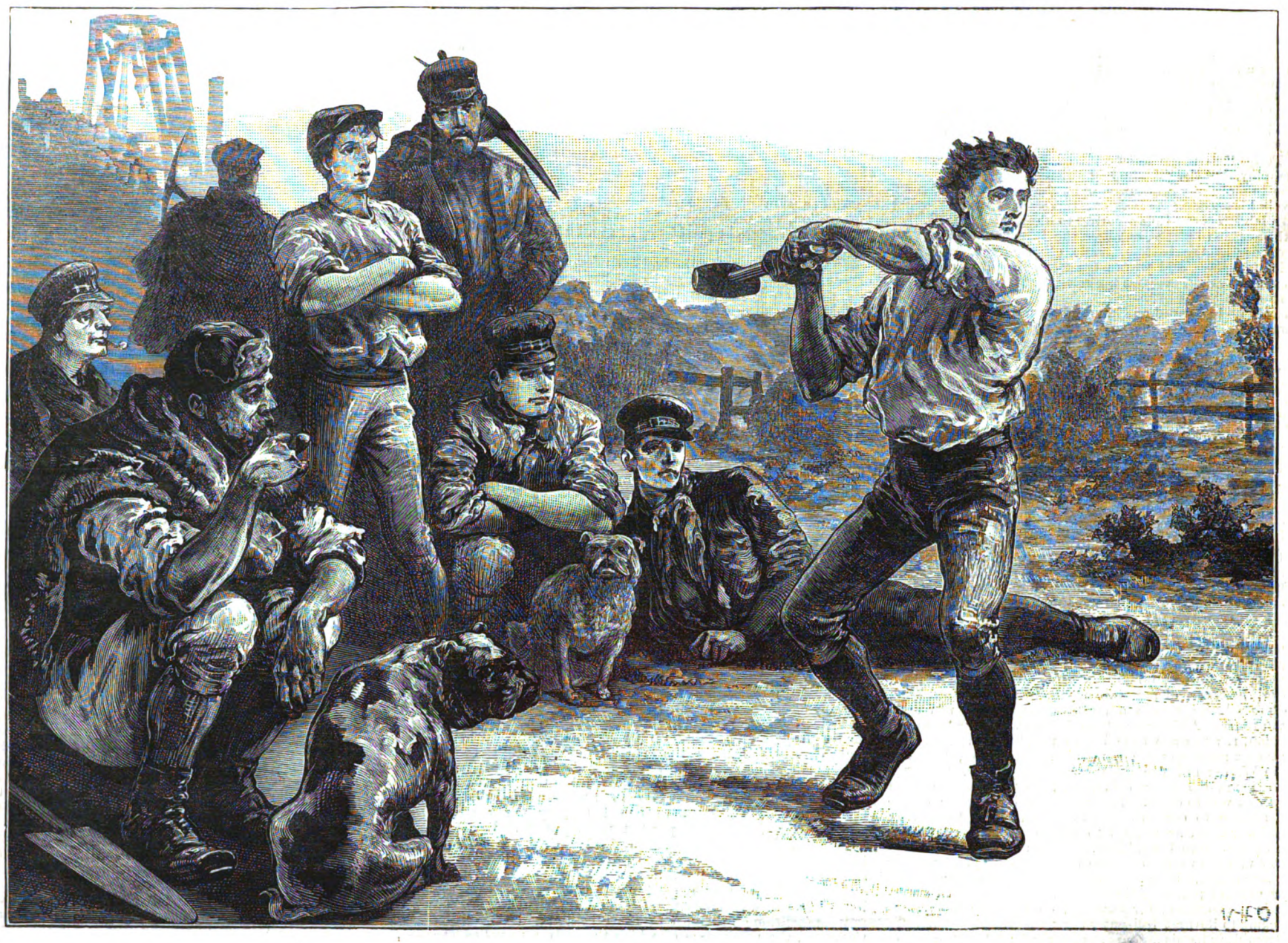
The success of the Stockton and Darlington Railway and the chronic congestion of transport between Liverpool and Manchester stimulated the manufacturers of South Lancashire to project a tramroad between the famous northern port and Cottonopolis. It took longer to convey cargoes of cotton from Liverpool to Manchester than it had taken to bring them across the Atlantic. During heavy frosts, when the canals were closed, intercommunication was entirely suspended, resulting in disaster to all persons engaged in the production of manufactured cottons and other goods. At first, even to these enterprising men of the north, the tramroad seemed a wild kind of scheme; but at length surveys were made with a view to obtaining an Act of Parliament for the purpose. So inimical to the general welfare was the iron road regarded that the surveyors and their assistants were attacked by mobs of people, and noted bruisers had to be engaged to carry the theodolite, an instrument which appeared to excite the ferocity of the natives to its highest pitch. These obstructions were common and frequent, even before the advent of the locomotive: how serious they were afterwards is a matter of history. The construction of railways was not only opposed by the ignorant people in country districts with pitchforks, with guns and with stones, but they excited the most determined opposition of great landowners, of leading men in cities, of public bodies, and of Parliament itself. No improvement in the social, domestic, or political economy of a people was ever carried against more persistent hostility, or with greater self-denial, energy, and perseverance on the part of the projector and his handful of friends and adherents. Mr. Sandars, an influential Liverpool merchant, was among the first promoters of the Liverpool and Manchester tramway, and he held public meetings upon the subject in various parts of the district, one more particularly in the Exchange at Liverpool, another at the George Hotel at Warrington. Mr. Moss and Mr. James, of West Bromwich, assisted him in the agitation, during which Mr. James went down to Killingworth and saw Mr. Stephenson's locomotive engine, which was steadily and regularly at work drawing its long train of coal-waggons at a speed of six miles an hour. On his first visit he saw Mr. Losh, of Morton-in-the-Marsh, who was a partner in Mr. Stephenson's invention. Mr. James was so deeply impressed with the locomotive that he afterwards went to Killingworth again, having missed Mr. Stephenson on his first visit, and, after fully testing the work in which the north country engineer was engaged, he declared to Mr. Losh that George Stephenson was the greatest practical genius of the age, and that if he succeeded in developing the full powers of his locomotive engine his fame in the world would rank equal to that of Watt. Mr. James, it should be stated, was an engineer, and had received instructions to make the survey for the Liverpool and Manchester road. This was in 1821. He had not, however, accomplished the work in 1822, and, losing also the Sessions of '23 and '24 without having his plans ready for Parliament, it was determined that further engineering advice should be obtained. Finally, the work was handed over to Mr. Stephenson. A Liverpool committee, under his advice, proceeded to form a company of proprietors for the construction of a double line of railway, and in due course of time the plans were prepared. The local Canal Company entered against it an uncompromising hostility; and, indeed, all the navigation companies of the kingdom combined to oppose the projected Liverpool and Manchester line. The journals of the time, with few exceptions, treated the matter with ridicule, and the champions of the existing systems of transport in pamphlets and in public speeches denounced the project of carriage by steam as one of the most damaging and awful character. They declared the locomotive would poison the air, kill the birds as they flew over them, destroy the preservation of pheasants, burn up the farms and homesteads near the lines; that oats and hay would become unsaleable because horses would become extinct; travelling on the highways would become impossible; country inns would be ruined; boilers would burst and kill hundreds of passengers; and, indeed, there was no peril or evil imaginable that was not predicted to attend the working of a railroad by steam. George Stephenson worked night and day at his survey, at his plans, and at the improvements in his engine, and on March 21, 1825, the Liverpool and Manchester Bill went into Committee of the House of Commons. Its opponents were backed by great wealth, and by all the legal talent that could be got together for money. Among the counsel against the bill were Mr. (afterwards Baron) Alderson, Mr. (afterwards Baron) Parke, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Erle, Mr. Cullen, and others; the case for the railway being conducted by Mr. Adam, Mr. Serjeant Spankie, Mr. William Braham, and Mr. Joy. Mr. George Stephenson, many years afterwards, told his friends that his chief difficulty, during his evidence, was to keep down the rate of speed of his locomotive, for the promoters of the bill had told him that if he talked of going at a greater rate than ten miles an hour he would utterly ruin their case. "It was," said Stephenson, "not an easy task for me to keep the engine down; but it had to be done, and I did it. I was not long in the witness-box before I began to wish for a hole to creep out at. I could not find words to satisfy either the Committee or myself. I was subjected to the cross-examination of eight or ten barristers purposely, as far as possible, to bewilder me. Some member of the Committee asked if I was a foreigner, and another hinted that I was mad; but I put up with every rebuff, and went on with my plans, determined not to be put down." It is not within the compass of this article to give anything like a sketch of the proceedings before the Committee. The characteristic words just quoted are sufficient to indicate the hardships endured by the chief witness and his friends. Once or twice, however, with all his humility, Stephenson broke out. Asked, for example, if something he said was not on the hypothesis that the railroad was perfect, he replied, "Yes, it is; and I mean to make it perfect." It is an old story now, but the subject of the Committee may hardly be passed over without repeating it, that one of the members of the Committee put the following case: "Suppose, now, one of these engines to be going along a railroad at a rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and that a cow were to stray upon the line, and get in the way of the engine, would not that, think you, be a very awkward circumstance?" "Yes," replied Stephenson, with a smile and a twinkle of his merry eye, "very awkward indeed—for the *coo*." The insolence of the question as to whether he was a foreigner arose from Stephenson's Northumbrian accent, which he retained with very little modification to the end of his life. After many days the Committee divided on the preamble of the bill, which was carried by a majority of one—37 for, 36 against. The clauses were next taken. On a division, the first, which empowered the company to make the railway, was lost by a majority of 19 to 13; the next, which empowered the company to take land, was also lost, whereupon Mr. Adam, on the part of the promoters, withdrew the bill. The defeat was in some measure promoted by the obstacles which the survey had to encounter from landowners and canal companies, thus rendering the plans sufficiently imperfect to be vulnerable under strict legal criticism.

Lord Sefton and Lord Derby were two of the greatest opponents of the bill; and in the next survey for the line the property of the former was avoided, and only a few detached fields of the latter included. The game-preserving localities were carefully ruled out of the plans, and many other objections raised to the first line were considered and avoided in the second; and in their second prospectus the company agreed not to require any clause in the Act empowering them to use the locomotive but to submit to whatever restrictions Parliament might impose upon its use in the interest of

(Continued on page 564.)

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GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.



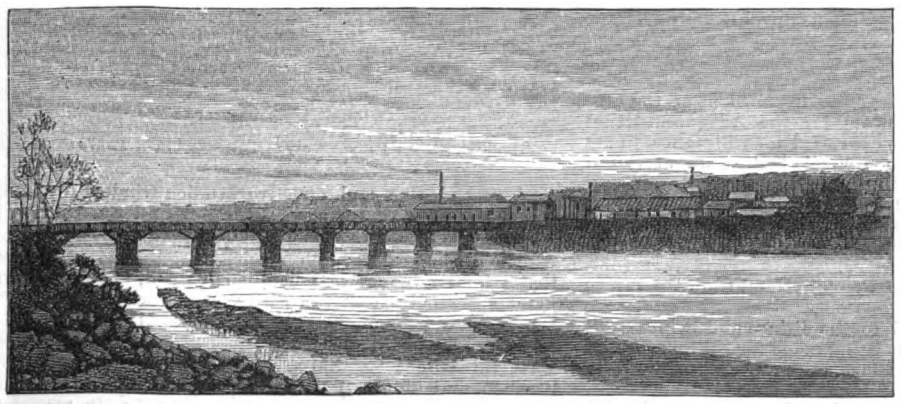
GEORGE STEPHENSON THROWING THE HAMMER.



INTERIOR OF NEWBURN CHURCH, WHERE GEORGE STEPHENSON WAS MARRIED.

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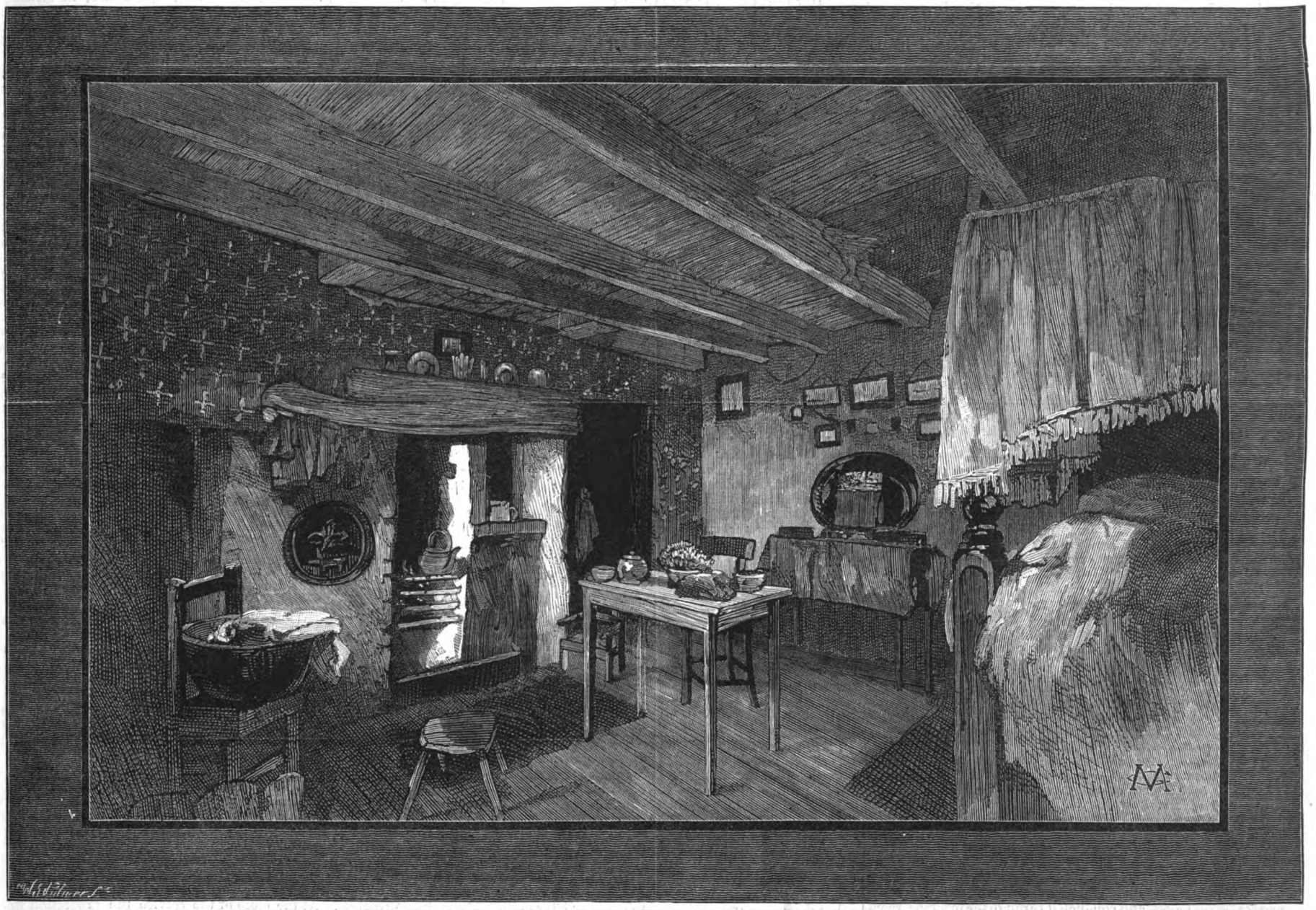
GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.

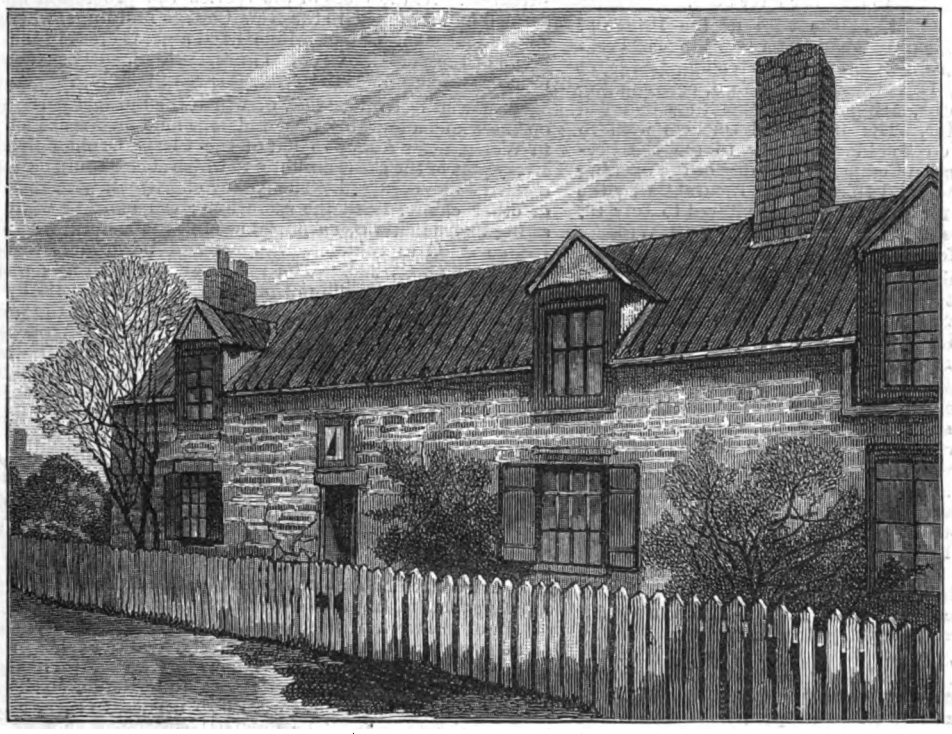


WYLAM-ON-TYNE.

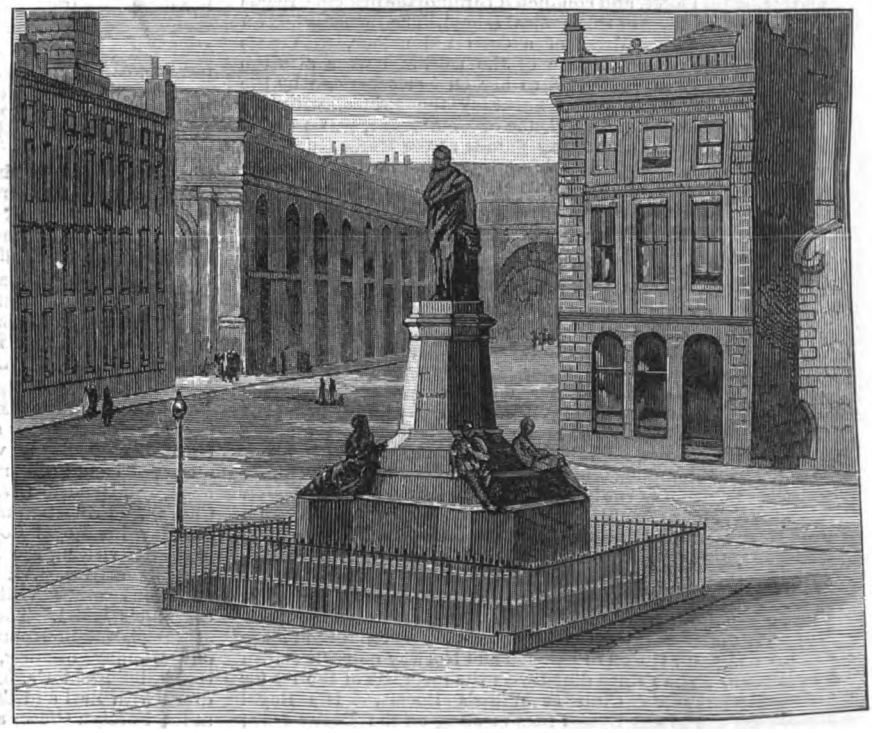


THE ROOM IN WHICH STEPHENSON WAS BORN, AT STREET HOUSE, WYLAM.





STEPHENSON'S COTTAGE AT KILLINGWORTH.



NEWBURN-ON-TYNE.

MONUMENT TO STEPHENSON AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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THE COURT.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Balmoral by a ball yesterday week, given by her Majesty to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Royal estates, at which the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and Prince Leopold were present. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were also present, and the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, and Dr. and Mrs. Profeit were invited. On the birthday morning the Crathie choir serenaded her Majesty. The official celebration in the metropolis last Saturday was marked by the usual demonstration. At the Horse Guards Parade there was a large and distinguished assemblage; the bells of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields were rung, and flags were hoisted from the various public buildings. Two Ministerial dinners were given by Mr. Gladstone—one at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, at which the Prince of Wales was present, and the other at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Banquets were also given by the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Sydney; Lord Alfred Paget, on behalf of the Master of the Horse; Earl Granville,; the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt; the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., with whom the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught dined; Lord Northbrook, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Attorney-General. Countess Granville had a reception; and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford had a dinner party, the Mistress of the Robes afterwards receiving a small and early party. Her Majesty's tradespeople dined together, as usual, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The illuminations at the West-End were general.

The Very Rev. Principal Caird arrived at Balmoral on Saturday, and dined with the Royal family.

Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by Dr. Caird, who again dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and Prince Leopold, is daily out driving through the picturesque localities of the district.

The Queen has signified to General Roberts her wish that he should sit to Mr. Frank Holl for a portrait for her own possession.

Her Majesty has transmitted, through the Marquis of Lorne, the expression of her great sorrow for the Victoria disaster in Canada, and her deep sympathy for the bereaved.

By her Majesty's command, large quantities of old linen have been sent to various metropolitan hospitals for the use of the patients.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on behalf of her Majesty at St. James's Palace on the 22nd inst. The second State Ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 24th, and the second State Concert for the 29th inst.

At the State Ball last week the Princess of Wales wore a dress of lila grey satin and crêpe, richly embroidered in pearls and silver, and veiled in silver tulle looped with bunches of silver marguerites and pearl leaves; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white satin duchesse, handsomely trimmed with pearl embroidery and bouquets of white lilac. Ornaments, diamonds. Orders—The Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian for Care of the Sick and Wounded, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

Under the patronage of her Majesty a grand bazaar in aid of the funds for the restoration of Bagshot church will be held on the 11th and 13th inst. at Bagshot Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck have promised to attend, and stalls will be kept by several members of the Royal family. Amateur concerts will be given at four p.m. on both days at Bagshot House, and a military band will be in attendance.

Next month a fine-art loan exhibition will be held at the Albert Institute, Windsor, also under the patronage of the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the King of Sweden and Norway immediately after his arrival from Bournemouth at Claridge's Hotel; his Majesty afterwards visiting the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The King lunched with their Royal Highnesses the next day, and afterwards accompanied them to the Decorative Art Exhibition in Bond-street and to the picture galleries of Messrs. Dickinson and Foster and of Mr. Dowdeswell. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the King of Sweden and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and subsequently the Prince and Princess were present at a conversazione at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at which 1300 visitors assembled. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the treasurer, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, and Sir James Paget, and conducted through the principal rooms of the new buildings of the medical school. The Princess had on a close-fitting satin dress of a deep red colour, with pale turquoise blue under the lace of the ruff, and wore also the diamond necklace presented to her on her marriage by the citizens of London. Last Saturday the Prince, with the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the annual guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The Princess, accompanied by the King of Sweden, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, witnessed the parade from the Horse Guards. The Prince and Princess afterwards entertained the King of Sweden, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck at luncheon at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at his residence in Downing-street, and went afterwards to Countess Granville's reception at the Foreign Office. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service; and the King of Sweden, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and Marshal Hobart Pasha and the Hon. Mrs. Hobart Hampden dined with them at Marlborough House. Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with the Prince and Princess on Monday. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen of Sweden and Norway at Claridge's Hotel in the afternoon; and the King and her Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess, who afterwards accompanied them to Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose of being present at the first representation of the Meiningen Court Company. On Tuesday morning their Royal Highnesses drove to the Victoria Station and took leave of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway on their return to Sweden. The Prince dined with the members of the 1st (or Grenadier) Guards' Club at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness was at the Epsom race meeting on the Derby Day; after which he entertained the leading members of the Jockey Club at dinner at Marlborough House. On Thursday his Royal Highness was at the 10th Hussars' annual dinner, at Willis's Rooms.

The Prince will visit Tunbridge Wells next week for the purpose of opening the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's show. His Royal Highness will lunch with the Marchioness of Camden at Bayham Abbey on Monday, and will be present at a garden party afterwards. On Tuesday he will lunch at Eridge Castle with the Marquis of Abergavenny, after which he will open the show.

At the residence of Mr. Francis Tress Barry, at St. Leonard's-hill, Windsor, preparations are being made for the reception of the Prince and Princess, who will stay there during the Ascot week. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive on the 13th inst.

The Princess will be present with his Royal Highness, on the 29th inst., at the ceremony of opening the new parochial infirmary at Notting-hill, which has been erected by the guardians of St. Marylebone.

The Prince has accepted the office of president of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, and has expressed his willingness to lay the foundation-stone of the central institution at South Kensington during next month.

The officers of the 1st Life Guards have presented the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor, with a picture of themselves, in the centre of the group being his Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry.

At the recent meet of the Four-in-Hand Club the Prince was on Lord Fife's drag.

Mr. Adams has submitted to the Prince and Princess his designs for the medal which is being made for the Corporation of the City of London to commemorate the visit of the King of the Hellenes.

Her Royal Highness has contributed two fine drawings to the Black-and-White Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery.

A telegram received at the Admiralty from the Earl of Clanwilliam, in command of the detached squadron, reports the Cleopatra having been sent to King George's Sound from Cape Otway to assist the Bacchante, which recently met with considerable damage in bad weather. The Inconstant, Carysfort, and Tourmaline were at Melbourne, where the Bacchante was to join them.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, while at Plymouth last week, visited Mount-Edgcumbe, being received by Lady Ernestine Mount-Edgcumbe, with whom they steamed up the Tamar to the weir head, whence they drove to Cotehele House, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Edgcumbe. The Duke inspected the Mount-Edgcumbe industrial school training-ship. Their Royal Highnesses re-embarked in the Lively for the Cornish coast. Landing at Fowey, the Duke made an inspection of the coastguard station at Polruan, and of the men and battery of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Duchess visited the old church. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses went to Place House, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Treffry, and afterwards steamed to Falmouth, where the Duke inspected the Coastguard. The Lively then went on to Scilly, arriving on Saturday morning. The Duke visited St. Agnes and other islands of the group, and the Duchess landed at St. Margaret's and drove through the district with Mr. and Mrs. Dorrien Smith, returning to dine on board. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at St. Mary's, and left the next morning for Land's End, where his Royal Highness landed and continued his inspections, afterwards driving to Penzance, the Lively proceeding meanwhile to Mount's Bay with the Duchess. In the afternoon the Royal party paid a visit to St. Michael's Mount and Marazion, returning afterwards to the Lively at Penzance. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses returned to Falmouth, the Duke landing at Porthleven; after visiting the Lizard, he rejoined the Lively, which left Falmouth on Wednesday.

The Crown Princess of Germany is expected to visit England next month.

Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck were present on Monday at a recitation of the drama of "The Wife's Secret" by Mr. Brandram at Arlington House, by permission of the Marchioness of Salisbury, in aid of Mrs. Vicar's Home, at Brighton, upon which is a debt of £500. On Tuesday Princess Christian presided over one of the stalls at the sale of art needlework at Kent House, Knightsbridge. Prince Christian dined with the Earl of Wilton at his Derby dinner in Grosvenor-square.

Princess Louise of Lorne dined with Lady Molesworth yesterday week at her residence in Eaton-place. On Saturday evening her Royal Highness went to the Royal Italian Opera. The Princess was one of the contributors to the Amateur Art-Exhibition held on Wednesday and Thursday, at River House, Chelsea Embankment. She has visited the inaugural Decorative Art-Exhibition, New Bond-street. Acting on the advice of Sir William Jenner and Dr. Hermann Weber, who do not consider that her Royal Highness is equal to accompany the Governor-General of Canada on so long a journey as he is about to undertake early in July, the Princess has postponed her departure from England to a rather later date.

The Duke of Connaught, at the wish of the Prince of Wales, was present at the consecration of a new lodge of Freemasons, called the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge, at Portsmouth, last week, Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Royal yacht Osborne, being at the same time installed First Worshipful Master. The Duke and Duchess went to Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday evening to see the performance of the Meiningen Company. The day of the opening of the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables by the Duke, originally fixed for July 9, has been altered to July 16, in consequence of the Royal Volunteer review at Windsor being ordered for the former day.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, will be the guest of the Duke of St. Albans, at Bestwood Lodge, upon the occasion of the opening of the new University College, at Nottingham, on the 30th inst. His Royal Highness has consented to receive the rank of Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Freemasons.

The King of Sweden and Norway was indefatigable in his exertions during his short stay in town, each day having been occupied in visiting the notable sights of the metropolis and in receiving and returning visits. His Majesty attended Divine service on Sunday at the Swedish Church, Princes-square, St. George's-in-the-East. On Monday his Royal Consort arrived from Bournemouth, their Majesties visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the Queen's arrival. All the Royal personages in town, with numerous other visitors, called upon their Majesties at Claridge's Hotel. The King, after dining with the Queen at Marlborough House, and going to Drury Lane Theatre on Monday evening, went to a reception at Consul-General Richter's. His Majesty during his sojourn dined with Earl and Countess Spencer and with Earl Granville at the Foreign Office, and with Count Piper; he also travelled by the Metropolitan Railway, and visited the works of the Henri Rifle-Barrel Company, and inspected the Nordenfelt machine-guns there being manufactured. Their Majesties left on Tuesday, travelling from Victoria to Dover en route for Brussels. Lord Methuen and General Sir Francis Seymour were, by command of the Queen, in attendance upon their Majesties during their visit in town.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Amphlett, Martin, Rector of Church-Lench, Evesham, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Arnott, Henry; Vicar of Bussage.
Chapman, Christopher Jackson; Vicar of Norton.
Clements, W. F.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Colchester.
Dales, John William; Curate of Linthorpe.
Gooch, John, Castle Lodge, Reigate; Rector of Holcott, Northamptonshire.
Grey, Charles F., Curate of Leominster; Rector of Gladestry, Radnor.
Hurst, Canon; Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.
Mansfield, Hugh McNeil; Vicar of Bourne, Lincolnshire.
Myers, Christopher; Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Bolton.
Nisbet, M. A., Vicar of St. Luke's, Gloucester; Rector of Ringwould.
Savage, Francis; Vicar of Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent.
Smith, Arnold Kirke; Curate-in-Charge of Somersham, Hunts.
Thorp, Henry; Curate of Erdington.
Tudor, John Lechmere, Curate (Sole Charge) of Sparsholt-with-Kingston Lisle, Berks; Vicar of Turkdean, Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Whittington, Richard; Prebendary of Tottenhall in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A second rich and effective Munich window (by Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing St. Peter and St. Andrew, has been erected in the parish church of Belgrave, Leicester.

The Bishop of Norwich received intelligence on Monday that a fatal accident had befallen his son, the Rev. Herbert Pelham, while travelling in Switzerland with his brother, the Rev. Sidney Pelham. Mr. Herbert Pelham was curate of St. Philip's, Heigham, Norwich.

A three-light painted window (subject St. Andrew, St. Stephen, and St. Paul) has been presented by the Stationers' Company to Little Bradley church, Suffolk, in memory of John Daye, the printer of "Foxe's Book of Martyrs," and Master of the Company, 1580, who lies buried there. The window is by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, who supplied seven other painted windows for this church.

Speaking on the occasion of the opening of Syston parish church, Leicester, yesterday week, the Bishop of Peterborough referred to the aims of the Liberation Society, and questioned whether the people were prepared to give up their churches. He thought, however, that if the Church was to maintain its position, its bishops and clergy must work harder and better. His Lordship characterised the divisions in the Church as a great evil, and said that the money spent in strife during the last thirty years might with much more advantage have been devoted to spreading the Gospel.

On Ascension Day the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, St. Asaph, Toronto, Ontario, Victoria, and Bishop M'Dougal and Bishop Claughton, consecrated the Rev. George Frederick Hose, M.A., Archdeacon of Singapore, to be "Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak." The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, in the presence of about 200 persons. The Archbishop afterwards entertained the newly-consecrated bishop, his father, and his friends, to the number of about forty, at luncheon.

At a court of assistants of the Sons of the Clergy, held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, last Saturday—the Earl of Powis, vice-president, in the chair—a large number of applications from the widows and daughters of deceased clergymen was presented to fill the forty-two vacancies among the 712 pensions of the corporation caused by death or resignation during the past year. The applicants comprised eighty-three widows and seventy-six daughters, and to most of those who were not elected to pensions the court made temporary grants amounting in the whole to about £1000. About £200 was also given in educational and outfit grants in favour of clergy children.

The annual meeting of the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution was held last Saturday at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., being the principal speakers. Upwards of £7500 has been granted in the relief of numerous cases of temporary distress among teachers and their families. One hundred and eighty-two disabled teachers have been elected to annuities, in which over £11,000 has been paid, and to secure the continuance of which £12,000 has been invested in approved securities. One hundred and six teachers' orphans have likewise been elected to continuous home-allowances, until attaining the age of fourteen years, and twenty more are to be added next month.

The proceedings connected with the opening of the Ely Theological College began on Tuesday morning with the dedication service. In the course of the morning the Bishops of Winchester, Carlisle, and Lincoln were present. The college is situated close to the Cathedral, and contains a chapel, lecture and dining hall, library, principal and vice-principal's studies, and twelve sets of rooms for the students. There was a presentation of a subscription portrait of the Bishop of Ely, painted by Schmidt, for the library. At twelve o'clock there was a service in the cathedral, when the Bishop of Carlisle preached. At the close of the service the procession was reformed and marched to the New College buildings, where the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridge fixed a great cross in the east gable of the chapel. Over 300 guests subsequently sat down at a public luncheon. Fifty students are in training.

A special festival service, of which the musical portion was on the whole admirably rendered, was held on Ascension Day in Westminster Abbey in aid of the Clergy Orphan Schools. Every part of the great building to which access could be gained seemed to be occupied. The Abbey choristers, with members of other choirs, filled the sacrarium; the band of wind and string instruments was grouped around the lectern, where Dr. Bridge stood to conduct. Singers and performers together numbered about 200. The music of the suffrages was by Tallis; that to the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis by Dr. Bridge. The Dean of Westminister preached from the words, "God is a spirit." For the anthem, "The Woman of Samaria," a sacred cantata by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, was given, the solos being taken by the Abbey choristers. The small organ used in the performance of the cantata was played by Mr. Martin, sub-organist of St. Paul's. Dr. Bridge played the congregation out, using the large organ and performing a concerto by Handel, and subsequently a piece by Sir Sterndale Bennett. The income of the schools fell short by £1221 of the expenditure last year.

A public meeting was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, to consider the spiritual condition of the residents in the east end of London. It was stated in a circular that was distributed to those attending the meeting that, taking into consideration the enormous aggregation of the working classes in the east end of the metropolis, and the non-existence of wealthy residents, the large owners of property and employers of labour preferring to live at a distance, the proportion of clergy to the population was far below the average. Funds were also needed to carry on the work of the Church. The financial statement showed that the subscriptions for the year were £6000, and liabilities to the amount of £4500 had been incurred. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the work of the Church in the east of London calls for the sympathy and co-operation of the diocese at large; that to sustain the Church in her work in the densely-populated and poor parishes of the east of London a largely-

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increased supply of clergy is required; and that, in consequence of the paucity of residents able to give personal help in parochial work, a large number of lay helpers are urgently needed. Among the speakers were the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Bedford.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Oxford the judges have awarded the Stanhope History Prize for this year to Mr. W. H. Hutton, of Magdalen College. Proxime accessit, Mr. C. W. C. Omar, of New College. At New College the following have been elected to Exhibitions in Natural Science:—G. C. Bourne, Eton College, and C. D. Spencer, Clifton College. The Abbott Scholarships have been awarded to E. F. Johns, Exhibitioner of Exeter (three years), and G. W. Lewes, from Brighton College (two years).

At Cambridge the Burney Prize, awarded annually to the Graduate who shall produce the best essay "On some Moral or Metaphysical Subject," has been awarded for the present year to William Bellars, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College. The subject given out was "The Testimony of Conscience to the Truth and Divine Origin of Christian Revelation." The first stone of Selwyn College was laid on Wednesday by the Earl of Powis, High Steward of the University. Sir William Browne's gold medals, one of which is given annually to an undergraduate for each of the following subjects, have been adjudged as under:—For the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, J. C. Moss, St. John's College; for the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, J. C. Moss, St. John's College: for the best Greek Epigram after the model of the Anthologia, J. C. Moss, St. John's College; for the best Latin Epigram after the model of Martial, H. C. Clarkson, King's College.

At University College last week, Mr. Justice Fry presiding, Mr. Justice Watkin Williams distributed the medals and prize certificates to the successful students in the medical faculty. The gold medals were awarded, in anatomy, to E. Hudson; in physiology, to W. A. Gostling; in chemistry to P. Mukerji; in medicine, to W. C. Wilkinson; in surgery, to C. Stonham; in zoology and comparative anatomy, to A. E. Tovey; and in clinical medicine to C. Stonham. Afterwards Mr. Justice Watkin Williams addressed the students.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony of trooping the colours last Saturday, the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, left the Horse Guards parade ground and, attended by the majority of the staff, rode to the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk, where he inspected the 24th Middlesex (Post Office). The regiment, nearly 700 strong, was under the command of Colonel Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Majors Thompson and Sturgeon, and Captain and Adjutant Kane. A noticeable fact was that not a single man was absent without leave, and the fine appearance of the regiment called forth general expressions of admiration. The men were in full marching order. On arriving on the ground his Royal Highness was received with the usual salute, and he then made an inspection of the ranks. After this the regiment marched past in column of companies, in quarter column, and at the double. The marching of the various companies was extremely good, and the precision with which the lines were kept was generally remarked upon. Having performed the manual and firing exercises, and also the bayonet exercise, the regiment gave a Royal salute, and was then formed up to be addressed by the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness congratulated all ranks upon the very admirable manner in which the various movements had been executed, and concluded by saying that he had never seen a Volunteer corps, or indeed he might say any corps, in better condition, or so well turned out. He then left the ground. The regiment afterwards advanced in line, gave a Royal salute, and then three cheers for the Queen. It may be mentioned that the body of signallers whose services were brought into requisition at the Brighton review was also on parade.

Five brigade field-days of metropolitan Volunteers, numbering altogether about 10,000 of all ranks, were held last Saturday. At Wimbledon, Colonel Sprot, commanding the Kingston sub-district, had over 2000 officers and men under his command, consisting of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th Surrey, the recruits of the 1st and 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, now out for training, being, as usual, brigaded with the Volunteers. A heavy storm broke over the common and curtailed the movements, which concluded with a march past and three cheers for the Queen.

In Hyde Park the brigade attached to the Coldstream Guards, under Colonel Fitzroy, was formed as follows:—4th Middlesex (West London), 289, Lieut.-Colonel Somers Lewis; London Irish, 590, Lieut.-Colonel Ward; Bloomsbury (G.G.B.), 545, Lieut.-Colonel Richards; Finsbury, 526, Lieut.-Colonel Radcliffe.

Another brigade was also formed up in Hyde Park, under Colonel, Moncreiff, Scots Guards, as follows:—Tower Hamlets Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Mapleson, and 2nd Tower Hamlets, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton. The two regiments had a muster of about 1000 of all ranks.

In Regent's Park, Colonel Logan, C.B., had six battalions for his brigade—viz., the 3rd Middlesex, North Middlesex, 23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster), Central London Rangers, West Middlesex, and Harrow.

Another brigade field-day of Volunteers and Militia was held at Merrow Downs, Guildford. In the case of each regiment the musters were good, and the troops showed more steadiness than has been exhibited on previous occasions.

Yesterday week a man who was acting as marker at Wormwood-scrubbs during the contest of the Middlesex Rifle Association waved his red flag and stepped from the mantlet just as a volunteer had taken his aim and had his finger on the trigger. Before the officer in command could give the order to cease firing the volunteer pulled his trigger, and the ball from the rifle passed through the marker's body, killing him on the spot, in sight of his son, who was in the next mantlet.

The Metropolitan Commanding Officers of Volunteers have issued an address earnestly appealing to the heads of public departments, banks, and employers of labour to give every facility in their power to enable Volunteers to attend the review at Windsor on July 9.

A memorandum issued to commanding officers of Volunteers by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, states that he is directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inform them that an opportunity will be afforded for a certain number of Rifle Volunteers to drill with the regular troops at Aldershott in August. The battalions or detachments will be selected by his Royal Highness from those corps which, in reply to the letter, signify their desire to join the camp. The period in camp for each corps will be for eight or fifteen days, including days of assembly and dismissal. The dates of joining for the volunteers will be—for corps attending for fifteen days, Aug. 6 and 20; and for corps attending for eight days, Aug. 6, 13, 20, and 27. Battalions will consist of not less than 400 rank and file: detachments of corps will be formed into provisional battalions. No corps will be allowed to send less than sixty rank and file. The field and medical officers and the quartermasters of battalions formed from detachments of corps will be appointed by his Royal Highness. Only three officers will be allowed per company. The ordinary commissariat rations will be supplied on the scale fixed for the regular troops. Vegetables, groceries, milk, and butter will not be issued, but may be bought at the expense of the men at markets which will be appointed in the vicinity of the camp. Sir Garnet Wolseley requests that every volunteer wishing to attend should state so in writing, adding the number of days for which he can attend.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

It has been decided by the War Office Committee that the regiments which are to wear the kilt after July 1, when the new scheme of Army organisation takes effect, are to be the present 42nd and 73rd (which become the Royal Highlanders, Black Watch)—tartan as at present worn by the 42nd; the 72nd and 78th (Seaforth Highlanders)—tartan, the Mackenzie; the 75th and 92nd (Gordon Highlanders)—tartan, the Gordon; the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)—tartan as at present worn by the regiment; and the 91st and 93rd (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders)—tartan as at present worn by the 93rd.

The following regiments are to wear the trews—namely, the present 1st Foot (now becoming the Lothian Regiment, the Royal Scots), the 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers), the 26th and 90th (the Scotch Rifles), and the 71st and 74th (the Highland Light Infantry). The latter regiment will wear the tartan now worn by the 71st; the other three are to have one of special pattern—black, blue, and green.

The 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers), having been finally told off to York, is not to assume the trews, as at one time proposed, but will retain its present uniform.

On Monday morning eleven regiments of Militia, representing about 9000 officers and men, assembled for their annual training at the following places:—Aldershott, Hounslow, Exeter, Warley, Grantham, Landguard Fort, Warwick, Richmond (Yorkshire), Scarborough, and Dunbar. Fourteen regiments were dismissed last Saturday.

The Royal Bucks, the West Kent, the Lancashire Hussars, the West Somerset, and the Berks regiments of Yeomanry cavalry completed their training last Saturday and were dismissed. The regiments to assemble this week are the Hampshire, at Winchester, on Thursday; and the Denbighshire, at Wrexham, on Saturday.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The twenty-third annual dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution took place on Wednesday week at Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. M. W. Thompson, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, in the chair. About 200 gentlemen were present. It appears that the income of the institution for the year ending April 30, 1881, was about £22,000. Out of the general fund, in addition to temporary relief, pensions of from £10 to £25 per annum have been granted since the institution was founded, in 1858, to 254 widows and 48 members; and 121 orphan children have been maintained and educated at the expense of the institution. From the casualty fund the number of persons relieved in the last five years is 9129. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, made an earnest appeal for increased donations and subscriptions, and the result of the appeal connected with the anniversary was a contribution of £4500, the largest amount ever raised.

The forty-fifth annual general meeting of the governors of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, which is situated in Commercial-road, Whitechapel, was held on Wednesday week in the school-room of St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Fry, chairman of the committee. During the year 275 in-patients received treatment at the institution, while the number of out-patients relieved was 46,295. The total income was £3983.

Lord Shaftesbury on Thursday week presided at Grosvenor House at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, which was addressed by the Earl of Dalhousie, Canon Nisbet, Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Littledale, Viscount Kilcoursie, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and other speakers.

On the same day Lord Derby presided at the annual court of Governors of the Consumption Hospital. In moving the adoption of the report his Lordship said that he thought, on the whole, that the position of the institution was not unsatisfactory. It was satisfactory to find, considering the bad times generally, that the subscriptions had increased, and that the income had been maintained. They could not, however, ignore the fact that they were in a rather difficult possition as regarded the future, as they needed £10,000 a year more to maintain the new extension building, with its 137 beds. They had thus a great deal more to keep up, and had diminished means with which to do it. They had spent the whole of the large legacy they had received, and quite properly too, for it had been sent them to spend and not to hoard, but they had spent it in such a manner as largely to increase their responsibilities. He was afraid that the delusion referred to in the report was a common one—namely, that the hospital was largely endowed. Every means should be taken to let the public know that this was not the case; but that as the hospital existed for the benefit of the public from them the funds to support it must come. Everything thould be done which was possible to increase the amount of the annual subscriptions. Sir Thomas Gladstone seconded the resolution, and said that he could bear testimony to the admirable manner in which the hospital was managed.

The annual meeting of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the half-yearly election of children, took place on Thursday week at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. John Deason (the treasurer) presiding. Last year 626 children had been benefited by the asylum. The annual subscriptions amounted to £7508, the special and election receipts to £692, the life subscriptions to £2296, and the legacies to £3871. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have promised to be present at the anniversary of the charity, to be held on the 25th of this month.——The Duchess of Connaught will distribute the prizes to the pupils at the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough, on Saturday, July 2.

The Lord Mayor presided the same day at the twenty-ninth anniversary festival of the City Orthopædic Hospital, celebrated by a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to close upon £350.

Grosvenor House was thrown open on Thursday week, by the kindness of the Duke of Westminster, to the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association for their annual meeting. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The society has for its objects to train and provide a body of skilled nurses to nurse the sick poor at their own homes, and to raise the standard of nursing and the social position of nurses. Resolutions were passed recognising the excellent service done by the association, and promising support in carrying on the work, and declaring that it was desirable that the association should make arrangements to work with the provident dispensaries.

A special anniversary dinner of the friends of the Industrial Home for Boys was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. The home is in Copenhagen-street, Islington, and is designed for boys who have not been convicted under the Industrial Schools Act, but who are destitute, unmanageable, or in danger of falling into crime. The Earl of Jersey presided. The Countess was also present, and was supported by a considerable number of ladies. The hon. secretary, Mr. T. C. Nicholls, announced that £900 had been promised.

The movement begun last autumn in favour of establishing coffee taverns in garrison towns and near camps, for the special convenience of soldiers, has already resulted in the opening of such places of accommodation in Woolwich and Dublin, and at Shorncliffe and Aldershott; and the Council of the Association, of which the Duke of Connaught is president, on Saturday last opened another new establishment of the kind in Buckingham Palace-road, bearing the appropriate sign of "The Guardsman."——The Bishop of Exeter on Monday opened a coffee tavern in one of the principal streets of Exeter. Among those who took part in the proceedings was the Mayor, who, although a brewer, stated he was very glad to see this tavern established.

At Arlington House, by permission of the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. Brandram gave on Monday an effective recitation of the drama of "The Wife's Secret," towards the liquidation of the debt of £500 on Mrs. Vicar's Home, Brighton. Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck were among the audience.

A fancy fair and bazaar was held in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday and the three following days, in aid of the School for the Daughters of Missionaries, now at Walthamstow, but shortly to be removed to their new house at Sevenoaks. The bazaar was opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The great hall was fitted up as a Japanese village, and there was a tea-house, where tea was served in correct Japanese style. At dusk the whole was lighted up by Chinese lanterns.

The annual general meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society was held in the Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon—the president of the society, the Duke of Marlborough, in the chair.

An amateur dramatic performance in aid of the funds of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, was held on Thursday at the Royal India Asylum, Ealing.

The Royal Orthopædic Hospital being greatly in want of funds, some ladies and gentlemen have undertaken to organise on its behalf a musical and theatrical entertainment, to be given this (Saturday) evening at St. George's Hall. There is to be a musical comedietta, a concert, and a one-act comedy.

At the back of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and within a very short distance of the New Law Courts, are large and flourishing Sunday schools connected with St. Giles's Christian Mission, and numbering some 700 little ones. The children are, for the most part, of the poorest class, and are huddled together all the year round in the courts and alleys of Drury-lane and St. Giles's. Once a year it is contrived to give them a day's outing in the green fields and amongst the sweet-smelling flowers. The expense of this summer day's ramble is somewhat considerable, and the kindly help of our readers is solicited. Donations may be forwarded to Mr. W. Chapman, honorary superintendent, 1, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; to the bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; or to G. Hatton, superintendent of St. Giles's Christian Mission, 12, Ampton-place, W.C.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Fowler, M.P., has consented to preside upon the occasion of the fifty-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which will take place at the Alexandra Palace next Thursday, the 9th inst. The institution consists of 170 separate houses.

The Company of Grocers has forwarded a donation of £200 to the funds of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner.

It is intended to open a seaside branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution on July 1 next. The Convalescent Institution has already homes at Walton and Kingston Hill; and last year the committee received from a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-men the princely sum of £7000, on condition that they would build and maintain a branch by the sea. They at once set themselves to work, and, having succeeded in buying an excellent site at Bexhill, near St. Leonard's, with a commanding sea-view, they have erected, from designs of one of our most eminent architects, a section of a picturesque and convenient building (their seaside fund, though aided by many contributions, not admitting of more being done at present), which, when finished, will be an ornament to the surrounding country. This section, being complete in itself, the committee propose to open for the reception of patients on July 1 next. They are satisfied, however, that the public will never rest content till the designs can be fully carried out; and to this end they appeal for contributions, which will be received by the London Joint-Stock Bank, 69, Pall-mall; Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and by the secretary to the institution, 32, Sackville-street, from whom full particulars as to the privileges of donors and subscribers can be obtained. No payment will be required from patients, whose sole expense will be the reduced fare of 5s. for the railway journey in both directions between London and Bexhill.

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

At the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland on Monday it was announced that a donation of £1000 to the aged and infirm ministers' fund, and of £500 to the smaller livings scheme of the Church, had been made by Mr. John Walker, of Homelands, Largo, Fife. It was further stated that Mr. Walker is to give £7000 to St. Andrew's University as a memorial of a brother. The Assembly agreed, by 117 to 19 votes, to petition against the Parliamentary Oaths Bill.

At the Free Church General Assembly it was agreed, by a majority of 137 to 45, to petition Parliament that the country is ripe for disestablishment in Scotland, and against any action being taken in connection with the funds until the question is raised whether they ought not to be administered and applied with a view to the good of the community.

The case of Professor Robertson Smith was brought to a close in the Free Church Assembly on Thursday week. Dr. Adam moved that from the 31st inst. Professor Smith's tenure of his chair should cease, allowing his salary to continue, and leaving it to future assemblies, if need be, to regulate that matter. Professor Bruce moved the rejection of this motion. Professor Smith said he would never consent to eat the bread of the Church which did not permit him to serve it. Dr. Adam's motion was carried by 394 to 231.

The Rev. Dr. Main, ex-Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, who officiated at the opening of the present sittings of the Court, died last Saturday morning.

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GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.



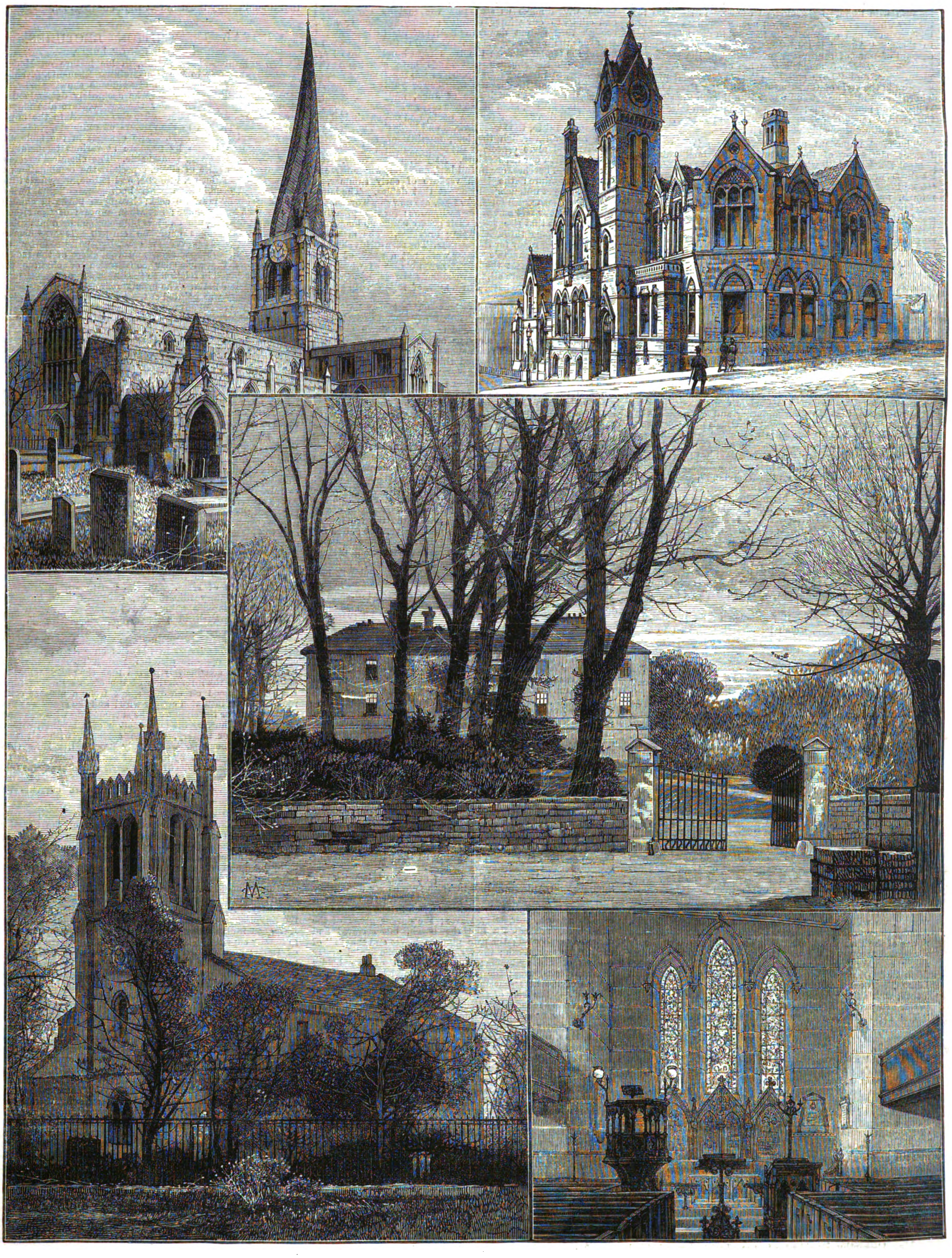
GEORGE STEPHENSON AND HIS WIFE GOING HOME ON THEIR WEDDING DAY.



GEORGE STEPHENSON EXPERIMENTING WITH THE SAFETY LAMP IN A MINE.

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GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.



CHESTERFIELD OLD CHURCH.

TAPTON HALL, CHESTERFIELD, THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.

THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL HALL, CHESTERFIELD.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD, WHERE GEORGE STEPHENSON IS BURIED.

INTERIOR OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD.

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THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The recent discussions on copyright have apparently provoked an anonymous writer in the *Cornhill* to admonish English authors that "on the whole," as Mr. Carlyle would have said, they are thinking too much of Mammon, and that "they may as well take it for granted at once that they must generally make the choice between aiming at pay and aiming at real excellence." This is true, but may elicit the reply that it would be a waste of pains to aim at what you cannot hit. "The Romance of a Wayside Weed" is an ingenious and entertaining attempt to explain the restricted local occurrence of some English wild flowers by geological causes. It suggests the inquiry whether many others as yet not acclimatised might not be introduced and systematically fostered in districts adapted to them. "Among the Dictionaries" is a very amusing account of some of the quaint productions of the infancy of lexicography. Mr. Symonds's sketches of Italian travel are picturesque, and "Love and Pain" is a successful poetical exercise in the style of Christina Rossetti. "A Grape from a Thorn" continues bright and buoyant, although the situation is becoming more serious; while the companion tale, "Love the Debt," relies chiefly upon the graphic power evinced in depicting disagreeable persons and situations.

The most important paper in *Macmillan* is Mr. Bence Jones's statement of the improving Irish landlord's case against the Land Bill, which may be profitably studied even by those who are convinced that legislation is a necessity. "The Portrait of a Lady" is more interesting than usual this month, and Archbishop Trench's "Timoleon" is a good specimen of the Tennysonian monologue. Mr. Sichel has a good subject in the "Wit and Humour of Lord Beaconsfield," but he rather overdoes his part, quoting too frequently, emphasising too much, and giving himself the air of an advocate conscious of a weak case when, in fact, he has a strong one.

The *Nineteenth Century* has numerous interesting contributions, although none of extraordinary mark. Mr. Arnold-Forster criticises Sir Garnet Wolseley's defence of the short-service system, Mr. Romanes collects some of the most remarkable instances of the intelligence of ants, and the Governor of the Bank of England argues in favour of bi-metallism. Mr. F. H. Myers's estimate of M. Renan is favourable to the extent of omitting all notice of that taste for the picturesque and idyllic, the result of whose operation on M. Renan's mind is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from the effects of commonplace credulity. With much grace and appropriateness, Sir Henry Taylor comes forward to pour oil on the troubled waters of the Carlyle controversy, and we have no doubt that his discriminating and charitable view will ultimately prevail, so far as Mr. Carlyle's memory is concerned. Mr. Froude's position is unaffected by anything in his paper. His notes of Wordsworth and Coleridge's conversation are so interesting that it is a double pity that they should be so scanty. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre contributes a powerful reply to the Duke of Argyll on the Irish land question. Mr. Matthew Arnold, writing on the same subject, brings it round with surprising ingenuity to his favourite theme of the educational deficiencies of the English middle class He quotes "David Copperfield" so freely that it is astonishing how the analogy to Mr. Dick and the head of Charles the First escaped him. It is equally surprising that he should imagine Mr. Baring-Gould to be dead. Mr. Vance Smith's article on the Revised New Testament will attract attention as the judgment of one of the revisers themselves, while it is worthy of remark that he raises the same complaint respecting needless meddling in things indifferent which has so generally been heard from the unlearned public.

The "Private Secretary" continues to be the leading attraction of *Blackwood*, which is, nevertheless, rich in miscellaneous papers, individual in character and subject. The first of a series of papers on Egyptian travel hardly seems at first sight one of this group, but the freshness of the style imparts an air of novelty to a well-worn subject. The subject of the present instalment is "The Arsinoite Nome." Beolco, the typical representative of Italian *patois* comedy, is a more original subject, very agreeably treated; and "The Cruise of the Coya" is a most picturesque description of a voyage among the Norfolk sounds and broads. "Mattie, the History of an Evening," is a pretty little domestic story. Mr. Logie Robertson has been to Norway, and seen

> A countless *herd* of hills
> Tossing their shining *muzzles* in the sun.

The most remarkable contribution to *Temple Bar* is a budget of anecdotes of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at the time of the Crimean War, narrated by one of his attachés, and for the most part highly characteristic of the sagacious and imperious Elchi. There is a good sketch of Richelieu, and an amusing little tale entitled "Mere Chatter."

Scribner commences a promising new fiction by Mr. Howells, "A Fearful Responsibility," while appealing to English readers by a magnificent portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, and to American by an engraving of the New York sculptor Saint Gaudens's statue of Admiral Farragut, one of the rare modern examples which every now and then prove that the secret of portrait-sculpture is not wholly lost. It is worthy, we will not say of Michael Angelo, but of his age. Among the more conspicuous of the other contributions are a notice of the French painter Bastien Le Page, and a copiously illustrated account of the very important industry of catching and "canning" lobsters on the coast of Maine. *Harper's Magazine* has descriptive papers on the White Mountains and Lisbon, both exquisitely illustrated; a sketch of Mr. Edwin Booth, with a fine portrait; and a narrative poem of singular power and pathos, interspersed with genuine humour, entitled "The First Settler's Story." The best contributions to a somewhat inferior number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are "A Spring Opening," a beautiful prose idyll by Miss Edith Thomas; a lively description of the Norwegian capital, Bergen; and an investigation, by J. C. Ropes, of the causes of Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo. Differing from most recent historians, Mr. Ropes throws the blame upon Grouchy. The principal point against him seems to be his concealment of an order received from Napoleon the day before the battle, the authenticity of which seems unquestionable. A good essay on French tragedy, by Mr. Grant White, is disfigured by a host of misprints.

Chief among Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous and excellent periodicals are their Magazine of Art, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Family Magazine, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, and Royal Shakspere.

Other magazines received later will be noticed next week.

Mr. Abernethy, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mrs. Abernethy issued numerous invitations for a conversazione yesterday (Friday) at the South Kensington Museum.

"LEAFY JUNE."

To none of the seasons have the poets so amorously tuned their lyres as to the fresh young Spring, the season of the primrose and the violet, of the swallow and the cuckoo, of the early verdure in our lanes and meadows. And cold and insensate must be the heart that responds not to the song of the poets, whom the birds and flowers and green lanes of Spring thrill not with tenderest emotions. But, in this island home of ours, there is, unhappily, an unpleasant frequency of easterly and north-easterly winds, not only in proverbially breezy March, but in April and even in "flowery" May; winds which make us still pile the fuel on our hearths and cling to our winter clothing; unkindly blasts which, though they cannot daunt the hearts of the little feathered folk or the sweet spring flowers, do their utmost to hinder the tender buds on the trees from bursting into leaf. But though the churlish east winds have sometimes the effrontery, as in the present year, to rob the "merry month of May" of half its charms, they cower guilty and abashed before the warm, genial face of June, and, with sundry maledictory moans, steal off no one cares whither.

With all due respect for the poets, and not unmindful of, nor ungrateful to, the sweet flowers and birds that inspired us with hope all through the long months of spring—it is summer, and more especially the opening month of summer, that calls forth our deepest love. At last, all the trees, even the oaks and beeches, are in full leaf, and everywhere there is brightest verdure: the fresh verdure of early summer, a verdure as yet untouched by aught that defiles. The lanes which have been green for weeks past, are now green overhead, as well as at our feet and in the hedgerows; for the spreading oaks and elms that rise from their grassy banks no longer let in the sunbeams through gaping branches. The meadows are fast getting ready for the mowers. The corn-fields show no trace of the ploughman's winter work, not a speck of earth being visible amongst the bright green blades of wheat and oats and barley. Above all, the woodlands—copse, dell, thicket, park, and forest—are bathed in a mass of foliage with greens of every tint.

Delightful, lovely June!—who would not now be free as the winged choristers that make glad thy leafy bowers!—free to roam beneath the greenwood trees, now down peaceful woodland glades, now straying amongst the undergrowth wherever is the faintest semblance of a pathway, now losing ourselves amid deep imbosomed thickets, and now emerging upon the banks of a rippling stream, or into a lane whence come wafts of sweetest incense from the wild June roses. Ah, and the hedges are scented not only by the sweet wild rose: a delightful fragrance comes stealing down the lane-sides from the trailing woodbine and the perfumed snow of the hawthorn. The May-blossom should, of course, have bloomed last month, but the blustering winds which, whistling through half-clad shivering boughs, entertained us all through the spring with their discordant shrieks, have made the "may" this year a June rather than a May blossom.

Very pleasant are the perfumed, fresh green lanes of June; but nowhere is the dawning Summer more charmingly refreshing than in the woodlands. We loved to saunter through the woods in April and in May, when primroses, anemones, and bluebells carpeted the mossy soil, and while the trees were slowly robing themselves in most delicate verdure; but far more do we love them now that warm-hearted June has put on those last finishing touches that make the woodland picture one of unrivalled beauty. We could not be quite satisfied with our sylvan scenery until the ash, beech, and oak had unfolded their leaves, and, by their rich contrasts of form and colour, added the requisite blending to the trees already in leaf, the vast army of elms, chestnuts, birches, maples, sycamores, limes, alders, poplars, and the numberless varieties of willow. At last the lordly oak has "spread its amber leaves out in the sunny sheen:" at last! But how long and weary has been the waiting! Weeks after the elms in surrounding woods had put on their summer verdure, that grand old lonely oak in yonder bit of meadow, reflected in that mantling pool branches as bare almost as in icy winter. How we have pitied thee, thou majestic relic of the past!—

> . . . . whose wrinkled trunk hath stood
> Age after age, the sovereign of the wood:
> You, who have seen a thousand springs unfold
> Their ravelled buds, and dip their flowers in gold.

However, our pity was uncalled for; for now thou art green and fresh as any of the trees in that forest behind thee. Let us retire to that rising knoll yonder, and—a gently-sloping vale between us and the woods—gaze for a moment on this haunt of the Dryads. Could anything be more fair than that stretch of woodland, as the soft splendour of an afternoon sun bathes its wealth of foliage in a quivering mass of light and shade? How charmingly the bright vivid green of those elms, which have the light beating full upon them, blend with the softened tints upon those beeches behind; indeed, all along that leafy belt of verdure, how exquisite are the contrasts of colour, of light and shade, according as the parts advance or retire from the rest of the woodland.

In distant landscape the woods are always beautiful in Summer and Autumn. But in fresh and balmy June, they will bear the closest scrutiny, for not only every tree but each individual leaf is spotlessly fair. The rich bright green of the beech's smooth, soft, silky leaves; the darker green of the elm-leaves, not smooth like the beech, but serrated and delicately embossed; the pale pinnate leaves and "keys" of the light, graceful ash; the various tinted foliage and pretty catkins of the sycamore; the olive-green of the boldly indented oak-leaves; the gay blossoms and large palmated foliage of the horse-chestnut; the tiny, trembling leaves of the birch—"the lady of the woods"—and the equally light and quivering foliage of "the poplar that with silver lines his leaf." How beautiful and how diversified is the foliage of these eminently English trees, to say nothing of the maple, plane, lime, walnut, hornbeam, Spanish chestnut, and white-beam, or of the willows and the rest of the aquatic species.

In this leafy month Nature does, indeed, her best to compensate us for the deficiencies of our insular climate. There is positive luxury now in walking through the meadows and scented lanes; but in the woodlands—so far as England is concerned—it is the very carnival of Nature. Here it is lightness of foliage, there the poising of a tree, that charms us; now it is the motion of the trees, the waving heads of some, the undulation of others; or again, the impenetrable shade of a beech or sycamore. "No tree in all the grove, but has its charms"—whether it be an ash hanging from the outskirts of a wood, its loose pendant foliage serving as a foil against the general denseness—or some stately chestnut, whose spreading branches feather to the ground—or the elm, which is perhaps best adapted of all the forest trees for receiving grand masses of light—or the birch, with its pensile spray waving to and fro in every little puff of air—or, on some rush-fringed bank, trailing its weeping foliage in a limpid stream, the willow. Even the cedar, with his shadowing shroud, and the dark perennial firs and pines, partake of the prevailing freshness of the month, being now enlivened and enriched by new shoots and cones.

Indeed, wherever there are greenwood trees, Nature smiles upon us in her freshest, tenderest mood—but smiles freshest and greenest of all in those innermost recesses of the Dryads' haunts, where there are no beaten paths, where the wood-nymphs (unless they be an idle myth!) are serenaded by nightingale and blackcap; shady retreats where the tempting rind of the beech's smooth green trunk, betrays no love-sick Orlando or desperate Damon; where that brilliant butterfly, the "purple emperor," above the topmost branches of the hoary oak, soars in unfettered liberty, and where, down below on the mossy soil, lilies of the valley meekly raise their snow-white bells, diffusing through the woodland air a fragrance that should satisfy the daintiest Dryad of them all.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his lecture on Modern Researches relating to the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Tuesday, May 24, began with experiments showing how the density of iodine vapour may be accurately determined at high temperatures, and how the temperature also may be ascertained at the same time. He also referred to the application of this method to the vapours of cadmium, potassium, sodium, and various salts. The changes in the molecular constitution of bodies by pressure at various temperatures were described as very remarkable. The chemical effects of light upon the salts of silver, especially the combinations of the metal with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, were next illustrated. By combination with hydrogen, chlorine formed hydrochloric or muriatic acid; hydrogen burnt in chlorine quietly with a pale flame; but when a beam of the electric light was projected upon a glass bulb containing a mixture of the gases, a violent explosion ensued. It was demonstrated that this power is specially possessed by the violet rays of the spectrum, and the effect of the radiant energy upon the molecular constitution of chlorine was especially noticed in relation to the dissociation of the element into two similar parts. The intimate connection of this action with electricity was pointed out. An account was next given of some of the recent advances in the processes of photography, with elucidatory experiments; and an almost instantaneous photograph was taken of a beautiful spectrum. The very advantageous application of these processes in recording the results of experiments in the laboratory was especially noticed. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrative explanations of the laws relating to the gaseous state of matter, which are invariable under ordinary conditions, but which have been proved to be liable to variations under different pressures at various temperatures, as shown by the researches of Regnault and Faraday, and more recently by those of Andrews, Mendelejeff, and Amagat.

ROTATORY MAGNETISM—MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY.

Professor Tyndall in his fifth lecture, given on Thursday, May 26, resumed his experimental illustrations of the phenomena connected with induced currents, and explained how Faraday, their discoverer, by his study of them, was enabled to solve what had been long a scientific enigma. In 1824 Arago observed that a disk of copper, a non-magnetic metal, possessed the power of bringing to rest a vibrating magnetic needle suspended over it, and of causing it to rotate when the disk was rotated. When both were at rest, there was neither attraction nor repulsion. The same results were produced by the disk and a large suspended magnet. Arago wisely suggested no theory; but Faraday demonstrated that the effects were entirely due to the rotating disk cutting the earth's magnetic lines of force. Professor Tyndall, after giving further explanatory illustrations, described how Faraday's continued researches culminated in the enunciation of a totally new branch of science—magneto-electricity. He placed a bar of iron in a coil of wire, and, lifting the bar in the direction of a magnetic dipping needle, he excited by this action an electric current in the coil: on reversing the bar a current in the opposite direction rushed through the wire. Eventually he conclusively proved that the phenomena were entirely due to the intersection of the earth's lines of force. He soon obtained an electric spark from a magnet coiled round with an insulated copper wire; and the spark was produced whenever the circuit of the surrounding wire was made or broken. Thus, by the mere motion of a magnet, without any machine or battery, electric currents, with all their attendant phenomena, were easily produced. How these results are magnified, by means of induced currents in the powerful induction-coils of Ruhmkorff and others, was fully explained by Professor Tyndall in some detail; and the distinction between the positive and negative currents was beautifully shown by electric light.

INDIGO AND ITS ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., President of the Chemical Society, gave the Friday evening discourse on May 27. On April 1, 1870, he described and illustrated the artificial production of alizarine, the colouring matter of madder, which had proved a great commercial success, and now the synthesis of indigo had been accomplished by Professor Adolf Baeyer, of Munich, another eminent example of the highly profitable results of the study of the profound problems of organic chemistry. After referring to the use of indigo as a dye by the Egyptians and other ancient nations, he stated that the European indigo plant, the woad (isatis tinctoria) had been gradually superseded by various species of indigofera, natives of India; and alluded to the processes now employed for using it in Bengal as closely resembling those described by Pliny and Dioscorides. Particulars were then given respecting the chemistry of indigo, which is a blue powder, insoluble in water, alkalies, alcohol, and most common liquids, but which, by combination with hydrogen, is transformed into indigo white. This rapidly absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere in dyeing, and thus passes into the blue insoluble indigo, which, being held in the fibre of the cloth, gives it a permanent blue dye, as was shown by experiments. With regard to the origin of indigo in the leaves of the plant, Schunck has proved that they contain neither indigo blue nor white, but a colourless principle termed "indican," which is readily, by chemical agency, transformed into indigo. The Professor then illustrated the analytical processes by which an accurate knowledge of the structure and relations of indigo had been obtained, and afterwards showed by experiments how the dye had been reproduced by building it up from its constituents, existing in toluine, a product of coal tar. For this result we are indebted to the continued laborious researches of Fritsche (1840), Kekulé, Claissen, and Shadwell, but most especially to Baeyer. Dr. Caro, by his invention of a manufacturing process, has brought the production of artificial indigo within a measurable distance of commercial success. The perfect identity of the properties of the two indigoes was conclusively shown by experiments, exhibited by the electric light; in fact, the new product has some peculiar advantages. Improvements upon the present crude modes of preparing the old indigo may be made, which, together with its present superior cheapness, may for a time cause it to maintain its position. In conclusion, Professor Roscoe stated that England largely

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exports to Germany the cheap raw materials, and imports thence the highly valuable coal tar colours, and thereby loses the immense profit incident to the manufacture. This he attributed partly to the employment in Germany of well-paid scientific chemists to superintend and improve the processes, and partly to our patent laws.

LERMONTOFF.

Professor C. E. Turner began his second lecture on the Great Modern Writers of Russia, on Saturday last, May 28, with a sketch of the poet's life, in the course of which he particularly noticed the important influence of the Caucasus on Russian literature. Mikhail Lermontoff was born on Oct. 3, 1814. His mother, who was of noble birth, and who married beneath her rank, died when he was very young; and he was reared in seclusion from his father. How he felt this separation from his father is shown in his early poetry. Whilst very young he began to study English literature, and soon became an intense admirer of Byron and Scott. Though Byron's influence is manifest in all Lermontoff's works, especially in the "Demon" and "Mtzierie," it is an exaggeration to style him "le singe de Byron," as one critic has done. He was expelled from the University of Moscow in consequence of having taken part in a student demonstration against one of the professors, and was thus forced into a military career. His "Lines on the Death of Pouschkin" also gave great offence at Court, and he was accordingly arrested and exiled to the Caucasus. While there he wrote his glorious pathetic "Ballad of Ivan Vasieliwitch the Tsar, his Young Trooper, and the Bold Merchant Kalaschnikoff." Of this ballad the Professor gave a detailed analysis, with numerous extracts, in order to show how completely it expresses the spirit and form of Russian life in the age of Ivan. In 1840 Lermontoff was again exiled for fighting a duel with Barante, a son of the French Ambassador; and soon after his return took up a permanent residence at Piatogorsk, in the Caucasus. His acquaintance with Mdlle. Verzielina caused a quarrel with Major Martienoff, one of the lady's admirers, and led to the fatal encounter on July 15, 1840, in which Lermontoff, only in his thirty-seventh year, was mortally wounded. In reviewing the poem entitled "Mtzierie," a Georgian word signifying a novice, Professor Turner cited a very powerful passage, in which the Circassian youth describes his successful conflict with a wild panther. In conclusion, he briefly referred to Lermontoff's prose story, "A Hero of Our Days," which has been translated into French and English.

Professor Henry Morley will, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., give a lecture on Thomas Carlyle; on Friday evening next Professor Dewar will give a discourse on the Origin and Identity of Spectra; Professor Turner's two lectures on Thursday and Saturday on the Russian Writers Tourgenieff and Nekrasoff will close the season.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR MALAN.

Major Charles Hamilton Malan died recently at Stanhope-gardens. He was born Aug. 19, 1837, was educated at Sandhurst, and in 1854 entered the 7th Royal Fusiliers, with which regiment he proceeded to the Crimea. In the assault on the Redan he was severely wounded, and shortly after returned home. In India, in 1857, he exchanged to the 75th Regiment, and in 1866 went to Canada as A.D.C. to Sir David Russell. At Singapore he commanded a wing of his regiment, and in 1871, having retired from the Army, devoted himself to mission work in Africa. Major Malan married, first, Miss Marryat, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Marryat; and, secondly, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Monck Mason, of Dublin.

MAJOR FERGUSSON-HOME.

John Hutcheson Fergusson-Home, of Bassendean, in the county of Berwick, J.P. and D.L., Major in the Army, late 33rd Regiment B.N.I., died on the 27th ult. He was eldest son of the late Mr. James Fergusson, of Crosshill, Ayrshire, Principal Clerk of Session, and assumed the additional surname and arms of Home in 1860, on succeeding his maternal uncle, Lieutenant-General John Home Home, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia. Major Fergusson-Home served in the Cabul and Sutlej campaigns, for which he had medals and clasps. He married, first, 1851, Jane-Anne, daughter of Mr. James Walker, of Dalvy, Advocate; and, secondly, 1861, Dorothea, daughter of Mr. Hugh Veitch, of Stuartfield. The Homes of Bassendean are a branch of the noble family of Home.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Captain J. G. Boileau, R.N., on the 24th ult., at Carnarvon, aged fifty-four.

Count Eugène Gustave Francis Guidoboni Visconti, Commander R.N., on the 25th ult., aged fifty-one.

Mr. Henry Pease, the late M.P. for Durham, from heart disease, at his residence in Finsbury-square, on the 30th ult.

The Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy (Elizabeth), widow of the Hon. Henry Pomeroy (fourth son of John, fourth Viscount Harberton), on the 26th ult., at Lansdown Parade, Cheltenham, aged seventy-one. She was third daughter of the Rev. Robert Holt Truell, D.D., of Clonmannon, in the county of Wicklow.

Lady Hill, the widow of the late Sir Rowland Hill (whom she survived about two years), on the 27th ult., at her residence, at Hampstead, in her eighty-fifth year. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Graisley House, near Wolverhampton.

Mr. William Walter Raleigh Kerr, formerly Auditor-General at, and subsequently Treasurer of, the Mauritius, on the 26th ult., at Vale House, Jersey. Born in 1809, the eldest son of Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, and grandson of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., he married, in 1850, Mary Rouet, daughter of James Wilson, Chief Judge at the Mauritius, and leaves four sons and two daughters.

The Rev. William Wheeler Webb-Bowen, on the 24th ult., at the Vicarage, Camrose, Pembrokeshire, in his seventy-eighth year. He was third son of Mr. Hugh Webb-Bowen, of Camrose, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ince, of Stoneydale, Cheshire, was born Nov. 7, 1803, and was twice married; first, to Mary Grace Josephine Von Burr, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fortune; and, secondly, to Olivia, daughter of Captain Charles Duffin, H.E.I.C.S.

Mr. Henry Limbrey Toll, J.P., on the 20th ult., at Manor House, Strete, Dartmouth, aged fifty-two. He was only son of the late Mr. Henry Limbrey Toll, of Perridge House, Devon, J.P. and D.L., by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Vavasour, of Heath, in the county of York, and married, Oct. 4, 1855, Louisa Frances, only daughter of Captain William Brampton Burne, by whom he leaves a son and heir, Henry Limbrey, and other issue.

The opening of the Bath and West-of-England Agricultural Society show by the Marquis of Abergavenny, the president, will take place on Monday next. The Prince of Wales, as patron of the society, will visit the show on Tuesday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Dr S G (Vienna).—We are obliged for the specimen problems from your forthcoming book, and shall take an early opportunity of publishing one of them.

J A S (Stockton).—There was a chess primer in the French language, called the "A B C des Echecs," published some years ago by Preti and Son, 72, Rue St. Saveur, Paris.

Alpha.—Your prediction that No. 1944 would prove a trap to solvers has been verified by the event. See note at the end of the correspondence.

Dr F St (Blandford-square).—You shall have a report on your problems, including the last one, very shortly.

Sidmouth.—Look at No. 1944 again. The discovery of the solution will repay the labour of examination.

D S (Brixton).—(1) The London Chess Club, Mouffiet's Hotel, Newgate-street. (2) The *Chess Players' Chronicle*, 23, Great Queen-street; and the *British Chess Magazine*, Dean and Son, Fleet-street.

Invalid Architect.—We regret we have not space for the illustration, but we shall direct attention to your suggestion for solitary chess next week.

F J (Coventry).—Thanks for the second problem.

J W (Melbourne).—We have much pleasure in publishing so good a specimen of Australian problem composition as appears below. Your inquiries have been answered through the post.

Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 1940 and 1941 received from Va (U.S.).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1942 received from Alfred Rowley, Birkbeck Chess Class, James Atkinson, and F Johnston.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1943 received from W J Eggleston, C Edmundson (North Shields), Birkbeck Chess Class, Espanol, James Atkinson, F W Humphries, H J Grant, A Chapman, Pilgrim, Leslie Lachlan, and F Johnston.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1944 received from H B, Dr F St, Sudbury (Suffolk), D W (Guernsey), Birkbeck Chess Class, F Johnston, An Old Hand, R T Kemp, S Lowndes, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, H Blacklock, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, D Templeton, Jupiter Junior, C Oswald, T Greenbank, N S Harris, M O'Halloran, L Falcon (Antwerp), A M Colborne, D W Kell, W Hillier, A Harper, C S Coxe, Hereward, R Jessop, Otto Fulder, C Darragh, L L Greenaway, R Tweddell, E L Dyke, W Warren, R Ingersoll, Lulu, F Ferris, Joseph Ainsworth, A Karberg (Hamburg), Elsie, F G Parsloe, W J Rudman, Nerina, Cant, R H Brooks, E Louden, and R Gray.

Note.—We have received a large number of proposed solutions of this problem commencing 1. B to R 4th and 1. B to K 8th, but no solution can be effected by either of these lines of play. The answer to 1. B to R 4th is 1. ... to Kt 4th, and should White then check with the Knight, the Black King escapes by moving to Q B 3rd. 1. B to K 8th is met by 1. P Queens, and should White, in this variation, continue with 2. Q to R 5th (ch), then 2. P to Q Kt 4th, postpones the mate until the fourth move.

Solution of Problem No. 1943.

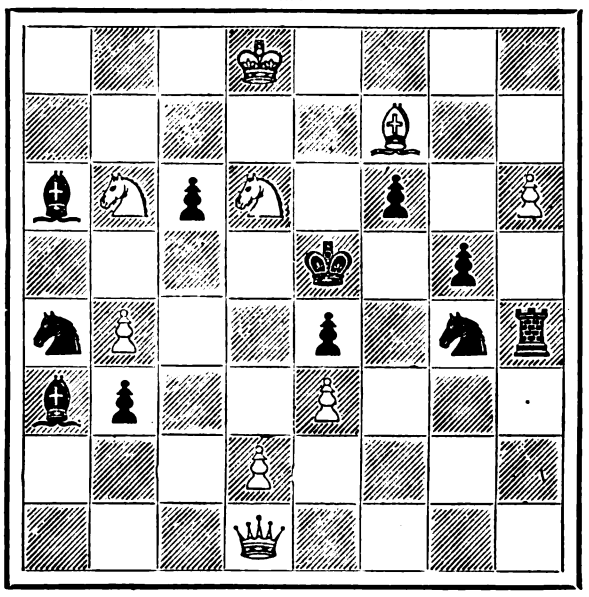
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 8th	K to Q 4th*
2. Q to B 6th	K to B 4th
3. R to Kt 5th. Mate.	

*If Black play 1. K to K 4th, then 2. R to Kt 5th (ch), mating next move with Q or B accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1946.

By F. K. Esling (Melbourne).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following curious Game is extracted from the first number of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*. It was played, about eight years ago, between Mr. A. P. Barnes, giving the odds of Q R and Q Kt, and Mr. J., of New Jersey. It will be seen that a Pawn is Queened before the player has a lost a piece, and that Black's force at the termination of the game is greater than it was at the beginning.

(*Danish Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. R to Q sq	P takes B (Queen's).
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P		
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
5. P to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd		
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th		
8. B to R 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
9. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to R 3rd		
10. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th		
11. R to K sq	P takes P		

The play of the receiver of R and Kt odds is, of course, not worth comment; but for the benefit of our younger readers we remark that on White's 11th move he required his R on Q sq, but feared to play it there at once, lest, by accident, Black should spoil his plans. By placing it on K sq first, he provides Black with something to play for, which will not interfere with his intentions.

White announced mate in three moves.

Our problem this week, a fair specimen of the skill of Australian composers, has been forwarded to us by Mr. John Wisker, who, before he left us for the Antipodes, was the champion of England. Mr. Wisker is now conducting the chess department of the *Australasian* in Melbourne.

The return match between the Oxford City and Oxford University Chess Clubs was played on Friday last. There were thirteen players a side, and the citizens again scored a victory, but by no means a hollow one. The score was 12½ to 11½.

In the Melbourne *Australasian* of April 9 last we observed a notice to a correspondent of that paper advising him to apply to the *Illustrated London News* for the date of the first problem tourney; and as such a point cannot fail to interest the present generation of chess amateurs, we purpose giving the required information without waiting to be asked for it. The idea of a problem tourney was first broached by the late Mr. Staunton, who, in 1850, proposed that one should be arranged in connection with the London Congress of the following year; but the proposal, like many other good intentions associated with the meeting of 1851, met with but faint support. The project was, however, subsequently advocated and discussed in the chess press from time to time; and at length, early in 1854, a competition, open to all nations, was announced. The international character of the tourney was not maintained, owing to the refusal of foreign composers to pay an entrance fee; and it was consequently limited to English problem-makers. Each competitor was required to pay an entrance fee of a guinea, to contribute eight problems, from which the judges were to select the best three, and the composer of the best and second best sets of three were to receive the prizes. These, consisting of a set of ivory chess pieces for the first, and a handsome chess-board for the second, were awarded, in August, 1851, to Mr. W. Grimshaw and Mr. Silas Angas, in the order named. The winner of the first prize is still, as he was twenty-seven years ago, a valued contributor to this column; but Mr. Angas has been dead some years. To complete this brief notice of the first problem tourney, we give here the best problems from the winning sets:—

First prize in the first problem tourney:—

White: K at Q Kt 4th; Q at Q Kt sq; R at Q 8th; Kt's at Q 3rd and 5th; B's at K 5th and 6th; Pawn at K 3rd. (Eight pieces.)

Black: K at K R 2nd; Q at Q R 8th; R's at K R 4th and 7th; Kt at K Kt 6th; B at Q B sq; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd and 4th, Q 2nd, Q Kt 3rd and 7th. (Twelve pieces.)

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Second prize in the first problem tourney:—

White: K at Q Kt 2nd; R's at K 7th and Q Kt 4th; Kt at Q R 5th; B at Q R 3rd; Pawns at Q Kt 6th, Q B 3rd, and K 3rd. (Eight pieces.)

Black: K at Q B 4th; R at Q Kt square; Kt at K 7th; B's at K 4th and Q B 7th; Pawns at Q Kt 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q 5th. (Eight pieces.)

White to play, and mate in six moves.

We commend these fine chess studies to our readers. They belong to an almost forgotten school of problem composition, and are hard nuts to crack, but they are conceived in the true spirit of chess strategy. Any solutions received will be acknowledged in the usual way.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1872) of Augusta Maria, Countess of Carysfort, widow of Granville Leveson, the fourth Earl, late of No. 13, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Right Hon. William, Earl of Listowell, the brother, and William John Guthrie Loudon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths upon trust for her sisters-in-law, Lady Claud Hamilton and Lady Theodosia Baillie, £15,000 each; upon trust for her sister, Lady Adela Larking, £8000; to her brother the Hon. Hugh Henry Hare, £7000; to her brothers the Hon. Ralph Hare and the Hon. Richard Hare, £6000 each; and there are other pecuniary legacies to her sisters, nieces, &c., and some specific gifts of jewellery, including her diamond tiara, to Lady Claud Hamilton for life, and then to go as a heirloom with the Carysfort estates. The residue of her property she leaves to her sister, Lady Adela Larking, and her brothers, Hugh Henry, Ralph, and Richard.

The will (dated April 28, 1877) of Mr. Andrew Lamb, late of Southampton, retired superintendent engineer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company, who died on March 29 last, was proved on April 28 last, at the Winchester district registry, by Mrs. Christian Lamb, the widow, Andrew Simon Lamb, the son, and John James Burnett, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife his freehold residence at Southampton, with the household goods and effects, and pecuniary legacies amounting together to £1300; and there are a few other bequests. As to the residue of his real and personal property, after giving the income of one half to his wife for life, he divides it between his three children, Andrew Simon Lamb, Mary Elizabeth Lamb, and Elizabeth Hunter Lamb, in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will (dated June 27, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 9 following) of Mr. Frederick Cowper, late of Carleton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland, and of No. 10, Montagu-square, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Frederick Cowper, the son, and David Burton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture, plate, and household stores at Carleton Hall to his son Frederick; and there are numerous bequests to his children, grandchildren, and others. The residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves upon trust as to one sixth for each of his children, Mrs. Fanny Burton, John Cowper, Mrs. Louisa Barrett, Dame Amelia Donaldson, Mrs. Emily Curzon, and the Baroness Augusta Jane Von Brandt.

The will (dated March 6, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 28 following) of Mr. Barnett Phillips, late of No. 18, Bloomsbury-square, diamond merchant, who died on Feb. 18 last, has been proved by Mrs. Rachel Phillips, the widow, Lawrence Barnett Phillips, the son, and Lewis Schryver, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths an immediate legacy of £250, and all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, to his wife; 19 guineas each to the Jewish Blind Society, the Jewish Hand-in-Hand Society, the Jewish Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, and the Central Synagogue, Great Portland-street; 10 guineas to the London Hospital; and legacies to his sons, daughter, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his residence, he leaves to his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his sons and daughter in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1877) with two codicils (dated May 22, 1879, and Feb. 18, 1881) of Mr. Samuel Johnson Roberts, late of Chester and of Llandfairfechan, Carnarvonshire, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Edmund Russell Roberts and Edward Francis Roberts, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves 19 guineas each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London City Mission, the Chester City Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Evangelisation Society; his freehold residence, with the furniture and effects, and £200 to his wife, Mrs. Martha Clemenia Roberts, together with £500 per annum for life; £13,000 upon trust for his son Alfred; and he makes up the portions of his daughters, Mrs. Clemenia Coulter, Miss Emily Eliza Roberts, and Mrs. Fanny Stuart to £10,000 each, but £2000 thereof is not to be paid until the death of their mother. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his said sons Edmund Russell and Edward Francis.

The will (dated April 7, 1875) with a codicil (dated Sept. 17 following) of Mr. William Baker, late of Margaretting, Essex, who died on March 6 last, was proved on April 29 last by George Baker, the son, Mrs. Charlotte Maria Spight, the daughter, and John Albert Copland, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's four children, George Baker, William Baker, Charlotte Maria Spight, and Harriet Esther French.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1881) of the Rev. William Morley Punshon, LL.D., ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, late of Tranby, Brixton-rise, who died on April 14 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Rev. William Hirst, John Brouncker Ingle, and Clarence Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Punshon, £1000, and his furniture, plate, and household effects, she is also to have for life his residence, Tranby, and the dividends of £4000. To the Wesleyan Missionary Society he leaves £50; and legacies to his sons, Percy Henry, and Morley, to his granddaughter, Fanny Eleanor Rayner, and others. The residue of his property he gives to his wife and his son Percy Henry.

The will (dated June 9, 1877) of Mr. John Vere, J.P., late of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts, who died on March 27 last at Torquay, was proved on the 4th ult. by James Vere, the brother, and Frederick John Blake, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator settles all his real estate in the county of Notts on his niece, the Hon. Mrs. Clementina Margaret Isabella Skeffington; the household goods, china, pictures, works of art, plate, and effects are made heirlooms to go with the estate; his freehold house in Lombard-street he settles on his niece, Miss Eleanor Ann Catherine Dennistoun; and there are legacies to his executors and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his said niece, the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington. The testator earnestly requests, but does not make it a condition, that his said nieces will not marry foreigners.

The will (dated March 12, 1877) of Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, C.B., formerly H.M. Consul at Canton, late of No. 15, Arlington-street, who died on March 27 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Russell Brooke Robertson, the son and sole executor, to whom he gives all his personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £2000. C. G. C.

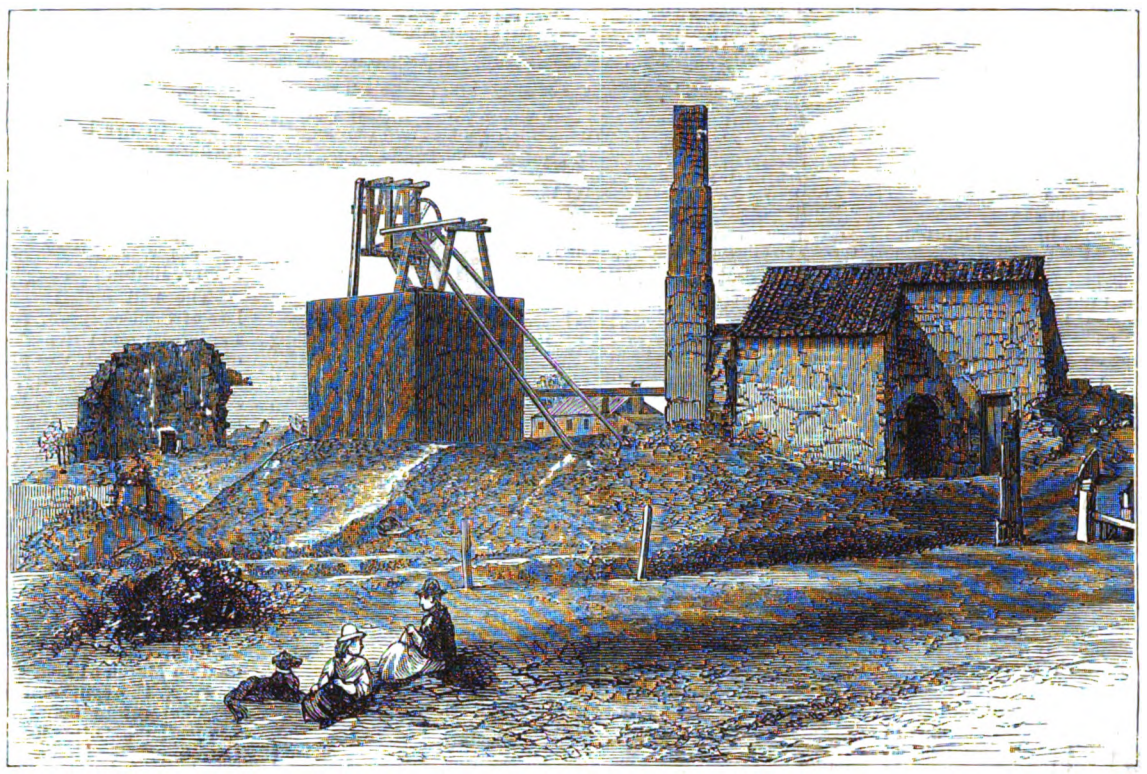
Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Lady Macdonald arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and left for London.

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GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.

(*Continued from page 555.*)

property, and the public at large. After a second hot Parliamentary battle the third reading of the bill was passed by a majority of 88 to 41; and when it went up to the House of Lords it was almost unanimously accepted, the Earl of Derby and his relative the Earl of Sefton being its only opponents. It cost £27,000 to obtain the Act. Mr. George Stephenson was appointed principal engineer. He had still a greater victory to achieve than that which was endorsed by the House of Peers. He had undertaken to carry his road across Chat Moss. The greatest engineers had declared that he had undertaken to do what no man in his senses could have conceived possible—namely, to make a road over a peat bog, "a mass of spongy vegetable pulp, the result of the growth and decay of ages." To quote Mr. Smiles' graphic life of the great engineer, "Mr. Stephenson's idea was that a road might literally be made to float upon the bog simply by means of a sufficient extension of the bearing surface. As a ship or a raft capable of sustaining heavy loads floated in water, so, in his opinion, might a light road be floated on a bog which was of considerably greater consistency than water. Long before the railway was thought of Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, had adopted the remarkable expedient of fitting his plough-horses with flat wooden soles or pattens to enable them to walk upon the moss-land which he had brought into cultivation. These shoes were fitted on by means of a screw apparatus which met in front of the foot, and was easily fastened. The mode by which these pattens served to sustain the horses is capable of easy explanation; and it will be observed that the rationale alike explains the floating of a railway train." Upon a similar system Stephenson argued that even so ponderous a thing as a locomotive and railway train could be made to stand safely upon the bog by means of a similar extension of the bearing surface; and upon this principle, in spite of many weary months of



KILLINGWORTH HIGH PIT, WHERE STEPHENSON FIRST DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF.

disheartening labour, he made his railway across the Moss at an expense of £28,000, as against the estimate of £270,000 made by a rival engineering firm. There were many other great engineering works necessary in the construction of this and the other lines upon which Mr. George Stephenson and his son Robert were afterwards engaged; and from first to last "the father of railways" exhibited the same cool determination, unswerving patience and industry which had characterised his early struggles and his first studies of mechanics. Frugal in his habits, he was an early riser, and his iron constitution, strengthened by wholesome food and a very moderate use of alcohol, enabled him to work long hours and take but little rest. Like all great men, notably Lord Beaconsfield, he took deep interest in youthful labourers striving to advance their position. One of his assistants in the Chat Moss days says:—"The advice he generally gave to his young men was—'Learn for yourselves, think for yourselves; make yourselves masters of principles, persevere, be industrious, and there is no fear for you.'"

It was in this spirit that he literally forced into use the locomotive engine. When the great works of the Liverpool and Manchester line were completed, the question arose as to how it should be worked—whether by stationary engines, by horses, or by the locomotive. Scores of projects were submitted to the directors, some from France and some from America; schemes for working with water-power, schemes for working with hydrogen, schemes for working with carbonic gas, schemes of atmospheric pressure, and every kind of fixed and locomotive power, including a greased road with cog-rails. It was urged against Stephenson's engine that smooth wheels and smooth rails could not possibly work, and the two chief engineers of the day reported in favour of fixed engines. "Not a single professional man of eminence," says Smiles, "could be found to coincide with George Stephenson in his preference for locomotive over fixed-engine power; he had scarcely a supporter, and the locomotive system seemed on the eve of being abandoned. Nevertheless, Stephenson persevered; and finally, under his persistent assurances that the locomotive would do all and more than they could possibly require, they (the directors) determined to offer a prize of five hundred pounds for the best locomotive engine which, on a certain day, should fulfil certain specified conditions in the most satisfactory manner, all they asked for in the way of speed being that ten miles an hour should be maintained." In the meantime Mr. Stephenson had established a locomotive manufactory at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was under the chief management of his son, and several engines had already been constructed at these works. For the famous trial, and the premium of £500, four engines were entered to compete—namely, Braithwaite and Ericson's "Novelty," Mr



MAKING A RAILWAY.

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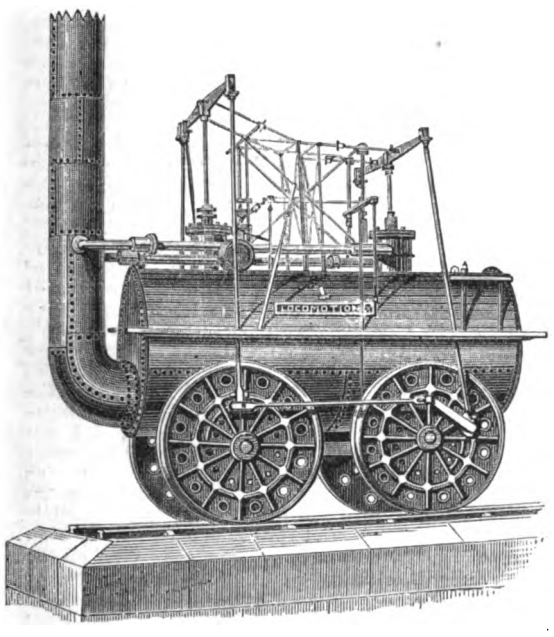
GEORGE STEPHENSON, THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS.

Timothy Hackworth's "Sanspariel," Stephenson and Company's "Rocket," and Mr. Burstall's "Perseverance." On the day fixed, Oct. 6, there was a great and distinguished crowd to see the show. Stephenson's engine stood third on the list for trial, but it was ready first, and made an experimental trip in which it ran twelve miles in fifty-three minutes. The Novelty was next called, and made a brief experiment; so also was the Sanspareil. The contest, however, was postponed until the following day, in the interest of these two latter engines. The special peculiarity of the Novelty was that the air was driven through the fire by means of bellows, which early on the trial-day burst, and prevented the engine from performing. The boiler of the Sanspareil proved defective, and the trial was again postponed till the next day. In the meantime, to satisfy the crowd, however, Mr. Stephenson attached the "Rocket" to a coach containing thirty persons, and ran them about at the rate of twenty-four to thirty miles an hour to their vast delight and astonishment. On the next day the Rocket was duly tested, and it more than satisfied every condition, the maximum velocity which it attained being twenty-nine miles an hour, or, as Mr. Smiles says, "about three times the speed that one of the judges of the competition had declared to be the limit of possibility. The Novelty and the Sanspareil were not ready for trial until the 10th, and they both gave out in one way or another during the work they undertook. The Perseverance could only make a speed of from five to six miles an hour, and was withdrawn from competition. The prize was, therefore, awarded to the "Rocket;" and from this moment many of Mr. Stephenson's bitterest opponents became his best friends. The railway was opened on Sept. 15, 1830, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Huskisson. The otherwise great success of the day was marred by the fatal accident which happened to Mr. Huskisson. There had been a coldness between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson; but on this occasion his Grace making a sign of recognition; the two hurriedly shook hands amidst a general cry of "Get in, get in;" Mr. Huskisson attempting to go round the open door of the carriage, which projected over the opposite rail, was struck by the engine. He fell with his leg doubled across the rail, and the engine passed over it. "I have met my death," he said, when he was raised up by the bystanders, and he died the same night at Eccles. Connected with this calamity, the fact was blazed throughout the world that Mr. Stephenson's locomotive engine carried the wounded man for succour and treatment a distance of about fifteen miles in twenty-five minutes, or at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. Within a very short time the new railway carried an average of twelve hundred passengers a day, and within five years it was carrying 500,000 a year. The profits chiefly from the carriage of merchandise were estimated at £62,500 a year, but the net profits realised during the first five years were £25,000 a year beyond that amount.

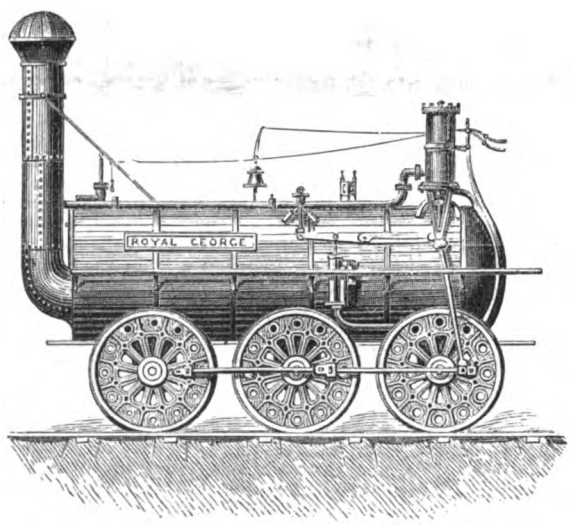
From this time until a few years before his death George Stephenson, assisted by his son, was occupied in carrying out our great railway system. The London and Birmingham line was in due course projected, with the two Stephensons as joint engineers. The engineering difficulties of the undertaking were enormous, notably the boring of Kilsby tunnel, one of the most remarkable and interesting works in the history of railways. The opposition of the landowners of Northampton forced its construction upon the company. The first contractor, in face of immense falls of sand and inundations of water, abandoned the work. George Stephenson never once wavered or gave way. The tunnel was eventually made; and it is estimated that the water pumped out of it during the progress of the works would be equal to the contents of the Thames at high water between London and Woolwich. In 1835 the North Midland Railway was projected; the Act was obtained in the following year; and the line commenced by Mr. Stephenson, assisted by one of his favourite pupils, Mr. Swanwick, in 1837. Seventy-two miles and a half in length, it had two hundred bridges and seven tunnels; and it was during the construction of this magnificent railway—"far more wonderful," Mr. Smiles thinks, "than Napoleon's vaunted road over the Simplon"—that Mr. Stephenson associated himself with the collieries at Clay Cross, and eventually took up his residence at Tapton House, Chesterfield. In addition to his multifarious work at home, Mr. Stephenson visited the Continent several times on important business. At the request of King Leopold, he assisted the Belgian engineers in their plans for the national lines of that kingdom. The King appointed him by Royal



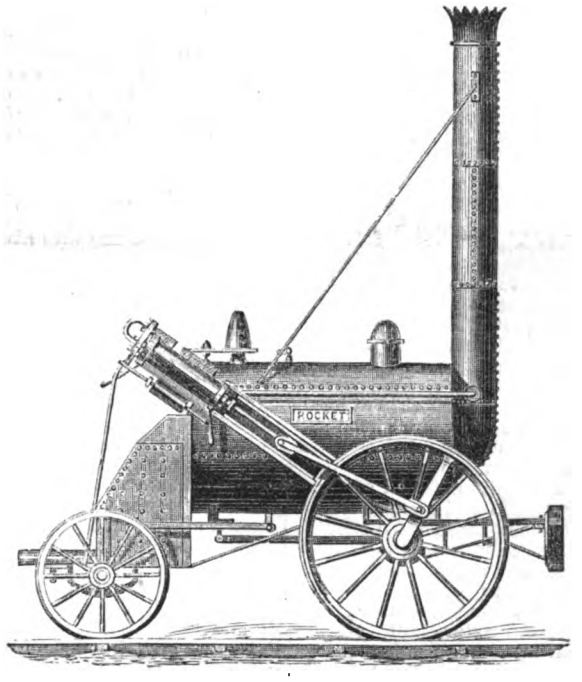
THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, ON THE SITE OF STEPHENSON'S COTTAGE, AT WILLINGTON QUAY.



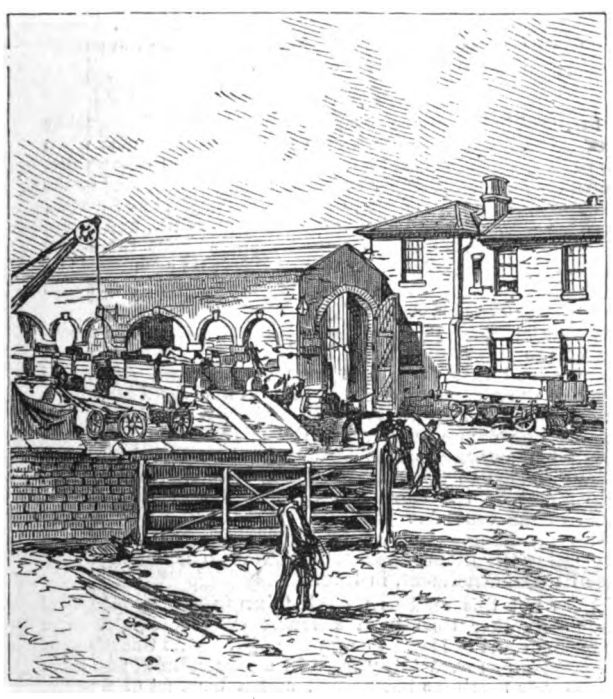
THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.



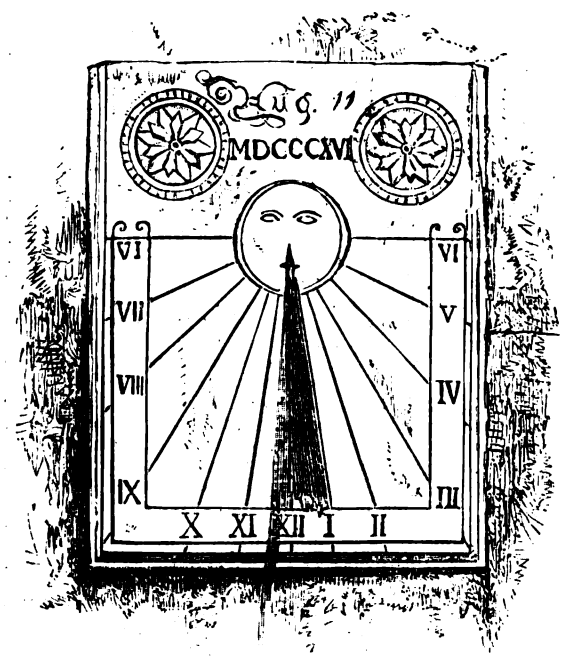
THE ROYAL GEORGE.



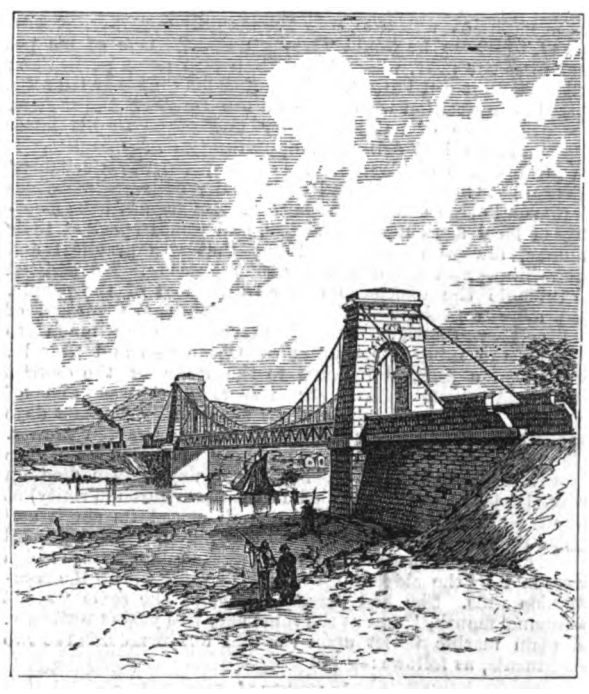
THE ROCKET.



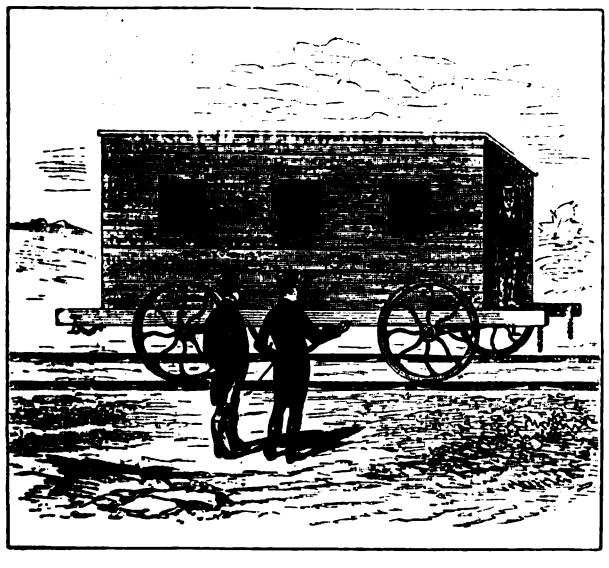
THE FIRST RAILWAY STATION.



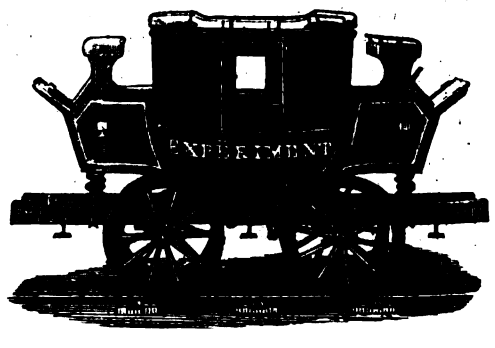
DIAL OVER THE DOOR OF STEPHENSON'S COTTAGE, AT KILLINGWORTH.



THE FIRST RAILWAY SUSPENSION BRIDGE ERECTED OVER THE TEES.



THE EXPERIMENT COACH, COMMON CAR.



THE EXPERIMENT, FIRST RAILWAY PASSENGER COACH, 1825.

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ordinance a Knight of the Order of Leopold; and during one of his visits he was invited to dine with the chief Ministers of State, the municipal authorities, and about five hundred inhabitants of the city of Ghent. On the next day he dined with the King and Queen at Brussels. "It is curious," says Smiles, "to contrast the conduct of the English Government with that of Belgium at the same time. The House of Commons was still endeavouring to introduce the steam-carriage on common roads, and the Government was expending large sums of money for the purpose of improving those roads so as to enable them to compete with the railways which were in course of formation. It is a remarkable fact that during the time that the London and Birmingham railway was under construction £130,000 was voted by Parliament to place the road between these two termini in an improved state with this object. The alterations were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Telford, the Government engineer, and the money was expended just as the new turnpike road was not wanted." In course of time the benefits of railways began to be acknowledged not only by the country people, landowners, and farmers who had opposed them, but by towns and other communities which had forced them outside their boundary limits. The Duke of Wellington for a long time would not, however, trust himself on a railway. He had witnessed the fatal accident to Mr. Huskisson, which helped to prejudice him against locomotive engines; but finally he gave way to the general progress of the time, and made his first journey in 1843 on the South-Western Railway attending upon her Majesty. The late Prince Consort had early in the history of railways been a traveller upon them; the Queen, however, did not make her first trip until 1842. One of the most eccentric opponents to railways was Colonel Sibthorpe, the member for Lincoln, who denounced them in and out of Parliament, and made himself for many years the butt of *Punch* and other humorous periodicals. He was in the habit of posting from Lincolnshire to London; but at last he was induced to break the journey by making part of it by rail and part by carriage, until finally he accepted the established method which George Stephenson had inaugurated on the Stockton and Darlington line with his first passenger coach, "the Experiment."

The famous engineer's last days were spent in a dignified and pleasant rest. He occupied much of the leisure of his retirement in superintending the cultivation of his garden at Tapton House. Here he grew the first straight cucumber. He delighted to compete in horticultural contests with Sir Joseph Paxton at Chatsworth; and his fruit and vegetables often carried off prizes at local exhibitions. In those days the Duke of Devonshire's head gardener had not yet designed the famous exhibition buildings of 1851, and therefore was plain Mr. Paxton, often plainer Joseph Paxton, though even then he was quite a friend of the Duke, who was a nobleman of great taste and generosity. Stephenson was fond of having long chats with Paxton about gardening, and would take great delight in visiting the beautiful grounds at Chatsworth and inspecting Paxton's hothouses. The engineer was as earnest in regard to his vegetable-growing as he was about his locomotive work. It was characteristic of him to be energetic and persevering in all he undertook; and he probably, at the moment, felt as proud of growing the first straight cucumber as he did at the time of winning the famous race at Manchester with his "Rocket." Finding that no amount of propping and guiding with string would influence the crooked nature of the cucumber, he had a long glass tube made, and placed the young cucumber in it so that it grew just as he wished it; and this feat was one of his triumphs over Paxton, who was the only gardener, he used to say, to whom he would "knock under." One of his pet fruits was the pine, which he cultivated to great perfection; but it was not until after his death that his pines carried off a prize in competition with those of the Duke of Devonshire. His early love of natural history was active in his latter days, and he had delightful opportunities of exercising it on the uplands of Tapton. He often visited the Mechanics' Institute at Chesterfield, and occasionally delivered addresses at this and other similar associations. He attended the meetings of local agricultural societies, and would speak at their dinners, always saying something that was practical and interesting, and often novel, about farming. He assisted to promote the education and advancement of the people, and more especially took an interest in the pitmen of the colliery districts, having previously done much to develop the mineral resources of Clay Cross and Stavely, and given a general impetus to the trade of the district all round about him. Sir Robert Peel was one of his most intimate friends, and he spent many pleasant days at the famous Minister's hospitable house, Drayton Manor. He was present at the opening of many of the new railways that were inaugurated in his latter days. He died on Aug. 12, 1848, and was buried in the new church (Trinity) at Chesterfield. The historic old borough closed its shops and tolled its bells on the occasion; and the burgesses, a respectful and sorrowing crowd, followed the great man's remains, which were laid by the side of his wife in a vault within the communion rails. She had preceded him, in the same "sweet autumnal month," and at the same age, two years previously. A plain marble tablet upon the wall above records the two interments, as follows:—

In memory of
ELIZABETH,
Wife of GEORGE STEPHENSON,
of Tapton House,
who died Aug. 3rd, 1845,
aged 68 years.

And also of the above-named
GEORGE STEPHENSON,
who died Aug. 12th, 1848,
aged 68 years.

Trinity Church is picturesquely situated on the brow of a hill almost facing that of Tapton. I made a pilgrimage to the spot quite recently. The graveyard is a green oasis of the local street but little tenanted, and there are flowers and shrubs here and there, which give it a happy, rural appearance. An application at the Rectory to see the church meets with a courteous response; and I suspect that henceforth the tomb of Stephenson will attract increasing numbers of visitors.

During some years after his death there were various suggestions of memorials in honour of his work and his memory. At Newcastle, and at the entrance to the Euston-square station in London, monuments were erected. The nation did nothing. Parliament voted no statue to him in Westminster Abbey; he was not a soldier, nor a statesman; he was only the Father of Railways, in which capacity he had done more for his country than its greatest warriors and its most illustrious statesmen. But Mr. Charles Binns, one of his old friends, suggested to Derbyshire the idea of a Stephenson Memorial Hall, which should embody the best features of the Mechanics Institute. The *Derbyshire Times* took the idea up, and brought it continually before the public. Soon after the idea had been canvassed the Derbyshire Institute of Mining Engineers was established, and the Chesterfield Mechanics Institute found itself requiring extended accommodation for its members. The first-mentioned institute wanted "a local habitation" as well as a name; and, with these two societies willing to help in the erection of a hall where they could have rooms, other societies promised their aid to the scheme, and "The Stephenson Memorial Hall" was launched. After a time it languished for want of funds, and had to be "whipped up" a good deal by the local *Times*, for Chesterfield is not the "residential" town it was in Stephenson's days; and with increase of population it has become more of a mining centre than an old-fashioned town of rich and old-fashioned people. But, in time, enough money was raised to commence work. In October, 1877, Lord Hartington laid the foundation-stone, and on July 14, 1879, the Hall was formally opened by Lord Hartington's father, his present Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and the princely owner of Chatsworth House, near Chesterfield. The building is a handsome Gothic edifice. It has a museum, picture-gallery, class-rooms for schools of art and other educational conveniences, chambers for the institute already mentioned, a fine lecture and concert hall, and reading-rooms. Among the works of art appropriate to the place is Lucas's well-known full-length portrait of George Stephenson, Chat Moss depicted as a background. At the ceremonial opening of the hall Mr. Charles Binns closed an interesting speech with a remark which may fittingly conclude this sketch of his friend's remarkable career. He spoke of the assistance such an institution as that they were establishing would have been to George Stephenson in the days of his early struggles for information about the science of mechanics, and how it would have facilitated inquiry and the spread of knowledge in regard to methods of mining and manufacture in course of trial, and of engineering systems which had failed or were successful.

Similar observations will now apply as an indorsement of the modern movement in favour of the establishment of technical colleges. While England has taught other countries to compete with her in the industrial arts, she has been too content with what George Stephenson would have called the "rule of thumb," leaving the foreigner to perfect himself in those details and technicalities which were wont to be regarded as only belonging to the higher studies of the civil engineer and the artist. But it has come to be considered necessary nowadays for the ordinary operative to understand something of the philosophy and asthetics of the industrial arts in connection with which he is employed. It is good that on all hands we now begin heartily to recognise, with George Stephenson's Derbyshire friend, that "the time has come when, if we let our intelligence rest and be still, England must assuredly fall from her high estate, and that the man who assists all he can in spreading knowledge is, in the best and broadest sense of the word, a patriot." JOSEPH HATTON.

ENGINES AND ENGINE-DRIVERS.

It is a suitable opportunity this week, upon the occasion of the George Stephenson Centenary Festival, to notice a series of instructive and interesting books, published by Messrs. Crosby Lockwood and Co., which treat of the construction and use of engines, and the work and life of the drivers of railway trains. Mr. Michael Reynolds, formerly Inspector of Locomotives of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, is the author of these four volumes, entitled, respectively, "Locomotive Engine-Driving," "Stationary Engine-Driving," "The Model Locomotive Engineer," and "Engine-Driving Life."

The treatise on "Locomotive Engine-Driving," which has reached a fourth edition, is a practical manual for the work of the men in charge, both drivers and firemen, and is mainly of a technical character. It includes a description of the locomotive and its mechanism, in minute detail, and precise directions for every operation belonging to the service, whether ordinary or occasional, with many useful hints and advices. The scientific principles relating to this application of steam, and to the combustion of fuel by which it is generated, are distinctly explained. Particulars are given respecting the examination for certificates of proficiency required by drivers of locomotives, and the statutes and regulations for their conduct. A corresponding course of instruction, with some exceptions, is offered in the practical manual of "Stationary Engine-Driving;" but in this a larger space is devoted to the separate descriptions of different kinds of engines; the condensing beam-engine, the Cornish pumping-engine, the horizontal engine, the semi-portable, and the compound engines of several varieties. The peculiarities of the "Galloway" boiler are especially pointed out. Directions are given for managing the engine and boiler, the fire, and the water to feed the boiler. The causes of failures of engines, and of boiler-explosions, are set forth; and the reader is taught how to use the indicator, and how to make some useful calculations. Both these volumes are furnished with a number of illustrative wood-engravings; and the one last mentioned has a portrait of James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine.

"The Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy," which is adorned with a portrait of George Stephenson, is partly historical, relating the early projects and attempts to solve the problem of constructing a locomotive steam-engine. We observe that justice is here done, among others, to Mr. William Hedley, the mining engineer at Wylam Colliery, for his successful experiment, in October, 1812, with a carriage prepared expressly to test the principle that the friction of the wheels upon the rails would suffice to enable it to draw a train of loaded waggons. The remaining portion of this volume is a review of the business and duties of each class of officials employed in the locomotive running department; the general manager and superintendent, the locomotive foreman, the engineer, and the fireman, down to the cleaner and engine-boy, with a scheme for the more perfect organisation of these services, and for securing their complete efficiency by regular examinations and certificates. We recommend this part of Mr. Reynolds's book to all Directors of Railway Companies and other persons in authority, but especially to those connected with the Board of Trade and the Railway Commission.

More popular entertainment will be found in the smaller volume called "Engine-Driving Life," which narrates, in a rather discursive and gossiping style, many characteristic anecdotes of the personal experiences of railway drivers, firemen, and attendants at the engine-sheds. We should all feel a hearty interest in the welfare and behaviour of these brave and worthy public servants, who merit equal esteem with our sailors and soldiers, and whose work is often quite as perilous, certainly quite as laborious, as that of seamen in the Royal Navy. There is no finer example of the English or Scottish working man, highly trained, alert, vigilant, self-reliant, prompt in resource, instant in action, equipped with much exact knowledge as well as experimental skill, than the superior man in the ranks of our railway locomotive engine-drivers. Many such a hero, within our recollection, has performed deeds of gallantry which deserved the Victoria Cross as fairly as any acts of military bravery on the battle-field. Mr. Reynolds's little book should contribute, as it no doubt will, to make the virtues and services of these good fellows better known to the public in general. He follows the rise of an engine-boy, who has a genuine enthusiasm for railway work, loving an engine as the sailor loves his ship, through the grade of fireman to that of driver, which is the height of his honest ambition. The faults, the blunders, the foolish tricks, or the acts of negligence which may sometimes have most disastrous consequences, are impressively set down for strict abstinence therefrom; and there is a chapter on "Punishment and its Administration," which could not have been wisely spared. "Runaway Engines" and "Runaway Trains," "The Death of Driver Nathan Gordon," "The Tay Bridge Accident," and "Last Trips" are chapters that keep the promise of their titles with plenty of exciting adventure. In conclusion, the "Railway Servants' Orphanage" at Derby is strongly recommended to public assistance; and we hope that the funds of that benevolent institution will gain substantially from the appeal here made on its behalf.

THE LOSS OF THE DOTEREL.

Commander Evans, R.N., late of the Doterel, arrived in town last Saturday evening, and at once reported himself at the Admiralty, where he had an interview with Admiral Sir Cooper Key. On Sunday he breakfasted with Lord Northbrook, and personally delivered his report of the disaster.

Commander Evans states that the Doterel left Elizabeth Island at six o'clock on the morning of April 26, and anchored at Sandy Point at 8.30. While in his bath-room, about ten, he heard a report as if a gun had gone off, and he went into the fore-cabin. Looking along the starboard side, he saw that the ship's side was burst open in the starboard gangway, and that the upper deck in that part was forced up, twisted, and wrenched about, and, the water rushing in, the ship at once heeled over to starboard. About twenty or thirty seconds after there was a much more violent explosion, which he is convinced was the fore magazine. Everything then became darkened with smoke and débris, and the ship was rapidly sinking. He jumped out of the embrasure port and seized some wreckage. He was probably sucked down by the ship, as he recollects nothing more till he noticed that the ship had disappeared. He thinks it could not have been three minutes from the time of the first explosion till the ship sunk. He is of opinion that the first explosion may have been caused by the bursting of the boiler, on account of the water being allowed to get too low in it, and the crowns of the furnace exposed when cold water was let in; or it may have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the starboard bunker. Otherwise Commander Evans is at a loss to account for the first explosion, as there was no combustibles in the starboard gangway, and there is little doubt that the shell-room, Nordenfelt, Gatling, and gun-cotton magazines, all of which were abaft the mainmast, did not explode. He thinks the greater number of men must have been killed by the explosion and falling débris, as he did not hear a cry or groan. Commander Evans regrets his inability to give a more satisfactory and definitive explanation of the disaster, and says it is a mystery to him. During the passage home Commander Evans examined all the survivors on board the Britannia to obtain any clue to the origin of the disaster. All the officers and men engaged at the various points perished, and there at present remains no means of ascertaining the facts as to the theories accounting for the explosion suggested in the official report.

The steamer Britannia, with the rest of the survivors (with the exception of Lieutenant Stokes, who remained at Sandy Point), arrived in the Mersey on Sunday night. They landed at Liverpool on Monday morning, and proceeded to Portsmouth, where they will remain on board the Duke of Wellington flag-ship pending the court-martial.

Stamped halfpenny newspaper wrappers of a better quality than those hitherto in use, which will be discontinued when the present stocks are sold off, are issued for sale to the public. They may be bought singly or in any number according to the undermentioned scale of prices—viz., one for ½d., two for 1¼d., three for 1½d., four for 2½d., five for 3d. six for 3½d., and so on. The public can also obtain these wrappers uncut in quarter reams, containing 120 sheets of 14 wrappers on each sheet, by making special application for them at the post-office at which they wish to obtain them; the price being £3 18s.

Lord Carnarvon presided on Monday afternoon at a meeting of the members of the London Library. The annual report stated that there had been an increase of twelve members during the year, and a financial gain of £649. The total number of subscribers on the register is now 1668. The number of volumes sent out in the course of the year for circulation amounted to 97,158, while there had been 2700 volumes added to the library. Lord Carnarvon echoed the deep regret of the committee at the loss sustained by the death of the venerable president, Mr. Carlyle, and of Mr. James Spedding, who were both principally concerned in originating the library, and both assisted in its management from its commencement, in 1840.

Does not this read as though taken from some mediæval chronicle rather than from a report of proceedings in a humdrum court of law in this prosaic age? "At this moment the proceedings were interrupted by a procession of two men, respectively bearing a black wand and a bouquet of flowers, and about a dozen boys, with long osier rods, entering the court and beating the City bounds over the Judge's chair, amid loud cheers." The incident occurred on Thursday week in London, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in the presence of Baron Pollock. Foreigners, it was hoped by one of the counsel, would not return to their country with the impression that this was the ordinary behaviour in the English courts of justice; and Mr. Baron Pollock remarked that custom sometimes overrode the law.

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WEATHER-LORE OF THE CLOUDS.

The prognostications gathered from the clouds are very extensive, and in many cases may be regarded as fairly reliable indications of the state of the weather. Indeed, our agricultural peasantry, whose employment naturally keeps them much out in the open air, pay special attention to the appearance of the clouds, forming their calculations as to the probable likelihood of its being wet or fine from the various peculiarities which these so-called "weather guides" assume. Thus, according to a maxim contained in our old English almanacks—

If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,
Be sure no rain disturbs the summer's day:

a piece of weather wisdom which corresponds with the shepherd of Banbury's observations, that if the "clouds are small and round, like a dappley-grey, with a north wind, there will be fair weather for two or three days." In some parts of France, however, it is said that when the sky is dappled, if it does not rain at once, it will not be long in coming. And Virgil, it may be remembered, in his "Georgics" (I., 397), regards it as a sign of rain whenever it happens that

Tenuia—lanæ per cælum vellera ferri.

Scattered streaks of clouds, however, in the south-west are generally considered to foretell rain. Thus, in St. Luke's Gospel (xii. 54), our Lord, alluding to this notion says:—"When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say there cometh a shower, and so it is." Mr. Inwards in his little book on "Weather Lore" (1870), says:—"When scattered patches or streaks of nimbus come driving up from the south-west they are called by the sailors 'Prophet Clouds,' and indicate wind." Small light clouds in the south-west are said to foreshow windy, gusty weather; and, according to a well-known saying in Surrey, "a bench or bank of clouds in the west indicates rain." Again, various omens are drawn from the colour and shape of the clouds. Thus, an old proverb informs us that "red clouds in the east, rain the next day;" and another adage reminds us that "Dusky or tarnish silver-coloured clouds indicate hail." It is almost needless, however, to mention that black clouds foretell rain; a graphic allusion to which Shakspeare makes in the "Tempest" (ii. 2):—"And another storm brewing; I hear it sing i' the wind: yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a foul bumbard that would shed his liquor . . . yond' same cloud cannot chuse but fall by pailfuls." A small fast-increasing cloud in violent motion seen in the Tropics, is called the "Bull's-eye," and generally precedes the most terrible hurricanes. Fitzroy says that "light delicate tints or colours, with soft, undefined forms of clouds, indicate and accompany fine weather; but unusual or gaudy hues, with hard, definitely outlined clouds, foretell rain and probably strong wind."

Passing on, in the next place, to the shapes of clouds, we are told that—

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The Earth 's refreshed with frequent showers;

a notion which the Shepherd of Banbury thus explains:—"The reason of this seems to be that the watery vapours are then condensed, or condensing, which gives them this rough and ragged appearance; and as soon as the thin films that retain the water are broke by this pressure, these heavy clouds descend in rain." In "Antony and Cleopatra" (iv. 12) Shakspeare seems to speak of this appearance:—

Sometime we see a cloud that 's dragonish;
A vapour, sometime, like a bear, or lion,
A tower'd citadel, a pendant rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. . . .
That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack dislimbs; and makes it indistinct,
As water is in water.

Some clouds are called "fish-shaped," from their peculiar shape. Thus, small patches of cloud increasing from below are nicknamed "a mackerel sky," and according to a popular rhyme—

Mackerel sky and mares' tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails.

A sky of this kind is said to denote fair weather for that day, but rain and wind a day or two after. In Buckinghamshire, says Mr. Inwards, "these clouds are called 'packet bags,' and are said to be packets of rain soon to be opened." Again, when a long stripe of cloud stretches across the sky east and west it is popularly styled a salmon, sometimes "a Noah's Ark," and is supposed to be a certain sign of a storm. In Scotland, says Mr. Chambers in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," certain light kinds of clouds are thus denominated—

Hen-scarts and filly-tails
Make lofty ships wear low sails;

from their supposed resemblance to the scratches of hens on the ground and the tails of young mares. Sailors have a similar proverb in reference to the same cloud—

If clouds look as if scratched by a hen,
Get ready to reef your top sails then.

Numerous odd nicknames have been at different times assigned to the clouds, many of which are curious. Thus, to quote one or two instances:—Certain clouds are termed "Wool-Bags," when "they increase upwards from a horizontal base;" others are styled "Goats' hairs;" and in Yorkshire a cloud, known as the "Helm Cloud," hovering about the hill-tops for a day or two, is said to "presage wind and rain." There are various sayings relating to the clouds prevalent in most mountainous and hilly districts. A well-known couplet tells us that—

When the clouds are upon the hills,
They 'll come down by the mills.

Space will, however, only permit us to give one or two illustrations of the rhymes relating to special localities. Thus, in Worcestershire, it is said:—

When Bredon Hill puts on his hat,
Ye men of the vale beware of that.

A Lancashire rhyme is much to the same effect:—

If Riving Pike do wear a hood,
Be sure the day will ne'er be good.

And to mention, lastly, a well-known one in Scotland, we are warned how—

When Cheviot ye see put on his cap
Of rain ye 'll have a wee bit drap.

Among the very many other items of folklore that have clustered round the clouds, we are told that when they "appear high in the sky in their white trains" wind, and probably rain, will follow. Cloudy mornings are said to produce fine, clear evenings; and if in hot weather the strata of clouds appear to move in different directions, they indicate thunder.

According also to the Shepherd of Banbury "if you see a cloud rise against the wind or side wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way that the cloud came;" and, to quote a further illustration of his weather lore, he tells us "that in a summer evening large black clouds are frequently melted into dews."

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Miss Isabella Bird, the authoress of well-known pleasant books concerning the Sandwich Islands, the Fiji Islands, and the Rocky Mountains of North America, opens to the gratification of her readers' curiosity some *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* (Murray, publisher). The two volumes, which we have before noticed incidentally, are full of quite new descriptive matter; for Miss Bird, whose enterprise and fortitude in laborious travelling puts many of the hardier sex to shame, chose a different route from that of preceding tourists in the Mikado's island realm. From Tokio or Tokiyo, formerly called Yedo, the eastern capital of Japan, she boldly pushed northward, traversing the length of the large island of Nipon, and thence crossing a strait to Yezo, the northern isle, upon which the treaty port of Hakodate is situated. Her description of the famous shrines and sepulchres of Nikko, where she sojourned many days, has been anticipated by other travelling writers; one of the most pleasing of those was Lord George Campbell. Beyond that place, she took up entirely fresh ground of observation; and we are here first made acquainted with the town and district of Wakamatzu, on the lake of Iniwashiro, the beautiful Tsugawa river, the seaport and English Mission Station of Niigata, on the west coast, and the charming plain of Yonezawa, fertile, populous, and thriving, with Kubota and Aomori, maritime towns of considerable traffic. Miss Bird rode on horseback, accompanied only by a native servant-boy, and few ladies could have attempted such a course of travel; but, from her well-known performances in other parts of the world, the successful accomplishment of this journey cannot excite much surprise. In the second volume, beginning with her account of Yezo and its inhabitants, including the Ainos, a gentle race of aboriginal savages under Japanese rule, the reader will find much curious information not even hinted at in ordinary books on Japan. On Sept. 14, 1879, the authoress returned by sea from Hakodate to Yokohama, and became again the guest of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes at the British Legation. Her remaining days in Japan, and the latter chapters of this volume, furnish us with a good deal of useful and interesting knowledge concerning the present state of that country; the modern aspect of its principal cities, with the remarkable change in social customs of late years, the new institutions of government, and the introduction of European arts and sciences. Precise and authentic statistical details are given upon these subjects, as well upon those of finance and commerce. Miss Bird's work is altogether worthy of being accepted as a supplement to that of Sir E. J. Reed, which was reviewed in this Journal a short time ago.

Another not less accomplished lady traveller and writer is Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming, whose first beautiful volume on the Himalayas won our admiration when it came out. Her new book, *At Home in Fiji*, is now published by Messrs. Blackwood. These two volumes are a collection of letters, written to friends during a sojourn in Fiji of about two years. The writer being an artist, the illustrations are facsimiles of her own drawings by one of the new solar processes. The principal feature on the cover of the volumes is a representation of a "cannibal fork," such as is used only for eating human flesh. We are told that meat of this kind was never touched with the fingers, as it is supposed to produce a peculiar skin disease; but why it produced no disease on the internal organs of those who feasted on it is not explained. The Fijians seem to have esteemed human flesh above all other; and it was their custom to eat all their enemies whom they killed in battle. They had ovens for the purpose of cooking "bokola," the name given to this cannibal food. It required a peculiar kind of vegetable, either the *Solanum Anthropophagorum*, or the *Irophis Anthropophagorum*, the botanical names telling of their use. These condiments were deemed as essential by the Fijian gourmand as mint-sauce is to lamb with us. The greater part of the Fijians have now ceased to be anthropophagi, or cannibals, a beneficial change which has resulted from their conversion to Christianity. They have also given up the custom of polygamy; and, according to Miss Gordon Cumming, they are now a very well-behaved people. She seems to have travelled a great deal among them, often alone, and she seems to have done so in the most perfect security. Not only did she run no chance of becoming "bokola" herself, but, although she had many tempting articles about her, nothing was ever stolen. This speaks much for the Fijians. This state of things is due to the Wesleyans, who have nine hundred churches in the islands, regarding which Miss Gordon-Cumming gives a great deal of most interesting information, for she made many excursions with Mr. Langham and his wife when that gentleman visited the various districts to examine the teachers and look after all the interests of the Wesleyan missions. "At Home in Fiji" is full of all sorts of information, and is quite as interesting to the archæologist as to the missionary. Miss Gordon-Cumming has travelled a great deal in other countries, and this makes her an acute observer, and gives her the power of making comparisons, a qualification which does not belong to those who have only visited one country. The descriptions of the beautiful scenery of the Fijian group of islands will be found most delightful reading.

The East Central African Expedition, sent out by the Royal Geographical Society in 1878, was unhappily attended with the loss of Mr. Keith Johnston, son of the well-known geographer of Edinburgh, and a scientific traveller of high promise. Upon his death, at Beho-beho, on June 28, 1879, six weeks after starting from the seacoast at Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. Joseph Thomson, the geologist, became leader of the party. Two volumes, *To the Central African Lakes and Back*, are now published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. They give us Mr. Thomson's complete narrative of the entire expedition. It reached Lake Nyassa from the north, proceeded thence north-west to Lake Tanganyika, and passed up the western side of the latter as far as the river Lukuga, described by Captain V.L. Cameron and subsequently by Mr. H. M. Stanley. The Urua country was further explored, and Mr. Thomson's return journey traversed the region east of Lake Tanganyika, visiting also the smaller Lake Leopold, which had not been examined before. On June 10, 1880, after travelling fourteen months, over a distance, inland and back to the coast with many turnings and windings, of not less than five thousand miles, the author of this interesting book arrived at the port of Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, the customary rendezvous of East African travellers. His style and tone of writing are pleasant, and the incidents which he relates are both entertaining, and very characteristic of that kind of experience, already made somewhat familiar to English readers by the examples of Livingstone, Stanley, Elton, and others who have explored the lake region below the Equator. Mr. Thomson had, in general, none but friendly and kindly relations with the natives, owing to his tact and presence of mind, as well as to his frank way of treating them; he went among them unarmed, and showed no suspicion of them, which seems to be the safest course. In one instance, however, while trying to get through Urua to Webb's Lualaba, he encountered much annoyance and extortion, with menaces of violence, from the chief and people of that country, and was obliged to turn back, losing some portion of his goods, but glad to escape an unequal fight. Mr. Thomson's views of the prospects of commercial intercourse and colonisation in the interior of Africa do not agree with the flattering visions that have been displayed by several recent travellers. His testimony, as a scientific geologist and mineralogist, forbids us to reckon upon the opening of rich stores of metallic ore, though copper is known to exist at Katanga; the supply of ivory will not last many years, and there is no other article which it will pay to bring down to the coast. The unsuccessful Belgian Expedition, which he met with on his return journey, is noticed in these volumes, and they furnish the latest authentic particulars of the condition of East Central Africa.

A BIT OF LOWESTOFT CHINA.

I wonder why the Lowestoft shopkeepers deal in such diverse articles in the same establishment! Thus, when I went into the best-looking "Artists' Repository" in High-street, with the intention of purchasing a sketching-block, I found that one half of the shop was devoted to the sale of Ironmongery. Perhaps a descendant of Quintin Matsys presides over the combination of art and ironwork. I went into a Grocer's, and he offered me toys, tobacco, and note-paper. I betook myself to the Fishmonger, and he wanted to sell me oil-paintings and old china. I might have said to the man, "'Excellent well! you are a Fishmonger!' What makes you also a vender of pictures and crockery?" As there was more than one Fishmonger who did this, it puzzled me to find any connection between Lowestoft turbot and Lowestoft china. They seemed more desirous to sell the latter than the former; perhaps it was more profitable to do so.

I walked into one of these shops, where the fresh fish were lying on the marble slabs; and on the walls were hung oil-paintings, boldly ascribed to masters who were not quite so fresh as the fish. On a side table and on shelves were ranged numerous tea cups and saucers, plates and dishes, candlesticks and vases, and other articles in china. The proprietor of the shop was at once down upon me. "Any fish this morning, Sir? Fine turbot, soles, salmon, or whiting? Oh, I see as it 's the china your 're a-looking at. You 've got an eye for china, I see, Sir, and know a good specimen when you see it. All these are real Lowestoft, as you 'll know without me telling you; and you won't find such a collection anywhere else in the town. I got 'em straight from the private parties as has had 'em in their own families, till obligated to part with 'em through death or other nat'ral causes, and they 're all as genuine in their way as them turbots. You won't find any Brummagem shams here. Can I sell you a specimen, Sir?"

I had taken one in my hand, and was examining it. The Fishmonger evidently knew something about his business as a vender of china.

"Ah, I see, Sir," he said, "you reckernise the peculiar pink and them roses in festoons. No, Sir; it 's no use your turning it up; you won't find any marks on the Lowestoft china. You knows 'em by their style and their hornamentation; and sometimes there are ciphers on 'em, and coats o' harms, and hinscriptions to the parties as they was given to. Here 's a dessert-plate! That 's a real beauty, that is, and fit for any nobleman's collection. P'raps I 'm haddressing a Lordship?"

Whether this was thrown out as a feeler or as a gratuitous compliment I do not know, but no doubt it was all done in the way of trade. I shook my head, as a disclaimer of my being a member of the Upper House.

"No offence, Sir!" said the Fishmonger; "but we get a many Lordships in Lowestoft during the season, and they 're all partial to china. They 're fond of dealing with me, as they know that my specimens are to be depended on. You couldn't get a better 'un than that dessert-plate. Look at its morone trellis-work and its golden diaper! There 's delicacy and finish! It must have taken the hartist weeks to have done it; and you shall have it for a guinea. It 's as cheap as dirt for the money; and if you don't have it, it won't be long before some noble swell will."

I said that I did not wish to deprive the noble swells of its possession, and that my own collection of old china was chiefly of the willow-pattern order.

"Well, then," said the Fishmonger, "if you won't take advantage of the dessert-plate—and it 's such a bargain as you 'll never see again—will this little teacup and saucer tempt you? You can have it for the low figure of fifteen-and-six—or say, fifteen for ready money. Here you get the roses, and the ruby border, and the green leaves. No! Well, then, what do you say to this little vase? No, it aint Horiental, though frequently mistook for it; the moulding there was all done in Lowestoft. It 's hunfortnate that it 's a bit chipped in the lip and handle, and them raised flowers have got a bit damaged, or it 'd be worth a guinea and a half at the very least. But, seeing as there 's that flaw in it, I 'll only ask the odd half-guinea. The flaw 'll never be seen, if you set it up on a bracket. With a bit of red velvet behind it, it 'd look beautiful and quite perfect."

Here he had to "survey mankind from china to" an old gentleman who was desirous to know if the turbot was quite fresh; and, after thinking that a homily on make-believes and pretending-to-be-better-than-you-are might be preached from the Fishmonger's concluding words, I strolled on to the next fish-shop, there to lounge away another ten minutes over more oil paintings and china.

The Lowestoft china, whether the ware is of hard or soft paste, is highly valued by collectors, and is distinguished by great beauty of execution and delicacy of design. It originated in the discovery of some fine clay, or earth, on the estate of Mr. Hewlin Luson, of Gunton Hall, near Lowestoft, who, despite many difficulties, chiefly arising from the jealous animosity of other manufacturers, set up his kiln and furnace in the year 1756; and in the following year it was fully established by Messrs. Walker, Browne, Aldred, and Rickman. The sand is very similar to that used in the Delft ware and the Worcester china. The manufactory was closed in 1802, when some of the best workmen were transferred to Worcester. Among the chief artists of the Lowestoft ware were Powle, Rose (a French refugee), Robert Allen, J. Wager, Brameld, and Thomas Curtis. Admirable specimens of the ware are preserved in the collection of Messrs. Seago, Norman, Mills, &c.

Lady Smith (widow of the distinguished botanist, Sir James Smith, F.L.S.), died at Lowestoft, in 1876, at the well-attested age of 104, and there is a memorial window to her in the parish church of St. Margaret. She possessed, at the time of her death, some porcelain jars and figures that she had purchased at the factory. A portion of that factory still stands, but it forms part of a maltkiln; and the place (in the Denes) where the clay was prepared may still be seen, together with the fine spring of water.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Thursday week entertained at a luncheon at the Mansion House a number of the representatives of the Society of Friends who are now assembled at their yearly meeting in the City of London.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2195.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881. WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.



"MORNING." BY L. ROSSI.

AT THE GALLERY OF MESSRS. A. TOOTH AND SONS, HAYMARKET.—SEE PAGE 574

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BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Birkenhead, the wife of Alex. Sinclair, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 24, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, the wife of Joseph Miller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Himley, Staffordshire (by the Rev. J. H. Churchill Baxter, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Edward Davies, M.A., Rector of the parish, and the Rev. J. T. Thorn, M.A., Vicar of Stoneleigh), Charles Albert, third son of the late Rev. J. A. Baxter, Vicar of Coseley, to Beatrice Anita, second daughter of Henry Sparrow, Esq., of Himley House, Himley. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. William Walsh, M.A., Rector of Great Tey, Essex, assisted by the Rev. Theobald W. Church, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hawker Helyar, third son of the late Rector of Sutton Bingham, Somersetshire, to Arabella Maria Helyar, of Bridge House, Dawlish, daughter of the Rev. Theobald Walsh, and widow of Edwin Grove Helyar, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., Montagu Capel, youngest son of John Capel Philips, of The Heath House, Tean, Staffordshire, aged 5 years.

On May 2, at Dehradum, N.W.P., India, in his 68th year, Louis James Piesse, second son of the late C. A. J. Piesse, Esq., many years of the War Office.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

Trinity Sunday.
Full Moon, 6.56 a.m. Total eclipse of the moon, invisible in England.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. 1—11; Rev. i. 1—9. Evening Lessons: Gen. xviii. or i. and ii. 1—4; Eph. iv. 1—17, or Matt. iii.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hutton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. (the Bishop of London's Ordination), Rev. Prebendary Burrows; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Dean Goulburn.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon H. M. Birch.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Harwich Yacht Club, annual regatta (two days).

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.
Trinity Law Sittings begin.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (paper by Mr. F. Galton).
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
Ascot Races.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Botanic Society, evening fête and exhibition, 8—12 p.m.
Caledonian Asylum, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Aveling on Evolution).
Thorne Agricultural Show.
Essex Agricultural Society Show, Southend-on-Sea (two days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Corpus Christi.
Trinity Term ends.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Surgeon-Major Aitchison on the Flora of the Kuram Valley, Afghanistan; papers by Mr. R. M'Lachlan and Professor Count Ficalho and Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Ascot Races: Cup day.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs W. H. Perkin, H. E. Armstrong, G. S. Johnson, and S. Pickering).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Flower on Whales).
The Judges entertained by the Lord Mayor.
Yachting: Norfolk and Suffolk, Nore, and Temple Clubs.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. H. Watkin on Range and Position-finders).
Royal London Yacht Club, extra race.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Herbert M. Baynes on the Psychological Method in its Application to Language, and Mr. W. R. Browne on Scottish Place-Names).

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Moon's last quarter, 9.18 p.m.
Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Scottish Gathering, Stamford-bridge, 2 p.m. (in aid of the Scottish Charities).
Athletic Sports: Beckenham, Gainsborough.
Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Sir S. Northcote in the chair).
Yachting: Royal Alfred, Erith, Thames Sailing, Cheshire, Portsmouth Corinthian, and Plymouth Corinthian Clubs.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge, 10.55 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12 0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.
VIÂ NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, First, Second, and Third Class.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 35s., 24s., 17s.; Return 55s., 38s., 28s.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder To visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside. TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).
Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.
London, June, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE SUCCESS OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
WHITSUNTIDE ENTERTAINMENT
IS UNMISTAKABLY GREAT.
At every one of the Ten Performances given during the past week THE HALL HAS BEEN CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY, and many thousands of persons have been turned away half-an-hour prior to the commencement of the performance.
THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, three weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7.45, THE CUP; and at 9.30, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM (last four nights)—Mr. Irving as Synorix and Doricourt, and Miss Ellen Terry as Camma and Letitia Hardy; Messrs. Howe, Terriss, Pinero, Elwood, Tyars, Beaumont, Clifford, Hudson, Carter; Miss Sophie Young, Miss Barnett, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at Eight o'Clock, OTHELLO—Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On SATURDAY, HAMLET (for Eighteen Performances). Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by Letter or Telegram.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to Six.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES is NOW OPEN. "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Maidens at the Well," by Hermann Phillips; "Dance Macabre," by Beulliure; "The Challenge," by Domingo; and many other fine Continental Works. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1873. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

MR. MARTIN COLNAGHI (GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket) begs to inform the lovers of art that his FIFTH SUMMER EXHIBITION contains works by the great colourist, Hermann Philips; others by Domingo and Charlemont, and by the young Spanish painter, José Beniliure. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANCAIS. NOW ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO.'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.
NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the
PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bouvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gérome, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinay, Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. NOW OPEN, from Ten a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 27, Harley-street. MATINEE D'INVITATION, of the Pupils and Friends, on SATURDAY, JUNE 25, from Three to Six o'Clock. For Prospectus, apply as above. Half Term will commence June 11 to 18. HENRY BAUMER, Principal.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR in AID of the FUNDS of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS, under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and Royal Family, and of most of the Foreign Sovereigns, will be held at the RIDING SCHOOL of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, on THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th inst., from Two to Seven o'Clock p.m. Admission, on Thursday, 10s.; Friday, 5s.; Saturday, 2s. The Royal Artillery Band will perform Daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

A spoilt popular holiday is always matter for regret, not only to the multitude who have a practical interest in it, but to those who can regard the event with less personal feelings. At Whitsuntide, the masses of the population have the opportunity, for the first time in the year, of enjoying in common the beauties of nature. The country is then clothed in living green, and is as a blooming bride decked out in soft and delicate attire. As late as Saturday last there was the promise, almost the certainty, of a warm and brilliant Bank Holiday on Whit Monday; and railways and steam-boats, van proprietors and vehicular caterers of every degree, made due preparations for the popular festival. But a falling barometer is beyond the control of the most experienced meteorologist, and the early weather indications of Monday betokened fickle changes, which were too fully justified as the day advanced. To the occasional shower succeeded the persistent downpour, at least in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which created despair among the visitors to Greenwich, Gravesend, and Epping Forest, Hampstead on the north, and Richmond and Hampton Court on the west. Open-air and river-side enjoyment became impracticable, and the huge palaces north and south of the Thames, and later on the evening places of amusement, reaped the advantage which was denied to the handy railways to distant localities, the steam-boat traffic on the Thames, and the many suburban tea-gardens which, at such seasons, offer their attractions to the crowded population of London. The results of this untoward Whitsuntide holiday will be seen in wofully diminished railway traffic returns, but there will be no statistics of the discomfort and hardships endured by multitudes of people who forgot to reckon upon the fickleness of the English climate.

But the loss to the holiday-maker has been a gain to the agriculturist. Thousands of anxious farmers must have watched the copious showers of Sunday and Monday with a keen sense of relief. To them the bright skies and dry atmosphere of the preceding weeks brought no enjoyment. The parched soil, the stunted herbage, and the lack of fertilising rain, following up the late winter, suggested gloomy forebodings as to the coming harvest. Only during the past week have these unfavourable indications become generally known; and it was natural that, after so many bad seasons—for last year's harvest turned out to be less fruitful than was expected—the prospect for this year should have filled the cultivators of the soil with serious apprehensions. A week ago, before the change in the weather set in, one of our daily contemporaries thus summed up an elaborate report from all parts of the country on the agricultural outlook:—"The growing crops vary much in condition and promise on different soils, but in general are excessively backward. A large proportion of the grain crops is deficient in plant; and the present prospect is that of a late and not very prolific harvest, unless by help of altogether exceptional weather; while we are in for an inferior crop of hay and a moderate grazing season." Thanks to the copious rains that have now fallen—better late than never—we may ere long have a different tale to tell. There is yet time for the grass to grow and the root crops to swell out, and happily the hardy wheat plant needs but little moisture. A "dripping June," however inconvenient in other respects, may be the precursor of a satisfactory, if not of an abundant, harvest, and revive the hopes of our depressed agriculturists.

The rough results of the recent Census are being gradually revealed. From the fragmentary returns that have been made public we gather that there are whole districts, especially in the south of England, which are becoming gradually depopulated by the magnetism of the large towns. Of course the metropolis is foremost in this process of absorption. Greater London, which comprises all the suburban districts, now comprises a population of about five million souls. Lesser London—that is, the districts embraced in the Registrar-General's bills or mortality—has a population of 3,814,571, being an increase in ten years of 560,311, equal to the entire inhabitants of so important a city as Liverpool. The metropolis has now a larger population than the whole of Scotland, and exceeds that of nineteen of the largest towns of the country. It is curious to observe that the increase during the decade has been much the greatest on the south side of the Thames, where the ratio has been nearly 31 per cent, while the increase on the north side has been only at the rate of 12 per cent. Many of the districts of London, such as St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Giles's, Strand, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel, show a considerable falling off; but the greatest decline is in the City of London, which has a resident population of 51,306, against 75,983 in 1871. These facts are highly suggestive. No capital in the civilised world presents so great an anomaly as this vast metropolis, whose chief local government represents only a fraction of the population—the vestries, which bear rule in the districts that comprise the overwhelming majority, being quite subordinate in authority and municipal privileges to the Corporation of the City of London. Some day—though apparently it is yet distant—the metropolis will be governed by one homogeneous municipality, which will have full control of the 1500 miles of streets and roads that are comprised in the registration districts—an area of 122 square miles—and the disposal of the rates of London, which were in April last estimated to be levied upon a total of £27,405,488.

Few men are so well qualified to give sound advice to the working classes as the Earl of Derby, and only one peer of high rank enjoys so large a share of their confidence. While Lord Shaftesbury has had the privilege of having been the instrument of fencing round the artisan class with legal safeguards against the eager selfishness of employers, Lord Derby has found an honourable sphere in arbitrating between the conflicting claims of capital and labour, and evidently feels more at home in this work than in the feverish excitement of political life. On Whit Monday his Lordship presided over the annual congress of delegates from the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom, held at Leeds, and his opening speech on the occasion amply justified the confidence reposed in him by the leaders of the movement. It was marked by his customary good sense, plain speaking, breadth of view, and judicial impartiality. In his candid survey of the problem at issue, Lord Derby did not conceal the difficulties that arise from the growing disparity of position between employer and employed, nor did he flatter the industrial classes by professing to believe that unionism will be able to reconcile conflicting interests; for in the long run capital, having the greater staying power, will gain the day. But co-operation tends to diminish the severity of the conflict. It gives "no motive for fraud, no liability to debt, no room for dispute between employer and employed"—a rather sweeping assertion from an economist of Lord Derby's eminence and coolness, seeing that the country is strewed with co-operative failures, which have been broken up by bad management. His Lordship is, however, quite right in exalting an industrial system, which if fairly carried out, will, as he says, dissipate visionary ideas, and do more for the world than legislation or any other agency by minimising the dangers that beset "our ancient civilisation under the disintegrating influence of new opinions and new ideas." His advice to the hundred and fifty co-operative delegates at Leeds was equally sound and characteristic:—"Cherish," he said, "enthusiasm, and keep clear of tall talk. Encourage all valuable means of bringing and keeping together the supporters of your system—lectures, libraries, clubs, and schools—but don't let us write or speak as if co-operators were all going to love one another like brothers, or as if they were about to banish selfishness out of the world." When we remember that the numerous co-operative and provident societies of Great Britain represent a capital of many millions, it speaks well for the sober intelligence of their managers that they should be ready to sit at the feet of so practical a philanthropist as Lord Derby, and accept his criticisms and guidance.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

You see that I was right in my little prediction last week. There is a universal consensus of opinion among the collectors of racing statistics that there was a larger number of Americans present at the Derby than had ever been known to attend our "Isthmian Games." I do not think that I should have cared about entering a horse at the Isthmian Games: if, indeed, the games comprised any horseracing. The antiquaries are silent on that head. But the victor at the commemorative festival of Melicerta received only a crown of dry and withered parsley as a prize. I think I should have preferred the eleven thousand guineas or so of the Derby Stakes.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, they wire from New York, was not in the least over-elated by the victory of Iroquois. He smiled sweetly, I hear, when the news of the triumph of the American horse was brought him; and remarked cheerfully that it was all very well; but that he had a much better horse in his stable. The Americans have always a much better horse in their stable. I remember a droll illustration of this in the Conference year, 1876, at Constantinople. By virtue of certain Capitulations with the Sublime Porte the United States, in common with the other Governments of Frangistan, are entitled to keep a gun-boat in the Sea of Marmora for the carrying of despatches, the protection of their citizens domiciled at Pera and Galata, and so forth. In the winter of '76 there arrived at the Dardanelles a magnificent American corvette—*we* should call her a frigate—called the Vandalia. The Pasha of the Castle of Europe was terribly disconcerted. He went on board the corvette and politely pointed out that under the Capitulations the gun-boats only of foreign Powers were permitted to pass through the Straits. "*It's the smallest we've got*," calmly replied the gallant commander of the Vandalia, and away steamed the big ship for Constantinople.

Mem.: Peculiarities of pronunciation have been a frequent subject for discussion lately. I wonder through what tradition it happens that members of her Majesty's Diplomatic service, from Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the youngest Secretary, and that indefatigable body of gentlemen the Queen's Messengers, invariably say Constantinōple for "Constăntinople." The popular accentuation of the word is obviously that of the Great MacDermott, of "We don't Want to Fight; but, by Jingo, if we Do" fame:—

"The Russians shall not have Constantinōple,"

the o very long indeed.

It was a remarkable—a very remarkable Derby Day. On the next drag—Lord Londesborough's, I think—to our own humble shaudrydan, was the distinguished American tragedian, Mr. Edwin Booth; on the coach driven by Lord Mandeville was that delightful transatlantic comedian Mr. W. J. Florence. Another American tragedian, Mr. John McCullough, was also "on hand." Mr. J. L. Toole flitted about the Hill in a "Light Fantastic" form, and lunched, I am given to understand, on "Upper Crusts," with a few "Welsh Rabbits" to follow. Mr. Edmund Yates, in a summer suit of light lavender hue, had for once left his Wheel at home, and left the butterflies to disport themselves, unbroken; but Mr. Frank Burnand stood apart, his arms folded, his brow knit, concentrated purpose on his lip, vengeful determination in his eye—a Gloomy Chieftain. Scarcely did he smile when his Smart Young Men brought him the cocoa-nuts which they had won at the Isthmian knock'em-downs, or sportively strove to decorate their Chieftain's Gloomy Hat with Isthmian dolls. There was a lady in one of the carriages, with a long grey "duster" over her dress—a duster reaching to her feet, and which had a hood. She might have been Japhet's wife, or Shem's sister. She looked almost Æsthetic. Mr. Burnand had his eye upon her; and we all trembled.

Yes; it was a very remarkable Derby; and the black mass of humanity which thronged the Grand Stand, the lawn in front thereof, the minor tribunes, and the Hill was by far the largest that I have ever seen. The admirable arrangements made by the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the South-Western Railway Companies enabled the tremendous army of sightseers to arrive and depart without the slightest inconvenience to themselves or their neighbours. But the Road was a curiously thin one; and in the sparse cavalcade there were only conspicuous three classes of vehicles. First, a few noblemen and gentlemen's four-in-hands, and a rather numerous contingent of regimental drags; next hansoms; and, finally, the carts of small tradesmen, commendably bent on giving "the missis and young'uns" a glorious summer day's outing in the green Surrey lanes. If the girls and children did rifle the hedge-rows of a few boughs of May, who shall blame them? But there was but a sprinkling of barouches—I did not see a single open carriage and four; there were scarcely any broughams; there were very few mail-phaetons, and fewer gentlemen on horseback; and char-à-bancs full of gaily-dressed ladies were almost altogether absent. The Rail has killed the Road so far as the Derby Day is concerned. Of that there can be no doubt. A kind friend was so good as to offer to drive me down on his coach to the Oaks on Friday; but I was obliged to tell him that if I took two holidays in one week I should be in great peril of finding myself in St. Pancras Workhouse, on the ensuing Monday.

The first Derby I ever witnessed was in the year 1850. A horse called Voltigeur won, I think. A dear dead brother of mine, the lamented W. H. Weiss (the celebrated basso), and myself made up the party. We went in a kind of one-horse chaise—self and the lunch were in the dicky—an old-fashioned one-horse chaise, for the hire of which we paid at a livery stable in Camden-town the sum of thirty shillings. We enjoyed ourselves immensely: especially at Ewell, where we witnessed a first-rate pugilistic encounter between a "swell" and a sweep. The "swell" had the best of it; and the sweep was "heavily grassed." Bags of flour were freely flung at us at Hyde Park-corner; and one occupant of the box seat on a drag playfully hurled an orange at me with such good aim as to hit me in the eye. Ah! the good old times. At present you have to pay twelve guineas for the hire of a barouche and pair on the Derby Day, and even a "Royal Hansom" cannot be obtained for less than three pounds ten. As for the one-horse chaises, they seem to have vanished completely. On the other hand, the lively practice of bag of flour throwing has been wisely dropped; fights between gentlemen and sweeps are very rare; and even pea-shooting is on the wane.

Mem.: There was a disgraceful plenitude of roulette and E.O. tables at Epsom; and I heard of thimble-rigging and the three-card trick. The manœuvres of the itinerant gambling-house keepers were wonderfully cunning. By means of "front" and "back stalls" (accomplices on the look out), they were enabled to tell whenever the police were approaching; and so limbered up their gaming apparatus and decamped with surprising celerity. So soon as ever the coast was clear, they unlimbered, and were at their knavish work again. Also was I told that the "welshers," or swindlers who take the money of simpletons for bets, and then change their clothes and run away, literally swarmed on the outskirts of the Course.

An American gentleman "with an ear," and a very cultivated one, writes me a most interesting letter on the pronunciation of certain English words in the United States. I am sorry that I can only give the barest outline of his candid and instructive communication. I entirely agree with him, to begin with, that there are many grades and shades in Transatlantic pronunciation. "For example, the Tennessee dialect differs from that of Connecticut as widely as that of Yorkshire does from the dialect of Cockaigne."

Which reminds me that more than thirty years ago I sojourned for a considerable time in the North and North-West of England (I was in love with a Lancashire Witch, who eventually preferred somebody else to me, and was singularly right in her preference), and I tried to master some of the Northern dialects. In "Tim Bobbin" I made some progress (I have almost forgotten the "hang" of it now); and I also acquired some slight knowledge of the Cumberland speech. I chanced lately to be conversing with some American friends on English varieties in pronunciation and intonation; and from memory I quoted the well-known fragment of conversation (did it not appear in *Punch*?) between a Lancashire lass and her brother on a "Statty Fair" day. It was something to the following effect:—"Bill, bist thee foughten?" "Noa." "Well, git thee foughten, an' cum whoam. Feyther got his'n (or "hur'n"?) done by fower o'clock." My American friends could make but little of these spoken words. But they were even more desperately puzzled when I recited an even more faintly remembered verse from a ballad popular in Cumberland about 1852.

T' Deil's i' t' lasses o' Peerit,'
Fur navvies they 'se a' gangin' mad,
Sin' Sandgate is fu' o' sic fellers
Each lass hes forsa'en her lad.
An' weir it'll end we're a' fearin';
T' winter-wark soummer wull shaw;
Fur quarrymen, measons, an navvies
I' Peerit' is noo a' t' gaw.

Reading this in print, a Southern Englishman might make out, with tolerable ease, that the song began with a complaint that the Deuce was in the girls of Penrith; and that since the arrival of certain quarrymen, masons, and navvies in Sandgate (probably for the construction of a railway) the young ladies had deserted their native sweethearts to smile upon the strangers. But my friends from "the other side" frankly admitted that they could scarcely understand a line of the strange recital. They were especially bewildered at "T' winter-wark soummer." Nor do I quite understand it now. Please not to pull me up with a short rein, Messieurs the professed philologers. This may not be properly archaic Cumberland. I merely quote that which I remember; and my memory may be decaying.

To return to my correspondent, "with an ear," he states that "Amurrican" for American is confined, so far as educated persons are concerned, to a portion of the New England States; that it is common in the West, but (to his thinking) is never heard in the South. "Advĕrtisement" for advĕrtisement is almost universally used, and "deepot" for dépôt universally so. As for "bokay" for bouquet, most educated Americans pronounce bouquet as French people do. That I know; but I asked the question because I have seen allusions to "bokays" (*sic*) painted on the sign-board of a florist, I think at Brooklyn. The H in hotel the Americans correctly aspirate; but many Americans have a trick of double emphasis, which overweights the word, and makes it sound like "ho-tell." Thus, also, "Ro-manse," emphasised like "Snow-manse." Into my correspondent's disquisition upon "Ralph" as against "Rafe," "Rarf," and "Raaf," I cannot enter. I have turned off the "Ralph" tap; and will merely remark that the Earl of Darby went to the Derby; that Lady Jarsey has returned from Jersey, and is going to Cissister (Cirencester) to visit Mr. Chumley (Cholmondeley) and Miss Marchbanks (Majoribanks), who has been staying with Mrs. Mannering (Mainwaring) and Miss Sinjin (St. John).

A most interesting evening was that of Whit Tuesday, the Seventh, when, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and on the occasion of the fifteenth annual Festival of the Drovers' Benevolent Association, Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett made, as chairman of the banquet, that which was practically his début as a public speaker. Nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen sate down to dinner; and at the high table there was a very brilliant display of feminine rank and fashion, comprising, of course, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Bartlett: to say nothing of generals and admirals, aldermen, sheriffs, and a bishop. Numerous and able speeches were made; but, on the whole, there were too many toasts; and as there was a capital military band in the gallery, the subsequent singing was slightly superfluous. Sir Garnet Wolseley spoke, as he always does, with bright and incisive effect; gallant old Sir Harry Keppel was tersely and vigorously to the point; the Right Honourable Mr. Mundella, M.P., was sonorously statesman-like; and the health of the patroness of the institution, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was received with rapturous enthusiasm. I only regret that the noble and munificent lady did not return thanks herself. I had the honour to hear her speak at the opening of the bazaar of the Flower Girls' Mission at the Holborn Town-hall some months ago, and very distinct and graceful were her utterances.

Mr. Burdett Coutts-Bartlett had naturally a great deal to say. On the loyal and patriotic toasts his remarks were in perfect good taste, but he gave a little too much amplitude to them. I went purposely to the end of the hall to listen to his delivery of the speech of the evening, and I could hear every word that he said. This was much;—for the dining-room of the Freemasons' is rather a trying one for oratory. Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett's voice is clear and mellow; his action is animated and graceful, his delivery is fluent, and his command of language copious. Finally, he can always find an accusative to his nominative, and that is a "case" which public speakers very frequently fail to find. Having to address so large an audience, Mr. Bartlett pitched his voice a little too high. Otherwise criticism could find no fault either with the matter or the manner of his speeches. He was greeted with a tremendous reception; and his "first appearance in public" must be pronounced a brilliant success.

There are grand doings at the Royal Albert Hall on the day that I am writing these lines; and so soon as I have finished these "Echoes" I shall run down to Kensington and have a peep at the grand doings, and come back again to work. On Wednesday, the eighth, was opened, and on Thursday and Friday, the ninth and tenth of June, was continued, the Grand Fancy Fair and Musical Fête in aid of the funds of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, King's-road, S.W., which requires a large sum of money for the completion of the new building, the first stone of which was laid in July, last year, by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Next week I shall have something to say about the transformation of the Royal Albert Hall into "an Olde Englysshe Markette Place," and the holding therein by half the female rank and fashion of the day of an "Olde Englysshe Fayre." The Elizabethan orthography in the lengthy programme of the fair is rather distracting; but the committee have done splendid work, and the financial result will, I earnestly hope, be as splendid. The Chelsea Hospital for Women is one of those charities which should come home to all our hearts; and it is the bounden duty of every man to do his very best to support it—ay, even if in loving memory only of the Mother that bore him.

This has been a fearfully "horsey" week to me. About the Derby I have told you. Then, I have lost my nineteenth consecutive guinea in a club sweepstakes. I always draw a horse that either has been "scratched" or is dead. Whether my horse this year was called Aldeberontophoscophornio, or Chrononhotonthologos, or Richard the Third, or Jim Crow, I really do not know; for somebody else was good enough to dip in the lucky bag for me. The lucky bag! I just looked in at the club, on our way home from the Derby; and ere I had time to open my mouth the club porter said, "Mr. Flukes drew Iroquois." Of course, Mr. Flukes always draws everything. "'T was ever thus; from Childhood's hour—." I don't think the punctuation is correct.

So, to console myself, I went on Saturday to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to see the Horse Show. I arrived at eleven o'clock; and there were very few people there. Through the politeness of Mr. Samuel Sidney, the Secretary, I obtained a capital place in the gallery, whence I could watch the Marquis of Waterford and Mr. Foljambe, M.P., judging the weight-carrying hunters; the hacks and harness were to be judged by H.E. Count Münster, Lord Aveland, and Lord Norreys; and, altogether, I witnessed that which was to me a very pretty, graceful, and interesting spectacle. "How many things are there here," remarked Socrates in the market-place, "that I do not want!" O wisest son of Sophroniscus! how many things are there which we, who may be apt to fancy that we know a great deal about different things, know nothing whatever about! I am passionately fond of horses. I collect "horsey" books. I have just bought Lawrence's "Farriery," and I intend, when I have some pence, to buy the large edition of "Geoffrey Gambado." I copy the pictures in Mr. Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse." I fag, whenever I have a little leisure, at the anatomy of the noble animal in Stubbs and Waterhouse Hawkins, and I know no more about the horse from an equestrian or a sporting point of view than I do about Great Circle Sailing or the chemical production of artificial indigo. I am a shockingly bad rider, and have not been "outside" a horse for eighteen years; and that was in Mexico, where everybody rides. The Indian *peon* brings home your washing on horseback; and the very beggar (with these eyes I have seen him) begs on horseback.

Mem.: You cannot well fall out of a Mexican saddle, which is a modification of the old Spanish *demie-pique*, with Moorish slipper-stirrups. Campaigning down at the Potomac, I usually fell off the horses which were lent me. And I used to walk my steed quite cleverly into holes, and even into village shops. The memory of the old days came across me as I sate in the gallery of the Agricultural Hall. Weight-carriers! I scarcely know a weight-carrier from a letter-carrier. I know something about a cob. I bought one many years ago by the advice of my doctor. I never saw that cob; for I had to go to America before I had time to ride him. I had him sold while I was away, and he did not fetch so much as I had given for him; and on my return to England, Home, and Beauty, I had to pay the difference and his bill for many weeks' board and lodging, *and fourteen pairs of shoes*. What healthful exercise he must have taken, to be sure! I call him, to this day, the Phantom Cob.

G. A. S.

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CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AT BUCHAREST.

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THREE LADIES OF FASHION ON THEIR WAY TO "YE OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE," AT THE ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 574.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

The coronation, which took place at Bucharest on May 23, was a most striking ceremony. The Royal cortége, consisting of King Charles I. on horseback, Queen Elizabeth, with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and his two sons, Princes Ferdinand and Charles, seated in a carriage representing a basket of flowers, arrived at one p.m. on the metropolitan hills, which overlook the capital, amid salvoes of artillery, to which a passing cloud added two loud peals of thunder. The weather was splendid. The King and Queen ascended at once to a richly canopied dais erected in the courtyard on the summit of the hill between the Chamber of Deputies and the Metropolitan Church. The Coronation Hymn having been sung, prayers were read by the Archbishop Primate of Roumania, and then the crowns were brought out of the church, where they had been all night, and were placed before their Majesties. The King's crown is of steel, wrought out of a cannon captured at Plevna; the Queen's is of gold; and both are executed with exquisite taste. The ceremony over, their Majesties returned to the town, followed by a long procession. The crowns were taken to the Palace and there presented by the Senate and the Chamber. The King replied with the following speech:—

"This day's solemnity closes a period of fifteen years fraught with great struggles and mighty deeds. Under the shield of her Constitution, Roumania has established and strengthened herself. The nation's perseverance, the army's valour, and the confidence I have always felt in the people's vigour have not deceived our warmest wishes, and have raised this country to the rank of a kingdom, insuring thus its future prosperity. I accept this crown with pride. It is the symbol of Roumania's independence and strength. Wrought out of a captured gun, it is sprinkled with the blood of our bravest soldiers, and sanctified by the Church. It shall be a testimony to future generations of Roumania's valour, and of the perfect unity that reigns between the nation and her King. Nevertheless, the affection and confidence of the people is the most precious crown the Queen and myself possess, and we both have but one wish—its happiness and greatness. In the presence of the flags that have floated on the battle-field; in the presence of this crown, which has also been a witness of your bravery, and around which the nation gathers as soldiers round their colours; in the presence of the representatives of this people, let us utter the cry dear to our hearts, which will resound in these hills, sanctified by so many great events: 'Long live our beloved Roumania, crowned by her civic and military virtues.'"

In the evening there were brilliant illuminations. Next day there was an historical processional pageant. The most striking feature in the procession was that of the peasants in their national costumes, sent by the various districts of Roumania to represent them. Each district marched to the palace headed by its flag and emblem. Among these deputations were to be seen the turbaned representatives of the three Trans-Danubian districts, newly annexed to Roumania.

Our Illustration of the ceremony of the Coronation is from a Sketch by M. Száthmári, the Court artist to their Majesties at Bucharest

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THE "OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE."

The Grand Fancy Fair and Musical Fête, which was opened on Wednesday last, in the Royal Albert Hall, by Princess Christian, in presence of several members of the Royal family and a whole galaxy of the beauty, rank, and fashion of the land, has met with all the artistic and financial success which an enterprise so original, picturesque, and benevolent deserved. The proceeds—and eight hundred pounds' worth of tickets were sold before the opening day—will be devoted to the funds for completing the new building for the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the first stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in July, 1880.

The arena of the great hall was converted into the semblance of an old English market-place; and Earl Cadogan and his committee, among whom Captain Stopford Claremont was most energetic and serviceable, confided its erection to Messrs. Bernasconi and Langford. This is how these gentlemen describe what they have so ingeniously and with so much archæological knowledge designed:—

On emerging through an archway, one finds oneself in ye midst of a novel and enchanting scene, which carries one's thoughts back to days long gone by—ye traditional days, when "England was merry England." Along each side of ye hall is a row of old-fashioned timbered houses of two storeys, ye lower of which is used for ye shops or stalls. Where one is accustomed to look for ye orchestra, ye miniature street is found to terminate with an Elizabethan mansion, with its out-houses and grounds, backed by lofty trees, from among which, in ye distance, peeps out an old church tower. Ye forepart, representing ye lawn and shrubbery, is appropriately occupied by ye band. Turning round and looking towards ye opposite end of ye hall, ye view is closed by a feudal castle, rising stage upon stage from ye archway entrance on ye ground floor to a considerable height above. Ye upper storeys of ye houses are, to some extent, what in stage parlance would be called "practicable." Ye windows are made to open; some of ye house fronts retreat a little from ye line, giving room for a sort of balcony, in which persons may sit and look upon ye people below, and at ye same time making ye effect additionally realistic by their presence in such a position. Ye centre of ye hall is occupied by ye flower-stall, from ye centre of which a large and gaily-decorated Maypole is erected.

Ye appropriate Old English costumes of ye ladies who preside at ye stalls, gives great effect to ye whole scene, and perfects ye style and character of ye "*tout ensemble*."

From the description of the houses and the mention of the Maypole our readers will rightly gather that the period chosen for illustration is that of Elizabeth; but this was not strictly adhered to in every case, and anachronisms here and there crept in.

The flower and fruit stalls at the foot of the Maypole were presided over by the Countess of Scarborough, assisted by Lady Zetland, Lady Newport, Lady Lamington, Lady Kilmarnock, and Mrs. Edgar Drummond; while visitors to the refreshment-booth were catered for by Countess Cadogan.

At the stalls in the market-place, and, of course, under their respective signs, the ladies in the following list vended wares "multitudinous in number, useful of purpose, artistic in design, and fair in price."

At ye sign of	Presided
Ye Sherwood Oak (Russet)	The Countess of Kintore, and Mrs. Newton.
Ye Rose and Thistle (Green)... ...	The Countess of Romney, and the Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng.
Ye Silver Shield (Light Blue) ...	The Lady Churchill.
Ye Anchor (Heliotrope)	The Lady Constance Howard.
Ye Golden Fleece (Gold)	Lady Forbes, of Newe, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild.
St. George and ye Dragon (Brown)...	Lady Winnington, and Mrs. Cecil Samuda.
Ye Pestle and Mortar (Grey)... ...	The Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot.
Ye Lion and Unicorn (Crimson) ...	Mrs. Aveling and Mrs. Alexander Ross.
Ye Maltese Cross (Purple)	Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Venetia Cavendish Bentinck.
Ye Bower	Miss Chambers.
Ye Robin Hood (Olive Green) ...	Mrs. Craigie.
Ye Fleur de Lys (Blue)	Mrs. Charles J. Freake.
Ye Old Crown (Red)	Mrs. Lambert Rees and Miss Protheroe.
Wheel of Fortune	Lady Howard de Walden and Miss Sinclair.

The "Three Ladies of Fashion going to the Olde English Fayre," whom we have depicted in one Illustration, are intended to represent Mrs. Samuda, Mrs. George Bolton, and Lady Archibald Campbell. Their dress is plush, and old dead rose-leaf in colour, turned down with the same, only a shade darker. Steel-faced cut buttons, powdered wig, three-cornered hat, boots, spurs, and riding-whip enter into the costume of each. The badge they wear is a fleur-de-lys on the left lapel worked in silver on black velvet. Lady Archibald Campbell, it will be remembered, is the same lady who went to the 1st Drawingroom wearing the heraldic blazon of the Argylls.

There was quite a little crowd at Lowther Lodge to see these ladies enter their sedan-chairs. Mrs. Samuda's was black, with a picked-out pattern in red and white. The poles were scarlet, and the bearers wore dark blue coats turned up with scarlet. Mrs. George Bolton's sedan was dark green, picked out with buff and gold, and the poles scarlet. The bearers were in dark green, turned up with buff. Lady Archibald Campbell's chair was of Italian build, gold and white in colour, and with white poles. The bearers were clad in brown and canary, and in all three cases they wore three-cornered hats, knee breeches, white stockings and buckled shoes, and bore the livery and colours of their respective mistresses.

Besides the two ladies already mentioned, Mrs. Samuda was assisted in her booth by the Hon. Mrs. Albany Erskine, Mrs. Maxse, Mrs. Plowden, Miss Codrington, Miss Samuda, Lady Moncrieff, and Lady Ribblesdale. Among other things for sale at this booth there was a fine Italian dulcimer, or salterio, by Cascanti, dated 1772, with interior painted with Cupids, and decorated with scrolls in silver and gold. This was contributed by Lady Archibald Campbell.

The figures of the following ladies in our two-page Illustration are not intended as portraits, but are given for the sake of showing costumes:—1, Lady Garvagh; 2, Countess Cadogan; 3, Countess of Clarendon; 4, Countess Grey de Wilton; 5, Countess of Coventry; 6, Mrs. Paget; 7, Mrs. Craigie; 8, Countess Romney; 9, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck; 10, Marchioness of Blandford; 11, Viscountess Castlereagh; 12, Mrs. Thompson; 13, Miss Sinclair; 14, Lady M. Jenkins; 15, Lady Constance Howard. The dresses were made by Messrs. J. Simmons and Sons, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and by Messrs. S. May and Co., Bow-street. A series of photographs of the costumes, taken by Mr. John Edwards, of Park-side, Hyde Park, assisted our Artist in drawing the Illustrations.

The Wheel of Fortune was kept by Lady Garvagh, and Captain FitzGeorge controlled the May Mummers. There were concerts every day of the Fair, to which Mrs. Godfrey Peard, Lady Folkestone, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. George Grossmith lent valuable aid; and the band of the 2nd Life Guards played from time to time. John Hollingshead, Jean Middlemass, A. H. Wall, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield wrote stories for the occasion, and many of our theatrical celebrities gave their services to the good cause by representations of various kinds from day to day. We cannot conclude our notice without congratulating Mr. J. S. Wood, the indefatigable secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, for having organised a scheme so charmingly novel and so admirably adapted for the charitable object in view.

"MORNING."

This picture, by the talented Italian artist, L. Rossi, has been admired by visitors to Mr. A. Tooth's Art Gallery in the Haymarket, but was engraved for our front page by permission of the owner, Mr. Everard, some time ago. It presents to the reader's view a charming face of girlish childhood, the grace of which is rendered more piquant, as in some of Mr. Millais's pictures of similar subjects, by the quaint oddity of an old-fashioned head-dress, adorned with roses. Such a beaming countenance of youthful feminine loveliness, with such bright eyes full of joyous spirit, brings a delightful salutation in the fresh hour of "Morning," and a blessing for the whole of the day. We hope that the sight of it on our front page this week may cheer the heart of some reader, as a pleasant change from the scenes and figures of stern reality—not to speak of battles, shipwrecks, colliery explosions, and railway collisions, the miseries of Irish peasantry and misdeeds of the Land League, so often delineated by the artists of this Journal. We feel sure that the pretty little girl in this picture will be a welcome visitor wherever this Number is laid on the drawing-room table.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A circular has been issued from the Constabulary Department by Colonel Hillier, addressed to the county inspectors throughout Ireland, directing them to communicate to the Sheriffs in their respective districts that it will be necessary in all cases to inform them where processes of law are to be carried out, and where it is likely opposition will be met. They are, if they think it advisable, to swear informations and communicate the fact to the Executive, who will always be ready to grant the necessary assistance.

A proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* prohibits a Land League meeting in the county of Westmeath, and rewards are offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of certain outrages in other parts of the country.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., were among the speakers at the weekly meeting of the Land League on Tuesday in Dublin. The topics touched upon included the proceedings of the flying column in the South of Ireland, the chances of the Land Bill passing, and the latest Police Circular. A letter was read from Mr. Quin, the assistant-secretary to the League, denying that he had ever written a letter or a telegram to Mr. O'Connor Power asking him to use his influence to get persons situations.

A meeting, purporting to be of the "Ladies' Land League," but really a general meeting of Land Leaguers, was held at Tulla on Sunday. Miss Anna Parnell was the chief speaker on the occasion, and in the course of her speech she said it was the object of the Government to induce the people to resist the law, but she asked them to avoid falling into the trap. They should exercise the greatest caution and self-control, but in saying this she did not mean to preach the cowardly doctrine that resistance to the law was wrong. Other land meetings were held, and some serious disturbances are reported.

Further arrests under the Coercion Act continue to be made.

Three fat bullocks, the property of Mr. Thomas Mullock, a magistrate, residing near Ferbane, in King's County, were on Sunday found houghed and their tails cut off.

Whilst protecting bailiffs in the service of writs of ejectment on the 2nd inst. on the property of Colonel O'Callaghan, near Tulla, in the county of Clare, the police were fired upon by armed parties. The constabulary returned the fire, and shot one man dead.

There has been a serious conflict in the neighbourhood of Ennis between the constabulary and peasants armed with rifles and pitchforks The constables were fired at several times by men who were concealed. They returned the fire and charged the mob, but to what extent the peasantry were injured is unknown. About twenty arrests were made, and the men were brought before a magistrate and remanded.

The house of Mr. W. Higgins, a publican and car-stage owner in Upper William-street, Limerick, was attacked late on Sunday night by a number of roughs, who poured a volley of stones through the windows of his house and threatened to demolish the shutters of his shop. The object of the attack seems to be to obtain liquor. Mr. Higgins, armed with a revolver, which was charged with small shot, fired out of a window at his assailants, and three persons were wounded. Higgins has been arrested.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

The meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland opened in Dublin on Monday night. The Moderator, the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, in his address, said the Presbyterian body were not indifferent to the great issues that now affected the country. Their people were in the main a farming people; their elders were merchants; their ministers were farmers' sons; but they were a law-loving and law-abiding people. They abhorred all violence, and the loose, wild, and infectiously lawless speeches that were dangerously frequent. Loyalty to the Constitution and to the Queen was dear to them. There has been an agitation going on in this country for the past two years. Legitimate agitation was to be commended: but out of this agitation there had come bursts of agrarian crime which were to be deplored by every right-minded man. Some had been going further than others, and uttering sentiments of sedition against the Throne. It seemed, therefore, that it would be becoming that the General Assembly should tell their Sovereign that the Presbyterians of Ireland were loyal. It had not been the custom at meetings of the General Assembly in Ireland to send addresses of loyalty to the Queen; but under the present peculiar circumstances it would not be out of place to put on record their attachment to the Queen and the throne. He moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a petition. The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick seconded the motion. He thought such an address would be very seasonable at this time, when the population of the country was so much disturbed, and when, to use a favourite phrase, some parts of the country were within measurable distance of civil war. While they were anxious to see people secured in their legitimate rights, they deprecated all participation in deeds of violence. The motion was unanimously adopted.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 7.

"Que de bruit pour une cotelette!" What a noise about a cutlet! said Santolius, the Latin hymn-writer, as he threw his breakfast out of the window because it thundered on a Friday. "What a noise about a few drops of water!" we might say, in speaking of the baptism *in extremis* of Emile Littré, if indeed that ceremony ever was performed. The lexicographer and *savant* whom Gambetta lately saluted as "the greatest worker of the century," died last Thursday at the age of eighty-one. Littré, I need hardly say, was in philosophy a Positivist and a disciple of Auguste Comte, but his wife and daughter were both devout Catholics. Although Littré himself felt the need of no creed and no formulæ or objects of worship, he never attempted to influence the beliefs and opinions of his wife. If charity, good works, and purity of life suffice to save a man's soul, we need not feel alarmed. Littré was once charmingly defined by a witty lady as "a saint who did not believe in God." However, during the last few months of his life Littré was frequently visited by the Abbé Huvelin, and lately the religious journals began to issue vague bulletins of the progress of his conversion. Meanwhile his most intimate friends were refused access to him, and he died in the presence only of his wife and daughter, the Abbé, and two Sisters of Mercy. It was then announced that he had been baptised and had received the sacraments *in extremis*;—however, the Abbé Huvelin has avoided making any statement to this effect, and for the present it is not publicly known whether Littré died converted or not. It is very natural that Madame Littré's convictions and her conjugal love together should have prompted her to take the measures which she did take in order to assure her husband's salvation. After all, the piety of Madame Littré will not nullify the great *savant's* life-work, and neither philology nor positivism will suffer for the few drops of holy water that were sprinkled on his coffin. If the positivists and the freethinkers had comprehended this simple fact they would perhaps have refrained from disturbing the religious funeral, both at the church and at the cemetery, by noisy protestations. As it was, Littré's body was lowered into the grave amidst cries of "Down with the priests! Down with the holy water! Down with the body-snatchers! Vive la libre-pensée!" &c. Toleration does not appear to be a sentiment which the French freethinkers admit.

The Parisians are still waiting for the arrival of the summer. After a few hot days, the weather once more broke up on Sunday night; yesterday hail fell, and the weather was cold; to-day is showery and cool. Let us hope that the Grand Prix will not be converted into an aquatic fête, as it was last year. The Grand Prix has now so thoroughly entered into the habits of the Parisians that a wet day, such as we had last year, is a veritable disaster; for the great international event is perhaps the most popular holiday in the Parisian year. When the prize was founded, in 1863, at the instigation of the Duc de Morny, in order to return the politeness of the English, who had always opened their races to French horses, while French races were all closed to English horses, there was a grave debate as to the choice of a day. If a week-day were chosen, the Parisians could not come to the race; if Sunday were fixed upon, would the English come? Events have shown that a very considerable number of Englishmen emancipate themselves from the rigourism of their native isle *pro hâc vice;* and if the honour of old England needs to be vindicated on the evening of the race, her stalwart sons are ready for a friendly *bousculade* at Mabille. For the Parisians, and especially for the *Parisiennes*, the principal feature of the race is the return from the course. The sight of 30,000 vehicles of all descriptions filing in serried ranks from the beautiful hippodrome of Longchamps, through the Bois de Boulogne, and down the Champs Elysées, is unique for animation and brilliancy. The only thing that the Parisians are praying for is a fine day next Sunday.

Last Sunday at Auteuil Races there was a falling off in the number of English horses that ran for the Grand Steeplechase de Paris. The first three horses were French, and the winner was the Marquis de Saint-Sauveur's Maubourguet.

The Parisian season ends with the Grand Prix, and the minority, whose doings are recorded in the fashionable gazettes, betake themselves after that event to their country estates or to the seaside and watering-places. Indeed, fashionable Paris is already getting empty, as might have been seen at the Opera last night, when a young American prima donna, Miss Griswold, made a fairly successful début in "Hamlet" as Ophelia. Miss Griswold has a clear and extensive voice and a pleasing exterior. She is the niece of Bret Harte. Apropos of the Opera, on Saturday last a young man belonging to a wealthy family of the Faubourg Saint Germain, M. Gabriel de Labry, tried to kill himself in a private box. He fired four shots, and wounded himself severely, but he is said to be recovering. This young man appears to be of unsound mind. The other day he wrote to Sardou accusing him of having, in the play "Divorçons!" held up to ridicule his (M. de Labry's) domestic misfortunes.

The opening of the French plays in London has now become the signal for the departure of a number of vocal and instrumental artistes, who go to seek success in the salons and concert-rooms of the metropolis. Last year the Londoners made the acquaintance of Lorenzo Pagans and his charming Spanish songs. This year the Chevalier Motta will give a few concerts. He is a very finished artiste, and his singing is highly appreciated in the salons here.

The ball given last night at the Hotel Continental, in aid of the British Charitable Fund, under the patronage of Lord Lyons, was of a most brilliant character; and the amount realised for the charity by the sale of tickets was considerable.

The death of M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, is announced.

The Double collection, the sale of which I noticed last week, produced a total of 2,610,031f. The highest price given for one lot was 170,000f. paid for two Sèvres vases made for Louis XV., as a souvenir of the battle of Fontenoy. Immense sums were paid for the historical furniture which figured in this collection, although the authenticity was in many cases very doubtful indeed. However, the craze for pictures and *bibelots* is now so great that authenticity is a matter of secondary importance; the Double sale was *à la mode*—an accident which explains everything.

Politics for the moment are dull. To-day the report of the Budget Committee was distributed to the deputies, and the debate on it will take up at least half the time that the Chamber still has to live, for there is no doubt but that the Chamber will be dissolved before July 14, the date of the National fête.

T. C.

The seventeenth Dog Show of the Kennel Club began at the Crystal Palace yesterday week, and continued open until Thursday last. The entry included nearly 1300 dogs entered by 600 exhibitors. Prizes of the value of £1270 were offered for competition in 150 classes.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last Drury Lane was again crowded—the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a distinguished party, occupying the Royal box—by an appreciative audience, eager to witness the third "number," so to speak, of the répertoire of the Meiningen Court Company. They have already given us the German versions of "Julius Cæsar" and "Twelfth Night"—the last chiefly remarkable for the splendour of the dresses and the furniture; and on Monday the play performed was an essentially native one, being the famous tragedy "Die Räuber," by Friedrich von Schiller. In an amusingly naïve synopsis prefixed to the German book of the play, and which bears internal evidence of having been drawn up by a Teutonic *schriftschreiber*, "Die Räuber" is translated "The Brigands:" the compiler being apparently unaware that Schiller's noble but exaggerated work is quite as familiar to English people of culture as "The Robbers" as it is to the lovers of Italian lyric art as "I Masnadieri." Here is a sample of the Anglo-German synopsis:—"Amalia comes ruhsing in (*sic*) pursued by the robbers, and, recognising Carl, hurries joyfully to him. He prevents her from (*sic*) he is the captain of the Banditti, upon which intelligence the old Count dies from grief." The Hof Intendant and Direktor, Herr Ludwig Chronegk, should have asked Mr. Augustus Harris to revise the proofs of his programme for him.

"The Robbers" is the famous play which set literary and to some extent political Germany in a blaze one hundred years ago. It was the first acted, but not the first dramatic production of Schiller. When a very youthful student he had composed two dramas, "The Student of Nassau" and "Cosmo de' Medici," some fragments of which he incorporated in "Die Räuber." This he kept by him for some time after its completion, and it is a curious fact that when he graduated, in 1780, he quoted "The Robbers" in his academical thesis as from an English work, "The Life of Moor," tragedy by Krake, act v. sc. 1. The mythical "Krake" became, however, very much Friedrich Von Schiller when, in 1782, "Die Räuber" was produced at the Mannheim Theatre. The plot may be very briefly summarised. The "reigning" Count Moor, a very wealthy and powerful nobleman, has two sons, Karl and Franz. The latter is an unmitigated villain, and jealous of the love which the Count and his young ward, Amalia von Edelreich, bear to the handsome and generous but dissipated Karl. Franz prejudices his father against him by lies and calumny, and causes a letter disinheriting him to be written to that "fast" young gentleman, who, with other dissolute companions, is drinking Rhine wine, playing cards, and *not* minding his book at the University of Leipsic. In desperation, Karl flies into the forests of Bohemia, and becomes captain of a band of robbers, who have been, indeed, the profligate companions of his University life, and who thus correspond with "the noblemen who have gone wrong" in Mr. Gilbert's "Pirates of Penzance." Karl afterwards visits his father's castle in disguise, and has a pathetic interview with Amalia. Subsequently the demoniacal Franz locks up his father in an old tower with a view of starving him to death, and the poor old gentleman is only released from captivity by one Hermann, an accomplice of Franz's (the two rogues have fallen out), in time to recognise in his son Karl the chieftain of a band of brigands: "upon which intelligence he dies from grief." The banditti, meanwhile, have taken Count Moor's castle by assault; the villanous Franz "attempts to pray, and finally stabs himself," Amalia takes refuge in the forest, where she is stabbed to death (with the kindest intentions) by her devoted lover Karl; and that enigmatical personage, philosophically remarking that some poor, honest man may be made happy by the thousand louis d'ors offered for his (Karl's) apprehension, takes his departure with the intention of being delivered up to justice. "*Er geht ab.*" That is the end of the Herr Graf Karl Moor. Surely, "Die Räuber" must have made a deep impression on the mind of Sir Walter Scott; for there is a marked similarity between the rival brothers in the "Robbers" and the rival cousins in "Rob Roy"—Frank and Rashleigh Osbaldistone. Franz Moor, for the rest, can scarcely be considered an original character. He is a German Iago; but a coward to boot, who trembles at his own shadow, and cowers when Hermann covers him with his pistol as though he (Franz) was a hound and the weapon a whip. One distinguished critic of the past has called "Die Räuber" "the most stimulant tragedy in German literature." Another, quoting the famous passage in the soliloquy over the pistol which is to send the victim "alone and companionless to some burnt and blasted circle of the universe, where he would have eternity for leisure to examine the perplexed image of universal misery," characterises the play as "a combination of vehement swagger and real grandeur;" and goes on to say that "Die Rauber" "pours forth a thunder of rant," that it brings impossible characters into violent situations, and that it is full of "exaggerated gigantic metaphors." These strictures were written five-and-forty years ago; and they certainly recurred to my mind when, on Monday last, I listened to the turgid streams of bombast from Karl, the never-ending jeremiads of old Count Moor, and the shrill scolding tirades of Amalia. Schiller himself confessed in after life that "to escape from trammels which were a torment to him his heart fled to an ideal world. The fault of 'The Robbers' was presuming to delineate men before he had met one." On the whole, and bearing even the author's own candid admission in mind, it is scarcely just to criticise "Die Räuber" from an English point of view. From such a standpoint it does not rise above the level of a "blood-and-thunder" melodrama of the old Victoria type, mingled with just such sentimentalities as are mercilessly satirised in the "Rovers" of the "Anti-Jacobin;" but looked at through a Teutonic glass, and in a Teutonic frame of mind, it is a grand and noble work.

The acting of the Meiningen Court Company was, as usual, wonderfully equal, capable, and efficient. All were letter perfect; and all, to my humble thinking, shouted too much. I never in my life saw and heard such noisy, restless performers, save at the Chinese Theatre, San Francisco. The *mise en scène* of the robbers' encampment was superb; and the drilling of the supernumeraries was superlatively excellent; but I noticed that they threw their arms about in precisely the same manner and uttered precisely the same shrill yells as they had done in "Julius Cæsar;" and surely Herr Ludwig Chronegk should remember that there is some physical and intellectual difference between a German mob and an Italian one. I do not say that both are not actuated by the same passions; but they certainly do not express those passions in the same manner. It may be, however, in fairness granted that the excess of noise and gesticulation is strictly in accordance with the vehemence of the dialogue. Truly the word is suited to the action and the action to the word; nor should it be forgotten that "Die Räuber" was, in its inception, as distinct and direct a protest and a revolt against the coldly classical tragedies of the French stage, of which Voltaire was the last illustrious exponent, as the Lady of the Lake and Christabel were direct and distinct protests and revolt gnainst the unbending stateliness of English heroic couplets, of which Dryden and Pope were the fathers, and which expired in the frigid embraces of Hayley and Rogers.

Herr Nesper (the Brutus in "Julius Cæsar") acted Karl Moor very finely, and Herr Kober (the Casca of the Shakspercan tragedy) was equally good in the villanous Franz. All through "The Robbers" there are vigorous shouts of "Freiheit." About the Liberty of the Meiningen Court Company I am not in a position to say anything; but Equality and Fraternity they certainly enjoy. They are all, artistically, equally good; and a true spirit of fraternity leads them not to be jealous of one another. The architectural portion of the scenery in "Die Räuber" is admirable, and all the dresses and decorations are splendid; but the landscape scenes are very bad. A dais of three steps covered with green baize in a forest scene is absurd enough; still such an arrangement may be *à l'allemande*, and in accordance with German tradition; but no tradition can warrant the scattering about the stage of a number of ridiculous boulders, supposed to represent either rocks or turfy hillocks, but which look like so many lumps of suet-pudding with plums in them. They should be taken away from a stage which has been adorned by the graphic genius of Stanfield, of Telbin, and of William Beverley. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was given on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti as Leonora, for the first and only time this season; the prima donna having sung with fine dramatic feeling. The cast was otherwise also as before, including Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Nicolini as Manrico, and M. Lassalle as the Count di Luna.

On the following evening Weber's "Der Freischütz" was performed, and Madame Fürsch-Madier quite sustained the very favourable impression made by her previous appearances as Valentina in "Les Huguenots." The lady is, indeed, a great acquisition to Mr. Gye's establishment, and seems likely to fill a void that has for some time existed in a certain line of tragic and romantic opera. On the occasion now referred to Madame Fürsch-Madier sang with artistic vocalisation and fine dramatic expression, her delivery of Agata's great scena (known in English as "Softly sighs") having been admirable in both respects.

The occasion brought forward, as Annetta, Mdlle. Guercia, who was favourably received. She has a bright and powerful soprano voice, which, as well as her action and gestures, betrayed some nervousness. She sang, however, especially in the Polacca aria, with much effect, and her performance will, doubtless, improve when less influenced by over-anxiety. M. Gailhard's Caspar has before been noted as an excellent performance, and it has gained, both dramatically and musically. He sang the Drinking-song and the Revenge scena excellently, and his action and by-play in the Incantation scene were impressive, without being ultra-melodramatic. Signor Gayarre was again the Max, and sang best in the more declamatory passages, as in the final "Allegro" of the scena in the first act. The subordinate characters were efficiently filled. The introduced ballet action was accompanied by an orchestral arrangement of Weber's pianoforte piece, "Invitation to the Dance," which, beautiful as it is, is hardly in accordance with the musical surroundings of the opera. The clever dancing of Mdlle. Viale was a special feature in this scene. Signor Bevignani conducted on both the occasions referred to.

On Monday there was no performance; on Tuesday "Faust" was announced; and for Thursday the production of Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was promised.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Faust" was announced for repetition, with Madame Christine Nilsson again as Margherita, on Thursday week, Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" having been given on Saturday for the first time this year. The cast included several familiar features, among which was the Pamina of Madame Marie Roze, who appeared for the first time this season, and repeated an artistic performance that has more than once been commented on. Again, in the duet with Papageno, "La dove prende" (encored), in the air "Ah! lo so," and in incidental passages of both the finales of the opera, Madame Marie Roze sang with expressive sentiment and dramatic feeling.

The brilliant bravura music of Astriflammante—the Queen of Night—written by Mozart for a singer gifted with a voice of extreme upper range—was sung by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska with bright vocalisation and a good staccato, but with some want of her former facility in attacking the exceptionally high notes. Signor Lazzarini sang the music of Tamino unaffectedly, and gave the solo "Quel suono" (in the first finale) with good cantabile and a successful display of a high chest range. Signor Novara, as Sarastro, gained great applause for his effective delivery of the fine aria "Qui sdegno." The music for the three genii and the three attendants on the Queen of Night was well rendered by Mdlles. Valerga, Ricci, De Belocca, Dotti, Martini, and Tremelli; Signor Del Puente's Papageno was again a valuable feature in the cast; Signor Rinaldini was, as often before, the representative of Monostatos; and other characters were fairly well filled.

On Tuesday "Mignon" was given for the first time here this season, with a cast mostly similar to that of former occasions - a special feature having been the repetition of Madame Christine Nilsson's representation of the title-character. As in last year's performance of the opera, the part of the volatile actress, Filina, was assigned to Mdlle. Lehmann, who sang the music with brilliant vocalisation, and acted with archness and spirit. Mdlle. De Belocca was a satisfactory representative of Federico; Mr. Maas, as Guglielmo, sang in his usual good cantabile style, but was wanting in animation; Signor Del Puente was impressive as Lotario, the harper; and Signor Rinaldini was lively as Laerte, the actor—other characters having been efficiently filled. Signor Arditi has continued to conduct with his well-known ability.

Report says that Mr. Mapleson has engaged, for his current season, Mdlle. Emma Juch, a young lady whose soprano voice and executive powers have recently elicited much commendation from the New York press.

The closing performance of this year's series of the Bach Choir concerts, last week, was very appropriately devoted to the composer's great mass in B minor (known as "Die Höhe Messe"), with which the society began its public career in 1876. The mass was again finely rendered, especially in its choral and orchestral details, the vocal solos having been sung by Mesdames Sherrington and Fassett, Mr. Shakspeare, Mr. Burgon, and Mr. Kempton. The occasional orchestral solo passages were finely played by Herr Straus (violin), Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Wendland (horn), and Messrs. Trout and Anderson (bassoons). Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ.

The first of Herr Rubinstein's series of pianoforte recitals took place at St. James's Hall last week, when this great virtuoso played a long and varied selection of solo pieces with alternate grandeur and delicacy, and produced a special impression on an audience that filled St. James's Hall. His wondrous executive powers, and his strongly marked individuality, were manifested in Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, Mozart's fantasia in C minor, Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, Schumann's fantasia (op. 17), and a series of pieces by Chopin and Rubinstein. The reception of the pianist was of the most enthusiastic kind. The second recital takes place next Monday afternoon.

The sixth of the Richter concerts took place on Thursday week, and may be briefly dismissed, as the programme contained no novelty. Wagner's overture to "Die Meistersinger," and Berlioz's to "Les Francs Juges," Mozart's symphony in D (the "Parisian"), and Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), were effectively played by the band, conducted by Herr Richter. The seventh concert (the last but two) takes place next Monday evening.

That sterling artist, Mr. Pollitzer (leading violinist at Her Majesty's Theatre), gave his evening concert during the week, the programme having included his own performances in solo pieces and concertante works.

Herr Carl Heymann (who recently played with much success at the Crystal Palace) gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme consisted of an interesting selection of classical and brilliant pieces.

Madame Frickenhaus (the eminent pianist) gave the third of her series of chamber concerts at the Royal Academy of Music during the week; her programme having been, as usual, replete with interest and variety.

Madame Sophie Menter—whose brilliant pianoforte playing has recently attracted so much notice—gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the programme comprised a selection of solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

The fourth of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the music of Gluck's opera, "Orfeo," is to be performed.

Mr. John Boosey's last morning ballad concert but one took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday, when the programme was of the usual popular interest, although consisting mostly of familiar pieces. These were very effectively rendered by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Patey and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, and the South London Choral Association.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season included brilliant vocal performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Mesdames Adelina Patti, Trebelli, Sembrich, and Fürsch-Madier were heard in various pieces, too familiar to need specification; and Mdlles. Valleria and Warnots, Signori Mierzwinsky, Nicolini, Cotogni, De Reszké, and M. Dauphin also contributed to a varied programme. As usual, there were several encores.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-ninth season (its first at St. James's Hall) yesterday, Friday, evening, when Sir J. Benedict's "St. Cecilia," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were announced.

The Rubinstein concert at the Crystal Palace this (Saturday) afternoon will be an event of special interest. The celebrated pianist and composer will play and conduct; and the programme includes the first performance in England of his sacred work, "The Tower of Babel."

The last but two of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell performances in oratorio, at the Royal Albert Hall, is to take place next Wednesday evening, in the "Messiah."

HOME NEWS.

The Recordership of Nottingham is vacant through the resignation of Mr. R. Wildman.

Fourteen public Acts and sixty local statutes had received to Saturday last the Royal assent in just five months from the commencement of the Session.

The Inner Temple Gardens will be thrown open to the public from six to nine o'clock every evening during the months of June, July, and August.

The well-known ironworks at Cyfarthfa, South Wales, are closed. They are about to be adapted to steel-making, but meantime several hundred men are thrown out of work.

London, according to the report for 1880 issued by the Registrar-General, covered last year an area of 122 square miles, and contained 1500 miles of streets and roads.

The Earl of Jersey, who was accompanied by Lady Jersey, opened yesterday week a coffee tavern which has been erected in conjunction with a large number of improved model dwellings upon the site of the Queen's Bench Prison in Southwark.

At a visitation of the Greenwich Observatory last Saturday the Astronomer Royal took occasion in his report to define what were the proper objects of the Observatory, consistent with its original foundation, for the purposes of navigation.

The annual movable committee of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows held its first sitting on Monday at Southport. The Grand Master presided, and upwards of 450 delegates attended as representatives of districts or groups of lodges.

A list of the regiments and corps which are to bear distinctive words in consideration of their gallantry in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

An entire change of programme at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment provides the visitors to St. George's Hall with additional reasons for renewing their acquaintance with that clever company of dramatic vocalists.

The metropolitan members of the Incorporated Law Society entertained a large party of members of provincial law societies at dinner on the 2nd inst. in their hall in Chancery-lane. Mr. John Moxon, the president, was in the chair.

Viscount Sandon, M.P., on Monday opened a fancy fair and bazaar in Stanley Park, Liverpool, to continue through the week. The fair is in aid of a new church and some charities of Kirkdale.

Cardinal Manning will consecrate Monsignor Gonzalo Canilla Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, at eight o'clock, next Sunday morning. The ceremony will probably last about three hours.

Alderman John Jones, the Mayor, opened a public park near the centre of the town of Wolverhampton on Monday. The site, which was formerly occupied as the racecourse, was acquired from the Duke of Cleveland. The ground has been laid out as a park, with an artificial lake of eight acres.

Sir John Kennaway, Bart., one of the members for East Devon, opened on the 1st inst. the Winter Gardens at Torquay, which have been established at a cost of about £12,000. There were several thousands of persons present, and the proceedings proved a great success.

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1. Lady Garvagh. 2. Countess Cadogan. 3. Countess of Clarendon. 4. Countess Grey de Wilton. 5. Countess of Coventry. 6. Mrs. Paget. 7. Mrs. Craigie. 8. Countess Romney.

(These figures are not given as portraits, but only

SOME OF THE COSTUMES IN "YE OLDE EN

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). Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. 10. Marchioness of Blandford. 11. Viscountess Castlereagh. 12. Mrs. Thompson. 13. Miss Sinclair. 14. Lady M. Jenkins. 15. Lady Constance Howard.
or the costumes worn by the ladies named.)

GLISH FAYRE," AT THE ALBERT HALL.

574.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The anniversary of the grant of the Charter by Charles Albert was celebrated on Sunday with great rejoicings throughout Italy. In the capital King Humbert held a review of the troops of the garrison, and at night a firework display took place at the Castle of St. Angelo. During the firing of a salute, a gun burst, killing an artilleryman.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on the 2nd inst., and Signor Depretis presented his new colleagues to the House. The Premier said that the chief concern of the Government would be to carry out electoral reform. The army likewise claimed attention, and the war Budget would be increased. Respecting foreign affairs, he said Italy, maintaining with foreign countries friendly relations, cemented by justice and mutual respect, would seek to conciliate international with domestic duties. She asked only for "peace with dignity." Nor would they forget that "in moments of passion and mistrust great State interests must be guarded with that serene, long-suffering calmness which accompanies the consciousness of right." The *Daily News* correspondent says that the reception of the new Cabinet was "most frigid." On Sunday Signor Mancini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, brought forward a bill for prolonging the existing treaties of commerce and navigation between Italy and Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland until June 30, 1882. The Chamber of Deputies held two sittings on Monday, when several bills of secondary importance were discussed. The Chamber concluded on Tuesday the discussion of the bill authorising the execution of extraordinary public works. The total amount to be expended is 225,000,000f., of which 96,000,000f. are to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of Church property already in the possession of the Treasury.

The earthquake shocks on Mount Vesuvius were followed on the 1st inst. by a strong eruption. Broad and active streams of lava ran down the north-east side of the mountain.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministers, finding the Cortes impracticable, advised the King to sanction a dissolution. The decree was promulgated on the 4th inst. The new Parliament will meet on Jan. 2.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Vessaz (Radical), of Lausanne, has been elected President, and M. Zyro (Radical), of Thun, Vice-President of the National Council.

The Council of State has elected M. Kappeler (Liberal), of Zurich, as President, and M. Cornaz (Radical), of Neufchatel, as Vice-President.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adopted the bill granting copyright to authors during fifty years, exclusive of the right of performance of dramatic and musical works for ten years.

GERMANY.

The German Reichstag on the 2nd inst. debated the Accidental Insurance Bill, and struck out the provisions, upon the enactment of which Prince Bismarck had determined to the effect that the Government should contribute to the Workmen's Insurance fund. The resolution of the Parliament is that the fund shall be provided by contributions from the employers and the workmen themselves.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince and Princess left Vienna for Prague by special train at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Their Imperial Highnesses were most enthusiastically cheered by a large concourse of people assembled to witness their departure.

The Hungarian Diet was closed and dissolved on the 2nd inst. In his speech from the throne, the Emperor expressed his gratification at the realisation of his hopes by the patriotic support given to the Government proposals by the Reichstag. He dwelt upon the satisfactory progress made in financial affairs, and said that the state of foreign relations was such as "to warrant a well-founded hope that our people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, inasmuch as the good intentions of all the Powers enable every question, as it arises between them from time to time, to be brought to a pacific solution." The speech was loudly cheered, more especially the remarks referring to the marriage of the Crown Prince, which the Emperor read with apparent emotion.

An Imperial decree has been issued convoking the Hungarian Diet for Sept. 24. The Minister of the Interior has ordered that the new elections shall be held between the 24th inst. and July 3 inclusive.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress visited the capital yesterday week in order to attend the anniversary funeral mass for the late Empress. Troops were stationed along the route taken by the Imperial party, but the usual Cossack escort was dispensed with.

The Czar has received the five Tekke chieftains who have come as a deputation to Russia. He conversed with each of his visitors, conferred a military rank on the principal man, and gave valuable presents to all. The deputation have declared that the reception surpassed their wildest dreams.

His Majesty the Czar has promised his personal aid in improving the condition of the army; but he has declared to the Minister for War that it was necessary to economise.

General Scobeleff left St. Petersburg on Sunday for abroad on a four months' leave of absence, to recruit his health, after the arduous labours of the campaign and subsequent fever.

The Russian Imperial yacht Livadia arrived at Constantinople on Sunday, with Admiral Popoff on board. She sailed for Sebastopol next day.

Sentences, varying in degree, have been passed upon the ringleaders of the anti-Jewish riots in Kieff. One of the prisoners who took a leading part in the riots is sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and two of his companions to terms of ten and six years respectively. Two of the accused are exiled to Siberia; while three others, receiving the benefit of extenuating circumstances, are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

TURKEY.

The Government has appointed a Special Commission to draw up a scheme of reforms for the Asiatic Provinces of the Empire. When the scheme has received the sanction of the Sultan, it will be submitted to the Powers for their approval.

AMERICA.

Sir Edward Thornton on the 2nd inst. handed to Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, a draught on London for £15,000, the amount agreed to be paid by England as compensation for the damages suffered by American fishermen in the Fortune Bay and Aspe Bay fishery disputes. The settlement has been effected with the best feeling on both sides, neither Government, however, surrendering to the other its construction of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington.

Iroquois's victory at Epsom caused great enthusiasm throughout the States.

The death of George Washington Marrison Nutt, better known as Commodore Nutt, is announced. He was born at Manchester, Newhaven, in 1844, and in 1859, when fifteen years of age, he was engaged by P. T. Barnum, in whose museum at New York he made his first appearance before the public in 1860.

CANADA.

A statue erected in memory of Colonel Salaberry was unveiled at Montreal on Tuesday by the Marquis of Lorne, who, in his speech on the occasion, eulogised the loyalty of the Canadians.

It is reported at Ottawa that the Marquis of Lorne will visit England for a short time in the autumn.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canada Central Railway, held at Brockville, Ontario, on the 2nd inst., a resolution was adopted affirming the desirability of amalgamating that line with the Canada Pacific Railway.

It is stated that the governorship of Madras has been offered to the Earl of Camperdown.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria says that the Egyptian Budget shows a surplus of about a million sterling, arising from improved revenue and decreased expenditure.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting held in Madrid last week demanding the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the Spanish Antilles.

A conflict has taken place at Copenhagen between a body of Socialists and the police, many of the latter having been wounded.

After some severe fighting, an entire band of Turkish brigands has been broken up by the troops of the Sultan, near Salonica—only one man being taken alive.

During artillery practice on the 2nd inst. at Graudenz, in West Prussia, a shell dropped in the midst of a marking party, killing three officers and two gunners, and wounding a colonel, two artillerymen, and a civil engineer.

Communications have been made by the New York Postmaster to the General Post Office in London drawing attention to the damage effected by rats to the mails whilst in transit from England to the United States.

The Liszt Festival in Antwerp has been repeated with even more brilliant success in Brussels, where the concert was given under the direction of Franz Servais, the professors of the Conservatoire taking their places in the great orchestra. Liszt was present at this celebration, as in Antwerp.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has been on a visit to Calcutta. By his own wish, he was received without public ceremony, and probably the great majority of the inhabitants were ignorant of the presence of a Royal visitor. After staying two days, he left for Agra and Delhi, but, finding the heat oppressive, he changed his plans at Allahabad, and proceeded direct to Bombay, where he embarked for Europe.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

When our legislators do agree, their unanimity is wonderful. If the Irish Land Bill has conspicuously shown how irreconcilable—save by the healing influence of time—are the views of Conservatives and Liberals, there are plenty of measures to prove how rapidly Acts of Parliament can be made, even in what is generally looked upon as a dilatory and profitless Session. Quite a budget of private bills, for example, in addition to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, received the Royal Assent in the House of Lords on Friday, the 3rd inst., prior to the adjournment of their Lordships till Monday next. As Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne was chief of the trio of



Royal Commissioners. The method of signifying Royal Assent by Commission is as quaintly old-fashioned as the ceremonial robes of scarlet and the three-cornered hats the Royal Commissioners wear as they sit with becoming dignity on the woolsack in front of the Throne. The Courtly functionary known, for short, as "Black Rod," having with stately slowness marched along the corridor leading straight from the Upper to the Lower House, and having, with a profusion of obeisances, invited the Commons to attend the House of Lords, the right hon. gentleman who holds, and worthily holds, the position of first Commoner, promptly responds to the invitation, and leads such members who care to follow, ordinarily but a small contingent, to the bar of the Chamber of Peers. There, behold him, as he makes a series of profound bows to the scarlet Commissioners. The Speaker in his official capacity and Mr. Brand in private are two totally different beings—especially since the right hon. gentleman has been driven by unruly members to firmly assert his authority. Bland, genial, his fresh-coloured face not infrequently wreathed in smiles, Mr. Brand might be very well be taken in the country for a squire "of the olden time." Whilst in the Chair, urbanity is still his distinguishing characteristic, but the flagrant misbehaviour of a small knot of Irish members has called for a seasonable tempering of his natural suavity with a little indispensable strictness.



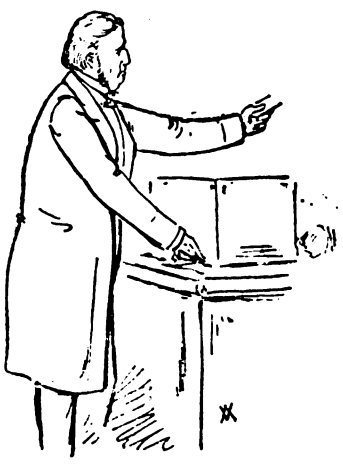
Much speculation exists as to whether Mr. Brand, after being wellnigh engulfed in the oceans of talk which have deluged the vexed question of Ireland, will at the close of the Session have the satisfaction of standing at the bar of the Lords to hear "*La reyne le veult*" pronounced as Royal Assent is intimated to the principal Ministerial measures of the year.

If the Irish Land Bill is to reach this haven at last, it is absolutely essential either that the majority of the thousand and more amendments which block the way should be withdrawn, or that a summary mode of dealing with those which are virtually duplicates should be hit upon. Practically, no progress had been made in Committee when the Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. Take the 2nd inst. for an instance of the way in which time is consumed. After the usually mild Mr. Howard had indulged in an outbreak of wrath against the management of the Crown estates in Bedfordshire, and Mr. Gladstone had delivered a mollifying reply, Dr. Lyon Playfair took the chair in Committee; but the discussion of the amendments of Sir Richard Cross, Captain Aylmer, Sir W. Barttelot, and Mr. O'Sullivan, the first and second having been only debated to be postponed, and the others negatived by large majorities, stopped the passing of clause 1. The bill stood exactly in the same position after the consideration of Mr. Givan's amendment, rejected the following evening. But it would have been utterly distasteful to the extreme Home-Rule section to separate without a Donnybrook scene. This was forthcoming, accordingly, near the commencement of Friday week's sitting; subsequent to The O'Donoghue's motion for the adjournment in order to animadvert on Lord Kenmare's treatment of his tenants. Colonel Tottenham had asked whether the report was true that a son of Lord Dunsandle had been shot at and wounded, and whether three murders had not been committed in the same locality, "attributable to the action of the Land League?" Whereupon Mr. T. P. O'Connor briskly rose to ask the Speaker if it was in order to "mendaciously" attribute such action to the Land League. Called upon to withdraw the expression "mendacious," Mr. O'Connor substituted the word "inaccurate." The Speaker's remark that Colonel Tottenham's question would not have been allowed to appear on the paper in the form in which he had put it did not satisfy the fiery O'Kelly. Was there no protection, he asked, in that House against gentlemen making statements calumnious and lying?"



Mr. J. O'Kelly was at once "named" by the Speaker; Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly should be suspended for the sitting; and the hon. member for Roscommon County is sketched as he withdrew, in obedience to the vote of the House supporting the Prime Minister's motion by 188 to 14 votes.

This peculiarly Hibernian incident did not end there. Mr. Justin M'Carthy neatly sought to exculpate Mr. O'Kelly by reference to Lord Palmerston's use of the expressions "calumnious and mendacious," but was corrected on this point by Mr. Gladstone. In the end, Colonel Tottenham got an answer in the negative to his query. But the hornet's nest had been roused. The so-called siege of Quinlan's Castle gave rise to fresh recrimination. And the Prime Minister's motion that the House should adjourn till Thursday elicited a chorus of protests from Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and even Sir Stafford Northcote against the notion of separating without hearing a reassuring statement with regard to the condition of Ireland and the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone's too-serious answer to these party interruptions was hardly of a nature to discourage such tactics. Sir William Harcourt, therefore, took it upon himself pungently to retort upon the Leader of the Opposition that the present Government were not likely to do as the late Ministry did, and one day say nothing of importance was likely to occur, whilst on the morrow they announced the dispatch of Indian troops to Malta. The Home Secretary is represented in his heavy Parliamentary manner, delivering a home-thrust as a kind of champion of the heavy weights. Sir Stafford Northcote, when he had recovered breath, made a weak reply. Thereafter, hours were wasted in the conclusion of the debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's vain resolution against the arrests of Land Leaguers in Ireland. Yet Sir William Harcourt had, after all, a satisfactory last word when he exercised his elocutionary powers on this telegram from Ireland:—"No resistance to the force at New Pallas. Report of Lord Dunsandle's son having been fired at untrue. No report of importance from the provinces to-day."



The Home Secretary has drawn the attention of the City Corporation to the statement in Mr. Walpole's report as to the inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market, and Sir W. Harcourt urged the importance of steps being taken to increase the facilities for the supply of fish to the public. The Court of Common Council, after receiving the letter, discussed a motion, adjourned from the previous meeting, for the appointment of a committee to consider the present unsatisfactory state of the fish supply of the metropolis, and this was carried by 62 to 36, a committee being appointed to conduct the inquiry.

The 318th anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, was celebrated on Monday, at Edinburgh, in the usual manner. In the forenoon a sermon was preached in new Grey Friars church by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's Cathedral. Immediately afterwards the hospital boys and the children of the outdoor schools, to the number of about 5000, who receive a free education, assembled in the hospital grounds, where they were addressed by Lord Provost Boyd. The entire assemblage united in singing an anniversary song in commemoration of Heriot's birth, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

The anniversary dinner of the supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the 18th inst., under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., promises to equal in its attractions and results the most successful of the previous festivals. The list of stewards, containing about 220 names, includes distinguished members of the Corps Diplomatique, members of both Houses of Parliament, and other gentlemen eminent in art, literature, science, and the liberal professions. Mr. Sims Reeves hopes to be able to assist in the musical programme; which, it is anticipated, will, as heretofore, be under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

With one exception, the best-known landscape-painters repeat themselves so exactly this season that a detailed review of their works is superfluous, assuming our readers to have visited Burlington House in recent years. Mr. Vicat Cole's views at "Wargrave" (203) and elsewhere are pleasing, as usual, but slighter than last year. From Mr. Davis we have had pictures resembling in all their elements his noontide on the French coast, with a couple of cows (263), and his twilight, named "The Evening Star" (1416). The same must be said of Mr. Oakes and Mr. C. E. Johnson; moreover, the large picture by the latter, "The Land of Streams" (85), strikes us as less effective than recent works, owing to the heavy equality of the handling. Frank Walton's autumnal scenes we have also virtually seen before. As for Peter Graham's Highland subjects, they seem to be turned out by recipe—so much blue and white sky slashed on, or so much silver mist; here a patch of brighter green in sunlight, there a patch of slatey shadow, with so many shaggy cattle in the foreground that acquire more and more the transparency of stained glass. K. Halswelle has two or three more flooded river views; very taking at first sight, from their vigorous execution and strong scenic contrasts of white light and blackish shadows, but obviously much exaggerated and artificial on further inspection. Then, in "The Silvery Thames" (154), it is equally evident that he has resorted too freely to the expedient, easy to the oil-painter, of imparting glassy smoothness to water: the Thames may be ever so "silvery," but to the observant, conscientious artist its silver will be found "frosted" here and there by a current, or a cat's-paw of wind, by insects, fish, fowl, or other accidents. W. Linnell, on the other hand, is pushing strong colouring and almost portentous effect farther than ever, to the inevitable loss of aerial truth and delicacy. Miss Clara Montalba's large view of St. Mark's rising above the flooded Piazza in which it is reflected (453) affords an imposing composition, and testifies to a fine perception of beauty and grandeur; yet it must not be concealed that the tone of colouring is utterly conventional. The painter took this peculiar yellow glow (so familiar in her works wherever the scene, and artistic in itself regarded arbitrarily) to Venice; she did not find it there. We say nothing of the suppression or fusion of the lovely details of the matchless pile; *that* might be allowable and even commendable under certain conditions of treatment; but artistic license carried to the point of untruth to the general aspect is fatal.

The one popular landscape-painter who seems to us to have surpassed himself is Mr. Leader, particularly in his aptly-named "February Fill-Dyke" (42). The rain has ceased; only a few flakes of cloud remain overhead; lowly cottages peep between, and the village church spire hardly rises much higher beside the still leafless trees, that rear their tall stems in the translucent air, while pools and puddles along both sides of the road reflect the primrose hues of the sky just after sundown. A striking, charming picture. Another picture that will yield and suggest much pleasure is J. Brett's "Golden Prospects" (445), a view from the Land's End in the fairest of weather, with only a few rounded waifs of cumulus to chequer the tender sky, and fleck with faint purple the golden radiance that twinkles on the nearer azure of the sea, or fades into the remoter mist, or falls with opalescent splendour on the foreground rocks, and their splashes, and bosses and fret-work of lichens. But there is something that offends the critical sense in the too mechanical technique of this painter; the intention seems to be—and it is the critic's unpleasant duty to note apparent intentions—to produce an illusion, or a *trompe l'œil*, as the French say—which is certainly not one of the higher aims of art. Something of the same remark applies to two pictures of rough sea, by W. J. Shaw (530 and 536). They look, if we may be permitted a sort of compendious Hibernicism, more true than they are. We confess we prefer the kind of movement to be found in E. Hayes's "A Fair Wind from the Harbour" (268), though the waves here (being in-shore) are opaque, and their action is not analysed so carefully. But for fidelity to wave action few of our painters equal Henry Moore—see his tumbling sea in "Mid-Channel" (968); the colour of the sea here, however, strikes us as too blue. Allowing fully for the deep water of "mid-channel," we should see in nature more of the grey sky reflected on the receding surfaces.

Returning to the landscapes, we have yet to note some meritorious works. M. C. W. Flower's "Winter's Ending" (251) is excellent. The following also are good:—"The Road to the Farm" (301), by A. Parsons; "In Lofoden" (435), by E. T. Crompton; and "In the Green Heart of the Wood" (348), by R. Catterson Smith. A quaint view in Holland of "A Dead City of the Zuyder Zee" (374), by Mr. Boughton, has a charming aspect of quiet truth, and places the artist in quite a new light. "The First Arrival" (379), by "Alice Havers;" "Not of the Fold," by F. Morgan; and "Milk for the Calves" (20), by Tom Lloyd, are all faithful, bright, full-coloured landscapes with figures from nature, and quite innocent of any recondite "æsthetic" meaning. And a similar remark applies to Otto Weber's sound but prosaic "Mid-day Meal in the Open" (429). Hardly so, however, as regards C. Lawson's "The Pool" (19) and "Bardon Moors" (167). Despite old-masterish affectation and dirty opaque or blackish brown colouring, there is in this artist's works (the latter especially) something very rare in our school—a sense of grandeur in lines and masses, and a consciousness that a landscape should, as a harmonious whole, fill the mind with some idea or sentiment. Alfred Hunt has the same elevated conception of landscape art; but his two works this year are not fortunate—more than ever the idea is lost in a sullied or incomprehensible tangle of broken hues. The Scotch painters are not in force this year. Besides the works already noticed, there is little of mark, if we except J. Farquharson's "Twilight Lingers Still" (307), and J. MacWhirter's "Sunday in the Highlands" (483), and two coast-scenes by Colin Hunter, which, however, are loaded with paint so heavily as to repel the spectator to the farthest side of the room in which they are placed.

Of the portraits not yet reviewed, we have already spoken of those of Mr. Holl in general terms. Mr. Ouless's masterpiece of the year is the bust of Mrs. Butterworth (347). This has a subtlety in the rendering of minute lineaments and characteristics that is scarcely to be found in the portraits by Mr. Holl, forcible, broad, dramatic, and masterly as these are; with a little more spontaneity, or a touch of genius this portrait by Mr. Ouless would be worthy of Mr. Millais. The half-length of a little girl à la Reynolds, numbered 181, is a favourable example of Mr. J. Sant. Mr. Orchardson's apparently colossal half-length of Mrs. Winchester Clowes (142) shows a harmonious disposition of tints, but is as thin, flat, and empty as a design for stained glass. H. Fantin's half-length of Mdlle. L. R. (24) is thoroughly modelled and life-like—as this artist's portraits always are. Among several good portrait hunting-pieces that of Captain P. A. Watson Carnegy (914), by S. Carter, is one of the most vigorous.

The water-colours are generally unimportant; but the following have novel interest, or otherwise merit attention:—"The Jester" (613), by R. Giannetti; "Italian Lace-Makers," (640), by S. G. Rotta; "A Quiet Spot" (656), by O. Rickatson; "Market Place, Verona" (662), a distemper painting on canvas by J. O'Connor; "The Holy Rock, Jerusalem" (680), by Carl Haag; "Bankside, with Birds: Early Spring" (691), by M. Snape; "The History of a Crime" (708), by A. W. Strutt; "Suspense" (725), by A. Burchett; and "Decorative Treatment of Modern Subject: Labour" (765), by E. Buckman. The following are noteworthy engravings, &c.:—"The Cathedral of Chartres" (1181), etching by A. H. Haig; Mr. Gladstone (1188) and "A Jersey Lily" (1201), both after Millais, engravings by Mr. Barlow; "Atalanta's Race" (1194), after Poynter, engraving by F. Joubert; "Sympathy" (1205), after B. Rivière, engraving by F. Stackpoole; and two enamels by Madame de Cool.

The unnoticed sculpture need not detain us long. We have already reviewed Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's "Teucer" and the works by Messrs. Brock and Calder Marshall purchased from the Chantrey Fund. We have also mentioned Mr. Tinworth's elaborate alto-relievo of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and we regret we have not space to enlarge on its wealth of character and incident. Mr. Thornycroft also exhibits a bust of Professor Owen (1487), boldly blocked out and left with the chisel marks, but essentially a good likeness, though requiring much to complete it. Mr. Calder Marshall's "Sabrina thrown into the Severn" (1489) is an energetic well-modelled group, but wanting in poetical or romantic feeling. The colossal statue of the Maharajah of Bulrampore (1500), by Mr. Birch, stands with firmness and dignity—a point seldom attained by our sculptors—and, though not a very favourable subject, is the best work of its kind here. The bust of the late Lord Mayor, Sir Francis W. Truscott (1479), is an admirable likeness; and Mr. Birch is equally at home in dealing with delicate feminine traits, as in the bust of Miss A. M. Bruce (1466). Mr. Holiday's recumbent statue, "Sleep" (1539), is a great surprise as from a painter. Had the artist been a sculptor simply he might have rendered (his perceptions being of form alone) the couch more yielding; he might have adjusted the legs somewhat differently, and chosen a less *risqué* position for the figure, yet the conception is nobly frank and pure, the forms recall those of the Phidian time; the torso, head, and arms are very beautiful (though the surface might be more delicately varied); and the drapery is exquisitely disposed and modelled. Signor S. Albano, the eminent sculptor of Florence, sends a bronzed statue of an old man, crouching under his infirmities, called "Old Age." This is a marvel of realism—the head is instinct with life; but why reproduce the pitiful signs of age in a nude figure, which are even more painful in bronze than in the original version, which, if we remember rightly, we saw in marble or plaster three years back at Florence? The sculptor's almost equal mastery of female beauty is shown in the statue of "Marguerite" (1492) and the bust called "Remembrance" (1499); but even in this last there is in the rendering of the breasts (which are flesh itself) something of the same almost offensive naturalism and imitation of minute accidents that degrade so much Italian sculpture. Charlotte Besnard's bronze statue of "Judith Showing the Head of Holofernes to the People of Bethulia" is a very clever but very theatrical work.

Mr. Armstead's Aphrodite (1448), his "diploma work," and "The Obedience of Joshua" (1469), for the Guards' Chapel, are so-called "flat reliefs;" and, notwithstanding the plea of "decorative" treatment, are, we think, wrong in principle—the scale of the relief being purposely sacrificed in what should be the highest and lowest passages. Moreover, the defective modelling of Venus's face, and portions of the other panel is amazing from an artist of reputation. Among the portrait busts we have to specially commend Mr. Boehm's Gladstone in marble (1497) and Carlyle (1481) in terra-cotta—in both instances the essential though latent character being well got at; Count Gleichen's very characteristic head of Mr. Bancroft, and the works of this class by T. Brock, J. A. Raemackers, G. B. Amendola, Miss Henrietta Montalba, C. Argenta, M. Raggi, W. White, R. C. Belt, Lord Ronald Gower, a small terra-cotta of Victor Hugo (1543), Georgiana E. Bulley, and E. Ford Onslow. Also, should be noticed Mr. Lawson's grandiose sketch of "Cleopatra" (1478); "Shielding the Helpless" (1484), by E. B. Stephens; a pretty statuette, "Love's Messenger" (1533), by W. R. Ingram; "Pensierosa" (1505), by A. Fontana; a "German Wild Boar" (1516), capitally modelled by Julius Haehnel; and a snarling panther's head (1522), by G. Lawes.

A number of works by the eminent German artist Professor Adolf Menzel, who has lately been elected an honorary member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, has been added to the Society's Exhibition; but we must postpone a notice of these remarkable works till next week.

Mr. George Aitchison, the architect, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The Metropolitan Railway Company have been proceeded against in the Queen's Bench Division by the Attorney-General to recover passenger duty of 5 per cent upon all persons who travelled at fares exceeding a penny a mile. It was the practice of the company to charge for a certain proportion of their third-class tickets a higher rate than the Parliamentary fare of a penny a mile. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins held that the company were liable for the duty, and gave judgment accordingly.

The Earl of Derby presided and gave an address at the thirteenth annual congress of delegates from the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, opened in Leeds on Monday. He stated that he regarded co-operation as a more important matter for the future of England than nine tenths of those discussed in Parliament. He believed co-operative work was sure to be honest work, and was opposed to the system of credit, which was the universal plague of this country. His Lordship then treated the subject under three heads of inquiry—co-operation as regards quantity and quality of production, as it affected the happiness and comfort of those engaged in it, and as it bore on the relations between capital and labour. From each point of view he regarded co-operation as beneficial. The three substantial gains of the co-operative movement he considers to be—no motive for fraud, no liability to debt, and no room for disputes between employers and employed. The proceedings extended over three days; among the heads of subjects for discussion, organisation and education occupying the leading places. In connection with the congress an exhibition of the manufactures of co-operative productive societies was opened. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., who presided on Tuesday, described the co-operative movement which he had established at Rugby, in Tennessee. He said that the application of the surplus of English co-operative societies to production would be wise, and said there was some truth in the charge of a breach of the fundamental principles of co-operation. Its true object was to make England the happiest place for good men to live in. Trades deputations were received and papers read, and there was a banquet in the evening.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Prince of Wales visited Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday, being the guest of the Marquis of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle, upon the occasion of the "Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Agricultural Association" holding its exhibition at Tunbridge Wells. The present compound name of that society appears rather too cumbrous and difficult of comprehension. The old Bath and West of England Society was founded a hundred years ago; but it came in 1869 to Southampton, in another year to Guildford, and amalgamated itself with the Southern Counties Association; it has also visited Brighton and Croydon. Lord Abergavenny is president for this year. The arrangements at Tunbridge Wells have been made by a committee, of which Mr. J. D. Cramer Roberts is chairman, and Mr. E. Durrant is honorary secretary. The show, which opened at ten o'clock on Tuesday, and continued to Friday, took place on elevated ground a little way on the Frant road, commanding a fine view of the pretty town, which has an air of rural elegance and dignified tranquillity, and of all the pleasant country around.

The opening day was rather spoilt by the rainy weather, but there were several thousand visitors to the show. His Royal Highness arrived at Tunbridge Wells, with Earl Sydney, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Falmouth, and other gentlemen, about one o'clock, when he was met by Lord Abergavenny, and went to luncheon at Eridge Castle. Before leaving the station, he received an address from the Tunbridge Wells Local Board, presented by Mr. J. Stone Wigg, the chairman. At Eridge Castle his Highness met the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Sefton, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl and Countess Romney, and other ladies and gentlemen of rank. At four o'clock this distinguished party, with the Prince, went to inspect the Agricultural Show, after which his Royal Highness returned to London. The live-stock department was very large, comprising 767 entries; the Sussex cattle, the Jersey and Guernsey cows, and the South Down and Romney Marsh sheep, were especially admired. There was a large exhibition of implements, and of machinery in motion; a working dairy, organised by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, and an attractive horticultural show, besides an interesting collection of works of art and antiquities.

Our Illustrations represent, in addition to the show-yard, several places of note in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells. Eridge Castle, though not an ancient building, is situated in a demesne that has belonged to Lord Abergavenny's family (the Beauchamp Nevilles, great personages in the Plantagenet reigns) nearly five hundred years. Queen Elizabeth sojourned six days at the old Castle, in 1578. The park is vast and grandly wooded; the fir plantations are remarkably fine. The mansion of Bayham Abbey is the seat of the Marchioness of Camden, who has also been visited by the Prince of Wales. The ruins of the old Abbey, which was destroyed by Henry VIII., are of some architectural interest. At Tunbridge, on the Medway, six miles distant from Tunbridge Wells, still remain the strongly-built gate tower, with an archway opening to the river, and other portions of the ancient feudal castle, which was held by the De Clares, the Audleys, and the Staffords, in succession, as a fief of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was besieged in the Barons' War by King Henry III. The Lords of Tunbridge were hereditary chief butlers to his Grace the Archbishop.

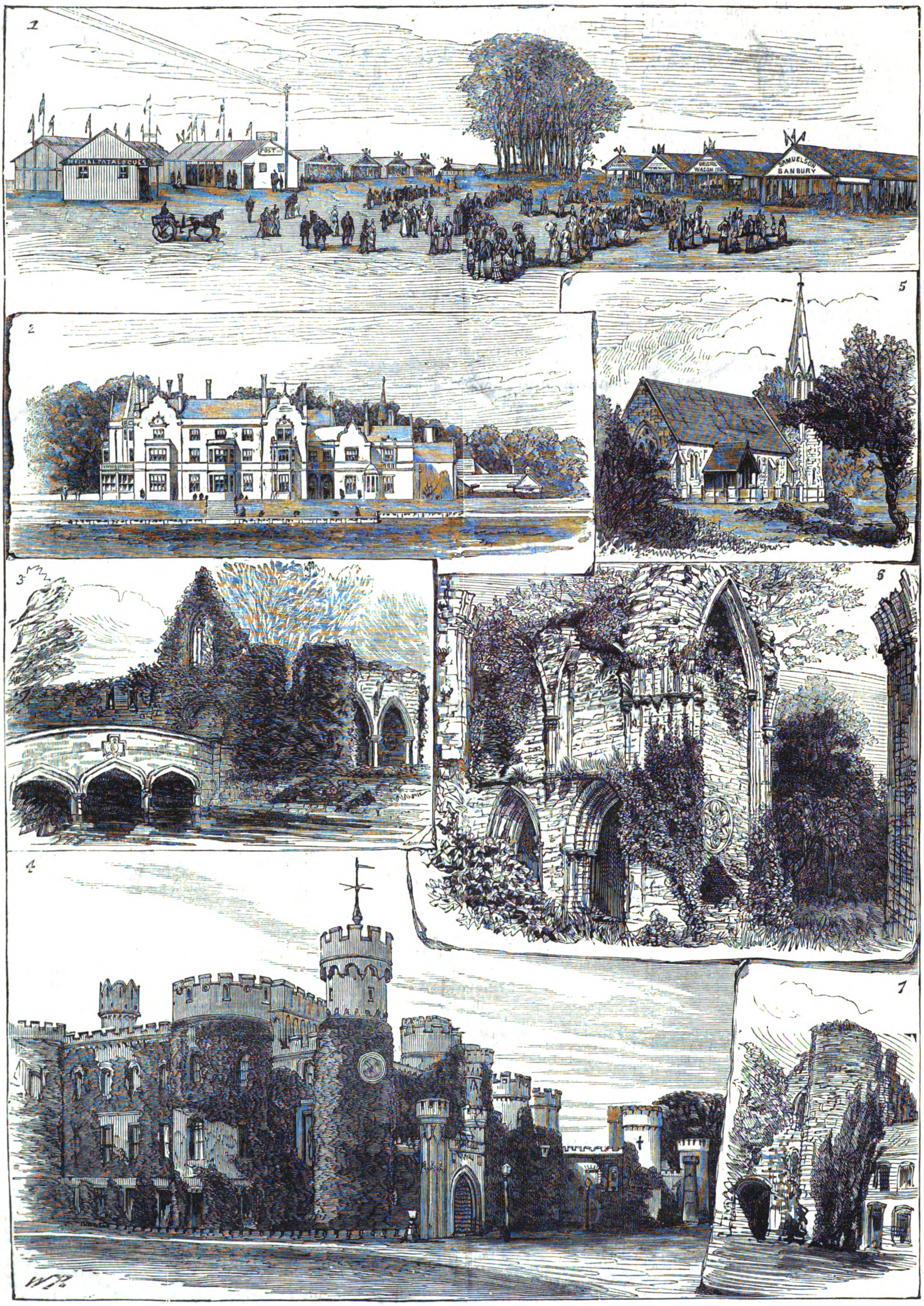
The Central Chamber of Agriculture lately communicated with the University commissions, pointing out the advantage of establishing one or more chairs of agriculture in connection with the Universities, or in other ways promoting the special education of the agricultural classes. From the University of Oxford commission a reply has been received, stating that the appropriation of College funds to University purposes having been already settled, the commissioners cannot now propose to divert any part of the funds to the purposes mentioned.

It has been arranged that the Royal Counties Agricultural Society's show shall take place on the 21st and the three following days, and the Earl of Pembroke, the president of the society for this year, has intimated that probably Prince Leopold will attend the opening ceremony. The Town Council of Salisbury have agreed to attend in state. The entries, as far as the sheep—an especial feature—and the cattle are concerned, are good, and a high class Hampshire and Southdown, Oxfordshire, and other shorter-woolled sheep, will be established. Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, and Channel Island cattle, Berkshire and other breeds of pigs, poultry, pigeons, and rabbits will be shown, and, in addition, agricultural implements and machinery, £1200 in prizes being competed for. The Society has usually confined its shows to Hants and Berks; this year it has fixed upon twenty acres of meadow land known as The Butts. There will be a flower-show and an exhibition of fine cut specimens in connection with the event.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on the 1st inst., the Marquis of Londonderry was elected a governor of the society, and sixty-nine new members were elected. The Education Committee brought up a long report, and letters were read from Canon Girdlestone, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Harrow; the first on teaching the knowledge of common things in agriculture, and the second on teaching the elements of gardening in primary schools. The committee concurred in the views of Canon Girdlestone that it is very desirable that reading-books on the common things connected with farm labour should be used in rural schools, and that a knowledge of these should be added to the special subjects for which a grant may be obtained. The committee, however, saw more difficulty in providing gardens to be attached to schools, but they believe that there are cases where a master, having a special love or knowledge of such subjects, might make the garden a valuable addition to the school teaching. The report was adopted after some discussion. The reports of several other committees were also received and adopted.

The Council of the Society of Arts have placed six new memorial tablets on houses which are of historic interest as having been occupied by celebrated men. The residence of an Emperor, two statesmen, a philosopher, and two artists have been thus distinguished. These china plaques will now be found on the front of 15, Buckingham-street, Strand, where Peter the Great lived for a short time; on 25, Arlington-street, for many years the residence of the famous Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole; on 14, Savile-row, where Sheridan lived; on 35, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, for some time Sir Isaac Newton's home; on 36, Castle-street, Oxford-street, where James Barry, the painter, received the statesman Burke; and on 30, Leicester-square, a new building, occupied by Archbishop Tenison's School, which stands on the site of Hogarth's home. In former years the Society of Arts marked with their memorial tablets the houses inhabited by Burke, Byron, Canning, Dryden, Faraday, Flaxman, Franklin, Garrick, Handel, Johnson, Napoleon III., Nelson, Reynolds, and Mrs. Siddons.

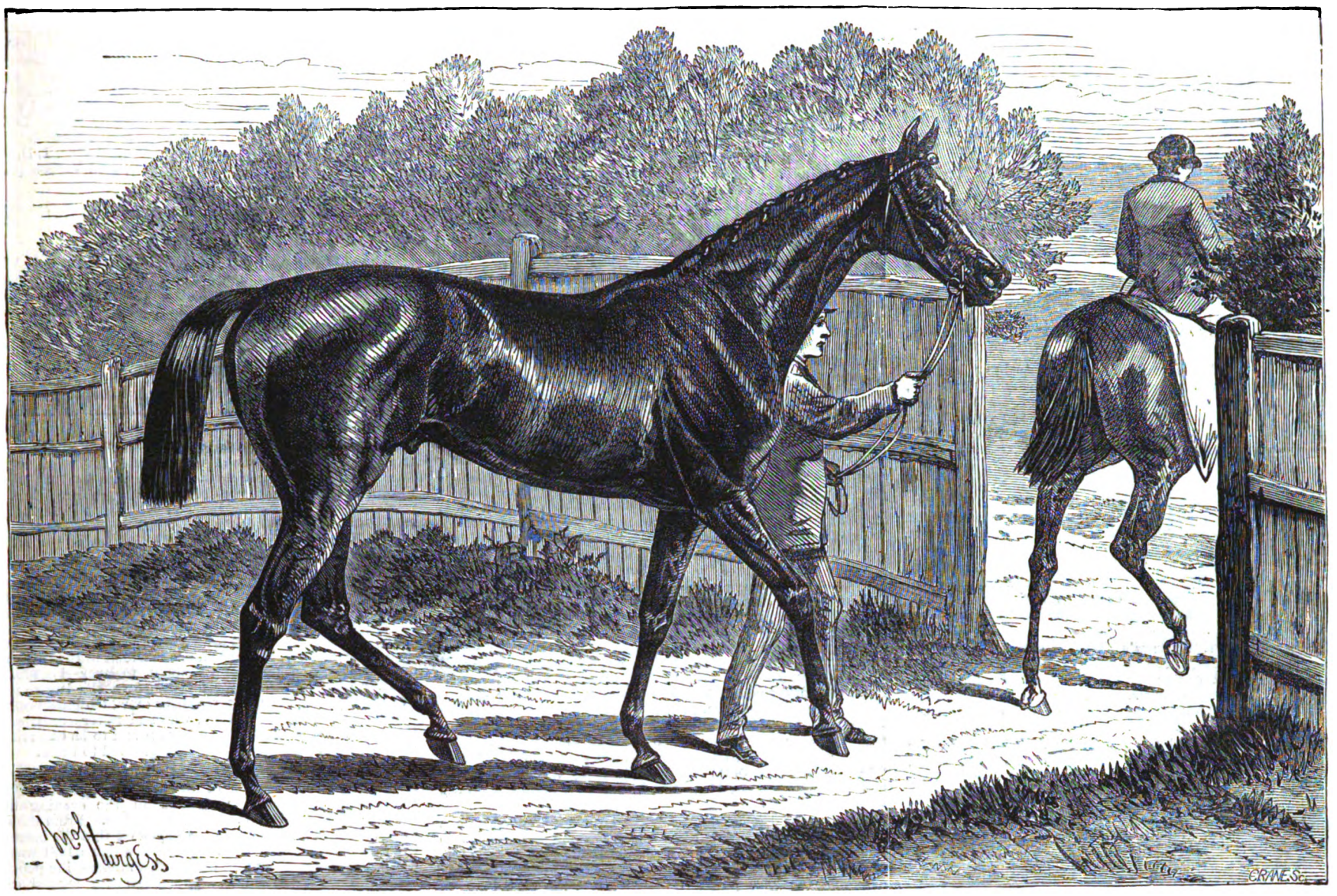
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1. Entrance to Show-Yard. 2. Bayham Abbey. 3. Old Bridge at Bayham. 4. Eridge Castle. 5. Church at Bayham. 6. Old Abbey, Bayham. 7. Tunbridge Castle.

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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IROQUOIS, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

Iroquois, who has at length succeeded in winning their first Derby for the Americans, is the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, one of the largest owners of racehorses on the other side of the Atlantic. He is by Leamington from Maggie B. B., and his sire, who has already been more than creditably represented in this country by old Parole, was himself a racehorse of very high character, and was imported from England when he was twelve years old. Iroquois, who is rather on the small side, standing a shade under 15 hands 3 inches, is a brown colt, with a narrow blaze on the face, and a little white on the near fore heel. He has a good head, and his neck, though a trifle light, is well set on. Perhaps his strongest point is his shoulders, which are unusually deep and well placed. On the other hand, he is undoubtedly light in the flank, and his quarters, though very muscular, are by no means of the massive order. His feet are as good as they can be; and his legs, which are thoroughly well shaped, sound, and free from blemish, must be made of iron to stand the "heroic" style of training practised by Pincus, who prepared him for all his engagements this season. His two-year-old career was of a very chequered description. He came out with a great reputation at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and won the Two-Year-Old Plate very easily from Herman, Kühleborn, and three others. In his next three essays, however, he was only once successful, and on that occasion he only had a solitary, and very moderate, opponent. At the Newmarket July Meeting he fairly astonished everyone by running the peerless Bal Gal to a head in the July Stakes, and cantering away with the Chesterfield Stakes on the following day. These two fine performances were followed by a wretched exhibition at Sandown Park. His next appearance was at Goodwood, where he won the Lavant Stakes from Isola Madre and others; but Wandering Nun cut him down without an effort in the Findon Stakes, and he could not even gain a place in any of his last three races. This year he has been out three times, running second for the Two Thousand Guineas, cutting down Lennoxlove for the Newmarket Stakes, and walking over for the Burwell Stakes. While admitting that Iroquois met a moderate field in the Derby, we do not at all wish to deprive him of any of the credit of his victory, as he must be one of the hardiest and soundest horses ever foaled, and might have been "made to order" for the peculiar Epsom course. He has many valuable engagements, including one in the St. Leger, in which race we hope to see him play the third and deciding game of the rubber with Peregrine.



SWARM OF BEES IN WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND.

A SWARM OF BEES IN THE STRAND.

A good deal of amusement was caused among the people who chanced to be near the corner of Upper Wellington-street, Strand, on the Tuesday afternoon of last week, by the unexpected visitation of a swarm of bees in that central part of London. The *Field* office is close by there, and it was at first supposed they might have arrived from the country as a deputation to inform the editor of some matter in the department of rural natural history. But Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier had not been prepared to receive them, and was quietly sitting and writing in his editorial study, when a brother naturalist came in to tell him that the bees were assembled just round the corner. He went out and found them besieging the stage door of the Gaiety Theatre, and greatly alarming some of the lady members of Mr. Hollingshead's theatrical company, who wanted to go in for a rehearsal at that hour. The stage manager, Mr. R. Soutar, was at the door in much consternation, and begged Mr. Tegetmeier, by all his science and skill in the way of insects and other winged creatures, to disperse the buzzing mob as quickly as he could. Mr. Tegetmeier at once sent for a ladder, as the bees had swarmed high up the front of the *Army and Navy Gazette* office; then, having armed himself with a short broom, and with a cylindrical cheese-box and a dish-cloth from the Restaurant, he boldly ascended, and cleverly, with one sweep, brushed all the insects into the box, clapped the cloth over them, and had them fast prisoners, to the admiration of

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all spectators in the street below. He then placed a hive, with the queen bee, in the balcony, and set the box there beside it, allowing the whole swarm to pass into the hive and rally round their queen; "which they did," he says in the *Field*, "as loyally as if they had been Britons, and she had been Queen Victoria." They are now doing well in a frame hive, and he hopes the queen bee will be the parent of many stocks, to be called "the Strand bees." In explanation of this odd little incident of London life, it is stated that Mr. Neighbour, a hive manufacturer, in Holborn, had that morning got from the country several swarms of bees, which he had ordered to be sent to him, to stock some hives for his customers; and one swarm had made its escape and flown as far as the Strand.

THE CHURCH.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the new church for St. Matthew's, Bayswater, was laid by Mrs. Allcroft, the wife of the patron of the living.

A stained-glass window (the work of Mayer and Co.), representing the Good and Faithful Servant, has been placed in the parish church of Stretford, to the memory of J. Hampson, fifty-four years clerk of the church.

On the 1st inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury laid two memorial-stones in the Church of St. Michael, Battersea, which is being erected in memory of the Rev. H. B. Verdon, M.A., for many years Curate-in-charge of the district, and Mr. Philip Cazenove, a late churchwarden of Battersea.

A meeting to promote the formation of a bishopric of Newcastle was held on the 2nd inst. in that town, the Bishop of Durham presiding. His Lordship said there only remained a sum of £15,000 to be raised before the bishopric could be established, and he should like to announce that this had been done before the Church Congress met in Newcastle in October.

On the motion of the Bishop of Llandaff, seconded by the Bishop of St. David's, it has been resolved, at a representative meeting of Welsh Churchmen, to take steps with a view of having a revised Welsh edition of the New Testament. The basis adopted will be the text used by the translators of the revised English text.

The nave of St. Andrew's, Wickhambreux, Kent, has recently been reseated; this, as well as other improvements, having been carried out under Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Gray's Inn. The funds for this, as for previous work at the church, have been mainly raised through the efforts of the well-known singers, the Messrs. Robertson.

A special service, and the first of its description, for the young was held on Monday in the nave of York Cathedral, when the Dean (the Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust) delivered an address on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." There was a numerous attendance, including children from several of the charitable institutions of the city.

A special choral service was held in St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn Viaduct, on the evening of Ascension Day, a choir of upwards of fifty voices rendering the music in an excellent manner. For the anthem was performed a sacred cantata, composed by Mr. J. Loaring, F.C.O., the words being taken from Psalm xlvii. The congregation consisted of about two thousand persons.

The Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., Rector of the united parish St. Katherine Cree and St. James, Aldgate, delivered his twenty-ninth annual flower sermon at the first-named church, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday evening. The ancient edifice, which has lately been renovated, was crowded, the majority of the congregation being children, each of whom carried a handsome bouquet of flowers.

A fancy fête and bazaar has, by permission of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, been held in Temple Newsam Park, near Leeds. The object is to raise funds to finish the building of St. Hilda's Church, Knowsthorpe. The total cost of the building will be £8000, the existing deficiency amounting to £3000. The bazaar was opened by Lord Houghton; who was accompanied by the Earl of Derby, Lord and Lady Halifax, Earl and Lady Auckland, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, the Countess of Zetland, the Hon. R. O. A. Milnes, the Hon. J. C. and Mrs. Dundas, and the Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, M.P.

The question whether the Revised New Testament can be legally used in the Lessons of the Church of England is not entirely answered in the Lord Chancellor's published letter to the Bishop of Lincoln. Lord Selborne lays it down that "if any clergyman reads in his church the Lessons appointed for the Sunday and other services from the 'Revised' Version before it has been recommended or authorised by some sufficient public authority, he will incur a serious risk of being held to be an offender against the law. His Lordship contends that there must have been *some* authority for the use of the words "appointed to be read in churches" in the title-page of the Authorised Version, and that the usage of more than two hundred years must originally have had some legal origin. Nevertheless, it is well known that other versions of the Bible were in use at the time, and even after the Authorised Version had received the sanction of James I.; and one ecclesiastical critic suggests that there might have been an Order in Council, which was burnt in the year 1618; though it is hardly conceivable that such an order could have been passed without some record of its existence. Possibly in this state of uncertainty an attempt may be made to obtain a legal decision from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which Lord Selborne is a member. The alternative is an Act of Parliament to settle the difficulty; but such a remedy no representative of the Established Church would venture to propose without clear evidence that the bill would pass both Houses, and would not raise larger questions than it set at rest.

The Illustrations of places and buildings at Chesterfield associated with the life of George Stephenson, which appeared in our Special Supplement last week, were from photographs by Mr. Harry W. Weller, of that town, who is publishing a photographic album containing both Chesterfield and Newcastle views connected with this subject.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have most opportunely issued a "Companion to the Revised Version of the English New Testament." It is written by Professor Alexander Roberts, D.D., a member of the New Testament Revision Company, and will be found a most valuable aid in comparing the Authorized and Revised versions. Part I. is devoted to a consideration of changes arising from an amended text, and Part II. to the changes arising from an amended translation.

A Dairy Show on rather a large scale was opened on Tuesday at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, and prizes to the amount of one thousand pounds were awarded. The entries comprised cattle, goats, cheese, butter, cream, honey, and poultry, together with poultry-yard and bee-hive appliances. The Mayor observed that the exhibition was an experiment, which he hoped would be successful. They could not see English agriculture languishing without making an effort to improve its position.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Joseph Hayhoe—about the last of the old school of trainers—which occurred on Sunday last, has occasioned great regret, but little surprise, as his recovery had been considered hopeless for many weeks past. He was born in 1815, and, very early in life, was placed in "Tiny" Edwards's stables at Newmarket. After remaining there for several years he went to Whitewall, where he assumed the responsible position of head lad to John Scott. Like all the pupils of the famous "Wizard of the North," he soon became a perfect master of his profession, and, from his great veterinary skill, was always specially famous for his success with unsound and delicate horses. In 1854 Hayhoe began business on his own account as private trainer to the late Baron Rothschild, and from that time to the day of his death was always associated with the famous "blue and yellow" of Mentmore. It would occupy too much space to give even a bare list of all the famous animals that he prepared for their engagements; but, of course, his great year was 1871, when Favonius, Hannah, and Corisande swept off the Derby, One Thousand, Oaks, Leger, and Cesarewitch between them, and "Follow the Baron" became the watchword of many an enthusiastic backer. Two other Derby winners—Kisber and Sir Bevys—were also trained by him, and, during the last season or two, he has done well for Mr. Leopold Rothschild, though that gentleman has not possessed any really high-class representative except Fashion.

The idea of establishing an Epsom Grand Prize was a capital one; and now, if there is an "off" day during the week, it is the Tuesday, and not the Thursday. There were twelve runners for the great event—only three less than for the Derby—and the race was worth upwards of £4500. Curiously enough, Scobell and Voluptuary were the only Derby horses that took part in it, and, though the former was heavily backed, Ishmael, a north-country colt, who received 14 lb. from Prince Soltykoff's representative, was made favourite. It was generally considered that he would have won had Osborne made his effort a little earlier; but, as it was, Scobell just managed to keep in front past the judge's chair, and gained a half-length verdict. The colt by Reverberation—Auchinleck ran exceedingly badly, as he also was in receipt of a stone from the winner, and thus the form shown by the pair in the Payne Stakes was completely reversed. Scobell moved wonderfully well over the terribly hard ground, and has evidently improved so much of late that he has a fair chance of beating Foxhall for the Grand Prix de Paris on Sunday next. The other races of the day were not of great importance, though the clever victory of Retreat in the Royal Stakes drew renewed attention to the claims of his stable companion, Cylinder, for the Manchester Cup. Lord Stamford carried off the Chetwynd Plate with his filly by Pero Gomez—Lady Rosebery, and she has fairly earned the pretty and appropriate name of Rosebud that was bestowed on her after this success.

One of the hottest Derby weeks on record ended with a sultry Oaks day. The course had become so hard as to be positively dangerous, and the dust flew about in very unpleasant clouds. Still the last-named infliction was the only drawback to a very pleasant holiday, and the attendance of spectators was decidedly above the average. The presence of Incognita frightened away nearly all opposition for the Acorn Stakes, and long odds were laid upon her. It is clear, however, that she by no means relishes galloping upon a macadamised road, and Cannon had to call upon her in earnest to stall off a resolute challenge from Conrad. Chevronel (9 st. 7 lb.) got off badly in the Glasgow Plate, and just failed to throw his third main, as he could not quite reach the useful little Spurs (6 st. 4 lb.). Contrary to general expectation, a field of twelve was mustered for the Oaks; but the more one looked at them the more certain did it seem that Thebais would add this race to her One Thousand victory. Thora did not appear in the paddock, and when it transpired that she had unfortunately gone amiss, odds of 10 to 1 "bar one" were offered all over the ring. The French representative, Perplexité, made no friends; and, in spite of having run second in the Prix de Diane, scarcely had a price in the quotations; while it was only the presence of Archer in the saddle that found backers for the very moderate Queen's Message, whose name was not on the card. Nothing except the favourite could compare with Myra, who was far fitter than when she ran so badly at Newmarket. Traveller's Joy was started to make the running for Thebais; but, as she could not go fast enough, the favourite went to the front before much more than half the distance had been traversed. Even at this point seven or eight of the field were hopelessly out of it; and, when they were fairly in the straight, the race was a mere match between Lucy Glitters and Thebais, the former of whom held a lead of about a couple of lengths. It was plain, however, that Fordham had the race in his own hands; and, gradually closing with the north country filly, he came away opposite the Royal Stand, and won in the commonest of canters by three lengths. Myra was a very bad third; and the others straggled in at intervals. The time was 2 min. 46 sec., four seconds quicker than Iroquois took to run the same course on the Wednesday; and, without attaching any importance to this fact, we think it is very lucky for the owners of the placed horses in the Derby that Thebais is not engaged in the Leger. This was her twelfth successive victory; and she is about the best stayer that Hermit has yet produced. Fordham thus scored his fifth Oaks, having previously won the race on Summerside, Formosa, Gamos, and Reine. There is no getting over the fact that the Derby and Oaks combined did not engender half the excitement that was felt as to the result of the Epsom Gold Cup, which was reduced to a match between Bend Or and Robert the Devil, and in which they fought their great Derby battle over again. When they appeared on the course, it was plain that Bend Or was the fitter of the two, and he settled down to his preliminary canter in the more business-like style, as "Robert" was a little fretful and fidgetty, and appeared above himself. He laboured, moreover, under the disadvantage of having to make his own running. However, he did this in rare style, and held a lead that varied from two to three lengths until they were fairly in the straight. Then Bend Or gradually drew up to him, and, getting him in trouble at the Bell, won very easily by a neck. On returning to weigh in, Archer was received with even more enthusiasm than on the Wednesday, and the victory appeared to be a wonderfully popular one, though Cannon and the defeated crack came in for almost as much cheering as the victors. After such a race as this, the two remaining events on the card felt very flat.

Owing to the unfortunate rupture between the committee of the Notts County Club and seven of the professionals, in which the sympathy of every unprejudiced person must be with the former, Notts could only send out a weak team against Lancashire, and was defeated by ten wickets. Messrs. Wood (50) and Hornby (41) did most of the scoring for the winners, and Watson was in rare form with the ball, taking no less than eleven wickets for 86 runs. On the other side, Gunn (49) batted exceedingly well. Yorkshire v. Surrey resulted in the disastrous defeat of the latter by an innings and 217 runs. Mr. Lucas (62) played a fine innings, but he received no support, as none of the others could make anything of Peate's bowling, which proved fatal to no less than fourteen of them, at the small expense of 77 runs. Ullyett (112), Lockwood (109), and Bates (55) were the chief contributors to the Yorkshire score of 388. The match between Oxford University and the Gentlemen of England resulted in some heavy scoring, and was left drawn at a very interesting stage, the University having four wickets to fall, and wanting 59 runs. Leslie (36 and 93), Whiting (80), Wilson (51), and Thornton (54), all scored freely for Oxford; and, on the other side, I. D. Walker (20 and 88), A. J. Webbe (30 and 112), and Vernon (119) did most of the run-getting.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 27, Red Lion-square, will be held, by the permission of Lord and Lady Leigh, at 37, Portman-square, next Wednesday afternoon—Lord Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair.

Earl Cairns presided at the annual meeting of the East-End Juvenile Mission (Dr. Barnardo's Homes), and said he looked upon such institutions as the salt of London, that saved the metropolis from the destruction which always attended upon evil. The meeting was held on the 1st inst. at Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded.

On the same day, the forty-second annual meeting of the members and supporters of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, the Duke of Marlborough presiding. The total number of persons relieved last year was 13,134. The chairman said he was glad to find that the funds of the society were in a fairly flourishing condition, although the late year had been of a most disastrous character to mariners.

Baron Pollock presided on the 2nd inst. at the forty-ninth annual festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, which was held in the Middle Temple Hall, when subscriptions amounting to about £400 were announced. During the past year the receipts were rather more than £4700, against an expenditure of less than £3400. The balance is added to the investments of the society, which now amount to over £64,200. The number of applications for assistance in the twelve months was sixty-three, the great majority of which have been from non-members or their widows, who had never contributed to the funds. Of these, fifty had been found to be deserving and in need, and relief was accordingly granted to them.

The half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers and members of the friends of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association was held in the evening at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. F. T. Isitt presiding. From the report of the board of management it appeared that the income for the past half year had been £2134, of which £1281 was from donations. During the past six months ninety-nine pensioners had been upon the funds. The fourteenth annual dinner, held on April 8, at which the newly-elected president, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided, resulted in the collection of £1789. The half-yearly election of pensioners was held in the evening at the Guildhall Tavern, when six additional pensioners were elected from a list of fifteen candidates, making 105 upon the funds, the payments to whom amount to £2000 per annum.

The ceremony of laying the memorial-stone of the new hall of the Orphan Working School, situated at Haverstock-hill, was performed on the 2nd inst. by Mr. Charles Tyler, chairman of the estates committee, in the presence of a large number of friends of the institution. The hall thus founded owes its origin to the munificence of Sir James Tyler, a member of the committee, and will be a most useful and valuable addition to the establishment, made at a cost to the donor of £2500. The new hall will contain about 900 persons, and the intention is that it should be used for religious services and for lectures and public gatherings connected with the school. Some idea of the magnitude and wide beneficence, and at the same time of the pressing needs, of the institution may be formed from the fact that £300 a week is required for the maintenance of the boys and girls.

Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett presided on Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the Drovers' Benevolent Institution, at which Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir Garnet Wolseley, Admiral Sir H. Keppel, Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, Sir L. Henderson, and Mr. Geo. Augustus Sala were among the celebrities present. In answer to the toast "The Press," Mr. Sala made one of his racy speeches, concluding thus:—"I am very glad and proud to be here and able personally to tell you how much the press, in its social aspect, has the interests at heart of the charity of which the noble and illustrious lady who sits at her gifted husband's side and has been the auditor—the delighted auditor—of his polished and graceful oratory is the revered patroness. All that touches drovers and drivers and shepherds—all that touches cattle and sheep and horses and mules—aye, and dogs and cats, and indeed the whole brute creation, is the province of the social journalist. They enter into the great scheme for the prevention, not only by prosecution and punishment, but by precept, expostulation, and example, of the abominably degrading and brutal vice of cruelty to animals. For years and years my brethren and I in the social columns of journalism have done our very best to further the efforts of the admirable society which systematically calls on the law—the too often laggard and lethargic law—to protect dumb animals, and to exercise its rigour towards the wretches who torture them. We may be sneered at as sentimentalists, sensationalists, and humanitarians; but, so far as I am concerned, I do not intend to cease being sentimental and sensational on the subject of cruelty to animals until decaying eyesight altogether fails me, until my hand loses its cunning and my brain its capacity, and the night comes 'when no man can work.'" Many other toasts were given. The drover's work must often make him thirsty, one would think, and yet, according to the unimpeachable testimony of the police, he is a sober man. Colonel Henderson, speaking at the annual dinner, said he had asked one of his superintendents what was the general character of the men, and his reply was that he had never seen a drunken drover, and the public-houses built round the cattle market were all failures. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £520.

A Scottish gathering in aid of the Scottish charities in London will be held at Stamford-bridge Grounds next Saturday, June 18. The Duke of Athole is the president of the gathering.

We are asked to announce that at the annual grand fancy-dress ball, on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, the Highland Quadrille will be taken by the Countess of Lindsay and Mrs. Campbell Munro, and that the fancy-dress quadrille will be formed by Lady Catherine Bannerman and Lady Kilmarnock.

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A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Appeals are made for funds to give a day in the country to the children and others connected with the following schools and institutions:—

The Rev. R. S. Jukes, 20, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, earnestly pleads for assistance to enable him to give the children and poor of his mission a day in the country. The district has a population of 6000, all poor, and is very far from any park or open space.

Assistance is requested for four hundred poor children in the Ben Jonson Mission School, Harford-street, Stepney. Donations may be sent to Mr. George H. Phillips, hon. secretary, 13, Plimsoll-street, East India-road, Poplar.

Donations on behalf of the London-street Sunday school, Bethnal-green, will be acknowledged by the superintendent, Mr. C. Ward, 42, Finnis-street, Bethnal-green.

The Rev. S. Robinson, St. Andrew's Vicarage, New Kent-road, solicits help to take 500 children and 150 mothers for a day in the country. Population 9500, including a part of Kent-street, all poor.

For three hundred extremely poor children in the South London Ragged Schools and Mission, Collingwood-street, Blackfriars, by the secretary, Mr. M. E. Watson, 3, Jessamine-villas, Heber-road, Dulwich.

It is desired to give the children of the Sunday schools and the poor women belonging to the mothers' meeting at the Clare Market Mission their annual excursion into the country. Donations will be acknowledged by the Rev. T. J. Scott, Mission Curate, Clare Market Mission House, Strand.

Serious sickness has prevailed in the district of St. Andrew's, Hoxton, and a day in the country is much needed by the children. Address the Vicar, the Rev. Henry Hayman, 24, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland.

Donations will be most thankfully received on behalf of seven hundred poor Sunday school children of Christ Church, Southwark, by the treasurer of the schools, Mr. G. Tooley, 69, Bankside, or by the Rev. A. H. De Fontaine, Rector of Christ Church, Southwark.

Mr. T. Spink, 102, Crawford-street, or Mr. Montagu Holmes, 26, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, will be glad to receive contributions on behalf of two hundred poor children in the Little Earl-street and Linton-place (Lisson-grove) School.

For three hundred poor children at St. Agatha's Mission, Shoreditch, donations will be received by the Vicar, the Rev. F. C. Wills.

At St. Mark's Sunday school, Old Ford, where there are three hundred children, any donation, however small, will be acknowledged by the superintendent, Mr. C. Haynes, 66, Bassett-road, Homerton.

Last, and certainly not least in importance, Lord Shaftesbury makes his annual appeal on behalf of a treat in the country to the children taught in the Ragged School Union. Contributions to renew this treat will be thankfully acknowledged by John Kirk, secretary, Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, is continued in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" dives for Treasure in this humorous serial story, continued in No. 10 for June 8.

GEORGE STEPHENSON: A CENTENARY PORTRAIT and LIFE of "THE FATHER OF RAILWAYS" appear in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for June 8. Post-free, 1½d.

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The lines are shown on the accompanying map, and attention is especially directed to the annexed report of the Company's Engineer.
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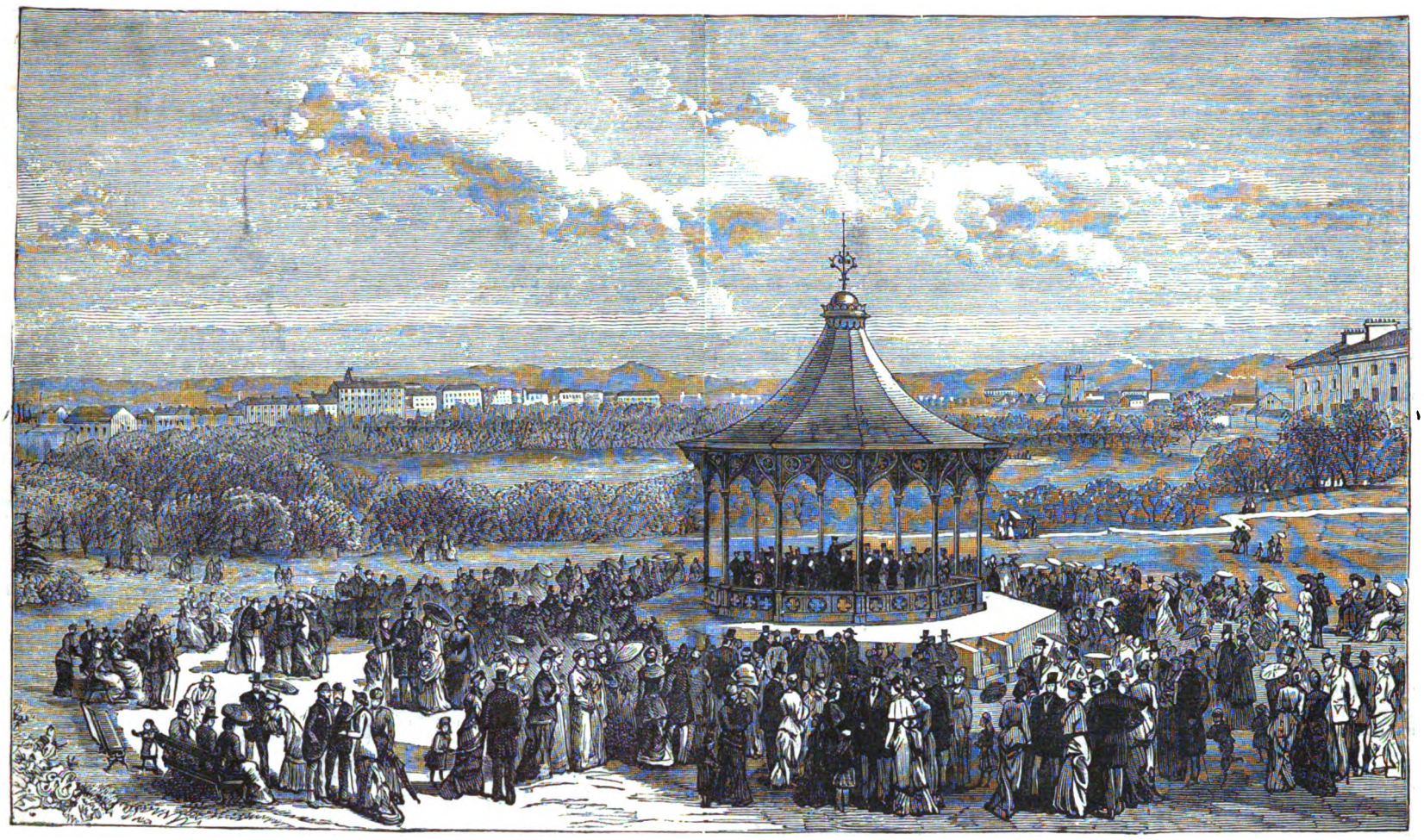
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THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

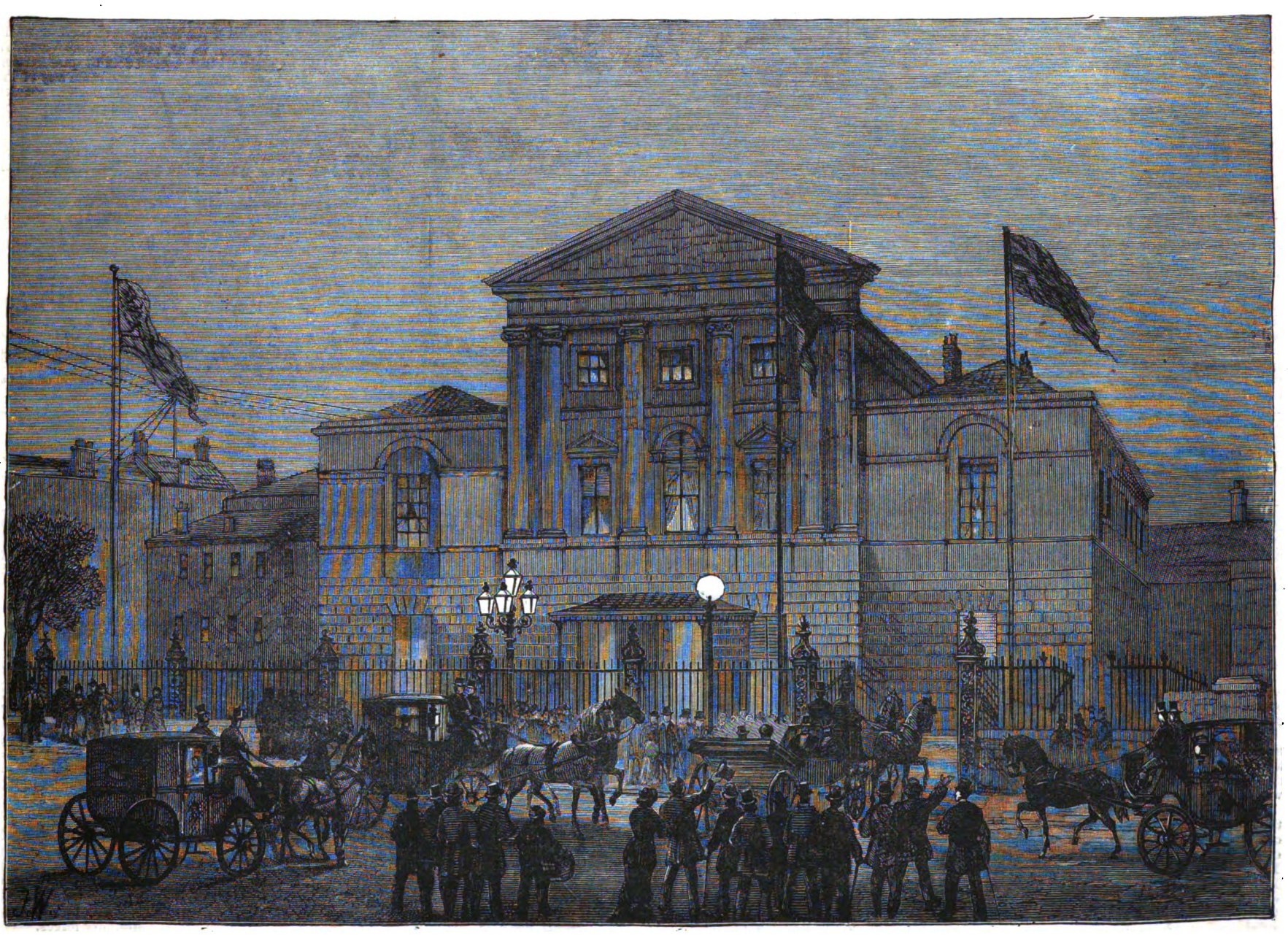


VIEW IN THE LEAZES PARK, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

We shall continue next week our Illustrations of the subjects connected with the celebration of George Stephenson's hundredth birthday anniversary at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was celebrated on Thursday, the 9th inst., with proceedings of more than local interest. The scene in the Leazes public park, and the arrival of guests for the festive banquet, which took place at the Assembly Hall in Westgate-street, are represented in two of the Engravings now published.

The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, of which we also give an Illustration, is one of the grand engineering works of the Stephensons; but it was by Robert Stephenson, the eminent son and successor of the great author of the railway system, that this bridge was designed and constructed. George Stephenson, the father, was associated, however, with this undertaking, as one of the committee or board of directors for its execution.

The deep ravine which separates Newcastle and the Northumberland side of the Tyne from Gateshead and the county of Durham, and at the bottom of which flows the river, here nine miles from its outlet to the sea, but having a breadth of 514 ft., is boldly spanned, at an elevation of 130 ft. above the river-bed, by this wonderful structure, crossing the whole width of the valley. The entire length of the bridge is 1337 ft., carrying a double railway above and a road for ordinary carriage traffic, with two footpaths, at a lower elevation. The bridge is formed by six arches, each of 125-ft. span; the railroad is laid over the tops of these arches, while the carriage-



BANQUET AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WESTGATE-ROAD: ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

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road and footpaths are suspended from the arches by a series of wrought-iron vertical rods; so that the twofold fabric combines the principle of a bridge on arches with that of a suspension-bridge. Each of the arches consists of four main ribs, disposed in pairs, with a clear interval of 26 ft. 4 in. between the two inner ones, leaving this space between the suspension rods for the width of the lower roadway, besides 6 ft. on each side, for the footpaths, between the rods descending from the inner and outer ribs of the arch. The arches are made so to bear upon the piers that the weight of each presses quite separately and independently of the others. The approaches to the bridge over the land on each side of the river are supported by massive cast-iron pillars or piers; the south end is at Pipewell Gate Bank, in Gateshead, and the north end is at Castle Garth, nearly confronted by the fine old Norman keep of the ancient castle, which was called "the New Castle," when it was built, nearly eight hundred years ago, and which then gave its name to the town. Very near the ruins of this old feudal stronghold is the venerable Gothic Church of St. Nicholas, with its graceful spire held up by four flying buttresses on the summit of the church tower.

The project of erecting the High Level Bridge was first proposed, in 1841, by Mr. R. W. Brandling, and a company for this purpose was formed in 1843, when George Stephenson joined the committee of management. It was soon afterwards taken up by the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company; and, an Act of Parliament to authorise the work having been passed in 1845, the first pier was driven in October of the next year. Her Majesty the Queen opened the finished bridge on Aug. 15, 1849, passing over it in the Royal special train on her journey to Scotland. The bridge over the Tweed, at Berwick-on-Tweed, was completed a few months later; and every passenger by the Great Northern line from London to Edinburgh will see cause to admire these great works of modern constructive science and skill.

The George Stephenson Centenary of this year is to be permanently commemorated, if funds to the amount of £20,000 can be raised, by erecting, at Newcastle, a "Stephenson College of Physical Science," to which object Sir William Armstrong has promised £1000, and other friends £2000 more. There is a Newcastle College of Physical Science already, connected with the University of Durham.

By an inadvertent mistake, in the Memoir of George Stephenson which appeared last week, the credit of having effectually supported the project of the Stephenson Memorial Hall, at Chesterfield, in 1876, was ascribed to the *Derbyshire Times*. It should have been stated that the *Derbyshire Courier* rendered that public service, which was distinctly acknowledged at the time by an official communication from the Memorial Hall Committee.

THE MERSEY RAILWAY TUNNEL.

The Illustrations which we present on another page show the design and preliminary constructive operations of a remarkable engineering work, intended shortly to join the great commercial city of Liverpool and South-West Lancashire with the opposite shore of the Mersey estuary, the town and docks of Birkenhead, and the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, giving access to all parts of Cheshire and North Wales, as well as to the Great Western Railway system.

The Mersey, where it flows between Liverpool and Birkenhead, forms a noble river harbour, three-quarters of a mile wide, affording ample accommodation to the great Atlantic mail steam-ships of the Cunard Company, the White Star, and other lines; but its shores on both sides, north and south, are indented with a series of docks, far surpassing, as a whole, those of any other port in the world. The Birkenhead docks alone have cost about six millions sterling; but those on the Liverpool side, which extend a total length of nearly seven miles, have cost probably twice that sum. The docks of Liverpool and of Birkenhead are now jointly managed by a powerful trust corporation, the Mersey Harbour and Docks Board; and these magnificent basins, with their vast piles of warehouses, constitute a dépôt for maritime trade that is nowhere equalled. The population of Liverpool and its suburbs now amounts to nearly 700,000, and it has become a matter of urgent importance to provide easy means of conveying both passengers and goods across the river.

The local authorities have done what they could by the erection of landing-stages, at Prince's Dock and St. George's Dock, on the Liverpool side, and at Woodside, Birkenhead; and by instituting a service, between these points, of large and commodious steam ferry-boats, one class of them for passenger traffic, the others for vehicles of all descriptions. These ferry-boats, which are shown in two of our Illustrations, run at intervals of a few minutes during the day, and less frequently through the night; but, well arranged and well conducted as they are, must necessarily be liable to delays and interruptions, especially in winter and rough weather. Another serious inconvenience and cause of loss is that the conveyance of merchandise across the river, by means of barges, involves great waste of time, heavy expense, and often serious risks.

Several proposals have from time to time been made for bridging over or tunnelling under the river; and in the year 1868 the Mersey Railway Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament for this latter purpose, Mr. Robertson Gladstone and Mr. Harold Littledale being among its first directors. After many delays and difficulties this enterprise, which is of really national importance, assumed a practical shape in the autumn of 1879; and early in 1880 the works were commenced by the sinking of shafts of large diameter at Woodside, Birkenhead, and St. George's Dock, Liverpool. Carried through the solid sandstone rock to a depth of 180 feet, these shafts are intended to drain the tunnel, which will, for a distance of 1300 yards pass under the bed of the river. Powerful pumps, with engines and boilers of the most improved design, are fixed in these shafts, and are capable of delivering from five to six thousand gallons per minute on each side of the river. From the bottom of the shafts, trial headings have been driven to prove the rock, which has been found to be solid sandstone, sound enough for building purposes. In no place will there be less than 25 ft. of this rock between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river.

In our Illustrations we have shown the pumping arrangements at one of the shafts; a number of workmen descending the shaft in the bucket; and the miners at work with drill and dynamite in the headings. These will be pushed forward with all speed from both sides until they meet under the river.

Referring to the map or plan, and to the sectional views of the proposed railway tunnel, with the driftway beneath, from one shaft to the other, the reader will comprehend the nature of the works that are now in progress. Mr. John Waddell, of Edinburgh, is the contractor, and the company's engineers are Mr. James Brunlees and Mr. Charles Douglas Fox. The extreme depth of water in the river overhead at high tide is 90 ft., and about 70 ft. at low tide. The average thickness of solid rock between the bed of the river and the crown of the tunnel roof will be 30 ft., and nowhere less than 25 ft. The width of the river here is nearly 1300 yards. The shape of the tunnel will be oval, 21 ft. high from the formation level, and 26 ft. wide, these dimensions being fully sufficient for a double line of railway. It will be completely lined, so as to be thoroughly waterproof. The length of the Mersey Railway, from Church-street, in Liverpool, to Tranmere and its junction with the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, will be two miles and a half, two miles of it being through tunnel; and it is intended to employ smokeless locomotive engines for the traffic. The works of construction, according to estimate, may be completed at a cost within the authorised capital of the Company, which is £866,000, and August, 1883, is the expected date of their completion. There are further designs of extension lines through Liverpool, communicating with the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, and with the southern docks; there would then be a central station in Dale-street. On the Birkenhead side, there will be a station close to Hamilton-square, for the convenience of residents in that neighbourhood, who will be enabled to pass in five minutes to their places of business in Liverpool. Those living at New Brighton and other seaside places of the Cheshire coast will likewise find the Mersey Railway a great daily accommodation.

A project for the construction of a subway between Birkenhead and Liverpool, for ordinary road traffic, has lately been entertained, originating with a committee formed in February of last year, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose. But at a meeting on the 5th ult., of the Mersey Harbour and Docks Board, when the whole subject was fully debated, it was resolved "that, considering the progress made by the Mersey Railway Company with their preliminary works, it is undesirable that the board should at present enter into any engagement with regard to the construction of a subway."

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

The weather on Whitsun Monday was of the most uncomfortable character for a holiday, and as a consequence the numbers of those who left the metropolis by rail or other conveyances were not nearly so large as usual. The places of public resort in and near London were of course thronged. The total number of visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens was 23,550; to the South Kensington Museum, 26,290; to the Tower about 10,000 were admitted free; while a large number of persons went to the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey. The new Victoria Garden, near the Abbey, was thrown open to the public in the course of the morning. The Whitsuntide programme at the Polytechnic comprised some exceptionally interesting and amusing entertainments. The Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, and that of the "United Arts Gallery" in New Bond-street were open free to the public. The Great Flower Show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which opened on Friday, and continued during the Whitsuntide holidays, was one of the largest and most varied exhibitions of horticulture that has been held in London for some years.

The Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace retained all their old popularity, more than 64,000 persons passing the turnstiles at the former, while over 70,000 gathered at the latter. The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall attracted many thousands of visitors. Hampstead-heath, in spite of the drenching showers, was much resorted to, forty or fifty thousand persons probably finding amusement upon it. About an equal number are said to have been on Blackheath; while the number at Epping Forest showed no perceptible diminution. Windsor Castle was visited by more than 6800 excursionists, while numerous other places of resort within an easy run of London, both on the Great Western and South-Western Railways, witnessed the arrival of considerable numbers of holiday-makers. Most of the railway companies adopted the excellent plan of issuing tickets in advance. Crowds of excursionists thronged the several piers, and booked themselves for trips to their favourite resorts up and down the river. Special arrangements had been made for their accommodation by the Thames and Channel Steam-Ship Company and the General Steam Navigation Company. There were sixteen boats running between London Bridge and Woolwich, and twenty-eight between London Bridge and Kew. It is estimated that the Thames and Channel Steam-Ship Company alone conveyed over 50,000 persons.

The usual Whitsun-Monday Tichborne demonstration took place in Hyde Park, the proceedings being brief and orderly.

A grand demonstration and procession of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held in Hyde Park.

The Whitsuntide holidays are being utilised in a thoroughly practical manner so far as the Volunteers are concerned. Although there are no large field-days or reviews as at Easter, thousands of men were either on the march, in camp, or in garrison.

The annual Sunday School gathering took place at Sheffield, in brilliant weather. The largest gathering was in Norfolk Park, where 12,000 scholars, 1500 teachers, and 60,000 spectators assembled. The Wesleyan schools met at Wesley College, numbering 6000 scholars, 1000 teachers, and 10,000 spectators. The Church of England schools had several gatherings in different quarters.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week resolved to contribute £1500 towards the cost of a new bridge over the Lee. The board also decided to continue for three years to contract for lighting the Victoria Embankment with the electric light. The resignation of Mr. Alderman Figgins as a member of the board was accepted.

The London School Board on the 2nd inst. discussed a proposal that the Government should be asked to defray the cost of elementary education out of the Imperial Exchequer. The resolution, and several amendments to it which were moved, were negatived by large majorities. The board resolved to memorialise the Education Department in favour of object lessons being constituted an essential part of the instruction in infant schools. A large majority of the members approved of a motion instructing their solicitor to apply for an injunction against the Metropolitan Asylums Board with reference to the smallpox hospital about to be established in Holloway.

The annual conversazione of the Society of Arts was given on the 2nd inst. in South Kensington Museum, the guests, numbering about 2700, being received by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., chairman of the council, in the eastern architectural court. To the attractions offered by the picture-galleries and the contents of most of the courts of the museum there were added several special entertainments. Madame Frickenhaus gave a pianoforte recital; Mr. Corney Grain diverted large audiences in the lecture theatre by recounting his adventures at a village school feast, and giving musical illustrations of the events of the day; and the string band of the Royal Engineers played in the North Court.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

SECOND NOTICE.

The Duke of Argyll's thoughtful investigations into the origin of religion are concluded in the *Contemporary Review*, most of the other contributions being also of more than average interest. None will be read with more attention and sympathy than Mr. Bence Jones's account of the Boycotting to which he has been subjected for conduct which would have gained him general respect in England. It is difficult to resist the impression, however, that Mr. Jones has played into the hands of the Land League by standing too strictly upon his rights, and aiming at a high standard with too little condescension to the humours, weaknesses, and prejudices of the undoubtedly very trying people among whom his lot was cast. Mr. Rae's account of Ferdinand Lassalle is rather interesting than novel, and "the principles of '89" have been frequently assailed with more vigour than they now are by Mr. W. S. Lilly. Mr. Malcolm Maccoll's Pharisaic depreciation of Lord Beaconsfield is oddly sandwiched between Shirley's panegyric and Mr. Alfred Austin's eloquent and sonorous memorial verse. Shirley's essay is good, but would have carried more weight if the writer had been above the petty vanity of showing that the deceased statesman corresponded with him. Mr. Maccoll overflows with the most edifying charity, and deems it great matter for thankfulness that so bad a man as Lord Beaconsfield should have been no worse. Dr. Knighton's reminiscences of Carlyle's conversation are among the most racy as yet recorded. They paint the man to the life with his insight, genius, passion for veracity, half humorous half tragic pessimism, and frequent unreason. There is an unconscious comedy worthy of Molière in such a scrap of dialogue as this:—"The magazines and reviews have been very busy with you lately." "Have they? I never read them. I have the most utter contempt and abhorrence for the literary canaille of the day. *What have they been saying?*" On being certified what they have said, Carlyle breaks out, "How shall they understand me with their devotion to the devil?

The articles in the *Fortnightly Review* are, for the most part, either too heavy or too light. "Comte's Definition of Life" belongs decidedly to the first category, and even the interesting subjects of the relations of the sexes and the policy of commercial treaties, although they have fallen into the hands of writers no less accomplished than Mrs. Grey and Mr. John Morley, fall short of the requisite animation of treatment. Mrs. Grey does little beyond retailing truisms, and if Mr. Morley escapes this charge, it is only because even the truth of his commonplaces is contestable. On the other hand, English Horses is a slight subject; and the Royal Academy has been long since exhausted by the daily and weekly press. The most satisfactory paper is Mr. F. Galtin's on "The Visions of Sane Persons," which contains much curious observation.

Fraser has one or two contributions of note. That which will probably attract most attention is an article on the revised version of the New Testament by one of the revisers, Dr. A. Roberts, who seems better satisfied with the labours of self and partners than his colleague, Dr. Vance Smith. He generally ignores the numerous trivial alterations by which, nevertheless, the popular estimate of the translation will for a long time be mainly determined, and concentrates his criticism on the few important ones for which the arguments are overwhelming, and which must, willingly or unwillingly, be accepted as improvements. Vernon Lee's "In Umbria" is as fascinating as any of the essays of this brilliant writer. The subject is Pietro Perugino, confessedly one of the most exquisite of religious painters, but represented by his biographer, Vasari, as worldly and avaricious. Vernon Lee admits the apparent contradiction, and ingeniously endeavours to solve it by pointing out that religious painting was in that age the only way in which the sentiment of the beautiful could find expression. It seems to us, however, that Vasari's statements should be received with a good deal of qualification. He would probably have written in much the same way of Turner; and yet, although Turner's habits would have lent countenance to a charge of sordid avarice, the charge would have been unjust. "A Japanese Bride," by Miss Betham-Edwards, is a short story containing a powerful sketch of an undeveloped nature, half childish, half animal, possessed of acute perception, but unable to estimate the quality or calculate the consequences of its actions.

The second number of *Our Times* is even better than the first, and thoroughly vindicates its existence by experimentally demonstrating the opening which, with all the large number of existing magazines, remained for one conducted with spirit and originality. Its especial mission seems, in the editor's quaint language, "to stir to mutiny against all priggisms, idleness, and general sinning." "Provincialism," "The Condition of the People," and "The Work of the Government" are examples of articles with this special moral mission. Among lighter contributions may be mentioned Mr. R. Black's excellent story "The Boy Bishop," a good account of the Meiningen performers, and "The Golden Opportunity of the Great Sea Devil Sakhra," another version of an Oriental legend of King Solomon, already told somewhat differently in Croly's "Traditions of the Rabbins," which has found its way by mistake into the American edition of De Quincey's works.

"Sophy" and "The Senior Partner" continue to be the leading features of *Time* and *London Society* respectively.

The Supreme Court of New York has granted the order to change the name of the corporation of Scribner and Co. to "The Century Co."—the order to take effect on June 21. The July issues of *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas* will have the new corporate imprint.

La Saison, Le Follet, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Household Journal are the principal Fashion Books.

Other magazines and serial publications received are the Antiquary, Home, Theatre, Argosy, Science Gossip, the Squire, Portfolio, The Gentleman's Magazine, Belgravia, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Welcome, Month and Catholic Review, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, Modern Thought, Burlington, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Art Journal, the Rosebud (a charming monthly magazine of nursery nurture and amusement); and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Household Words, Social Notes, House and Home, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack.

Under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, a military tournament, similar to that which was so ably managed last year, is to take place in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during the two weeks beginning on the 20th inst. and ending July 2. The first week will be devoted to the officers and men of the regular army, the second to those of the auxiliary forces.

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THE COURT.

The sojourn of her Majesty in the Highlands has been unmarked by incident, save in the exercise of the general pleasure of country amusement, that of visiting the numerous picturesque localities within reach of Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with her granddaughters Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, is out every day, and during her drives pays frequent visits to her old dependents on the Royal demesne and those ladies in the district who have the honour of her Majesty's friendship.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family, with the household, attended Divine service on Whit-Sunday at Crathie church, the Rev. James Barclay, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiating.

Lord Carlingford, who is Minister in attendance, has generally joined the Royal dinner circle; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell has also dined with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales with Prince Christian was at Epsom on the Oaks day. The Princess accompanied his Royal Highness to the Derby; and at the Prince's dinner at Marlborough House afterwards covers were laid for fifty, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge being guests; the Hungarian band playing during the evening. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess yesterday week, and their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl of Fife at his residence in Cavendish-square. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched at Marlborough House the next day; and the Prince presided at the annual regimental dinner of the 1st Life Guards, at Willis's Rooms. On Monday his Royal Highness visited the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Green at Bayham Abbey, and remained to luncheon, returning afterwards to London. The Prince has since had a busy week with his engagements. He was at Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday, when he opened the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show; after lunching with the president, the Marquis of Abergavenny, at Eridge Castle. The most loyal reception was accorded his Royal Highness from the country people assembled to do him honour; and the town was en fête. On Thursday the Prince visited Great Yarmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Norfolk Artillery Militia, which took place on the Denes. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically received by the townspeople and the fishery population, and he was the guest of Mr. Nightingale at Shadingfield Lodge, where the Duke of Edinburgh was last year entertained when upon his tour of inspection of the eastern coast. The Prince, with a large party, went to the Yarmouth Aquarium in the evening, where the Gaiety company from London gave a special performance under his patronage.

Mr. Charles Hall, one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, is appointed Attorney-General to his Royal Highness.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting on the Princess; and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince George of Wales attained his sixteenth year on the 3rd inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their way up Channel, returning from their western cruise, stopped at the new Eddystone Lighthouse, and the Duke laid the last stone of the eighty-eighth course. Their Royal Highnesses also inspected Smeaton's old lighthouse. The Duke and Duchess afterwards continued their cruise in the Lively to Dover, landing at the Admiralty Pier on the 2nd inst., when they proceeded to Eastwell Park. The Duke came to town the next day.

Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Countess of Yarborough on Thursday week at her residence in Arlington-street; Saturday visited Lord and Lady Sackville at Knole; and on Tuesday last visited Miss Rye's Emigration Home at Peckham-rye.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Crystal Palace on the 2nd. to inaugurate the International Exhibition of Wool and Woollen Manufactures. The Duchess at the entrance of the court accepted a bouquet of flowers from two little daughters of Major Page. After witnessing a display of the great fountains, the band of the Scots Guards performing meanwhile, their Royal Highnesses paid a private visit to the new panorama painted for the palace by M. Philippoteaux. The Duke and Duchess subsequently dined with the directors and the principal visitors in one of the apartments appropriated to the newly-established Fine Arts Club, covers being laid for about fifty guests. At dusk the Royal visitors witnessed a display of fireworks from a balcony, and afterwards returned to town. Chevalier L. Desanges is painting for the Studholm Chapter Rose Croix a full-length portrait of the Duchess, which is intended as a gift from the Chapter to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

Princess Christian, president, took the chair at the meeting of the Ladies' General Committee of the Domestic Economy Congress, which was held a few days since at the Society of Arts. Her Royal Highness also inspected the needlework of a public elementary school, and examined the details of the opening of the conversazione on the 20th inst. at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Duchess of Teck presided at the second annual meeting of the Association for Promoting Trained Nursing in Workhouse Infirmaries, which was held on Tuesday at the board-room of the Kensington guardians. Her Royal Highness and family have given Mr. John Edwards sittings for their photographs at his studio.

Prince Georges Eristoff has arrived at Thomas's Hotel.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, left town on Saturday for Paris, en route to Constantinople, to assume his new duties as Ambassador. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has arrived from Constantinople.

His Excellency Sir John Drummond Hay and Lady and Miss Hay have left for Denmark. His Excellency and family return here at the end of the month before he departs for Morocco to resume his diplomatic functions.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the 2nd inst., the Very Rev. Dr. Charles Lake, Dean of Durham, was married to Miss Katherine Gladstone, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Neilson Gladstone, R.N., and niece of Sir Thomas Gladstone and the Prime Minister. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Gladstone, sister of the bride; Miss Lake, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Theresa and Lady Frances Lowry Corry, and Miss Agnes Dumaresq, nieces of the bride; and Mr. Lake (59th Regiment) was best man. The bride wore a dress of ivory brocade trimmed with old Mechlin lace; a wreath of natural orange-flowers, and a Brussels lace veil; with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. In the bridal procession her train was borne by her nephew, Master Bertram Hardy. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in cream-coloured costumes, trimmed with lace and satin de Lyon, and straw bonnets ornamented with polyanthus. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of St. Paul's and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Vicar. The bride was given away by Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart. The wedding breakfast was at Herbert House, Chesham-place, where Sir Thomas and Lady Gladstone welcomed their guests. The Dean and his bride left for Stonehouse, the Archbishop of Canterbury's residence in the Isle of Thanet. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue cashmere and satin de Lyon, and trimmed with steel, with bonnet to match.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Stanley Hope, fourth son of the Hon. Mrs. Hope and the late Mr. George Hope, of Lufness, with Miss Constance Christina Leslie, second daughter of Sir John Leslie, Bart., and Lady Leslie, was solemnised the same afternoon at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. The wedding party assembled at three o'clock. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary, Theodosia, and Olive Leslie, her sisters, the Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis, Miss Venetia Bentinck, and Miss Hicks Beach, her cousins; Miss Lucy Hope, sister, and Miss Minna Hope, cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Hope's best man was the Hon. Almarus Digby. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with Raffaelle transparent bodice and sleeves; over a wreath of orange-blossoms a long tulle veil; and round her neck a single string of pearls. The bridesmaids were attired in costumes of white nun's cloth, trimmed with lace, and white lace bonnets, with pale pink aigrettes. Each wore a gold bangle, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of pale pink peonies. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. Augustus Bink, Rector of North Church, Herts, and the Rev. Joseph Watson Ayre, Incumbent. The service was choral. The wedding party met at Sir John and Lady Leslie's mansion in Stratford-place for tea, after which Mr and Mrs. Edward Hope took their departure for Ditton Park, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Slough, for the honeymoon, the bride's travelling-dress being of white and blue sprigged muslin, with cape of the same, trimmed with lace, dark blue sash, and straw bonnet trimmed with blue. The bride and bridegroom received wedding gifts from the tenantry and others, both on Sir John Leslie and the Hon. Mrs. Hope's estates, and from the inhabitants of Aberfeldy.

The marriage of the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, daughter of Lord Emly, to Count Edward De la Poer, took place at Ballybrown, Limerick, last week, the Bishop of Limerick officiating.

The Earl of Kilmorey and Miss Nellie Baldock's marriage is fixed for the 23rd inst. at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The marriage of Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., and Miss Blood is fixed to take place on Thursday, July 21; and that of Lord Camoys and Miss Carew will take place in September.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. A. Forbes, second son of Colonel Forbes (late Coldstream Guards), and Miss Home Drummond Moray, only daughter of Mr. and Lady Anne Home Drummond Moray. Between Herr von Yagwitz, Kionigö Grenadière, and the Hon. Blanche Murray, sister of the present and youngest daughter of the late Lord Elibank, and between the Rev. John Stafford Northcote, third son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Miss Hilda Farrar, second daughter of the Rev. Canon Farrar.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEARCHES IN CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his sixth and concluding lecture on Researches connected with the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Tuesday, May 31, resumed his experimental illustrations of the deviations from the law of Boyle or Mariotte respecting the elasticity of gases—viz., that the volume of an aeriform body is inversely as the pressure to which it is exposed; consequently, by doubling the pressure, the volume is halved. The elasticity is increased in proportion with the pressure. This law the researches of Regnault and others have shown to be limited at great pressures; and by reasoning on the results of experiments of Pietet and Cailletet, the Professor explained that there is a certain state of matter in which the atoms will not yield to any pressure whatever, while the interstices (the hypothetical ether) between them are subject to Mariotte's law. The Professor then explained and illustrated what Andrews termed "the critical point," who, while engaged in liquefying carbonic acid gas, came upon a point of temperature at which no amount of pressure could retain the gas in the liquid form. Other gases are found to give analogous results. This "critical point" is well termed "the absolute boiling point," since it does not, like the ordinary boiling point, vary with the pressure. Among the most remarkable experiments, exhibited by the electric light, was the apparent solution of solid camphor in liquid carbonic acid gas, by great pressure, and its return to the solid state when the pressure was diminished. The phenomena attendant on the solution of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen gases in the liquid carbonic acid gas, were very remarkable. The Professor also explained the way in which the density of carbonic acid gas, in the form of snow, may be determined by a very delicate process. After some remarks on the measurement of the compressibility of glass and other bodies, he explained Mendelejeff's system of grouping the elements according to their atomic numbers, which has been productive in discoveries of new elements. He finally commented on the great advances which have been made during the last ten years through the agency of thermo-chemistry.

DIAMAGNETISM—FARADAY'S RESEARCHES.

Professor Tyndall's sixth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 2nd inst., began with remarks on Faraday's system of unwearied experimenting, utterly independent of opposing theories, even when regarded as invincible; never accepting a negative, till he had exhausted all the resources at his command. This eminently appeared in his elaborate memoir on the magnetic condition of all matter, given to the Royal Society on Dec. 18, 1845, in which he records his researches on Diamagnetism. These Professor Tyndall amply illustrated by a series of experiments. A pellet of bismuth placed between the poles of an electro-magnet was repelled, while a magnetic pellet was attracted. A small cylinder of carbon set axially (that is, in the direction of the lines of force proceeding from the magnetic poles), while a cylinder of bismuth was repelled and set equatorially. Faraday operated on all kinds of matter—solid, liquid, and gaseous—and found them all to be affected by the magnetic force, which he now distinguished into two kinds. The action of ordinary magnetism he termed paramagnetic, since the object sets parallel to the lines of force; the other kind he termed diamagnetic, because the object sets across the magnetic field. Among his illustrations Professor Tyndall showed water to be diamagnetic, and a solution of muriate of nickel to be paramagnetic. He stated that Wilhelm Weber had calculated the paramagnetic force to be 1,470,000 times more powerful than the diamagnetic. In accordance with Faraday's researches, the action of magnetism upon gases was demonstrated in the case of oxygen, and the probable influence of its magnetic character upon the diurnal variation of the needle was adverted to. Professor Tyndall then referred to the magnetism of flame, as established by Brancalini and verified and supplemented by Faraday, and illustrated the fact by means of a candle flame, which was lowered by a magnetic current. The magnetisation of a ray of light was beautifully shown, and illustrations were given of the very remarkable phenomena of the magne-crystallic force. A brief account was given of the scientific controversy respecting the polarity of diamagnetism, as advocated by Weber, Tyndall, and others, which resulted in its admission by Faraday himself, and other opponents. Finally, remarks were made on the modern theories respecting the nature of the ether, the hypothetical medium in which the movements of the atoms take place, which give rise to all kinds of physical phenomena.

EARTH CURRENTS, MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES, AND AURORÆ.

Professor W. G. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., of King's College, London, who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 3rd. inst., began by describing the apparatus employed at our magnetic observatories to determine the direction and magnitude of the earth's magnetic force. There are regular daily and also yearly changes, which must be due to the sun. The point to which the total earth current is directed follows the sun and lags two or three hours behind. These currents have been variously ascribed to electric force emanating from the sun (Lamont); to evaporation (De Saussure); to solar heat (Dr. Lloyd); to chemical actions in the earth (De la Rue); and to electricity transported to the atmosphere by evaporation. There seems to be also a period of twenty-five or twenty-six days in the horizontal force, which is the time of the sun's rotation on his axis. The regular magnetic changes also depend partly on the moon, and corresponding with these are also lunar earth currents, which cannot be due to heat or thermo-electric currents. All these phenomena were explained and illustrated by experiments and diagrams. The Professor next considered magnetic disturbances, giving details of those which occurred in various years, with the observations of Lloyd, Weber, Lamont, and other observers in various parts of the globe; and he showed how these disturbances may be imitated in the lecture-room by altering the strength of an electro-magnet and studying the effects of these changes upon various needles. The great magnetic storms of August and January last were considered in detail. The aurora is an electric discharge in the upper regions of the atmosphere, which frequently accompanies magnetic disturbances and earth currents. Auroræ were seen in England, Russia, and Siberia during the August and January storms. How auroræ may be studied by means of electric discharges in vacuum tubes was well shown by means of some of Mr. De La Rue's tubes charged by his great battery, the principles involved being clearly explained. The agreement of the eleven-year period of magnetic disturbances, sun spots, and auroræ shows that the sun plays a very important part in causing or regulating both the regular and irregular magnetic changes.

GOGOL—THE RUSSIAN DICKENS.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, began his third lecture on Saturday last, the 4th inst., with a biographical sketch, in which he stated that Nicholas Vasielovitch Gogol was born on March 19, 1801, at Sorochintzi, in the Ukraine; that his first years were passed in extreme poverty, and that during his education he had a bare subsistence. His earliest attempts at composition were unsuccessful, but the publication of his "Evenings in a Farmhouse near Dikankha," secured for him the friendship of Foukovski and Poushkin. The production of his great comedy, "The Revisor," in 1835, notwithstanding its unsparing exposure of administrative and official corruption, won him the special favour and protection of the Emperor Nicholas. Throughout his whole life, Gogol was a prey to religious melancholy, and practised ascetic severities of such a rigorous kind that his health completely broke down, and his death, which took place in February, 1852, was attributed to excessive fasting. The last act of his life was to burn the manuscript of the concluding portion of his romance, "The Dead Souls," and to write a few sad lines, in which he prays that all his works may be forgotten, as the products of a pitiable vanity, composed at a time when he was still ignorant of the true interests and duties of man. Yet his whole life was characterised by self-denial and kindness for others. In many respects Gogol may be compared with Dickens. His novels are remarkable for extreme simplicity of plot, an absence of exaggeration in the portrayal of his personages, interesting photographic details, and a humour that is marked by a wide sympathy and genial kindness. They are, moreover, essentially Russian. In his prosperity Gogol travelled, but preferred the bare lanes of his own country to Italy. As examples of his peculiar style, Professor Turner commented on the "Old Fashioned Farmer," "Ivan Ivanovitch's Quarrel with Ivanovitch Nikievorovitch" "Nevsky Prospect," and "The Revisor"—the last mentioned being, without doubt, the greatest comedy of Russia. Yet the impression they produce is a saddening and painful one, like that which extorted from Poushkin, when Gogol read to him the first chapters of his "Dead Souls," the cry, "How miserable our life is in our Russia!" Besides his humorous stories, Gogol wrote a tragic romance, "Tarass Bulba," in which we have the portrait of one of those colossal heroes, whose exploits form the theme of many a national Cossack song.

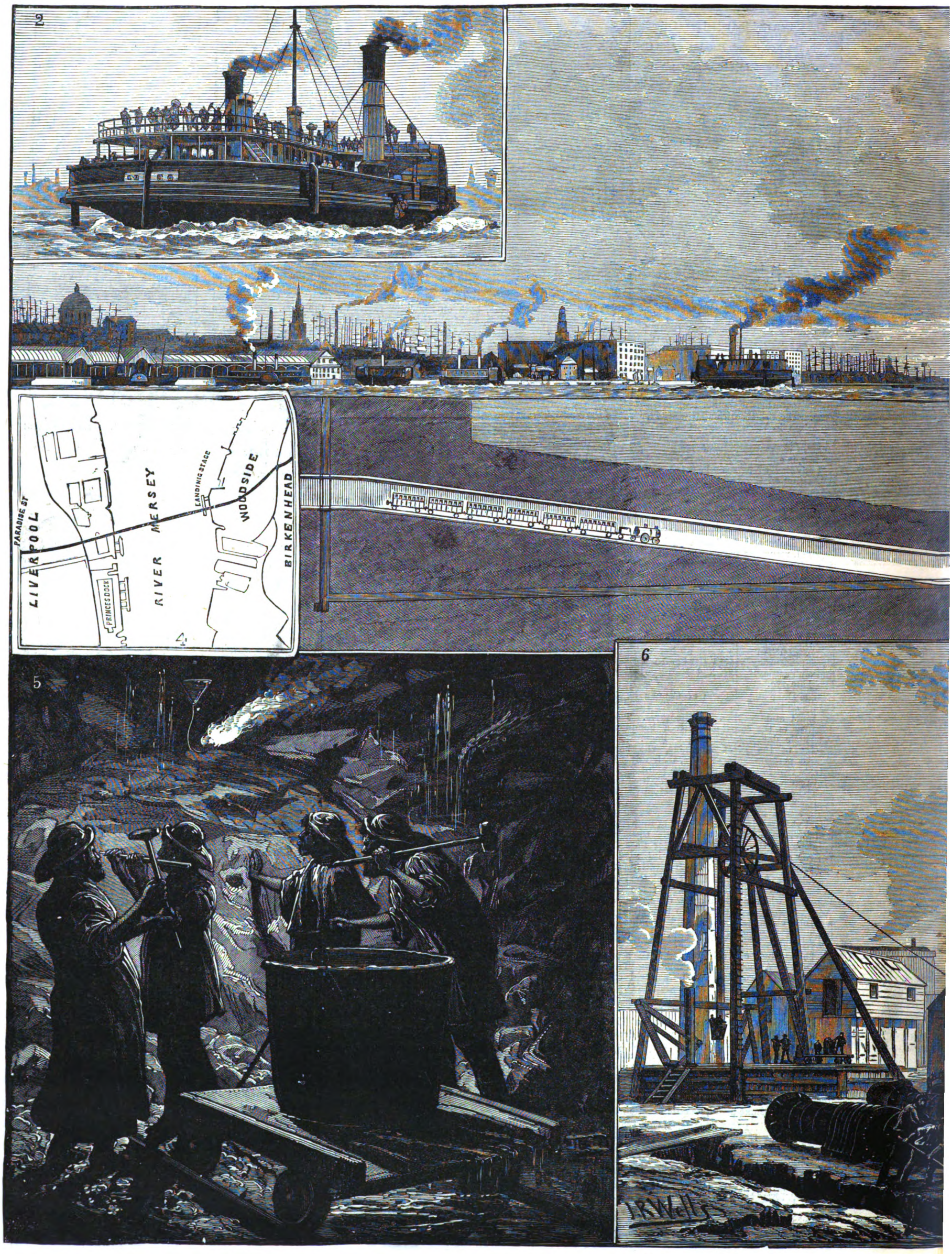
Professor Turner's lecture on Nekrasoff this day (Saturday) will conclude the season.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very large increase, being the largest arrivals for many months past; making a total of 3512 cattle, 656 sheep, 110 hogs, 10,724 qrs. of beef, 852 carcases of mutton, and 110 dead hogs.

At the Cheltenham Winter Gardens on Monday the Mayor and the late borough member, with other influential local gentlemen, opened the first industrial exhibition that has been held in the town, to be continued during the week. The exhibition is for the district, is a varied and successful one, and does credit to the local tradesmen and artisans. Among the objects of particular interest were models of pontoons, earthworks, defences, &c., by the sergeant instructor and several members of the Cheltenham Volunteer Engineers.

The arrangements for the fifty-first annual meeting of the British Association, which is fixed to commence on the last day of August, are progressing rapidly under the management of the local secretaries—the Rev. Thomas Adams and Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York. The first general meeting is fixed for Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, when Sir John Lubbock, M.P., will assume the presidency and deliver an address. On Thursday evening a soirée will be held; and on Friday and the following Monday evenings addresses will be delivered by Professor Huxley and Dr. Spottiswoode, the president of the Royal Society. On Tuesday another soirée will take place, and the concluding general meeting will be held on the Wednesday after. The sections will be presided over by gentlemen eminent in the respective branches of science.

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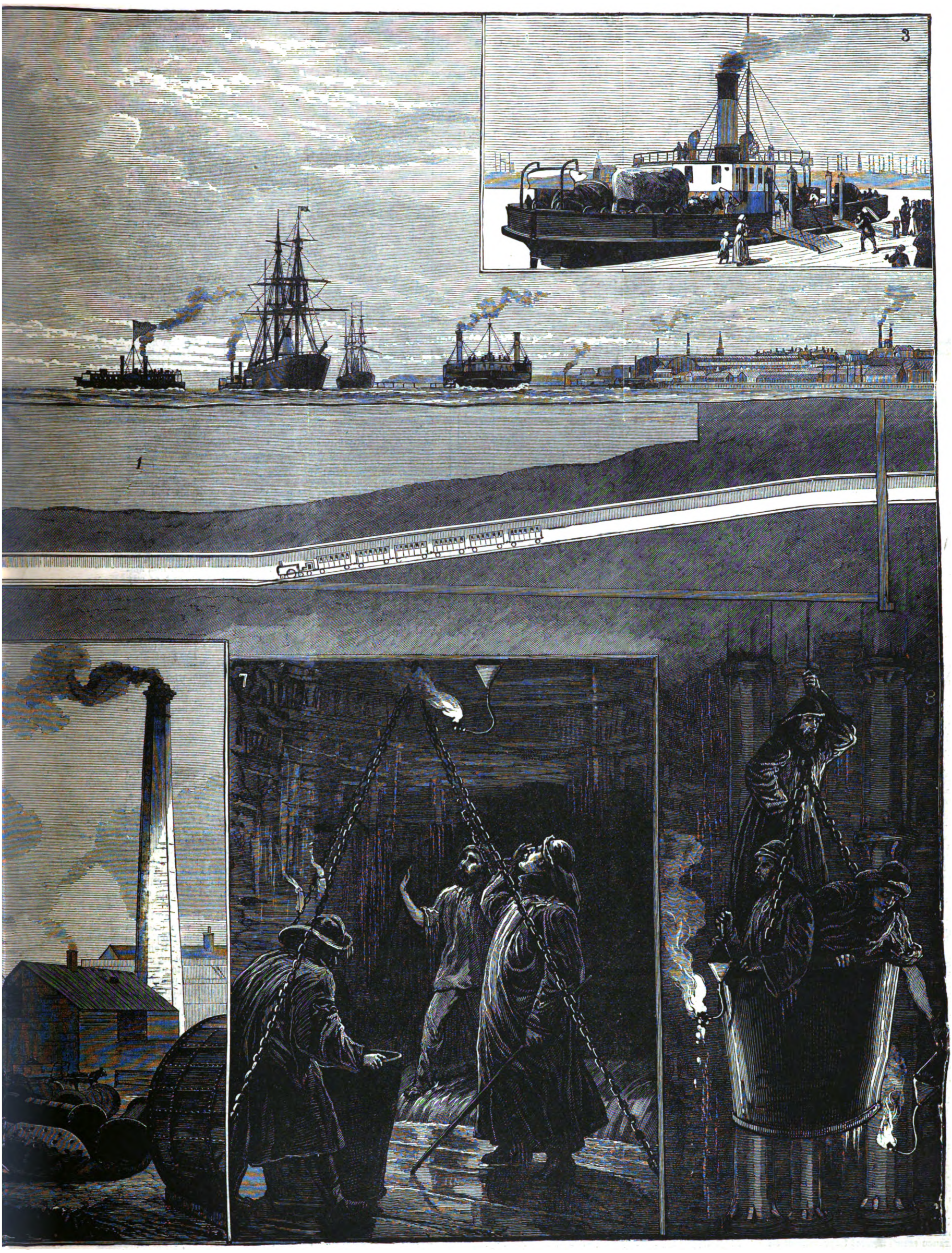


1. The Mersey, showing Section of Tunnel, Driftway, and Shafts.
2. Passenger Ferry (present means of crossing).
5. Working at the Face of Heading.
6. View of Birkenhead Works, showing Headgear, Engine

THE MERSEY RAILWAY TUNNEL: PLAN

SEE PA

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3. Ferry for Vehicles (present means of crossing).
4. Map showing Position of Tunnel.
-house, &c.
7. Working at the Bottom of Shaft, showing Entrance to Heading.
8. Going down in the Bucket.

AND SECTION, AND WORKS IN PROGRESS.

AGE 586.

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OBITUARY.

MR. HANKEY OF BALCOMBE PLACE.

Mr. John Alexander Hankey, of Balcombe Place, Sussex, J.P., Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London and High Sheriff of Sussex in 1866, died on the 29th ult. at Dijon, aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Peter Hankey, of Balcombe, by Isabella, his wife, sister of Sir William Alexander of Airdrie, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was great-grandson of Alderman Sir Thomas Hankey, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of the famous Sir John Barnard, member in six successive Parliaments for the city of London. Mr. Hankey married, Aug. 30, 1825, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Blake, of Danesbury, Herts, and leaves two sons and five daughters.

MR. H. H. LINDSAY.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, M.P. for Sandwich in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1847, died on the 29th ult., at 14, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, in his seventy-ninth year. He was only son of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Director H.E.I.C., and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, of the Court of Session. His grandfather the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, was eighth son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, and his grandmother, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton. Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay married, in 1852, Anna, widow of Mr. Charles Basil Lindsay, and daughter of Eneas Randall MacDonnell, Madras Civil Service, but leaves no issue. His only sister, Anne, was married in 1817 to the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

MR. HENRY PEASE.

Mr. Henry Pease, of Pierremont and Stanhope Castle, county Durham, M.P. for the Southern Division of that county from 1857 to 1865, died on the 30th ult., in his seventy-fifth year. He was youngest son of Edward Pease, styled "The father of Railways," and of Rachel, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Whitwell, and, at the time of his decease, was the oldest Railway Director in the world. He was besides a colliery proprietor, a politician, a member of the Peace Society, a traveller, and a horticulturist. Representing the Society of Friends, together with Joseph Sturge and Robert Charlton, he journeyed in 1853 to St. Petersburg to endeavour to avert the war threatening to break out between England and Russia, and not long after visited the Emperor of the French on the same fruitless mission. In 1857 he was elected in the Liberal interest M.P. for South Durham, in 1867 filled the Civic Chair at Darlington, and in 1872 succeeded his brother Joseph (the first Quaker M.P.), as President of the Peace Society. He married, first, in 1835, Anna, daughter of Richard Fell; and secondly, in 1859, Mary, daughter of Mr. S. Lloyd, and leaves issue. The eldest son of his first marriage, Henry Fell Pease, of Brinkburn, is a J.P. for the county of Durham.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lord Justice James on Tuesday. His memoir will be given next week.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Main, ex-Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, Minister of Free St. Mary's, Edinburgh, and Convener of the Education Scheme of the Free Church, at his residence in Edinburgh, aged sixty-five.

The Rev. Charles St. Denys Moxon, B.C.L., of Dunsland Court, Devon, formerly Vicar of Hempton, Norfolk, on the 29th ult. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Moxon, of Leyton, Essex, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Henry Browne, LL.B., of Hingham.

The Hon. Mrs. McLaughlin (Frederica), wife of the Rev. Hubert McLaughlin, Rector of Burford, in the county of Salop, and sister of Edward Lord Crofton, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-five. This lady was twelfth in descent from King Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth of York.

Mary Wybergh, sister of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., and last surviving child of Mr. Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, whose family has possessed, in unbroken male descent, that manor since the thirty-eighth year of King Edward III. In Cromwell's time, the Wyberghs appear in Oliver's list of delinquents, and in the next century the head of the house was taken prisoner by the Pretender's forces. The late Mr. Thomas Wybergh attained to some political celebrity in the northern counties as a stanch and enthusiastic supporter of Lord Brougham in the great struggle of the first Reform Bill.

Miss Elizabeth Maconochie-Welwood, second daughter of the late Alexander Maconochie-Welwood, of Meadowbank and Garvock, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Meadowbank, on the 28th ult., at Pitliver House, Fifeshire.

The Rev. Thomas John Blofeld, M.A., of Hoveton House, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., on the 29th ult., aged seventy-four, for upwards of fifty years an acting magistrate for the county in which he resided. He was only son of the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of Hoveton House, J.P. and D.L., by Mary Caroline, his wife, last surviving child of Francis Grosse, F.A.S., the antiquary. The Blofelds are an old Norfolk family.

Mr. Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, of Thorington Hall, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1872, on the 30th ult., at his seat near Saxmundham, aged sixty-five. He was eldest son of the late Colonel Bence Bence, of Thorington Hall, by Elizabeth Susanna, his wife, daughter and coheir of Mr. Nicholas Starkie, of Frenchwood, Lancashire, and grandson of the Rev. Bence Sparrow, who took the name and arms of Bence on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors. The heiress of the senior line, Millicent Sparrow, married, in 1822, George, sixth Duke of Manchester.

Mr. Henry Woolcott, who for twenty-five years has been secretary to the Charing-cross Hospital, has been presented with an address on vellum and a purse of £150, subscribed by the friends of the institution as a token of esteem and in grateful remembrance of the best part of his life spent most successfully in its interests.

The late Mr. Joseph Jackson, of High-street, Shoreditch, bequeathed £10,000 for the establishment of a cottage hospital and soup kitchen in Shoreditch, with a further sum for providing a chapel at little Asby, in Westmorland. Objection was raised to these bequests before Vice-Chancellor Hall, on the ground that they necessarily involved the purchase of land, which was prohibited by the Mortmain Act. Sir C. Hall, however, decided in favour of their validity, except as regards the bequest for establishing a chapel.

The members of the City Police Force have been furnished with a helmet of new construction, which for lightness and general neatness of appearance seems a great improvement on the one previously in use. The new helmet is made of blue cloth, stretched over a cork body, with a lengthened peak at the back, which effectually protects the nape of the neck from the sun, and in wet weather will carry off the rain on to the centre of the cape, instead of, as was the case in the old pattern, allowing it to drip down its wearer's neck.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A C (Old Broad-street).—Your explanation is satisfactory. The problem you sent is the composition of Mr. S. Loyd, of New York, and has been frequently published.

W B (Stratford).—Your problems shall have our best attention, but please to remember that there are a large number waiting examination.

Pilgrim (Preston).—The notation you suggest is identical with the German system, and a change from that in common use in England is undesirable, even if it was practicable. The telegram explaining your letter was received.

F J (Coventry).—The amendment of your problem, by the removal of the unnecessary Pawns, is noted. Please send an amended diagram.

P J (Broadmoor).—Your amended problem is still inaccurate. It can be solved, if we mistake not, by 1. Q to B 3rd, 2. B to B 7th, 3. Kt to Q B 4th, and 4. Q to K 3rd, no matter how the Black pieces may be played. Why waste your time on such a position, Q, Kt, and Bishop against a solitary King, with a commonplace solution at the best? There is nothing problematical in such problems.

W P B (Oxford).—Many thanks for the information. It appears to have been a close encounter, and promises victory in the future.

A L S (Clevedon).—Both problems shall be examined. Thanks.

H W S (Jamaica).—The only conditions our contributors are required to observe are that problems intended for publication must be original and clearly described upon diagrams, and that the proposed solutions accompany them.

East Marden.—We accept, regretfully, your announcement that other calls upon your time oblige you to relinquish our correspondence. It has extended over many years, and has been as pleasant to us as you are good enough to say it has been to yourself.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1939 received from H W Smith (Jamaica).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1943 received from Emile Frau, Th South Jagg, Indagator, and J J Heaton.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1944 received from Henry Frau (Lyons), Anna and Mimi, Fire Plug, Alpha, and J Tucker.

Correct Solutions of Problem No 1945 received from H B, Emile Frau, A Chapman, Sidmouth, Cant, Hereward, R H Brooks, Aaron Harper, G W Law, A M Colborne, I. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, J G Anstee, An Old Hand, Otto Fulder (Ghent), C Oswald, Jupiter Junior, S Farrant, B Ingersoll, A Kentish Man, D W Kell, D Templeton, H K A, L L Greenaway, H H Noyes, W Hillier, J Ainsworth, T Greenbank, C Darragh, M O'Halloran, Nerina, Ben Nevis, R T Kemp, F Ferris, W J Rudman, Stuart Berkeley, Smutch, Dr F St. Pilgrim, J Perez Ventoso, W Biddle, D L A (Harrogate), John O Mills, H W Richardson, G A (Bonchurch), W P K (Clevedon), Annie Moore, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, J Alois Schmucke, Leslie Lachlan, E Casella (Paris), R Jessop, R J Vines, Essie, B R Wood, T H Holdron, A C (Staines), East Marden, Quair, Fire Plug, J Tucker, J J Heaton, G Michal, E Louden, E L G, H J Grant, J B, F W Humphries, Lulu, J Haigh, Birkbeck Chess Class, Pops, Frank Littleboy, J W W, and Eastbach.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1944.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 7th	K to Q 4th*
2. Kt to K 4th	Any move.
3. Q to K Kt 8th. Mate.	

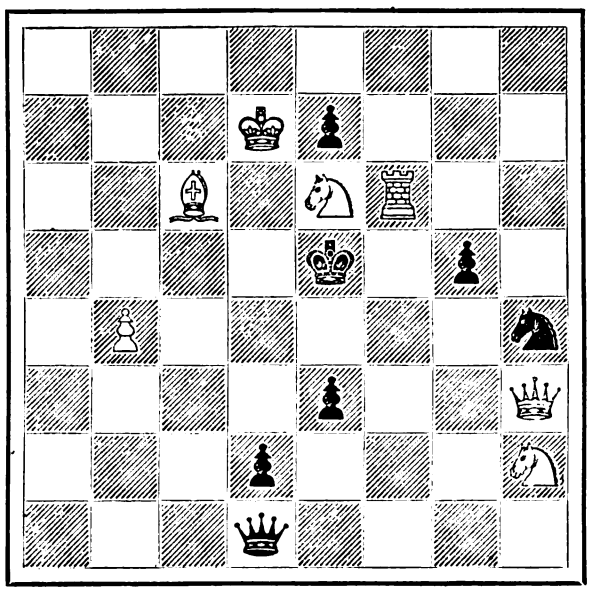
*If Black play 1. K takes Kt, White continues 2. B to B 4th (dis. ch); and if 1. Kt to B 2nd or 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, then 2. Q to B 7th (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 1947.

By Dr. S. Gold.

(From his forthcoming Collection of Problems.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the Divan, between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. Steele.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
3 Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd

A weak defence, inferior alike to 3. P takes K P and 4. B to K Kt 5th.

4. P takes K P	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd

6. Kt to K 5th seems preferable to thus shutting in the Queen's Bishop.

7. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	B to Q 2nd
10. Castles	B to K 2nd
11. B to Q B 2nd	Castles

11. P takes P would have been safer; but Black, in all likelihood, relied upon Q to Kt 3rd, at the right time, to requite him for the Pawn now threatened, should White capture it. In this calculation he erred, as the event proves.

12. P takes P	B takes P
13. B takes B	Kt takes B
14. P to Q Kt 4th	

Better than taking the Pawn at once, to which Black could have replied with 14. Q to Kt 3rd.

14.	Kt to K 5th
15. Q takes P	

A bold and perfectly sound manœuvre.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
15.	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
16. K to R sq	

If he had interposed the Kt at Q 4th, Black had a good rejoinder in 16. Kt takes Q B P. As it is, the sacrifice of the exchange is a "Greek gift" to the adversary.

16.	Kt to B 7th (ch)
17. R takes Kt	Q takes R
18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Q sq

18. B to K 3rd is a better move than this; but even in that case, White, with the adverse Queen out of play, maintains a winning advantage.

19. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
20. Kt to K 4th	

Black's loss of time winning the exchange now becomes apparent. This move attacking the Queen wins, at the least, a Rook for the one lost, besides the minor piece already in hand.

20.	Q to Kt 3rd
21. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
22. Kt takes B	Q to B 2nd
23. P to K 6th	

A fine *coup*, to which there is no satisfactory reply.

23.	P takes P
24. Kt takes R	R takes Q
25. Kt takes P (ch)	Resigns.

An invalid architect sends us a sketch showing how a solitary individual may play a game of chess. In front of the board a mirror is to be placed, tilted slightly so as to fully reflect the board and pieces. The player then moves the White pieces, looking at the board, and when it is Black's turn to play looks into the mirror, playing the reflected game to the best of his ability. We have not attempted the operation ourselves, but if any of our readers should do so we shall be glad to hear, and record, with due regard to space, the result of the experiment.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York, announces that a match has been arranged, in St. Louis, between Captain Mackenzie and a picked team of amateurs of that city. The Captain is to play two games with each of his adversaries, giving the odds of the Knight. The names of the amateurs selected to oppose the champion are Messrs. Aarensberg, Doughherty, Foster, Hooker, Koerper, Merrill, Moody, Nelson, Rinkel, Symonds, Wash, and "Amateur." The first game was played on the 19th ult., and was won by Captain Mackenzie against Mr. Symonds. Since that date he has won nine and drawn one.

At the monthly supper of the City of London Club last week, the president, Mr. Lovelock, distributed the prizes in the club handicap, and congratulated the winners—Messrs. Heywood, Gunzberg, Chappell, and Chitty—on their achievements.

The *Croydon Guardian* announces a problem tourney for prizes amounting to £10. Mr. A. E. Studd, the well-known problem-composer, has been invited to act as judge, and has accepted the office.

We have received from Herr Albert Cohn, of Berlin, a very interesting catalogue of rare chess books which he has for sale. Some of these are so scarce that the titles were omitted from the first edition of Herr V. Linde's exhaustive work "The First Thousand Years of Chess Literature." Among the *curiosa* we notice the chess column of the *Illustrated London News* from 1842 to 1875. The price affixed is two hundred marks.

We gladly comply with the request of Mr. Aylmer Maude, of Moscow, to state that the drawn game published in our Issue of the 21st ult., between that gentleman and Herr Zukertort, was one of three off-hand games, and that the other two were won by the latter.

The British Chess Magazine for the current month contains a review of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, in which the writer deals with some of M. Delannoy's facts and fancies very cleverly. Chess news, games, and problems, make up an excellent number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, as contained in eleven different papers, of his Holiness the late Pope Pius IX., who died on Feb. 7, 1878, at the Palace of the Vatican, Rome, has within the last few days been proved in London by William Walker, the attorney of Raphael, Cardinal Monaco, John, Cardinal Simeoni, and Theodolphus, Cardinal Mertel, the universal heirs appointed in the will, the personal estate in England been sworn under £800. The full text of the principal document was published at the time of the death in the Italian papers, and under this, after making various bequests, the testator gives one third of the remainder of his property to Luigi Mastai, one third to Ercole Mastai, and one third to Anna Arsili, daughter of Virginia Mastai. By the subsidiary papers or codicils, there are legacies, principally of relics, pictures, and crucifixes, to the King of Naples, the Duchess Dowager of Modena, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, Don Alfonso di Bourbon, Count di Chiambo, the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, Queen Isabella of Spain, and others; and to several churches and charitable institutions.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1879) of the Right Hon. John, Baron Hanmer, late of Bettisfield Park, Flintshire, who died on March 8 last at Knotley Hall, Leigh, Kent, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Hon. George Thomas Kenyon, and the Rev. Henry Hanmer, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, in addition to all other provision made for her by settlement or otherwise, leaves to his wife £1000, and his house in Eaton-place, with the furniture and effects, and an annuity of £1000 for life; at her death he gives his books, pictures, furniture, peer's robes, journals of the House of Lords, and his patent as a Baron to the person who succeeds to the mansion house of Bettisfield Park; to his executors, £500 each; and the residue of the personalty to his brother Wyndham Edward Hanmer; all his real estate in the parish of St. Giles he devises to his brother the said Rev. Henry Hanmer; and the residue of his real estate is directed to be settled so that it is entailed on the lineal issue of his late father, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hanmer.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1880) of Mr. Henry William Eyres, late of No. 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, who died on April 6 last, at Naples, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Shuter, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Isabel Eyres, his residence No. 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects (except such articles as may be selected by two or three of his relatives in remembrance of him), his horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; and he appoints her guardian of his infant children; £250 each to the Leeds Infirmary, the Newport Market Refuge, Soho; the Church Fund, Armley, Yorkshire, and to the Vicar and churchwardens of Armley for the benefit of the poor of that parish; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children.

The will (dated May 26, 1873) of Mr. Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb Bowen, late of Camrose, Pembrokeshire, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by William Davies, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his sister, Mrs. Augusta Ince Howell (since deceased) for life, and then as she shall by deed or will appoint; in default of any such appointment, he settles the same upon his nephew James Marks Philipps Child. There are legacies to servants and workmen; and the residue of the personalty he bequeaths to his said sister, but, she having predeceased him, it will go to his next of kin.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1878) with three codicils (dated Nov. 28, 1878; Aug. 6, 1879; and Jan. 4, 1880) of Mrs. Georgeanna Linklater, formerly of No. 64, Onslow-gardens, but late of No. 91, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by John Edmund Linklater and Joseph Addison, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths to Mrs. Ann Hosgood, £100; to her daughter, Mrs. Georgeanna Parry, some jewellery, and upon trust for her £5000; and there are some special gifts to her sons. The residue of her property she leaves to her three sons, John Edmund, Frederick Robert, and Francis Evelyn.

The will (dated July 7, 1876) with two codicils (dated July 21, 1880, and April 8, 1881) of Mr. James Farrar, late of Horton-street, Halifax, Yorkshire, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Berry, Wrathale Riley Hanson, and John William Watson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives £200 to each of his executors; £500 each to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary, the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, and the Crossley Orphanage; £2000 to the children of Thomas Heap Fleming; £2000 to the children of Joseph Farrar; and the residue of his real and personal property to his three sisters, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary, in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1880) of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, late of Copdock, Suffolk, who died on March 30 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by the Hon. John Augustus de Grey and the Hon. Edward Frederick Kenyon, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after making gifts to nephews and servants, leaves one third of the residue of his personalty to the children of his late brother, Lord Walsingham, except the son who succeeded to the title; one third to his sister, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Garner; and one third to the children of his sister, Lady Kenyon, except her son, who succeeds to the title of Baron Kenyon.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1869) with four codicils (dated Feb. 25, 1871; Dec. 11, 1877; Dec. 25, 1879; and Sept. 24, 1880) of Mrs. Frances Martha Fearnley, late of Bournemouth, who died on April 10 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Christopher Richard Buckle, the brother, and Walter Justice, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves her freehold residence, Taviton Lodge, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, to her said brother; and legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. As to the residue of her property, real and personal, she gives five eighths to her said brother, two eighths to her sister Mrs. Eleanor Tinling, and one eighth to her sister Miss Mary Elizabeth Buckle.

The will (dated April 8, 1880) of Dame Annie Johanna Honyman, late of No. 68, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Jan. 13 last at Edinburgh, was proved on the 12th ult. by Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones and Henry John Coventry, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix, after giving numerous specific and pecuniary legacies, leaves the residue of her property to her three brothers, John, Eden Edward, and Thomas James Thirkettle. C. G. C.

Alderman Scott, J.P., an ex-Mayor of Burnley, who died recently, has left £10,000 for a public park.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

A marked improvement in the value of the Securities of this Company has taken place during the past month, large investment purchases having been induced by the highly satisfactory traffic receipts and statement of net earnings recently published. There is every reason to expect that the profits for the current six months (the poorest half of the year) will be sufficient to provide the full interest on the Second Preferences and to leave a surplus, so that the prospects of the Third Preferences are more favourable than at any previous period.

A merely superficial examination of the position of the Grand Trunk Railway at the present time must convince the most sceptical that it possesses all the elements of great success, one of the principal features being the astounding growth of emigration traffic, the arrivals in Canada during this year being beyond all precedent. From the Port of Liverpool alone the exodus from Jan. 1 to May 28 to Canada and the United States has reached the enormous total of 92,611 emigrants. For the week ending May 14 no fewer than 12,708 embarked. This tide of emigration must inevitably tend to the steady enrichment of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Company's Balance-Sheet recently issued shows that the financial position is exceptionally strong. Apart from the large amount of cash in hand and on loan, the securities are set down at over half a million sterling, but this is without regard to the improved value of the Bonds held in the Chicago Extension, the ordinary stock of which is also now attaining a substantial position, so that the Grand Trunk's proprietorship of over 5,000,000 dols. nominal must be rapidly developing into a valuable asset. With such facts before them, it is scarcely surprising that the Directors should recently have refused to entertain an offer for the call of the unissued Ordinary Stock at the price of £30.

With the present dearth of Investments yielding 5 per cent dividend, it is surprising the First and Second Preferences should be at such low prices. An equal purchase at 106 and 98 respectively, or an average of 102, including five months of accrued dividend, would return to a present buyer over 5 per cent per annum. The Third Preference and Ordinary Stocks must steadily improve in value, concurrently with the growing prosperity of the Railway. Both are well worth buying.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

A further considerable rise in the Shares of this Company has taken place during the past month, the improvement being attributable to the issue of the Report and Accounts for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, and the subsequent meeting of the Proprietors, when most favourable statements were made by the Chairman as to the future. The resolution authorising the expenditure of a further £60,000 per annum from the subvention for the equipment of the line to provide for the new traffic expected is very commendable, as the increase of traffic for the twenty-one weeks of the present year amounts to the handsome total of £103,000.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY.

I have every confidence that before long a solution of all outstanding difficulties will be arrived at, which will leave the Railway free to return to a position of solvency and credit. Meanwhile the traffic returns show satisfactory increases, even over the excellent rates of last year. The improving quotations for these Securities in America is very significant.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO (LATE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN).

The negotiations for a combination, in which this property is to be included, are still progressing, but are not yet matured. The continued absorption of minor lines into larger systems in America is adding constantly to the prospective value of this property as a connecting link between the East and the West. The First Mortgage Bonds at 64 are well worth the attention of investors, as they must sooner or later participate in the general improvement in all American Railways.

HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Since first directing attention to these Bonds their value has steadily improved. They are still well worth buying, as they pay nearly 5½ per cent at present quotations, and are undoubtedly a perfectly safe investment.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

A variety of disparaging reports affecting this property have been industriously circulated during the past month, but they all appear to have been evolved from the imaginations of adverse speculators, whose resources are proverbially very fertile when their needs are most pressing. As anticipated in my last month's Circular, the prospectus of the Harwich Docks has been issued. The Great Eastern Railway will be materially benefited by this new enterprise, while the impending opening of the Northern Extension, the great expansion of suburban and Continental traffic, the improved agricultural prospects upon which this line (at present) so much depends, and the increasing value of the company's property in Liverpool-street, must assure a great future for the undertaking. The joint guarantee of the Brighton and South Eastern Companies of 3½ per cent on £200,000 to the East London Company will enable the latter to pay off its heavy debt of £100,000 to the Great Eastern Company. Under such circumstances the Ordinary Stock at 71½ is one of the most promising English Railway investments in the market.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

Owing to the revival of reports as to this Railway being absorbed by one of its three powerful neighbours, the Ordinary Stock has advanced 4 per cent during the past month. Sooner or later, this desirable change must be brought about.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

It is yet too early in the season to note any material increase in the receipts, but there are indications that the pleasure traffic this year, owing to the improved facilities for communication with Liverpool, Barrow, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast, will be the largest on record. I continue to have great confidence in the future prosperity of this compact little Railway.

CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY.

Considerable dealings have taken place in the various stocks of this Railway during the past month. At one time very high prices were reached, rendering purchases somewhat difficult. The healthy reaction which has since taken place affords a favourable opportunity for new investors. Having visited Cornwall a fortnight since, with a view to a personal inspection of the property of this Company, I was much impressed with the condition of the line, and the preparations which are being made in anticipation of the great development which is so confidently expected. On all sides are distinct evidences of increased activity in the various Cornish industries. At the same time, the prospects of pleasure traffic this summer to New Quay (by far the most charming watering-place on the Atlantic coast) are most favourable. The stocks of this railway can now be much more freely dealt in upon the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Exchanges. Judged by the light of the improving prospects, and the nature of existing agreements with the Great Western (to which I referred last month), I think the Preference and Ordinary Stocks are well worth buying for the future. It would seem that at the present moment those events are only now on the eve of realisation which were anticipated at the formation of the Company in 1873, and in expectation of which alone the line was constructed.

EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

Thanks to the firm and united action of the Shareholders of this Railway in opposing the introduction of the new Argentine Loan on all European Bourses, so long as that Government's guarantee to them remained in abeyance, there is now every prospect of a full settlement being made. It affords much satisfaction to me that those who, years ago, bought these Shares by my advice, and on the faith of the Government guarantee, have now, after long and patient waiting, the opportunity to realise a good profit, even after providing for 5 per cent interest on their original investments.

LOMBARDY ROAD RAILWAYS.

The success which has attended the introduction of light road railways into Italy, under French and Belgian auspices, has for a long time past been watched with interest by capitalists in this country, and the outcome is now apparent in the introduction of an English Company, entitled "The Lombardy Road Railways Company, Limited," a prospectus of which accompanies this circular. As indicated in its title, the system is situated in the fertile plains of Lombardy, connecting numerous and populous villages and manufacturing towns. Established lines of a similar character in the same district are now earning dividends ranging from 6 to 20 per cent. This new Railway has been constructed and equipped by the Tramways and General Works Company, who have recently carried out similar works for the Bordeaux Tramways Company, the shares of which are now at 10 per cent premium. The contractors in this instance have shown their confidence by guaranteeing a 6 per cent dividend for two years. The Company will be controlled by a highly efficient Board of Directors, and of which are gentlemen of long and practical business experience. In recommending investments in these shares I may mention that I did so in consequence of the favourable impressions which I formed when recently travelling over and examining the various lines. Early application for the Shares should be made, as the List will close on or before Tuesday, the 14th inst.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.

I continue to recommend investments in both these Companies, their traffic receipts showing great vitality. Both are now quoted at the increased price of £11 per share, or 10 per cent premium. In view of the improved dividend prospects for this year, they are likely to advance still further.

TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY.

The successful progress of this company's works in Bordeaux and Lombardy has occasioned a revival in the demand for the shares. I would suggest to all proprietors in this company to take an interest in the new Lombardy Road Railways, and that in sending forward their applications they should state the fact, as they are clearly entitled to some prior consideration.

ANGLO ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS.

This system of tramways is largely sharing in the improved position of Argentine affairs, being at once benefited by the gradual reduction in the premium on gold (through which 2 per cent of dividend has formerly been lost) and the concurrent growth in the traffics.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

In accordance with the terms of the contract with the Corporation of the City of London for lighting various leading thoroughfares, the wires of this company are now completely laid over Southwark Bridge and in Queen-street. Those in Queen Victoria-street will be ready in a few days, and the lighting of the first section will commence in about a week. Already the system is in operation at the Aldersgate-street Station, the "Times" City Office, and at Her Majesty's Opera. The works at Bankside, Southwark, are rapidly approaching completion. The shares have been in demand at ½ premium, and in my opinion are well worth buying.

TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The use of the Telephone is so rapidly extending that a very large and profitable field is opening out for the operations of this Company. A valuable contract has been concluded to supply all European countries; and when the particulars are made public there will, no doubt, be a very brisk demand for the Shares.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.

The recent decline in the quotations for these Shares is attributable to the circulation of a variety of rumours clearly emanating from those speculators who, having sold at higher prices, now wish to buy back at a profit. From reliable sources I learn, for instance, that there is no truth whatever in the report that the Glasgow Company's machinery had broken down. It is equally untrue that any imperfection exists in the title of that portion of the South Indian property recently sold to the Trevelyan Company, and that the payment of the 4s. per share dividend by the South Indian Company was consequently delayed. The only difficulty in completing the transfer is due to the pressure of work in the District Registration Office in India. The latest intelligence which has reached London more than justifies the most favourable opinion I have ever expressed as to the results to be expected; but those who desire to participate in the full benefits must continue to exercise patience and utterly disregard idle rumours. At the reduced quotations the Shares of the South Indian, Glenrock, Phœnix, and Trevelyan are well worth buying.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.

This Company has now commenced smelting its own ores, instead of the work being done by others, as formerly. It is expected that much benefit will result from this change. Recent advices from Canada continue very favourable.

RHYMNEY IRON.

The new Bessemer pit has recently been started, so that the capacity for manufacture of steel rails will be considerably increased. The property may now be considered the most compact in South Wales, and this, with the improving aspect of the iron trade, should attract investors to these securities. The 7 per cent Debentures can now be bought at £108.

NEWFOUNDLAND LAND COMPANY.

It must be a matter for congratulation to those Shareholders who supported me on previous occasions in opposing the liquidation of this Company, that the Shares which were then quoted under five shillings should now be worth £2. The advance is due to the rumour that the long projected Railway through the Island is likely now to be proceeded with.

I beg to notify my change of Address from No. 10 to No. 16, Tokenhouse-yard.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for June.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

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Rich Wool and Silk MIXED FABRICS, Pompadour and other elegant styles for draping, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
All the above in Black and every shade, including the NEW HIGH ART COLOURS.
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THE RACES and FÊTES.—Ladies, and all exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR most Cooling and Refreshing to the Face. It eradicates all Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, &c., and produces a Beautiful and Delicate Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be. Ask any Dealer in Perfumery for Rowlands' Articles.

PIESSE and LUBIN.
Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frangipanni, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 1000 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three Bottles in a Case, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS.
Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W.

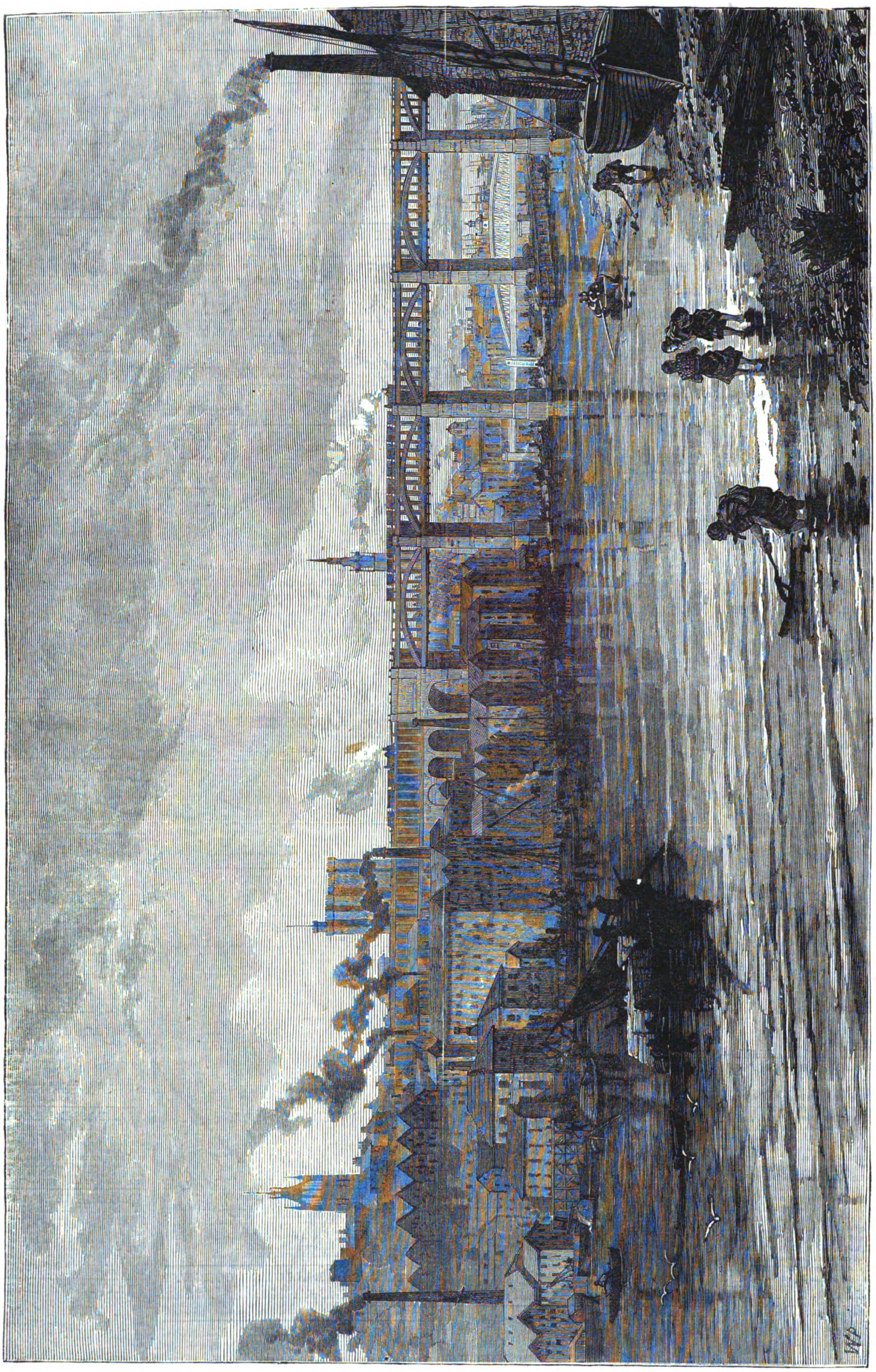
VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

HAY FEVER CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling Bottle.
ALKARAM. HAY FEVER.
ALKARAM. HAY FEVER.
ALKARAM. HAY FEVER.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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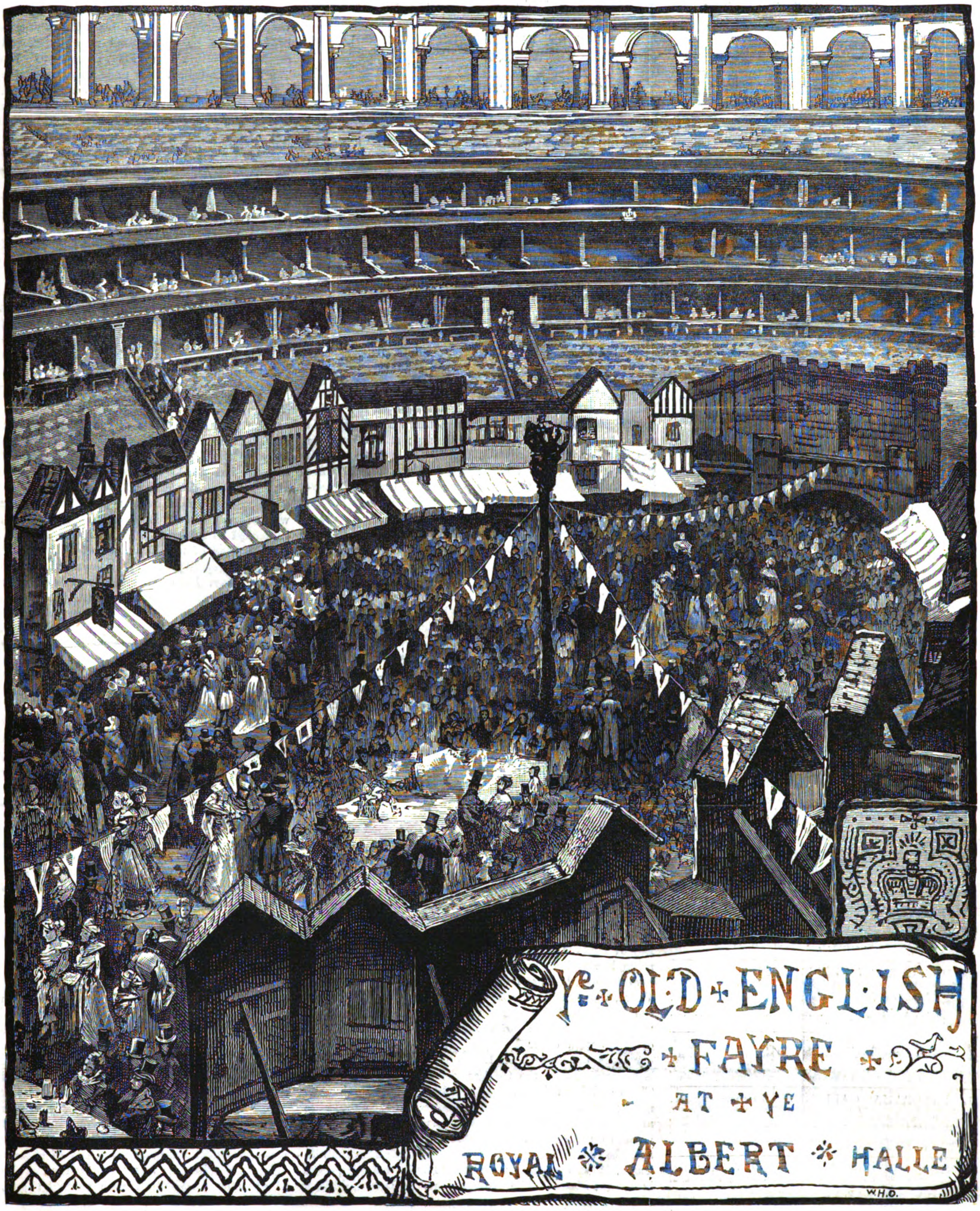
THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 595.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2196.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



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BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Ruishton Lodge, near Taunton, the wife of James W. Davson, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of W. Sharpley, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Bank House, The Cliff, Higher Broughton, Manchester, the wife of G. H. Berry, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 12, at the Church of England, Brookside, by the Rev. Walter Harper, Frank, eldest son of George Jackson, Esq., of Woolshots, Ramsden Wood House, Billericay, Essex, to Kate Laura, eldest daughter of Henry Dent Gardiner, Esq., of Woodlands, Irwell, Ellesmere and Purau, Rhodes Bay, Lyttelton, New Zealand, and formerly of Belchamp, St. Paul's, Essex, England.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's, Bexley, by the Rev. W. Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and Rector of Panton with Wragby, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. Washington, Rector of Saxmundham, Suffolk, Samuel Henry Gladstone, third son of the late Robert Gladstone, of Manchester, to Katherine Maud, second daughter of William Hulbert Wathen, of Bexley.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Quendon Hall, Essex, Henry Byng, Esq., Captain R.N., eldest son of the late Admiral the Hon. Henry D. Byng, in his 70th year.

On April 19, at South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia, Isabella, widow of the late Colin Brown, Esq., and last surviving child of the late John Bell, Esq., M.D. Staff-Surgeon R.N., of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, aged 75 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge, 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12 0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.
Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, First, Second, and Third Class.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return 55s., 38s., 30s.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder
To visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside. TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).
Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.
London, June, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MDLLE. SARAH HEARTBURNE, LA GRANDE TRAGEDIENNE,
Engaged at a fabulous salary to appear with the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,
will make her début
ON MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.
Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till 6.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.
MESSRS. MOORE and BURGESS have the honour to announce that they have entered into an engagement,
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
with the great American burlesque lyric and dramatic artist,
WILLIAM HENRY RICE,
who recently created such a sensation at Philadelphia by his really admirable burlesque impersonation entitled,
SARAH HEARTBURNE,
which, for more than three months, attracted
THE LARGEST AUDIENCES THAT WERE EVER ASSEMBLED WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE.

The Great Tragédienne,
MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT,
who was fulfilling an Engagement at Philadelphia during the same period, made a special point of witnessing Mr. W. H. Rice's remarkably clever burlesque imitation of herself, and at the termination of the performance expressed her delight in terms of the highest eulogy, and afterwards sent Mr. Rice a special invitation to witness the performance of herself and company at the Chestnut-street Theatre.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,
SARAH HEARTBURNE for a LIMITED NUMBER of REPRESENTATIONS ONLY, commencing
MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.
Mr. William Henry Rice being under an engagement to appear at Paris early in July, it will be utterly impossible to extend the engagement.
Tickets and places may be secured (for three weeks only) in advance, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

HERR ALEXANDER KUMMER (late Professor at the Leipsic Conservatoire).—EVENING CONCERT, ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 22, at Eight o'Clock. Miss Rosenthal, Pianoforte; Mr. Willem Coenen; Violoncello, M. Joseph Hollman; Violin, Herr Kummer; and other distinguished Artists. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony 5s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at the Royal Academy of Music.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at a Quarter to Eight, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Terriss, Howe, Tyars, Beaumont, Archer, Stuart, Hudson, Carter, Johnson, Mead, and Miss Pauncefort. Box office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil (Last Week but One). Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to Six.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Cassius-Duran, De Knyff, Gérôme, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinay, Carrier-Belleuse, Grévin, &c. NOW OPEN, from Eleven a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY CONGRESS, John-street, Adelphi, will be OPENED on JUNE 20, and continued during the week, as announced daily in the "Times."
1. Conversazione at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday Evening.
2. Military Bands; Singing by Tonic Sol-Fa Schools, by Choir of St. Mark's Training College; Vocal and Instrumental Performances by the Students of National Training School for Music, under the direction of Dr. Stainer, the Principal.
3. Meetings Daily from Eleven to Five.
Tickets of Admission to the Royal Albert Hall and Royal Horticultural Society's Conservatory and all meetings of the Congress, 10s. 6d.; if obtained through a member of the Congress or of the Society of Arts, 5s.; Tickets admitting to the Picture Gallery, Balcony of the Hall, and all Meetings, 2s. 6d.
The above Tickets may be had at the Society of Arts Office and at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore.
By order of the Executive Committee,
FRANCES AUDREY WEBB, Secretary of the Congress.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.



PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THREE WHOLE SHEETS, IN AN ELEGANT WRAPPER,
WITH
LARGE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

Price One Shilling; Postage, Threepence-halfpenny.

Will be published on Monday next, apart from the ordinary weekly issue, at the Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AQUARELLISTES FRANCAIS. Now ON VIEW, an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the Members of the above Society, at GOUPIL and CO.'S GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Admission, One Shilling. An Illustrated Catalogue has been published.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR in AID of the FUNDS of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS, under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and Royal Family, and of most of the Foreign Sovereigns, will be held at the RIDING SCHOOL of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, on THURSDAY, 23rd, FRIDAY, 24th, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., from Two to Seven o'Clock p.m. Admission, on Thursday, 10s.; Friday, 5s.; Saturday, 2s. The Royal Artillery Band will perform Daily.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 27, Harley-street. MATINEE D'INVITATION, of the Pupils and Friends, on SATURDAY, JUNE 25, from Three to Six o'Clock. For Prospectus, apply as above. Half Term will commence June 14 to 18. HENRY BAUMER, Principal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

France does not want a Dictator, and is certainly not yet prepared to welcome another "Saviour of Society." Such is the reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the action of the Senate, which a few days ago threw out the *Scrutin de Liste* proposal by a decisive majority; still more from the decision of the several Republican groups of the Chamber which, by an aggregate vote of 248 to 71, have informally signified their disapproval of a speedy dissolution as advocated by M. Gambetta and his organ. To the ambition of that statesman these incidents are a check—and a very wholesome check. After the significant proceedings at Cahors it became necessary, even in M. Gambetta's personal interests, to put on the drag-chain. If the French Republican Constitution is what he described it during that south-western tour, then the independent action of the Senate ought not to have been immediately followed by a threat of reform. As it is, the business of the Legislature will proceed in due course, the Budget will be discussed and voted, and in October next the constituencies will have a suitable opportunity of deciding—if they desire it, which is doubtful—whether they wish the mode of electing their representatives to be altered. M. Gambetta is too eminent a man to be extinguished by the rebuffs he has encountered; too sagacious to offer inflexible resistance to the prevailing sentiment of the Republican party; too wary to place himself in direct antagonism to President Grévy, who, far more than himself, is the guardian of the constitutional institutions of the country, and has the credit of being a disinterested patriot of the antique type. The events of the past week are of good omen for France, because they indicate the existence of those wholesome influences which will prevent our neighbours from being hurried into sudden changes that might pave the way for another revolution.

The anxiety shown in the House of Commons on Monday night to ascertain our exact relations to the Bey of Tunis is quite excusable. That unfortunate Sovereign, having lost his independence by a skilfully-executed *coup de main*, has been obliged to accept a French Grand Vizier, who cashiers the Bey's officials as he pleases, and the omnipotent M. Roustan has now been constituted "sole representative" of the Regency in the "relations of Tunis with other Powers." To the running fire of questions discharged at him on Monday, Sir Charles Dilke replied that the treaty rights of British subjects in Tunis had been fully recognised by the French Government; that the relations of that country to the Porte were much the same as those of Bosnia on the one hand, and of Cyprus on the other, to their suzerain at Constantinople; and that as to the policy of her Majesty's Ministers in Tunis, it was explained in the Parliamentary papers before the House. The Government, as Lord Salisbury candidly admits, are obliged to make the best of an embarrassing situation. There are considerable British interests to be protected in Tunis, and, under present circumstances, the French Government will be chary of infringing them. But Germany, for her own purposes, and, following in her wake, Austria, have recognised the prerogatives claimed for M. Roustan; leaving Italy, which has received a new affront by the cancelling of the Rubattino concession, to nurse her wrongs in bitter silence. It will ere long be seen whether Tunis can be made a more profitable dependency than Algeria, which is little better than a recruiting-ground for France. The Sultan has, however, been roused from his usual apathy. Suspecting that Tripoli may be the next object of European cupidity, he has hastily sent a new Governor and a Turkish military force to that little Barbary State. This action is within his rights, but his Highness is semi-officially warned by the authorities at Tunis that "Tripoli must not become a hotbed of agitation for neighbouring territories."

It has been said with some truth that of all public men, next to the Emperor of Russia, Mr. Forster is most deserving of general sympathy in the trying position he occupies. It may certainly be averred that the Chief Secretary has daily to perform duties alien to his liberal and philanthropic tendencies. When not engaged at Dublin in preserving order, he is being baited in the House of Commons, and in both spheres he maintains a wonderful serenity. That his self-denying labours are beginning to be appreciated may be inferred from his cordial reception on his return to Westminster. The Home Rulers, if they understand, cannot appreciate, a man of this lofty stamp, and on Monday night they buzzed about the overwrought statesman as much as ever. The substance of Mr. Forster's several isolated statements was of considerable importance. He declared that the reports of outrages and riots in Ireland had been greatly exaggerated, especially the affray at Cork, which was a kind of Donnybrook Fair scrimmage, and had no reference to agrarian grievances. Next, the Chief Secretary was able to give the assurance that a large proportion of the evicted were tenants who could pay their rents, but, following the advice of the Land League, did not; that the landlords were not, to any great extent, trying "to force the Government to support them in the exercise of injustice;" and that sterner measures would be adopted to put down riotous assemblages—for the law is to be enforced at any cost. From other sources of information, it appears that the priests, following the emphatic advice of the Archbishop of Cashel, are zealously striving to prevent incendiary appeals and disorder, and that a still more sedative influence is at work in Ireland—the hope arising from the prospect of abundant crops.

The public weariness of the Irish question has been changed into a deeper feeling by the dastardly attempt to blow up the Liverpool Townhall. Though Mr. Forster says he has no legal proof that the Land League is affiliated with the Ribbon and Fenian conspiracies, they draw pecuniary aid from the same American source. What was attempted at the London Mansion House more nearly succeeded at Liverpool. The explosive bomb laid upon the doorstep of the Townhall of that city might, but for the intrepidity of a policeman who hurled it into the roadway, have shattered that building and killed many innocent people. Happily, the two miscreants concerned in the attempt did not escape, and it is probable that their arrest may lead to disclosures as to the scope and extent of these Fenian outrages, which seem to have as much in view the replenishing of the "Skirmishing Fund" in the hands of New York desperadoes like O'Donovan Rossa, as wreaking blind revenge upon England for the wrongs of her Irish sister. One is hardly less appalled at the terrible recklessness which these crimes reveal than astounded at their fatuity. The bitter indignation everywhere excited by outrages which savages would repudiate is not the kind of atmosphere in which is generated the desire to redress Irish grievances.

It is a relief to turn from the contemplation of deeds that degrade human nature to its lowest depths to the festival which so recently honoured the memory of a man whose beneficent career ennobled humanity, and whose achievements have found a permanent record in pencil and pen in these pages. The celebration of the birth of George Stephenson, the "Father of Railways," at Newcastle and elsewhere—Rome included—was not only worthy of the occasion, but is an event of more than ephemeral interest. Prodigious as is the revolution which has been effected in locomotion, and, by its agency, in the whole fabric of social life at home and abroad, by his master mind, the man is greater than his work. Stephenson's endowments were unique, though not brilliant. His career is a romance in the bright page of industrial enterprise, from his entrance on life as a pit engine-boy to the period when he vanquished prejudice and silenced experienced statesmen in Committees of the House of Commons. His capacity for utilising his own inventions and those of others was unrivalled; his perseverance never flagged during a long career; his masculine good sense and simplicity of character were as conspicuous when he was "the observed of all observers" as when he plodded on with shrewd observation in a humble sphere. His memory will be fitly enshrined in "The Stephenson College" originated last week at Newcastle; his life and all the noble qualities that cluster around it will, we doubt not, be reproduced in more or less perfection by numbers who have been or will be fascinated by its story and stimulated by its example.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am sincerely glad to hear that the recent "Olde Englyshe Fayre" at the Royal Albert Hall was, in a financial sense, a very brilliant success. The entrance-money during four days amounted to £4300, and the sales at the stalls realised £3240. Looking at the extravagant prices willingly paid (for an admirable Charity's sake) for articles which were neither rich nor rare, the aggregate "takings" by the beauteous stall-holders does not seem a very large one. Altogether, the receipts reached a total of £7540; so that after payment of the expenses (which must have been heavy) a very handsome balance will remain in hand towards the building fund of the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

To my thinking, however, the earnings of the stall-keepers might have been increased by at least another two thousand pounds had the bazaar been properly conducted. I went there on the first day, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and witnessed one of the most disgraceful scenes of confusion and disorder it is possible to imagine. If the spectacle was like any "fair" at all, it was like that very old Irish one, Donnybrook. The whole *mise en scène* was structurally wrong to begin with. Instead of little booths or cabins (which could have been very easily constructed), open for counters at all the four sides, being scattered about the arena of the Albert Hall, thus giving the crowd facilities of unimpeded circulation, a kind of circus with canvas walls had been built up in the middle of the hall into which the audience had to descend, as into a pit. There were only two narrow portals of ingress and egress to this inclosure; and the consequence was that some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were wedged and pent up in the inclosure, while some thousands more were pushing and struggling to obtain admission to an already overcrowded space. The arrangements for entering and quitting the Royal Albert Hall itself were equally clumsy; there were not enough police; the amateur stewards lost their heads; and altogether the opening day of "Ye Olde Englyshe Fayre" was a marvel of muddle, mistakes, and mismanagement. On the subsequent days, I am told, things went on a little better.

The next time that it is intended to convert the Albert Hall into a Charity Bazaar, I should advise the committee to secure the services of a skilful scene-painter, say Mr. William Beverley or Mr. John O'Connor;—and of an experienced stage-manager, say Mr. Augustus Harris or Mr. Howard Paul. These gentlemen know their business. The people who organised the "Fayre" did not; and it was as absurd as irritating to look at thousands of people who had paid their money to be amused sitting in the stalls and galleries staring, with an expression of resigned stupefaction, at the bare canvas and timber backing of the sham Elizabethan houses. Of the stalls and their contents, they could see absolutely nothing, unless they chose to incur the chance of being half-suffocated in a pen, on which, by way of a variation on the Black Hole at Calcutta, might have been bestowed the epithet of the "Parti-coloured Hole at Kensington."

"Scrouging"—that is about the word—through the panting and almost fainting mob of fashionables, were numbers of handsome ladies attired in fancy costumes as handsome, who importuned the male visitors to purchase all kinds of wares—from kittens to Japanese screens, from anti-macassars to tickets for tombolas. Personally, I have not the slightest objection to being fleeced at a fancy fair. I go there ready and willing to be pleasantly plundered; and if I give half-a-guinea for a "button-hole" rose, or five shillings for a four-penny cigar, or half-a-crown for a penny pincushion, that is my business, and the funds of the charity will benefit by the Brigandage of Beauty. But that Brigandage, I take it, is growing too bold at our modern bazaars. The lady stall-keepers should keep behind the counters of their shops. To pretty pedlaresses in masquerade dresses roving about in a miscellaneous mob I most distinctly object; and I think that ladies of position derogate and unsex themselves by such practices. I know that if I had any sisters (they are all dead, *cheu!*) I should not like to see them dressed up in broad daylight in ruffs and farthingales, or "Directory" tail coats, playing itinerant Autolycas or pinning bouquets in the button-holes of Toms, Dicks, and Harries wholly unknown to them. There was, it is true, just the shadow of an excuse for the wandering pedlaresses at the Albert Hall. The inclosure was so excessively crowded that it was next door to the impossible to get near the stalls; and if the itinerant vendors had not been sent forth, very little would have been sold at all.

But Long Life to Fashion—I mean, rather, the Fashions—nevertheless! Scarcely a month passes without my being able to hail the appearance of a new magazine devoted to the Paris *modes;* and, in particular, have I found a sweet boon in the catalogue of the dresses worn by some of the ladies at the race for the Grand Prix, as enumerated by the Paris *Figaro*. To be rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue are such toilettes as that of the Marquise d'Abdella, consort of a grandee of Spain: "Chapeau Vandyck in straw and steel-grey feathers;" Madame Torres-Caïcedo: "Costume of peacock satin, Gainsborough hat and feathers;" Madame Gautherau: "Costume of black damask, with bouquet of *old copper* (!);" Madame Basilovich, "Graceful half-mourning in honour of the late Tsar, hat, Kitty Bell (?) with tufts of lilac;" Madame Negroponte, "Polonaise of heartsease velvet, chapeau Reynolds with black plumes."

Thus it would appear that our kindly and at present Anglomaniacal neighbours find "Gainsborough" and "Reynolds" to be convertible terms for our "Devonshire" hat. But why not the "Romney" or the "Copley" hat for that which, in the strictness of milliners' nomenclature, is only a *chapeau Louis Seize?* But there were large hats before the days of Reynolds and Gainsborough. Are you old enough to remember Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "Nell Gwynne" (why does not some manager revive it?), and the lamented Mr. Keeley's "Orange Moll"? His hat—his never-to-be-forgotten hat. I wait for the resuscitation of the "Orange Moll" or "Coach-wheel" hat.

Mem.: To a tolerably large Criminal Portrait Gallery which I am forming I lately added a mezzo-tint half-length of Elizabeth Brownrigge, in a remarkably pretty hat. The horrible murderess is otherwise represented as a very comely personage, who has scarcely attained middle age. Fancy "Mother" Brownrigge having been good-looking! In dramatic fitness, she should have been as hideous as Sycorax.

I have been reading with much interest and pleasure Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards's "Lyrical Drama" (London: W. H. Allen), two handsome volumes of essays on the subjects, composers, and executants of modern Opera. The work is, indeed, practically a history of the Opera, told in an eminently readable manner, and replete with piquant anecdotes, mingled with subtle analytical criticism, and displaying much recondite but by no means ostentatious erudition.

On the various legends of Don Juan Mr. Sutherland Edwards is especially exhaustive; and I am glad to perceive that he does not fall into the common error of assuming that the real Don Juan was a certain Don Miguel de Mañara Vicentelo de Lara, who had been, indeed, a "Libertine of Seville;" but who repented of his evil ways and rebuilt, at his own expense, the Hospital of La Caridad at Seville. The penitent Don Miguel lies buried in the Capilla Mayor of La Caridad, with this epitaph, *Cenizas del peor hombre que ha habido en el mundo;*—the ashes of the worst man that ever lived on earth. The guide books and the *valets de place* persist in telling you that Don Miguel was the veritable Don Juan with whom the statue of the Commendatore did *not* sup, and who was *not* (as some imagine) murdered by the monks, who afterwards invented a convenient fable of the wicked profligate having been "fetched" to sulphurous regions; but who was, on the contrary, permitted to make his peace with Mother Church, and to die in the odour of sanctity.

Now, it was not until 1661 that Don Miguel de Mañara re-edified the Caridad; whereas it is incontrovertibly shown by Mr. Sutherland Edwards that a drama embodying the principal features in the legend of Don Juan was publicly performed in Spain so early as 1622, and that religious mysteries on the same subject had been previously acted in the Spanish monasteries. The blunder associating Don Juan Tenorios with Don Miguel de Mañara may be quite a modern one, and may have arisen either from the life of the remorseful roué of Seville having been written by Don Juan de Cardenas; or from Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," having incidentally alluded to Don Miguel as "a Don Juan of Seville redivivus."

So much for Don Juan, or Don Giovanni; but in another of his essays—"Operatic Origins"—Mr. Sutherland Edwards fairly astonishes me. He writes:—"The so-called opera of 'The Siege of Rhodes,' produced by Sir William Davenant, in the dark days—dark, at least, in an artistic sense—of the Commonwealth seems to have been merely a play with a good number of songs and choruses introduced. These songs were composed by Henry Lawes, of whom I know nothing, except that his name is to be seen on the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, at the head of a number of obscure musicians, to whom England is fancifully supposed to owe such musical reputation as actually belongs to her.

Oh, Mr. Sutherland Edwards! Deary, deary me, Mr. Sutherland Edwards! Henry Lawes an obscure musician! Why, he composed the original music to the masque of "Comus." He lived long enough to compose the Coronation Anthem for Charles II.; and among famous musicians he was the immediate precursor of Purcell. Moreover, he was the affectionately-intimate and enthusiastically-admired friend of John Milton, who surely knew something about music, and who dedicated to him the exquisite Sixteenth Sonnet, "To Mr. H. Lawes on the publishing his Airs."

> Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
> First taught our English music how to span
> Words with just note and accent, not to scan
> With Midas ears committing short and long
> Thy worth and skill exempt thee from the throng
> With praise enough for Envy to look wan:
> To after age thou shalt be writ the man
> That with smooth air could'st humour best our tongue.

I lack the space to quote the sonnet in its entirety. Harry Lawes, I learn elsewhere, "set the story of Ariadne to musick," and, in conjunction with his brother William, harmonised some of the Psalms. "How soon we are forgot," says Mr. Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." And to be forgotten, too, in spite of Milton's magnificent eulogy!

Fearful perturbation may arise in commercial circles owing to the publication in a daily newspaper of a communication from an eminent "Scientist" in which it is pointed out that the adoption of the system of making penny receipt and postage stamps interchangable will afford "immense facilities for fraud." I prudently refrain from describing the process by which old stamps rescued by unscrupulous persons from the waste-paper basket can be converted into new ones to be used as receipts, or gummed on Post-office paper and handed in to the Post-Office Savings Banks, or used on envelopes as new stamps. The *modus operandi* seems to be pretty nearly as easy as lying; and, looking at the potentiality of the existence of that sneaking malefactor known by Americans as "the Mean Cuss," I think it unwise to give further publicity to a method by means of which the revenue by be cheated with impunity.

But surely there is a short, simple, and practical way of baffling the stamp-scourers, as regards postage stamps, at least. Let them be perforated when they pass through the post office, even as paid cheques are perforated; but in the case of the receipt stamps I fail to see any remedy against fraud. It would be much better to rescind an otherwise sensible order. It may be urged that the perforation would injure the manuscript within the letter; but I do not think that such an argument should be allowed to have any weight. A perforation simply marking an equilateral triangle would be quite sufficient; and the leverage might be calculated so as to perforate the stamp, but not utterly pierce the envelope and its contents through and through. I can remember when all letters coming from the Levant were ploughed in two or three places right through with some sharp instrument, to avoid the transmission within the envelopes of possible infection of the Plague.

A lady correspondent writes from "Fernhill" for the proper pronunciation of the Buckinghamshire town whence the late Earl of Beaconsfield derived his title. Ladies and gentles, by your leave, I am resolved, in pugilistic parlance, to "throw up the sponge" in the matter of pronunciation. Weighty evidence continues to accumulate that the proper *Italian* pronunciation of the name which we call Desdĕmōna is Desdēmŏna. Well, we say Bābylŏn; but the Latin races and the Greeks say Babylōn, with an omega. The most that (in sheer desperation) I can do for the lady at Fernhill is respectfully to tell her that Society speaks of Lord Beaconsfield as Lord "Beconsfield," but that in the "Topographical Dictionary of England," by Samuel Lewis (4 vols., London, 1831), it is stated, under the name of Beaconsfield, that the "town is situated on a hill, and is supposed to derive its name from a Beacon formerly erected there." Thus, whether beacon anciently rhymed with beckon or reckon with archdeacon I do not know; and, *entre nous*, I do not care. I wait for Spelling Reform, the Millennium, and the Greek Kalends.

A correspondent whose name I am unable to decipher, but who writes from Rockholme, Hastings, sends me a newspaper cutting in which is involved a curious coincidence. The extract is from an article in a daily paper commenting on the recent fatal duel at Autun, in France, between M. Asselin and M. de St. Victor. The latter was a retired cavalry officer; the choice of weapons fell to him, and he naturally chose the sabre: whereas M. Asselin was totally inexperienced in the broadsword exercise. He contrived nevertheless to slay the retired dragoon officer. He was slightly wounded in the first pass, "but quickly recovered himself, and, in the sheer desperation of inexperience, went full butt at M. St. Victor, charging home with his sabre, and running it right through the body of his antagonist."

My Hastings correspondent, in forwarding the printed slip, asks whether it is worth a note that the late Captain Marryatt in one of his novels describes an exactly similar incident. My correspondent read this description some forty years ago; but, not having a set of Marryatt's novels by him, he is unable to refer to the particular book in which the account of the duel appeared. Surely it was in the delightful "Peter Simple;" and it is Peter's friend, Lieutenant O'Brien, who, when a prisoner of war at Verdun, quarrels with, and is permitted by the authorities to fight a duel with, a French officer. O'Brien is totally unacquainted with the art of fencing; but "in the sheer desperation of inexperience" he makes a sudden rush at his antagonist, runs him through, and kills him on the spot.

Now for the curious coincidence. It happens that I myself wrote anonymously the article about the duel sent to me by my unknown correspondent; and it happens, moreover, that I remembered the duelling incident in "Peter Simple," and duly quoted it; but that "the able editor," in the exercise of his discretion, cut out my reference to Lieutenant O'Brien and the French officer.

Wanted, by a gentleman at Liverpool, the meaning or derivation of his wife's Christian name, "Gesana." I cannot find it in any Spanish or Italian dictionary; and I search for it in vain in the Concordance of Scriptural Proper Names in Cruden, in Lemprière (where there is a Gesander), and in Bayle's "Critical Dictionary," the last perhaps the most wonderful repertory of names in the whole of literature. If none of my correspondents can help me in the matter of "Gesana," I should advise the gentleman at Liverpool to address himself to *Notes and Queries*.

A gentleman, writing from a château in the department of Calvados, France, favours me, in English, with a long and interesting letter about homœopathy, which I decline to touch upon, simply because I am afraid of entering into a medical controversy. I am extremely fond, personally, of the Faculty, from the most eminent members of which I have experienced, these many years past, innumerable acts of kindness; still, I do not mind admitting that I have a maximum of faith in the surgeon who can cut off my leg, if such an operation be necessary, and a minimum of faith in the speculative physician who makes my vile body the object of his experiments. So I will leave Drs. Sangrado, Purgon, and Thomas Diafoirus alone, if you please.

"I know a Bank whereon the Wild Thyme Blows," says Oberon in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." In Howard Staunton's text the "on" is omitted; but the latest edition of the text of Shakspeare, as revised by the Rev. Alexander Dyce (London, Bickers, 1880), I find "whereon," with a note, however, admitting that the old editions have "where," which Malone supposed to be used here as a dissyllable. It may be permissible, however, to say "whereon the Wild Thyme Blows," in remembrance of having heard it sung thus in unsurpassed melodiousness by the incomparable Eliza Vestris. But here is a lady who writes to me from the Alegra mountains of Madeira, and reminds me that England's banks will soon be stocked "with the lovely Wild Thyme." Her reference to the herb has nothing whatever to do with "sweet musk roses or with eglantine," or with Titania, Queen of the Fairies. My correspondent only mentions wild thyme as one of the ingredients of a certain dish called "Garlic pork," much affected by the epicures of Madeira. She says that she sent me the recipe for "Garlic pork"—did not Charles Lamb brand garlic as "rank and guilty?"—but, alas! of that recipe I have no remembrance.

By another odd coincidence, the very next letter I opened after I had dispatched the "wild thyme" was from the son of the well-known English composer Charles Horn, who wrote the beautiful music to "Cherry Ripe" and "I Know a Bank."

G. A. S.

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"YE OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE," AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 604.

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SKETCHES FROM "PATIENCE," AT THE OPÉRA COMIQUE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 14.

The past week has been a continuous series of fêtes, in which, according to the Parisian fashion, charity and pleasure have gone hand in hand. On Friday and Sunday the terrace of the Tuileries gardens was transformed into a vast "Foire aux Plaisirs," at which the booths and stalls were kept by the fine flower of the ladies of the Faubourg Saint-Germain and of the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, assisted by Théo, Judic, and other fashionable members of the dramatic profession. This fête was for the benefit of the victims of the earthquake in Chios, and the receipts amounted to considerably over two hundred thousand francs. To-day there is a grand musical and dramatic fete at the Trocadéro, organised by the Jewish bankers of Paris for the benefit of the victims of the persecution in Southern Russia. The charity of the Parisians is proverbially inexhaustible—as inexhaustible as their vanity; and, while rejoicing in the results obtained, one cannot help remarking that the fashionable ladies whose names are always to be found in connection with fêtes of this kind have been endowed with an unusually large dose of vanity. Of their physical charms I will say nothing; for an account of them we should have to turn back to the records of the palmy days of the Empire; and to mention dates in presence of ladies is often cruel and always imprudent. I will content myself with remarking that the "Foire aux Plaisirs" was an admirable opportunity for the display of that quality which the French call *cabotinage*, and that the ladies who took part in it amply availed themselves of the chances offered.

The Grand Prix was favoured on Sunday last by fine weather. There was neither sun, wind, dust, nor rain, and if the company had been less numerous and more select the day would have been altogether enjoyable. Indeed, never before had so many people been seen at the Grand Prix, although that race has been gaining in popularity every year. At least half a million people were present, including immense numbers of foreigners and provincials. The company, however, was not brilliant; there were few fine toilets, and only here and there a handsome turn-out, quite lost in the ocean of democratic cabs and plebeian carts and vans—in short, Longchamps presented a most un-Parisian and inelegant aspect. The race was a fine one; that is to say, it was very nearly a dead-heat. Foxhall, the American horse, kept the lead until the last turn, when Tristan got ahead. Then Foxhall made a dash and ran in a straight line along the ropes with Tristan galloping at his side, and finally Fordham landed his horse at the winning-post a short head in advance of Tristan, who was splendidly ridden by Archer. Ten horses started: Count Lagrange's Albion, Dublin, and Léon; Chamant Stud's Tristan and Royaumont; Baron Rothschild's Forum; MM. Ephrussi's Casimir; the Duke of Hamilton's Fiddler; Prince Soltykoff's Scobell; Mr. James R. Keene's Foxhall. The victory of the American colt was not unexpected. Fordham was loudly cheered and the American flag was immediately hoisted on a number of carriages on the racecourse. Albion came in third, three lengths behind, and Fiddler fourth. This is the third time that Fordham has ridden the winner of the Grand Prix, which, since its foundation, has fallen to the lot of the French eight times, of the English seven, of the Austrians one, and of the Americans one. On the evening of the race all Paris was *en fête* at the "Foire aux Plaisirs," at the Cirque d'été, at Mabille, and a dozen other places.

In the political world the great event of the week has been the rejection of the *scrutin de liste* in the Senate last Thursday by 148 votes against 114. This result was obtained, thanks chiefly to the manœuvring of the Duc de Broglie, with a view to profound and mysterious electioneering schemes. It is very generally considered that the Senate has made a grave error in thwarting the Chamber of Deputies in its legitimate and laudable desire to purify and improve its composition. The rejection of the *scrutin de liste* will also have the effect of making the elections turn upon the maintenance or non-maintenance of the Senate—that is to say, upon the revision of the Constitution—an issue which will render the contest very agitated. The vote of the Senate caused great excitement in the political world, and many thought that the best way to get out of the difficulty would be to dissolve the Chamber at once, and so appeal to the country. A proposition of M. Bardoux to this effect was submitted to the majority of the Chamber yesterday, but each group rejected it by important majorities. This being the case, M. Bardoux did not present his proposition to the Chamber. Matters, therefore, remain in a state of aggravated tension; and the Chamber, considering its dignity to be a matter of little importance, will continue to exist for a few weeks longer. Yesterday the Bill for a grant of 14,226,000 francs to defray the cost of the Tunisian Expedition was, after a short discussion, voted unanimously. On Thursday the discussion of the Budget will begin.

The first volume has appeared of the library edition of the complete works of Alphonse Daudet, with illustrations by Dagnan-Bouveret (Paris: Dentu and Charpentier, publishers). The present volume contains "Fromont Jeune et Risler aîné," preceded by a charming preface, in which the author gives the history of the novel, and, at the same time, replies to the charges which some English critics have made against him of imitating Dickens. "An author," says M. Daudet, "who writes according to his eyes and his conscience, has nothing to reply to that, except that there are certain affinities of mind for which we are not ourselves responsible, and that on the day of the grand fabrication of men and novelists, nature, in a moment of distraction, must have mixed the pastes." I need only add that this edition is very handsomely got up, and issued at a price which amounts in English money to the sum of "just a lawyer's fee," according to the old pounds, shillings, and pence table.

The Prix du Salon this year has been awarded to M. Boucher for his group of sculpture, "L'Amour Filial." Travelling scholarships—*bourses de voyage*—were awarded to MM. Lucas, Bertrand, and Rosset-Granger for painting, to MM. Etcheto and Carlier for sculpture, to M. Chancel for architecture, and to M. Rapine for engraving.

M. Pasteur, the celebrated *savant* and chemist, is a candidate for the seat in the French Academy vacant by the death of Littré. His rivals will be Paul de Saint-Victor, the critic, and Sully-Prudhomme, the poet.

T. C.

Spain contemplates holding an Exhibition of Home and Colonial Products and Manufactures in 1883, and plans of the requisite buildings are to be prepared forthwith.

A tablet bearing an inscription in memory of George Stephenson was unveiled on Thursday week at the railway station, Rome, in presence of Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador, the Mayor of Rome, and the director and chief officials of the Roman Railway Company.

It is announced by the *Gazette de Lausanne* that the International Socialist Congress which was to have been held at Zurich in September next has been prohibited by the authorities of that city.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The steel cruiser Flavio Gioja was launched at Castellamare on Sunday, in presence of the Queen and the Crown Prince, who sailed thither from Naples on board the despatch-boat Stafetta, escorted by three ironclads. The Queen on landing was received by the civil authorities and the Bishop of Castellamare. The weather was very fine, and the spectacle attracted thousands from all parts of the Gulf.

In the Chamber on Tuesday Signor Forti's amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill, proposing universal suffrage in the full extension of the term, was negatived by 314 votes against 39. Female suffrage, proposed by Signor Fabris, was negatived by a show of hands, Signor Fabri's own hand being the only one raised in support of his motion.

Intelligence has been received in Rome confirming the reported massacre of an Italian exploring party in Africa. The Italian Government has telegraphed to Cairo demanding a strict inquiry into the circumstances of the massacre and punishment of the murderers.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived on Sunday at Ems, where he will remain three weeks. Before leaving Berlin he visited Prince Bismarck, who is still confined to his room. The Chancellor suffers, it is stated, from inflammation of the veins.

The German Parliament yesterday week rejected, by 153 against 102 votes, the credit demanded by Prince Bismarck for the establishment of a German Economic Council. The House subsequently passed, without amendment, the second reading of the bill relating to the increase of customs duties on printed and unprinted stuffs. At an evening sitting of the Reichstag on the 11th the commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Belgium were read the first and second time. The Reichstag held an evening sitting on Monday, at which the proposed duties on meal and grapes were unanimously adopted. The duty on woollen goods was subsequently agreed to. In Tuesday's sitting the commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, and Roumania were read the third time and passed without debate. At the close of the Session of the Reichstag on Saturday it is anticipated that there will be a dissolution and a subsequent general election.

A banquet was given on the 8th by the King, in the Wilhelma Hall, Stuttgardt, in celebration of the Wurtemburg Industrial Exhibition. His Majesty, who was present, proposed as a toast, "The Successful Exhibition of our beloved Wurtemburg and Germany, upon whom may God's richest blessings descend."

GREECE.

M. Sotiropoulos has resigned the Ministry of Finance.

M. Gennadius, who has been reappointed Hellenic Minister in London, in the place of M. Contostavlos, left Athens for England on Sunday.

TURKEY.

The formality of exchanging the ratifications of the Greek Convention regulating the cession of the territory was duly accomplished at the Porte on Tuesday afternoon.

Lord Dufferin, the new British Ambassador to Turkey, arrived at Constantinople on Wednesday.

Midhat Pasha is said to have written to the Sultan to the effect that while he had nothing to do with the murder he was a party to the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz. His reason was that the Sultan was plotting to change the succession to the Throne, and with a view to that object was arranging with General Ignatieff to bring a Russian army of occupation to Constantinople.

The Persian Ambassador at Constantinople has caused the city to be placarded with instructions to the subjects of the Shah not to pay any taxes on tobacco or spirituous liquors. The police were ordered to remove the documents, and an energetic remonstrance was addressed to the Ambassador.

AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Ohio Republican Convention held at Cleveland, under the presidency of Senator Sherman, the Governor of the State, Mr. Charles Foster, was nominated for re-election. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Garfield's administration, and claiming full protection for American labour, and discrimination in favour of home production. Mr. Sherman made a speech eulogising the financial policy pursued by Mr. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York State Legislature continues to vote for United States senators without obtaining any result, no candidate having up to the present obtained a sufficient majority.

The American victory at Longchamps has not created so much excitement as was caused by that at Epsom. All the morning papers comment on the event. The *Tribune* says that to have produced and sent abroad in a single year two such colts as Iroquois and Foxhall is a thing to be proud of, and that the American turf is certain to benefit largely by it.

The United States steamer Rodgers sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday in search of the Arctic exploring-vessel Jeannette.

A severe storm has visited the States. It has damaged the railways, injured the crops, broken up the timber-rafts on the rivers, and strewn the seacoast with wrecks, and several persons have been killed by lightning. Considerable damage has been done in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg and elsewhere by the overflow of the rivers in Ohio. Great destruction of crops has been caused by violent hailstorms in central Iowa. Several lives were lost and many houses were thrown down. From several districts in the Western States considerable damage from cyclones is reported.

The demand in the States for mechanics and labourers of all kinds still exceeds the supply.

CANADA.

It is stated that Mr. Cornwall, a member of the Dominion Senate, is to be Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The hull of the Victoria has been pumped dry, and a large hole discovered in the bottom of the vessel, as though she had struck upon a snag or sunken rock.

One fourth of the ancient and picturesque city of Quebec is in ashes. On Wednesday night last week a fire broke out in one of the most populous districts of the town, and in the conflagration, which lasted seven hours, eight hundred houses fell a prey to the flames. The fire seems to have originated in a small house in St. Ollivier-street, in the central part of the French quarter. The Governor-General has subscribed 500 dollars, and the Legislative Assembly has voted 10,000 dollars to the fund for the relief of the sufferers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn from Cape Town that the House of Assembly has negatived a resolution to transfer the control of the native territories to the Home Government. The House has voted in favour of a scheme for the extension of the South African railways involving an outlay of £5,000,000.

The Transvaal Commission was expected to begin its sittings at Pretoria on the 14th inst. Sir H. De Villiers, President Brand, and the Boer representatives had arrived.

The Boers accused of the murder of Mr. Malcolm have been surrendered; and those implicated in the murders of Dr. Barber and Captain Elliot will also, it is stated, be surrendered.

Masupha has announced his intention of paying his share of the fine imposed upon the Basutos by the Cape Government.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India has issued a minute thanking several political and other officers for their services during the war. Among those mentioned are Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Robert Sandeman, and Colonel St. John.

Ayoub Khan's defeat with heavy loss by the Ameer's troops, near Girishk, in Afghanistan, is now confirmed by the Governor of Candahar.

The Bombay Government has reduced the sentences passed on several of the Kolapore conspirators to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated June 10, states that there is no present prospect of a favourable issue out of the difficulty caused by the disagreement between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria upon the bill for the reform of the Constitution. The Government refused to accept the Council's amendments mentioned in the telegram of the 12th ult., and introduced others, which were agreed to by the Legislative Assembly. All these latter amendments, however, have now been rejected by the Legislative Council.

A further notice has been issued from the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, stating that, in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in England, the introduction of stock from this country into Victoria remains strictly prohibited in the terms of Section V. of the Order in Council, July 7, 1879.

Reports have reached Aden of the massacre of an Italian exploring party from Assah.

According to intelligence from San Domingo, President Merino has been proclaimed Dictator.

Great damage has been done by a fire at the Swedish Arsenal of Carlskrona, many shells having exploded.

It has been resolved that columns of French troops shall traverse the whole country occupied by hostile tribes in Tunis.

Further earthquake shocks have occurred at Chios. An earthquake has occurred at Tiphon, in Armenia. One hundred persons are reported to have perished, while about sixty have been injured and a number of houses destroyed. Great suffering exists among the survivors.

The Roman correspondent of the *Standard* says that it is within his knowledge that the Pope is "very painfully impressed by the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and his Holiness has ordered letters to be written to the Bishops, drawing their special attention to the subject."

PATIENCE; OR, BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.

This is at once the most subtle and incisive of all the contributions to the exhaustive satire of æstheticism. The evil, if it be an evil, grows by what it feeds upon, and the affectation that is so universally ridiculed will increase as the plays and the papers get into the provinces and over the threshold of quiet domestic life. For stage purposes, the opera of "Patience," so cleverly written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and exquisitely sung to by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, was probably first—the very first—to be designed. It preceded the popular "Colonel" in intention if not in date, and it was intended as a surprise for the public before they were getting a little weary of the banter. By this time the stage is thickly sown all over with a crop of lilies and sunflowers. The scene is gaudy with the peacock's feather, and the Lazenby-Liberty silk dress. There are æsthetes in every burlesque and comic opera produced. Even Mr. Toole poses with a sunflower when he emerges from a Margate bathing-machine, and says that "it does make him so Wilde." Much of the satire is clearly on the surface, but the opera of "Patience" goes deeper than the rest into the mystery of æstheticism. It gives, with considerable success, a travesty not only on the mere decorative craze, but upon the form of literature that is supposed to be held in high esteem by the ardent lovers of the beautiful in art. Mr. Gilbert's stanzas and rhymes, his madrigals and roundelays, and his daring exposition of woman's advance to the capture of the retiring man, have, indeed, a far deeper significance than the mere assumption of an obsolete form of dress or the soul-sighing of a worshipper of wild flowers. It may not be forgotten that long before Mr. Du Maurier invented Maudle and Postlethwaite and pointed his lance at the Cimabue Browns, he had satirised the Morris school with great cleverness but much severity. Years ago he published in *Punch* "The Legend of Camelot," with its wild and weird refrain, "O Misérie," which affected to turn the laugh at the poems of Rossetti and Morris, particularly "The Defence of Guinevere," one of the earliest of the poem-books of the poet-decorator. Mr. Gilbert, with his fleshly and idyllic poets, his Bunthornes and Grosvenors, his rapturous maidens and village milkmaids, goes nearest to Mr. Du Maurier's earlier spirit of ridicule, mixing his satire of course with that inimitable power of comical invention that is peculiarly Mr. Gilbert's own. To say ridiculous things with a grave face is but half Mr. Gilbert's method. That belongs to many American humourists who could be mentioned. The key-note of his pleasantness will be found in his comical irreverence. He says precisely those things which many people think, but very few people say. He unbares the maiden's heart and exposes upon the stage warm and quivering the fibre of man's selfishness and vanity. He respects no one, and he shows ourselves not as "others see us," but as we see ourselves. In all the "Bab Ballads," beyond their original quaintness and eccentricity of daring, there is an undercurrent of tremendous truth. We feel as we read them that, laugh or not, here present is the sharp knife of the dissector, and that he waits behind the chair with his apron on. "Patience" is a case in point. It is amusing; but it is terribly true. It is a satire of a human weakness, more than of a society craze. It will live in literature when the other plays and poems are long ago forgotten. And Patience, that bright and coquettish dairy-maid—how she reminds one in our picture of a maiden limned by Mr. Luke Fildes—be it remembered, is vastly improved by her musical accompaniment. The officers of the Dragoon Guards, the portentous Lady Jane with her muscular development, the half-starved Bunthorne, the massive Grosvenor, the maidens with their lyres and mandolins who crown their devoted poet with roses, all the modern revivalists of a form of obsolete pagan worship, even the "steady and stolidy, jolly bank-holiday, everyday young man" would not be nearly so amusing were it not for those strains by Arthur Sullivan that grow upon the ear and become more popular by repetition. Such ditties as "Willy Waley Oh!" relieve the satirical composition from weariness and sameness, and make the audience wonder and regret why the name of this gifted composer is not identified with some great work that will defy the humour of the time and the fashion of the hour.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The *Schauspielers* of the Meiningen Court Company have certainly no reason to complain of lukewarmness of public appreciation as they proceed in the development of their voluminous répertoire. They have now been seen and heard in "Julius Cæsar," in "Twelfth Night," in "The Robbers," in "William Tell," and in "The Winter's Tale;" and each successive impersonation has been the means of creating a new focus of interest in their performances and of still further illustrating the artistic thoroughness and completeness of their work. In "Die Räuber" a British audience were introduced to Schiller in his wildest and crudest aspect; but in "Wilhelm Tell," which, in the order of the poet's dramas, followed the "Jungfrau von Orleans" and the "Braut von Messina," the last a play constructed on purely classical principles, English playgoers became acquainted with Schiller at his maturest and his finest. The "Tell" was produced in 1801. It has been pronounced by Mr. Carlyle to be "one of Schiller's very finest dramas," and "to exhibit some of the highest triumphs which his genius, combined with his art, ever realised." But A. W. Schlegel has gone further than this—the last and best of Schiller's works is "Tell," wrote the illustrious German critic. Here the dramatist has wholly returned to the poetry of history. As for the hypercritics, they, too, have had their say upon this magnificent production, and are, perhaps, entitled to a hearing. They contend that the episodes of Bertha and Rudenz are superfluous; and that the conception of the character of Tell himself is altogether erroneous. Tell, as drawn by Schiller, is not a patriot, but a simple, sturdy, brave, open, resolute peasant. As a portraiture, the design is exquisite; but two serious consequences result from the mistaken conception. First, Tell has nothing intrinsically to do with the struggle of the Switzers for independence; he is not, beyond any other of his peasant friends, agitated by the hopes and fears engendered by a most exciting revolutionary contest; and in that contest he has no more visible share than that which consists in the killing of Gessler. Secondly, Tell, not being a patriot, can only be considered as a murderer. This vital æsthetic fault is inseparable from the conception. Tell has been wronged by the Austrian Landvogt; and in the end the wronged one slays the oppressor. Bacon's pithy remark, that "Revenge is a wild kind of Justice," may, indeed, be pleaded in favour of the heroic Swiss marksman; and, as in the celebrated case of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, it is sometimes difficult to discriminate where patriotism ends and where murder begins. There is no getting over the ugly stumbling-block, however, that Tell does not kill the Landvogt with any intent of serving his country; and that in shooting him he is actuated simply by motives of personal vengeance. Possibly, one way of extrication from the æsthetic difficulty might be to urge that there is no historic evidence of such a personage as William Tell ever having existed; and that, the character being a wholly imaginary one, Schiller had the right to adopt any conception of it that he chose to evolve from his inner consciousness.

The principal features of the performance at Drury Lane was the impersonation of the hero by Herr Barnay; the part of Gessler, who has been defined by the German critics as "a mere stage fiend and swaggering tyrant," being sustained by Herr Teller. The outlaw, Johannes Parricida, was played by Herr Nesper; Gertrude (the Mathilde of the opera of "Guglielmo Tell") fell to the share of Frau Haverland, and the somewhat uninteresting lover Rudenz to Herr Arndt. The whole performance could not, from the character of the play, be of such level excellence as characterised the representation of "Julius Cæsar." In Shakspeare's tragedy Cæsar himself, Brutus, Cassius, Mark Antony, and Casca are nearly all equally good parts; but in "William Tell" the hero dominates far away from measurable height the rest of the characters; and it is to most intents and purposes a case of "Eclipse first, and all the rest nowhere."

At the Haymarket was witnessed on Saturday last the most interesting and brilliantly successful revival of two old and deservedly favourite pieces—the late Mr. Buckstone's farce (from the French) of "Good for Nothing," Mrs. Bancroft playing Nan; and the late Mr. Robertson's sprightly comedy of "Society," in which the scene of the "Owls' Roost" and the episode of trying to borrow the five shillings excited the usual amount of merriment. I have seen in more than one journal hints to the effect that, as a comedy of manners, "Society" is rather out of date; and that the journalistic Bohemianism depicted in Mr. Robertson's lively production has altogether passed away. Of that I am not qualified to judge. The vast majority of the old friends of Bohemia whom I loved and cherished are dead; and as I am forced to stay at home and mind my book, in view of the Dark Days that may be coming, I can frankly avow that I have not the least idea of the locality of the Bohemia of the present time. But I most firmly believe that a literary, artistic, and dramatic Bohemia exists, somewhere. Mr. Thackeray said, late in life, that he had lost his way to Bohemia; but that he still held Prague to be the most picturesque city in the world. But the great author of "Vanity Fair" had scarcely known the Bohemia, which is not only picturesque but ragged, and not too well provided with body linen, and which is often in want, not of five shillings, but of one—yea, even of sixpence. I have a vivid remembrance of such a Bohemia; and there I passed some of the happiest days of my life. It flourishes now, somewhere or another, the real Bohemia; for there must surely always be a Camp, a Cave, a Den in which young, clever, struggling, ambitious, half-starving men foregather together, to console each other with mutual (and quite honest) praise; to share with each other the lowly bread-and-cheese, the humble pint of "cooper," and the unpretending "screw" of bird's eye; to gird at wealth, and make light of rank, and demolish snobs, and to enjoy generally the "onagra" existence—that which Mr. Carlyle has called "the desolate freedom of the wild ass." Were I younger, and stronger, and had I fewer claims upon me, I would go back to Bohemia now and again, and revisit the *cari luoghi*. Great men have done so; why not a humble scribbler? When Matthew Prior was Under-Secretary of State and "Lord Commissioner of Trade," and Minister Designate to the Hague, he was wont, from time to time, unaccountably to disappear. It was discovered that his Excellency used to go down to a low little ale-house in Long-acre, and drink "mum" and smoke a pipe with a common soldier and his wife. *Ah! le besoin de s'encanailler*—as Sophie Arnould put it. Do you remember George Borrow's story of the Spanish Archbishop who was of Gipsy birth, and who once a year used to go furtively among the Romanies, and sit on the floor, and curse? No; "Society" is not out of date; and Mr. Bancroft's Tom Stylus is as extant a character as Mr. Arthur Cecil's Lord Ptarmigant.

The Grande Mademoiselle has made her re appearance at the Gaiety Theatre, in "La Dame aux Camellias," from which the official taboo has, after ever so many years, been removed by the Lord Chamberlain and his licenser. I have always thought "La Dame aux Camellias" to be as rubbishing a production as the novel by M. Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, from which it has been dramatised. Its cast, however, contains one undeniably real, powerful, and sympathetic character, the heroine, Marguérite Gauthier; but all those familiar with French literature are aware that Marguérite Gauthier is a direct plagiarism from the character of an actress whose name I forget—is it Coralie? the conflicting "Coralies" at present disporting themselves on the London stage confuse me—in the "Grand Homme de Provence à Paris" of Honoré de Balzac. Apart from the heroine, the characters in the "Dame aux Camellias" a recomparatively insignificant; and the whole piece is a sickly, morbid, *un*moral rather than *im*moral performance. To witness it cannot do anybody any good; but, on the other hand, I don't think it would do anybody much harm. It presents, however, ample scope and verge for the display of the splendid dramatic genius of Madame Sarah Bernhardt; and it was simply ridiculous and preposterous to place it, because its ethics were somewhat weak-kneed, under the ban of the dramatic censorship.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week—the production of Mozart's "Il Seraglio"—occurred too late for notice until now. The opera was first brought out at Vienna in 1782, with German text, and dialogue, as "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." There is no need to dwell at length on the plot, which turns on the captivity of Costanza, and her attendant, Bionda, in the harem of Selim Pasha, and the attempt at their rescue by their lovers, Belmont, and his companion, Pedrillo—the discovery of the plot by the fussy Osmin, the Pasha's gardener, and the ultimate generosity of the Turkish despot, who pardons and releases the lovers. The opera was given in a garbled English version at the old Covent-Garden Theatre fifty odd years ago, and was performed in London in its original shape by a German company in 1841, and subsequently; having been brought out, in Italian, by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre (the old building) in 1866, when the dialogues were replaced by recitatives written by Mr. (now Sir) J. Benedict. In those performances, the part of Costanza was sustained by Mdlle. Titiens. It is a similar version that has just been produced by Mr. Gye, a chief inducement having doubtless been the presence of Madame Sembrich, whose brilliant soprano voice and exceptionally high compass peculiarly fit her for the execution of the music of Costanza, which was originally written for a singer (Mdlle. Cavalieri) possessed of similar rare gifts. The success of Madame Sembrich was great, even beyond that which she had previously obtained. The elaborate bravura air in the second act, "Martern aller Arten" (to follow the German titles) was sung with such brilliancy, certainty, and finish as to elicit an enthusiastic demonstration and a repetition of the latter portion. In other instances also, including the air "Ach, ich liebte," the excellent Dresden prima donna proved her exceptional merits. The character of Bionda was so excellently sustained by Mdlle. Valleria as almost to raise it to an equality with that of Costanza. The airs, "Durch Zärtlichkeit," and "Welche wonne," were charmingly sung; and the co-operation of the two ladies in the beautiful quartet which ends the second act tended greatly to the effect of the movement. Next mention is due to M. Gailhard, whose performance as Osmin was of special excellence, both vocal and dramatic. His principal air, "Ha! wie will ich triumphiren," was finely sung, and his acting and singing in the duet with Pedrillo, "Vivat Bacchus," were special features in the performance. The representation of cunning, stupidity, and intoxication was admirable for its truthfulness and freedom from vulgarity. M. Soulacroix, as Pedrillo, proved himself an accomplished vocalist and a finished comedian. Not only in the duet just mentioned, but also in his song "Frische zum Kampfe," and in the romance in the last act, M. Soulacroix sang with artistic taste. As Belmont, M. Vergnet was heard to special advantage, particularly in the airs "O, wie ängstlich" and "Wenn der Freude Thränen," and in his share of the love duet with Costanza in the last act. The cast was completed by Signor Scolara as the Pasha.

The scenery, costumes, and interpolated ballet action are excellent—an appropriate feature in the last being the introduction of an orchestral arrangement of the movement "Alla Turca," in A minor, from Mozart's pianoforte sonata in A major. The band gave full effect to the charming instrumental details, and the chorus sang well the little music there is of that description. M. Dupont conducted with great skill. Mozart's exquisite music—too little known hitherto—should prove greatly attractive in its present efficient rendering. "Il Seraglio" was announced for repetition on Tuesday.

"Don Giovanni" was performed on Monday, when M. Bouhy was to have made his début in the title-character; but, in consequence of his indisposition, the part was sustained, as often before, by Signor Cotogni. Madame Fürsch-Madier, as Donna Anna, and Mdlle. Valleria, as Elvira, sang with fine dramatic feeling; Madame Patti's Zerlina was the same charming performance as heretofore; and the cast was efficiently completed by Signor Marini, M. Gailhard, and Signor Scolara, and M. Dauphin, respectively, as Don Ottavio, Leporello, Masetto, and Il Commendatore. The general rendering of the opera was far above the average.

The next specialty will be the production of "Il Demonio," an Italian version of Herr Anton Rubinstein's Russian opera, his latest stage work. This is announced for Tuesday next.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Since our last record of this establishment, operas cast as recently noticed have been repeated; until Tuesday, when "Mignon" was given again, with the transference of the title-character to Madame Marie Roze, and the first appearance, as Filina, of Mdlle. Emma Juch. The former sang and acted finely, as on previous occasions in the same part, and the débutante achieved a decided success by the display of a bright soprano voice, fluent execution, and much liveliness of manner. We shall doubtless soon have further opportunity of speaking of this young lady's merits. The cast of "Mignon" was otherwise the same as that of last week. "Carmen" was promised for Thursday, with the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in her well-known performance in the title-character: and Boïto's "Mefistofele" for this (Saturday) evening. Of these we must speak next week.

THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.

This took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon, and was an interesting event, as it displayed that eminent musician in the triple capacity of composer, pianist, and conductor. The specialty of the programme was his sacred drama, "The Tower of Babel," which was heard for the first time in London. The work contains some very effective music, some portions, however, being characterised by that straining after originality which is observable in all the composer's more important productions. The orchestral details are skilfully written; and the principal effects were in the movements of combination, such as the Trio of Angels, the melodious chorus, "Where the bright stars are gleaming," the choral and orchestral music descriptive of the destruction of the tower, the choruses illustrative of the dispersion of the three races, and the climax of adoration for choruses of celestials, mortals, and demons. The solo music for Abraham, Nimrod, and the Overseer was well sung respectively by Mr. B. McGuckin, Signor Foli, and Mr. H. Cross. Another work by Herr Rubinstein hitherto unheard in England was his Violin Concerto, op. 46, the extreme difficulties of which were skilfully executed by Herr Auer. Herr Rubinstein played, with his well-known force and individuality, Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor. This, and Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," were conducted by Mr. Manns, the other performances having been directed by Herr Rubinstein.

Herr Rubinstein gave the second of his series of recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played with transcendant effect, particularly in Beethoven's solo sonata in E minor (op. 90), Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and Weber's sonata in A flat. Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," and pieces by Chopin and Rubinstein, completed a long programme, the whole of which—according to Herr Rubinstein's custom—was played from memory.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season closed yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Hall, to which the concerts were removed from Exeter Hall at the beginning of the series just terminated. The closing performances consisted of very fine renderings of Sir J. Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia" (conducted by the composer), and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," directed by Sir M. Costa, conductor of the society—the solo vocalists in each work having been Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Sir J. Benedict and Sir M. Costa, the permanent conductor of the society, were both warmly received.

The fourth and last but one of Mr. Ganz's excellent orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall took place last Saturday afternoon, when the music of Gluck's opera "Orféo" was given, with English text, and with a few judicious omissions. This fine work by the regenerator of opera is still interesting, after the lapse of more than a century. It was very effectively rendered on Saturday in its orchestral, choral, and solo details; the principal vocalists having been Madame Patey (Orpheus), Miss C. Elliott (Eurydice), and Miss A. Larkcom (Love).

The last Richter concert but two took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Beethoven's overture to "Egmont" and his seventh symphony (in A)—each finely rendered. The "Allegretto" of the symphony had to be recommenced, owing to the interruption caused by the blowing of a horn outside the hall. The scene from Wagner's "Die Walküre"—"Wotan's Abschied," and "Feuerzauber"—was finely declaimed by Herr Henschel; and Mr. G. F. Hatton (son of the well-known composer) was favourably received in his execution of Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra). The eighth concert takes place next Monday evening.

The fifth of this year's Matinées of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday; the string quartet party was led by Herr Auer; the pianist having been Herr Carl Heymann.

The second public concert of the St. Cecilia choir—directed by Mr. Malcolm Lawson—took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening.

The continuance of Mr. Sims Reeves' indisposition prevented his appearance at the Albert Hall in Wednesday evening's performance of "The Messiah."

The first of two pianoforte recitals by Herr Joseph Wieniawski was announced for last Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall; Herr Bonawitz's pianoforte recital having taken place on the evening of that day at Steinway Hall.

The third of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's interesting Chamber Concerts was given at the Royal Academy of Music on Thursday evening, with a programme of sterling interest.

Mr. Gabriel Thorp gave a concert at Steinway Hall last Saturday afternoon; and M. Marcel Herwegh gave a concert at the same place in the evening. Miss Helen Hopekirk (pianist) gave a morning concert on Wednesday at 22, Park-square East, by permission of the Misses Gerstenberg. During the week, Miss Helen Meason gave a matinée musicale at Steinway Hall; and Mr. C. Gardner (pianist) announced one at the Marlborough Rooms.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert—always one of the specialties of the season—takes place at the Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon. At the same time, Mr. John Boosey gives the last morning ballad concert of the series at St. James's Hall; and, in the evening, a series of promenade concerts is to begin at Hengler's Cirque (Argyll-street), under the able direction of Mr. Weist Hill—a full band and some eminent solo singers being engaged.

Mr. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," which was produced last year at the Leeds Festival, and given at St. James's Hall on May 25, will be performed at the forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival on the Thursday evening, under the composer's direction.

LAUNCHES.

The Inman steamer City of Rome, 8826 tons burden, was successfully launched on Tuesday from the yard of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, in the presence of from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. Lady Constance Stanley named the vessel. An accident occurred which marred the proceedings of the day. A donkey-engine on the deck of the ship exploded shortly before she was launched, killing three men and injuring ten others.

Another addition to the Royal Navy was made on Wednesday by the launching at Chatham of the powerful ship the Polyphemus, double-screw steel armour-plated torpedo ram, 2610 tons, 5500-horse power. Mrs. Trevelyan, the wife of Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, named the ship.

The steel corvette Almirante Brown, which was recently built for the Government of the Argentine Republic by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, made a successful trial-trip on Tuesday. The party on board included his Excellency Señor Manuel Garcia, the Argentine Minister. Proceeding from Sheerness to the Government measured mile on the Maplin Sands, the corvette made six experimental trips, with and against the tide, the average speed attained being 14·058 knots. Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, in presiding at the luncheon on board, said the corvette was the pioneer of a class, being the first vessel ever built entirely of steel and at the same time having a coating of steel-faced armour.

Yesterday week a new drinking-fountain and a cattle-trough of polished granite were opened on the Chelsea Embankment, near the old church. Mr. John Lee, secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, said the structure was the gift of a lady, who has defrayed its entire cost, in memory of her late husband, Mr. George Sparks, formerly Judge at Madras, in the East India Company's Civil Service.

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"HAPPY BE THY DREAMS!" BY F. DADD.

FROM THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 602.

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"THE TURN OF THE TIDE." BY DAVIDSON KNOWLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FINE ART.

GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

We may conveniently notice the works in this gallery not hitherto reviewed in the order (approximately) of the catalogue. No. 2, then, a portrait of Mr. W. Lindsay, shows, in the finely-cut profile, the best draughtsmanship we remember to have seen by Sir Coutts Lindsay. J. Collier's "Daughter of Eve" (4) is an absurdly improbable but very well painted small picture of a lady dragging herself at full-length along a narrow garden wall, at imminent peril of a fatal "fall," to pluck an apple. "A Lovers' Meeting" (10), the trysting-place being within the veiled light of a wood, is a little gem, by Heywood Hardy. "The Purple Vine" (18) and "The Golden Vine" (25), by W. Hughes—clusters of red and white grapes hanging among their native leaves, relieved against gold grounds, are very able applications of realistic painting to a decorative purpose. Quite masterly is their richness of colouring and free, broad execution. A little further on is a group of "Still Life" (32), consisting of fruit, flowers, metal vessels, and a grès de Flanders jug, by R. Barrett Browning, which, though harder, has much merit. There are also several groups of flowers and fruit, by W. J. Muckley, harder still in effect, particularly the "Oranges" of No. 114, but pure and bright in colour. A panel by this artist, "Water Lilies and Herons" (115), part only painted, the rest rendered in gilt gesso relief, on the gold ground, is a very pretty decorative treatment.

Mr. Boughton's "Rose Standish" (24), in hood and "sad-hued gown," walking through the Plymouth woods, has the artist's unfailing, homely, old-fashioned grace of feeling, and is his best figure of the year. J. J. Christie's "Rose Among Thorns" (31), a little girl in a blackberry bush, sucking her wounded fingers, is a pleasing picture, but in nature the sky reflexes on the hair would have detached the head more from the background. Charming to the eye is the delicate tinting—rendered "precious" by the scintillant granulation of the thick underpainting—in Albert Moore's small classical female figure in blue drapery and yellow head-dress, called "Forget-me-Nots" (46)—inaptly enough, seeing that the flowers form but a pattern on some of the drapery and play an unimportant part even in the chromatic arrangement, while otherwise unmeaning. A larger female figure (283) by this artist is inferior, and reminds one too much of previous works. Mr. Poynter's "Judith" (53) is still more disappointing than his "Helen" in the Academy. It is hard to guess what expression is intended; the effect on face and figure is that of daylight, while the background is the sky of night, star-sprinkled; the head is far too large for the bust and hand, the distance from the forehead to the foramen of the ear is far too wide. There is much promise in J. H. S. Partington's portrait of Mr. George Faulkener (81). A word of praise is due to A. E. Emslie's "Autumn Work" (92). A view of "Oporto" (104), by C. Napier Hemy, with the yellow light of sunset falling full on the higher portions of the city; while the blue water below is enveloped in the rising shadow of the earth is a striking, powerful arrangement of strong contrast but open to the charge of exaggeration; at all events, a little more vagueness here and there would have been more accordant with the impression possible to the human eye at a single glance—and our mental impressions are based largely upon that. "The Last Look: Scene at the Foundling Hospital, in Rome" (109), is a pathetic picture by R. Lehmann; and the portrait, by the same artist, of Sir Arthur Kennedy (127) is highly characteristic and lifelike.

Special canons of criticism must be applied to Walter Crane's "Laidley Worm of Spindleton Heugh—a Legend of Bamboro' Castle" (120). The work should be judged as a "decorative" exercise in the treatment of an old legendary romance, and the further license taken by the mediæval painters in representing successive incidents of a story in the same picture, must also be accorded to the artist. For we have here the witches' incantation that transformed the lady into a "worm;" then the knight liberating her (in the picture, however, the serpent or dragon that is being strangled and the nude lady are two distinct entities), and in the distance the knight making off with his prize. The picture, by the same artist, of "Europa" (133) borne into the sea by the white bull is much more coherent, and the group of Apollo driving his horses over the horizon is finely conceived. After allowing the painter the license he may not unfairly claim, we must recognise his skill in composition, his wealth of invention, readiness of resource, and other qualities of the designer. And, although obviously not well trained in technicalities, the nude figure in the first picture and the bull in the second are better as painting *per se* than anything we had seen by him. Mr. Herkomer's "Gloom of Idwal" (149) presents a space of blue sky and cloud flushed with the roseate tint of sunset, seen above a dark, jagged mountain spine, the valley below being a mass of little descriptive or suggestive brown paint. The effect, so far as it is carried out, is true and impressive; but all that the picture tells us might have been told on a canvas one twentieth part of the actual dimensions. "The Roman Acrobat" (159) by J. R. Weguelin, is a work of considerable merit. A nearly nude girl balances herself on a rope à la Blondin under a Pantheon-like dome (without the bronze additions originally attached to that part of the edifice) and above the heads of spectators ranged on the benches of a theatre, as at Pompeii. W. E. Lockhart's picture of the Cid presenting "Five Moorish Kings" to his mother (162), in illustration of Lockhart's Spanish ballads, is a clever, effective picture, in the demonstrative Scotch manner. In the water-colour room it must suffice to note R. Doyle's naïve comicalities, "The Sailor and the Monkeys: a Story of Imitation" (244), and "The Triumphal Entry of the Queen, 'Now She's Coming'" (251); B. F. Blommers' "Landing Fish" (301); and J. T. White's "Ghosts of the Past—Ghizeh at Dawn" (302). Among the sculpture that deserves remark is the Earl of Beaconsfield (319), by Count Gleichen, "exhibited by desire of the Queen:" and Mr. Bochm's very admirable bust of Mr. Ruskin, for the Ruskin Drawing School at Oxford.

DRAWINGS BY PROFESSOR MENZEL.

The election of Professor Adolf Menzel as an honorary member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the addition of a few of his drawings to the present exhibition of the society in Pall-mall, evince a liberal feeling of international courtesy which other close artistic corporations would do well to follow. The part taken by the worthy president of the society to procure this result is especially honourable. The two artists present some analogy to each other; both have very largely illustrated the history and literature of their respective countries, the one in lithography, the other in wood engraving; both have worked in all materials, but shown a predilection for water colours. There was a large and fine oil picture by Professor Menzel in our '62 International Exhibition, and several drawings by him at the last great Paris Exhibition; but he is not well known out of Germany, and the reason is not far to seek. The mass of his works illustrate the era of Frederick the Great, the Prussian army, and other subjects of primarily local interest. The eleven drawings now shown convey a very inadequate idea of the painter's ability, nor do they afford even a hint of his dramatic energy and invention. Moreover, two of them are early small sketchy portraits in pastels of Frederick the Great and his sister, which present little indication of the artist's future excellence. Among the best of the series are three small male portraits, perfectly individualised, and a small drawing of a lady at a spinet, her face admirably rendered under effect of reflected light. In accuracy of draughtsmanship and modelling, and truth of characterisation, these drawings are perfect. Equally fine in chiaroscuro are the "Interior of an Inn, at Gastein," with a couple of figures lit up by the ruddy glow of the kitchen fire from an inner room; and an "Interior of a Smithy." The drawback of the whole series is the blackness of the shadows—a fault prevalent in all the North German schools. In the last-named subject there is, of course, a reason for the blackness; but it is also much too apparent in the "View from the Balcony of Hof Gastein." Colour, "quality of colour," in the painter's sense, is wanting, and for this reason Prof. Menzel does not take the highest rank among artists of European reputation. We miss the subtle, changeful play of local hues, according to the effects of light, direct or reflected texture, half-light and shadow. His art is one of keen intellectual or logical observation of form and light and shade; but, as regards colour, it is not æsthetic, using the word in its legitimate signification, irrespective of the cant of the day; and in this last respect it is far inferior to that of Frederick Walker, or William Hunt (in his own narrow sphere), and many others.

The Black-and-White Exhibition opened at the Dudley Gallery on Monday last; but our notice must be deferred till next week.

An exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese art at the South Kensington Museum will be noticed next week.

The Library, Museum, and Arts Committee of the Liverpool Corporation has unanimously approved of plans for enlarging the Walker Art Gallery at a cost of £11,000. The intention is to provide commodious exhibition-rooms without interfering with the arrangement of the permanent art-collection, and the plans are recommended for the adoption of the City Council.

"THE TURN OF THE TIDE."

A fisherman's young wife, who has come out of the humble cottage home delineated in a subordinate compartment, appears in this picture, one by Mr. Davidson Knowles, standing upon the rocky seashore, and eagerly watching for the return of her husband's boat. It is, we may suppose, at early morning dawn, when the in-coming tide is likely to bring back those out all night at their toil in the wide and deep waters of the distant offing. This is a subject which artists have often before treated, but which has a perpetual interest, as it may be deemed a typical example of the pathetic truth, so plaintively expressed in Kingsley's well-known ballad, "The Harbour Bar," and in a not less touching Scottish ditty, "Caller Herrin'." It is well to remind us that the common industry of some classes of the poor, as here along the British coasts, is attended with frequent peril to life, and that our sympathy is due to their wives and families upon many sad occasions of disaster at sea. There are not wanting, in the course of each year's season, opportunities for the exercise of active compassion in particular cases of this nature, as well as for rendering assistance to such excellent public institutions as the "Royal National Life-Boat."

"HAPPY BE THY DREAMS!"

The quiet drollery of this picture, in which an elderly gentleman of a past generation, who has come to the river's bank intent on the gentle pastime of Isaac Walton, is fairly caught napping by a party of presumptuous little pigs, will afford the reader some little amusement. There is every appearance that the sleeper, fatigued with his labours of the fishing-rod, and with the heat of a summer afternoon, has involuntarily fallen into a brief state of blessed oblivion, leaving his fishing-basket, with the proceeds of his skill, to the rapacious attack of those unconscionable four-footed gluttons. He will be considerably surprsed at waking, roused by the parting grunt of the nearest porker, to find that he has been so impudently robbed of the fine roach which he had intended to carry home as trophies of his dexterity in the angler's art. The situation is decidedly laughable, and its humour is well expressed in this pleasant work of Mr. F. Dadd's, which was in the Dudley Gallery exhibition of water-colour drawings.

Mr. William Urquhart has been elected a member of the Metropolitan Board, as representive of the borough of Marylebone, in the room of Mr. Roche, whose term had expired.

The grand jury at the Dublin Assizes has found a true bill against Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., on a charge of forgery at the prosecution of the Royal Bank of Ireland. An indictment was handed in, to be sent before the grand jury, charging Lady Nugent, who has left the country, with forgery in connection with her husband.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association on Tuesday—Lieutenant-General Burnaby, M.P., in the chair—it was decided to hold the dairy show of the society at the Agricultural Hall on Sept. 15 to 20. A guarantee fund of £1000 was started, towards which the members present subscribed £150.

About 2000 ball-cartridges have been discovered in a reservoir connected with the Springfield Paper Works, Bolton. They are all of the latest Government regulation pattern adapted for Snider rifles. None of them were spent, and from the perfect condition in which the majority of them were found it was evident they had only been immersed for a short time.

A return recently issued, showing the results of the examination of candidates for school certificates in the Army at home, indicates that the total number of men examined for certificates of the first, second, and third classes was 11,044, of whom 7356 were successful; 7827 men were examined for fourth-class certificates, of whom 6062 were successful. The total for the four classes was 18,871, of whom 4709 failed.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized, as unfit for human food, 82 tons and three quarters of fish which had been consigned to Billingsgate Market for sale. Of this 61 tons arrived by rail, and 22 tons by water. The fish numbered 46,657, and included 201 cod, 416 eels, 10,250 conger eels, 4000 flounders, 20,335 haddocks, 5337 plaice, 1856 whiting, 1152 lobsters, 132 mackerel, 73 roach, 4 salmon, 16 shads, 1542 skate, 1290 smelts, and 53 trout; and in addition 5 bags of cockles, 11 of scollops, 467 of mussels, 108 of periwinkles, and 28 of whelks, 13 barrels of crabs, 27 of herrings, and 5 of oysters, 66 kits of pickled salmon, 4665 gallons of shrimps, and 27 quarts of whitebait. It was all destroyed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the addition of something like £8000 to the various stakes, it cannot be said that the late Manchester Meeting was altogether a success. The Cup certainly turned out better than had been anticipated when the wretched acceptance was declared, and there were very fair fields in point of number for most of the events, but quality was not well represented, and few of the aristocratic patrons of racing favoured the fixture with their presence. Charibert (10 st. 8 lb.) ran a wonderfully good horse in the Salford Borough Handicap, but his roaring propensities made the seven furlongs just a little too far for him, and the very useful Strathblane (8 st. 8 lb.) beat him cleverly at the finish. Still, the performance of Lord Falmouth's cast-off was a marvellous one, as he had eighteen horses, to whom he was conceding any amount of weight, behind him. Fernandez (9 st.) did such a splendid exercise gallop on the Wednesday morning that he became all the rage for the Manchester Cup, and eventually started a very hot favourite. It cannot be said that he ever gave his numerous backers any real prospect of success, as he ran as badly as all Mr. Gretton's horses have done this season, and was hopelessly out of it quite half a mile from the finish. Peter (8 st. 13 lb.), on the other hand, ran exceedingly well, and looked like securing an easy victory until Archer suddenly appeared on the scene with the little-thought-of Valour (8 st. 9 lb.), and beat Sir John Astley's recent purchase very cleverly. Any reasonable price from 25 to 40 to 1 could be obtained about Valour at the start; the stable did not fancy him in the least, and no one can have profited by his success except a few persistent followers of the popular jockey. There was a very large attendance at Sandown Park on the last two days of the week. Charibert just managed to concede 27 lb. to Lincolnshire in the Stewards' Cup, but only after a tremendous struggle which he may not forget for some time to come. The British Dominion Two-Year-Old Stakes brought out a good field of thirteen, of whom Kingdom, on the strength of a high trial, was made favourite. He ran prominently, but had no chance at the finish with the colt by See-Saw—Peine de Cœur, who came in almost alone.

The best week's racing in the whole season began on Sunday with the Grand Prix de Paris. It happened that none of the placed horses in the Derby were engaged in it; but the Americans had a trustworthy substitute of Iroquois in Foxhall, the French were well represented by Albion and Tristan, and England can almost claim Scobell, as Prince Soltykoff has become so thoroughly identified with this country. It was generally thought that the struggle lay between Foxhall, Albion, and Scobell, and as the course proved too long for the last-named, and the winner of the French Derby was hopelessly beaten at the distance, the American representative, who made nearly all the running, appeared to have things all his own way. Just at the critical point, however, the irrepressible Archer bore down on him with Tristan, and one of the most desperate finishes ever seen was fought out to the last stride. First one and then the other seemed to have a stride the better of it, and it was not until the numbers were hoisted that anyone but the judge knew that Fordham had just squeezed Foxhall home by the shortest of heads. The Americans, who were present in large numbers, were wonderfully elated over their second great victory within the space of ten days, and the "star-spangled banner" waved from many a carriage almost before the winner had returned to weigh in. This is the third time Fordham has won the Grand Prize, as he steered Fervacques in 1867, and the Earl in the following year.

In several respects the Ascot Meeting has never begun under more favourable auspices than it did on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be wished, the Royal procession as brilliant as ever, and the attendance about the best on record. On the other hand, the sport was by no means up to the Ascot standard, and the absence of Peregrine from the Prince of Wales's Stakes spoilt the event of the day. Passing over the first and second races, which were of little importance, we come to the Gold Vase, the withdrawal of Chippendale from which left Peter with nothing but Monarch and Ambassadress to beat. This appeared a very easy task, but the son of Hermit has always possessed a queer temper, and evidently does not relish being suddenly asked to gallop about twice the distance to which he has been accustomed. After going about half a mile, therefore, he suddenly stopped dead, and began to kick and plunge furiously, nor could either persuasion or force induce him to go a stride further. This contretemps reduced the race to a match, in which Ambassadress proved too much for Monarch, and Fordham thus scored a win in Lord Falmouth's colours, in which he very seldom appears. As neither Peregrine nor Town Moor came out for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Iroquois had really nothing to beat. Archer rode him again, and, though Geologist improved a little on the poor figure he cut in the Derby, the American colt had little trouble in conceding him 9 lb., and thus shares with Wheel of Fortune the credit of having carried the full penalty successfully, and can also claim to be the first Derby winner that has secured this race. There were ten runners for the Ascot Stakes; and, with all his weight, Exeter (9 st. 4 lb.) had the call of everthing at the finish. He ran fairly well, but never looked like winning, and, when Teviotdale (8 st. 2 lb.) appeared to be getting the better of Retreat (8 st.) the latter swerved on to him, knocked him out of his stride, and, going on, beat him by a length. An objection was inevitable, and, after a full investigation by the stewards, Retreat was disqualified, and the race awarded to Teviotdale, a decision that was endorsed by every impartial observer. Zealot had no trouble in beating Master Waller in the Twenty-seventh Triennial Stakes; and the programme ended with a match between a couple of two-year-olds belonging to Lord Alington and Mr. Cameron, which resulted in a dead-heat.

Notwithstanding the fit of bad temper displayed by Peter in the running for the Gold Vase, he found plenty of supporters on the Wednesday for the Royal Hunt Cup, and actually started a warm favourite, the comparatively short price of 3½ to 1 finding ready takers. After a deal of time had been cut to waste, owing to the son of Hermit renewing his capers of the day previous, a fairly good start was effected. At the distance, Peter (9 st. 3 lb.), who got off the last of all in consequence of his stopping to indulge in a kick soon after the flag fell, began gradually to close with the leaders, and heading Sword Dance (6 st. 9 lb.) fifty yards from the finish, Archer kept him at work, and won cleverly by three-quarters of a length; the Duke of Beaufort's Petronel (7 st. 12 lb.) finished third, three lengths in the rear.

The experiment of selling the Marden Deer Park yearlings in the paddock at Sandown Park proved thoroughly satisfactory. Every one of the twenty sent into the ring found a purchaser, and the average of nearly 300 gs. must have fulfilled Mr. Hume Webster's most sanguine expectations. A colt by Cathedral from Princess of Wales, the dam of Albert Victor, George Frederick, Louise Victoria, &c., made 1050 gs., the top price of the afternoon; and a half brother to Beauchamp II., by Dutch Skater—Bergère, and an own

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brother to John Day, by John Davis—Breakwater, were next, at 500 gs. each. The young Craig Millar's were generally liked, and nearly all of them realised remunerative, though not extravagant, prices.

Pressure on our space compels us to treat cricketers with scant courtesy this week. Middlesex has beaten Notts by 51 runs; no large scores were made on either side, and Mr. Robertson's bowling—eight wickets for 48 runs in the second innings of Notts—was the feature of the match. Thanks mainly to Messrs. E. M. Grace (77) and W. G. Grace (not out, 50), Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by eight wickets; and Lancashire beat Kent in one innings with 46 runs to spare, Mr. Hornby (102), whose batting has been extraordinarily good this season, and Mr. Robinson (90) did most of the serving for the winners. This week Middlesex has succumbed to Gloucestershire by six wickets, in spite of the grand hitting of Mr. Vernon (88), who put his runs together in exactly an hour; Messrs. W. G. Grace (64) and E. M. Grace (47 and 35) did nearly all the serving for the western county. Cambridge University v. Lancashire resulted in the downfall of the county team by seven wickets; but the result might have been different had not Mr. G. B. Studd (106) gone in first, and carried out his bat for a splendidly-played innings.

The final games for the lawn-tennis champion cup, presented by Prince's Club, were played on Saturday last between Messrs. A. W. Renshaw and A. J. Mulholland, and resulted in the victory of the former by three setts to one.

The committee of Henley Regatta have wisely given way to the strong public feeling that has been expressed in the matter, and has accepted the entry of the Cornell University crew.

To-day (Saturday) the Scottish Gathering will take place at Stamford-bridge, when there will be pipe music, dancing, tossing the caber, and other national sports of Scotland.

On Saturday last W. Beckwith attempted to give Captain Webb, the hero of the Channel swim, a start of two miles in a sixteen-mile race. The contest took place at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster; and, though Beckwith swam exceedingly well, he never had the smallest chance of catching his much-improved opponent.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

On the reassembling of the House of Lords last Monday, there were not wanting signs of the growing interest our younger Peers are taking in public affairs. The Earl of Rosebery, to wit, put to the Foreign Secretary a question which led Earl Granville to acknowledge that papers of an important character concerning the negotiations between Turkey and Greece were forthcoming. Lord Stratheden and Campbell thereupon postponed his motion on the question. A noteworthy conversation, in originating which the Earl of Fife suggested the appointment of a Minister of State for Scotland with a seat in the Cabinet, gave Lord Rosebery the opportunity of mildly intimating that the cry of "Home Rule!" was being raised across the Tweed. The Duke of Argyll placed the blame on the Commons for the block in Scotch business. But a bland promise by Earl Granville that the Government would take the matter into serious consideration soothed the ruffled sensibilities of the Scottish peers. On Tuesday, the Earl of Dalhousie presented a satisfactory list of peers to sit on the Committee which is to consider how young girls can be better protected. The faith Lord Northbrook seemed to place in the stability of the Atalanta will hardly be generally shared. At the same sitting, the engrossing nature of the Irish land question received fresh illustration at the instigation of Lord Waveney, in reply to whose philanthropic query regarding the comfortable housing of Irish cottiers Lord Carlingford stated that the Irish Land Bill would proffer all the relief the Government could propose.



The House of Commons bestowed little more than a passing recognition, hearty enough, though, in its way, on Mr. Goschen as he looked in before Whitsuntide on his return as a not unsuccessful Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sublime Porte. Mr. Goschen certainly did not court applause either on his first reappearance or in his subsequent flittings since his visit to her Majesty at Balmoral. His modest, unobtrusive mien is as subdued as ever; his stoop a little accentuated, perhaps. Now he has come back, bearing his blushing honours with habitual meekness, how long will he have to wait before taking his natural seat on the Treasury Bench as Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Simultaneously with the return of Mr. Forster from Dublin, there was, happily, a break in the storm-laden cloud which not only darkened Ireland, but cast a gloom over the prospects of the Land Bill. Whether the grave rioting of last week brought Mr. Parnell to his senses, or whether the ingenious framers of the numberless amendments to the chief Ministerial measure of the year suddenly saw good reason to abate their obstructive zeal, the Government had the satisfaction of seeing *some* progress made with the bill on Monday. Mr. Forster, in replying to the questions he was industriously plied with, may be said to have presented a front calculated to allay the alarm occasioned by the reported rioting near Cork. The Secretary for Ireland, who looked none the worse for his holiday in Dublin, was able to satisfy Lord Randolph Churchill that the excitement at Skull had subsided, and to show Mr. T. P. O'Connor that the law must be enforced in Ireland, however deplorable it might be for the troops to have to fire upon an opposing crowd. In Committee on the Irish Land Bill, a singular incident happened at the outset. With characteristic confidence and coolness, Mr. Biggar rose from the Home-Rule camp below the gangway on the Opposition side, and moved an amendment to clause 1, which Mr. Gladstone could not for a moment accept, as the principle at issue had been debated and rejected on a previous night. In the totally novel character of a peacemaker, Mr. Parnell then rose, quietly but firmly appealed to Mr. Biggar to withdraw the needless amendment, and even avowed his desire to aid Mr. Gladstone in his gigantic task, or at any rate not to offer obstruction. This amendment having, in accordance with the unexpected help of the Home Rule leader, been dropped, others were negatived by large majorities, varying from 63 to 152; but the Prime Minister yet found it necessary, in replying on Mr. Chaplin's amendment, to hint at the imminence of a Ministerial motion to expedite the progress of the bill in Committee. That this warning was not unseasonable will be allowed when it is stated that, albeit several amendments have been disposed of, clause 1 was still being considered when the debate was adjourned on Tuesday.





Sir Wilfrid Lawson secured another victory on Tuesday, Mr. Bright making an admirably moderate speech on the side of the genial apostle of temperance, and a majority of 42—196 to 154—sanctioning the motion of the hon. Baronet:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to give legislative effect to the resolution passed on June 18, 1880, which affirms the justice of local communities being intrusted with the power to protect themselves from the operation of the liquor traffic.

The need of an amendment of the Patent Laws in the direction of encouraging inventors having been pretty generally agreed to on Wednesday, Mr. Anderson's Patents Bill was read the second time, with marks of approval. Some cheering also followed the passing through Committee of the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and her granddaughters the Princesses of Hesse, has continued to make frequent excursions on Deeside. Prince Leopold left at the end of last week for London. Lord Carlingford also returned south. The Right Hon. G. T. Goschen has paid a short visit to the Queen. The Royal family attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell.

Next week a Levée and a State Ball will take place, and the following week a State Concert will be given, which entertainments will generally close the Court festivities of the season in town.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, late her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, is to be the Queen's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia.

Captain Crombie, of the Aberdeen Artillery Volunteers, has received from Balmoral Castle a silver punch-bowl, from the Queen, to be competed for at the approaching wapinschaw. The bowl weighs about 30 oz. Her Majesty has also promised to lend from the Royal galleries at Windsor one of the pictures of the late John Philip, to be shown at the coming art exhibition at Aberdeen.

The Queen, through Lord Northbrook, has desired the expression of her sympathy to be conveyed to the relatives of those who perished in her Majesty's ship Doterel. Her Majesty was also constant in her inquiries for the late Hon. Harold Gathorne Hardy.

There was recently published a terrible story of the shipwreck of the Normanton, of London, and the sad death of fifteen out of the crew of sixteen hands. The only survivor is George Kidgeon, who was landed at Liverpool on the 2nd inst., and who is now living at Devonport. The Queen, seeing the account of his fearful sufferings, directed inquiry to be made, and has sent a sum of money for his relief to Mr. H. D. Grey, principal officer of the Board of Trade at Plymouth. Mr. Grey presented the money to Kidgeon, and the recipient strongly and feelingly expressed his thanks, whilst he was surprised that the Queen "should be so gracious as to think of such a poor fellow."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Upon the occasion of the yawl-match of the Thames Yacht Club the Prince witnessed the race from Mr. Pearce's steam-yacht Torfrida, on which he embarked at Gravesend, returning to town in the afternoon, when his Royal Highness went with the Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales to a bazaar (Ye Olde English Fayre) at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the funds for completing the new building for the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Prince including among his purchases two Persian kittens, for which he gave ten guineas. His Royal Highness and the Princess dined with the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon and Lady Harcourt. The Princess and her daughters visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall.

During the Prince's visit to Great Yarmouth his military duties occupied the greater portion of his time. On the day of his arrival, after lunching with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia at the Assembly Rooms, his Royal Highness inspected some 800 of the regiment, which had mustered at the Barrack Square, under the command of Lord Suffield; and was afterwards present at big gun practice. The Prince met the Duke of Cambridge at the Southdown station in the evening, and accompanied him to Shadingfield Lodge, where the Duke remained, with the Prince, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale. Their Royal Highnesses joined the officers' mess at the Assembly Rooms, and afterwards went to the Gaiety Company's performance at the Aquarium. The next day some four hundred of the 1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers were inspected by their Royal Highnesses on the South Denes; after which came the review of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which the Prince is honorary Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Suffield was in command; and the manœuvres were witnessed by a large assemblage of spectators. The Duke of Cambridge addressed the regiment at the close of the review, and left the ground with the Prince, attended by his staff, the bands playing the National Anthem. The Prince afterwards attended gun practice at the south battery; the Duke going on board Lord Lonsdale's steam-yacht Northumbria, which was lying in harbour. The Royal guests and a large party lunched at Shadingfield, after which the Duke of Cambridge left for town, presiding in the evening as Colonel at the annual dinner of the officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The Prince passed the afternoon afloat on Lord Lonsdale's yacht; and messed with the military officers at the Assembly Rooms, going afterwards to the Aquarium. His Royal Highness inspected the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas on Saturday, being conducted over the edifice by the Rev. E. Venables, son of the Vicar, who was unavoidably from home. His Royal Highness subsequently left for London. Great Yarmouth during his stay was gaily decorated with bunting, and Friday was generally made a holiday. Numerous county families were in the town during the Royal visit.

On Monday, the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to Bagshot Park, and were present at the bazaar in aid of the fund for the restoration of St. Anne's Church, Bagshot. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded to St. Leonard's, Windsor, for the Ascot week; a large party being entertained for the occasion. The usual semi-Royal state has been carried out on each visit to the course.

The Prince of Wales has sent £50 and the Princess £25 towards the extension of the building of the Railway Servants' Orphanage, Derby.

A Reuter's telegram announces that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales arrived at Adelaide on the 13th inst. on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Cathay, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the people of Adelaide. Their Royal Highnesses are the guests of Major-General Sir W. F. Jervois, the Governor of South Australia.

The Duke of Edinburgh has sat for his photograph in uniform to Messrs. Maull and Fox, Piccadilly. Lady Emma Osborne has returned from Rome, and has entered on her duties as Lady in Waiting upon the Duchess of Edinburgh; and Captain Poore has succeeded Captain J. Clerk as Equerry in Waiting on the Duke. His Royal Highness, Admiral Superintendent of Reserves, hoisted his flag on board her Majesty's ship Hercules, in the Downs, on Monday. The Duchess embarked at Dover on Tuesday morning on the steam-tender Lively, and paid a visit to the fleet in the Downs. Her Royal Highness returned in the afternoon, and was received by a guard of honour, and a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Duke left the Downs on Wednesday in the Hercules—accompanied by the Warrior, Penelope, Lord Warden, Hector, Defence, Repulse, Valiant, and Lively—for Heligoland.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Cambridge went to see the Midgets last Saturday.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., who has presided over the committee for the Spanish and Portuguese Loan Exhibition, South Kensington Museum, inspected the collection yesterday week, previous to its being opened to the public. His Royal Highness will take his seat in the House of Lords as a Peer of the United Kingdom on Monday next.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck are among the visitors entertained by Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge during the Ascot week.

For the bazaar at Bagshot Park, in aid of the fund for the restoration of St. Anne's Church, the Queen gave, with her special patronage, £100. Princess Christian presided over a flower and fruit stall, and also performed at the concert. Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice contributed various paintings; Prince Leopold constituted himself auctioneer, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were untiringly active in their several rôles. The Duchess of Connaught wore a chintz dress trimmed with mauve silk, and hat with white feathers; Princess Louise had a costume of white Holland, embroidered in crewels, with an apron of navy blue, and Rubens hat with white feather; Princess Christian was in dark blue, with apron of lace and muslin, white bonnet with amber-coloured feathers.

The Empress Eugénie a few days since went to Windsor and inspected the memorial to the late Prince Imperial which has been erected in St. George's Chapel. The Empress afterwards returned to Coombe Cottage, Malden.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At half-past three last Saturday was celebrated, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, the marriage of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Director-General of Public Accounts to the Khédive of Egypt, and the Hon. Amicia Henrietta Milnes, eldest daughter of Lord Houghton. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Florence Milnes, sister of the bride; Miss Mary Thornhill, cousin of the bride; Lady Ruth Baillie Hamilton, the Hon. Mary Baring, the Hon. Mildred Manners, Miss Doyle, Miss Thomson (daughter of the Archbishop of York), and Miss Eleanor Bland. Mr. Edward Malet, Minister Plenipotentiary at Cairo, acted as best man. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with old point d'Alençon and orange-blossoms, and over her wreath a veil of old Brussels lace. Her jewels were a necklace of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and diamond ear-rings, presented by her father. The bridesmaids were dressed in costumes of cardinal-coloured satin merveilleux trimmed with lace and muslin, and cream-coloured bonnets with wreaths of crimson carnations, and each wore a silver necklace and ear-rings of Egyptian workmanship, and carried a bouquet of cream-coloured roses, the gifts of the bridegroom. The marriage was solemnised by the Hon. and Rev. John R. O. Bridgeman, Rector of Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Chaplain at Cairo.

On Tuesday the Rev. J. S. Northcote, Rector of Upton Pyne, third son of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Miss Hilda Farrar, second daughter of the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Rev. Dr Plumptre and the Rev. A. S. Northcote. The Dean of Westminster pronounced the final blessing. Among the guests were Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Right Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Brand, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Arnold, and Mr. Robert Browning. At the wedding breakfast, the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Lord Lytton, and the health of Canon and Mrs. Farrar by Sir Stafford Northcote.

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THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SEE PAGE 610.



PROCESSION PASSING ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

THE "OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE.'

This picturesque and quaint exhibition of antiquarian curiosities, held in the Royal Albert Hall during four days of last week, produced not less than £7540, of which £4300 was from the charges for admission, while £3240 was the proceeds of the sale of fancy articles, to the profit of the Chelsea Hospital for Women. The "Olde English Fayre," of which we gave a description in our last, with Illustrations of some of the ladies' old-fashioned costumes, thus proved a great success at Kensington; and it is this week removed to the grounds of the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital, on Wandsworth-common, where it is kept up three days, from Wednesday to this present Saturday inclusive, for the benefit of that institution. The patronesses are Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countesses of Egmont, Elgin, and Southes'r, and other ladies of rank. Our front-page Engraving shows the interior of the Royal Albert Hall, with the central area surrounded by the imitative antique house-fronts, which we have described, representing the street market-place of an old English town; the shops, distinguished by diverse fantastic signs, being occupied by the lady saleswomen, who did a very brisk trade. The display of coloured pennons and other flags overhead made this gay and festive scene of pleasant bustle all the more attractive. A page of incidental Sketches, also presented in this Number, sets before the reader such figures as that of the showman, loudly inviting spectators to see "the fun of the fair;" the two ministering priestesses of Fortune at her oracular wheel; the *dames du comptoir* dealing in tea and cakes and other light refreshments; the purchasers of toys, floral bouquets, and other trifles, which some of them are hardly able to carry away; and the scene at the back of the mimic market-place houses, where many people were fain to stay a long time for want of room. It was, on the whole, an entertainment cleverly arranged, and managed with entire success.

The committee of the Chelsea Hospital for Women hope when all liabilities are discharged to add a sum of nearly £6000 to the building fund for their new hospital. Among the special attractions of Saturday may be mentioned a short scene from Shakspeare's "King John," by Miss Ellen Terry and Captain Claremont, when the little temporary theatre was crowded with visitors. Several ladies and gentlemen who had not previously shared in the labours of the "Olde English Fayre" now volunteered their services, and the last hour presented an unusually busy scene through the energy of numerous amateur auctioneers, who did their best to dispose of the remaining articles at the various stalls.

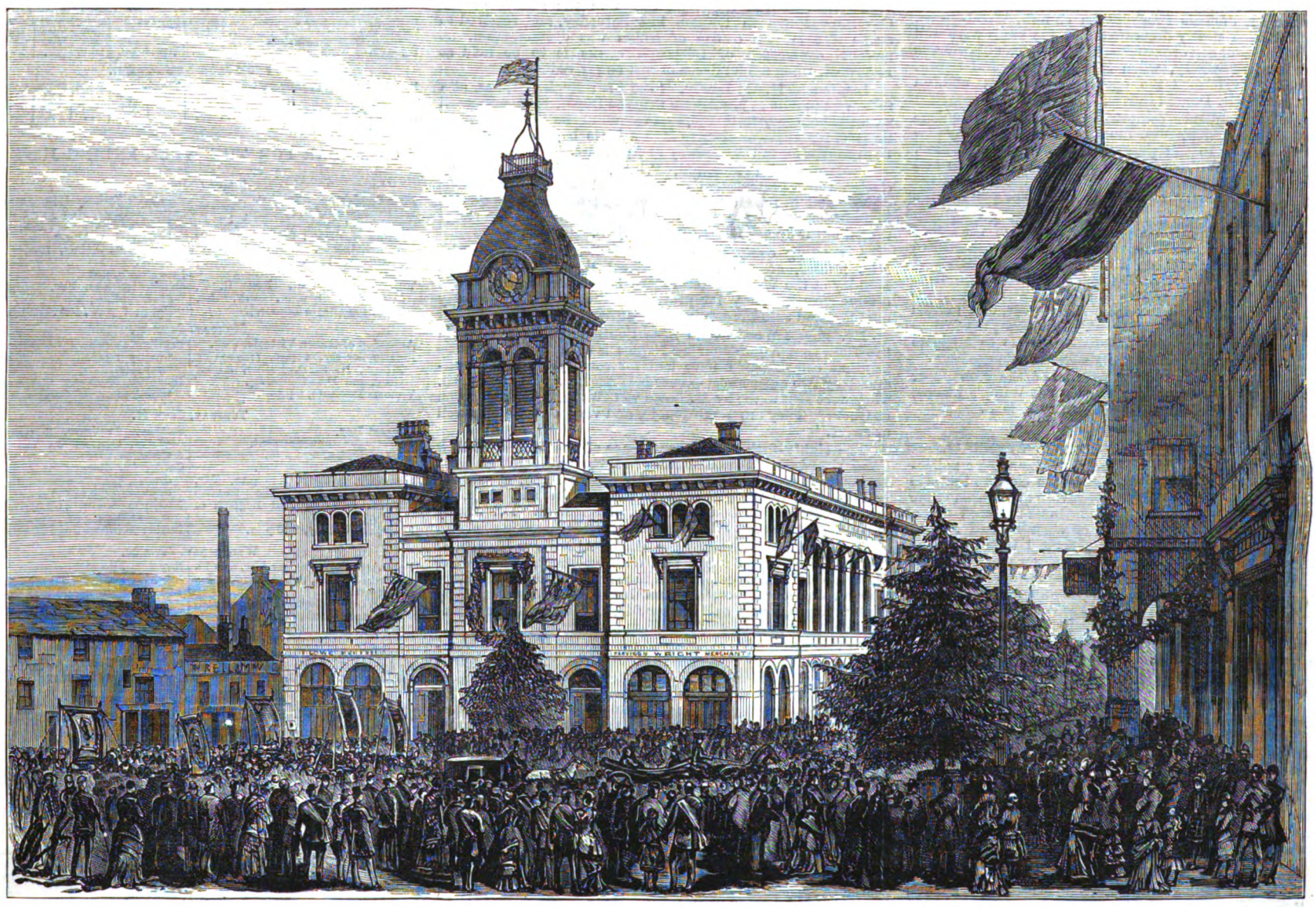
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THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

SEE PAGE 610.



FIREWORK DISPLAY IN LEAZES PARK, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



PROCESSION OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES PASSING THE MARKET-HALL, CHESTERFIELD.

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BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The fifty-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, situated in Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., at Alexandra Palace. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Fowler, M.P., presided at the dinner, which was attended by a very numerous company. The Asylum, which consists of 170 houses, with official residences, &c., at present maintains 210 inmates, at an annual cost of £8000. The subscriptions amounted to £4100.

The anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, which has for its object allowing pensions not exceeding £40 per annum to the widows and orphan unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitious clergymen and their families throughout England and Wales, was held yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by Lord Sidmouth, Bishop Claughton, the Sheriffs and some hundred friends and supporters of the Corporation, the large majority being clergymen. In the course of a speech in the interests of the corporation, the Lord Mayor cited the mortifying facts that there are 400 beneficed clergy in England and Wales with incomes under £60, 3360 whose incomes do not exceed £150, and 7000 whose means barely suffice to maintain their families, and who can do nothing in the way of provision for survivors. His Lordship's appeal was received with great applause, and, in response, subscriptions recording an aggregate of £940 were announced.

Yesterday week was the great Whitsuntide demonstration for the Oldham Sunday-school scholars. About 15,000 scholars were in procession.——A demonstration of the Church of England Sunday-schools in Liverpool took place last Saturday. After marching in procession through the leading thoroughfares, the children assembled on the Exchange flags, where they sang a selection of hymns, and were afterwards addressed by the Mayor (Mr. W. B. Forwood) and the Bishop of Liverpool.

At the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union last Saturday it was stated in the report that during the year eleven had been added to the Union list of applications in the metropolis, and eighteen new provincial clubs were affiliated within the twelve months.

Last Saturday afternoon the Lord Mayor presented the prizes at the second Industrial Exhibition in connection with St. John the Divine, Kennington, in the school-rooms, Camberwell New-road. It was divided into two sections. The first, containing nineteen classes, was open to men, women, and children residing in, working in, or connected with the parish; and the second, containing thirteen classes, was open to children receiving education from any school in the parish.

On Monday the annual court of guardians of the Female Orphan Asylum, which is situated at Beddington, Surrey, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, Mr. C. Mortimer, J.P., presiding. The report submitted by the managing committee stated that there are now 159 girls in the institution, and two are at the Margate Infirmary for the benefit of their health. The report having been adopted, the committee and officers for the ensuing year were elected, after which a special general court was held for the purpose of electing ten children to the institution. There were twenty-three candidates.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Scio Earthquake Fund. It was stated that the fund amounted to over £23,000, of which £20,800, exclusive of £2000 paid in the purchase of blankets, &c., has been remitted to Constantinople for distribution to the sufferers. It was decided to send out the balance of £945. It was resolved to close the fund, and a hearty vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for opening the fund was passed.

A bazaar was opened on Tuesday at the Holborn Townhall, by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, in aid of the building fund for the St. James's Presbyterian church, Wood-green. The hall had been neatly decorated, and the stalls were well supplied with useful and ornamental articles. The bazaar was kept open on Wednesday, when Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Fowler, M.P., performed the opening ceremony; and on Thursday, when Mr. Donald Currie, M.P., presided.

Before a large audience, comprising many leading members of the Jewish persuasion, Mrs. Lionel Lucas on Tuesday distributed the prizes to the pupils of the work-rooms, 130, Bishopsgate-street Without, which are under the care and superintendence of the board of guardians for the relief of the Jewish poor in London. The distribution took place in the board-room, 13, Devonshire-square.

The forty-fourth anniversary dinner in aid of the Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Association, which was established for the permanent relief of aged and indigent members and their widows, was held on Tuesday night at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Polydore de Keyser in the chair. Male pensioners are paid £20, and female pensioners £18 a year, and in this way about £6500 has been disbursed. It is now proposed to extend the operations of the association, so as to alleviate suffering caused by misfortune or by excessive competition.

The anniversary dinner of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held to-day (Saturday) at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE LIVERPOOL TOWNHALL.

About four o'clock in the morning of yesterday week a police-constable on duty discovered a lighted fuse close to the side door of the Townhall, Liverpool. Perceiving at the same time two men apparently watching, the constable followed them, giving the alarm to a brother officer of what he had seen at the Townhall. The second officer proceeded to the Townhall, and saw a package having the appearance of a sailor's bag, with something making a fizzing noise inside. He began to open the outside cover, but, finding it smoking and very heavy, he dragged it into the centre of the roadway, and, becoming alarmed, he left it. He had not got more than ten yards when it exploded with a loud report, breaking the windows of the Townhall and the windows opposite, and destroying a piece of the iron palisade, some pieces of the bomb passing over the buildings and breaking the windows in the adjoining streets. Pieces of iron picked up showed that the bomb was of the same material as was used in the attempt made lately on the police station. The first policeman followed the two men, and with assistance captured them. They were armed with loaded revolvers, both are Irishmen, and one has recently arrived from America.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received an official intimation from the Treasury that the Government will undertake the prosecution of William M'Grath and James M'Kevitt, the two men charged with the attempt to blow up the Townhall.

Mr. Brandram read Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the ancient hall of the Middle Temple yesterday week night. Among the company present were the Lord Chief Justice, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett, Sir Montague Smith, and the Dean of Westminster.

HOME NEWS.

Sir W. Fenwick Williams has resigned the office of Constable of the Tower.

Lieutenant-General C. H. Morris, C.B., has been awarded the distinguished-service pension of £100 a year.

The Theatre Royal, Belfast, which was rebuilt ten years ago, was last week destroyed by fire.

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald M. Stewart and Major-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts are gazetted as baronets.

A short line of railway between Dover and Deal was opened on Tuesday, in presence of Sir Edward Watkin and a large company.

The summoning officers of the Birmingham police force have been allowed the use of tricycles for the purpose of expediting their work.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Leveson E. H. Somerset as second in command of the Channel Squadron.

Mr. John Corrie Carter, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed to the recordership of Stamford, vacant by the transfer of the Hon. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., to the recordership of Nottingham.

Mr. Burt, M.P., was on Tuesday fined 20s. and costs, at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court, for not having complied with a magistrate's order to have his child vaccinated.

At Tuesday's meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers the Medical Officer of Health reported that during the week 112 tons 5 cwt. of meat had been seized at the meat market as unfit for human food.

A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the manager of the Whitfield Colliery, North Staffordshire, where recently twenty-four men were killed by an explosion in the pit.

Towards the Liverpool memorial to Lord Beaconsfield more than £2400 has been contributed. It is expected that the memorial will take the form of a statue to be placed in one of the public thoroughfares.

A meeting of the citizens of Dublin has been held in the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding, to make arrangements for the meeting of the Social Science Congress to be held in Dublin in October next.

Yesterday week the beautiful mansion of Inverardoch, Perthshire, belonging to Mr. John Campbell, was almost destroyed by fire, causing damage, exclusive of the value of pictures and family relics, of £12,000.

On Tuesday the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the London main centre who were successful at the Cambridge local examinations took place at the University of London, the presentations being made by Canon Barry.

The recordership of Nottingham, which has been vacated by the resignation of Mr. Richard Wildman, has been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh, M.A., Q.C., the Recorder of Stamford.

On Monday afternoon the inaugural ceremony, in connection with the monument in memory of those who perished in the Grosser Kurfürst, took place at Folkestone, in presence of 150 officers and men of the German man-of-war Niobe.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have decided to take steps for developing the commercial resources of the port of Harwich. Extensive docks, covering seventy acres, are to be formed at Dovercourt, with warehouses and other appliance.

The monthly returns of emigration made up by the Government officials at Liverpool show that during May, 38,263 persons left the Mersey, of whom 11,441 were English, 265 Scotch, 4299 Irish, and 22,097 foreign, 161 not being distinguished as to nationality.

Twelve hundred telegraph clerks in the service of the Government met in London last Saturday, and resolved to strike if a certain course of action was decided upon. A national conference of telegraph clerks is to be held at Liverpool, when a final decision will be arrived at.

Lieutenant H. W. Lowry, of the 97th Regiment, has, at a full-dress parade at Maidstone Brigade Dépôt, been presented with the honorary testimonial on vellum of the Royal Humane Society, for endeavouring to save a little boy named Russell from drowning in the Medway in April last.

Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., has been elected the representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.

A meeting composed chiefly of ladies, presided over by Miss Muller, of the London School Board, was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a society for promoting the return of properly qualified and suitable women as guardians of the poor.

Mr. Basset Wood writes from Southampton:—"I see in the *Times* that a gardener at Naples is endeavouring to raise fragrant camellias. I have had for some years in my conservatory two quite sweet-scented—Tricolor and Donkelaarii. They were sent to me by M. Louis van Houth, from his garden at Ghent. They are semi-double, and very beautiful as well as sweet."

The eighty-fifth annual conference of the Methodist New Connexion was opened on Monday in Hanover Chapel, Halifax. In consequence of the death of Mr. Mark Firth, a vacancy had occurred in the guardian representatives, and the Conference elected Mr. George Saville, of Sheffield. Dr. Stacey was elected President of the Conference.

A plot of land, formerly the site of Allhallows Church, at the corner of Bread street and Watling-street, and having an area of 3270 ft., together with the reversion to the buildings thereon in seventy-eight years hence, has been sold by Messrs. Jones, Lang, and Co. for £43,200—over £13 per square foot, or at the rate of half a million per acre.

At last Saturday's meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums it was decided to accept the offer made by the Admiralty of an additional frigate, the Endymion, and a steam tender, the former as an administrative ship, and the latter for the purpose of conveying patients, provisions, &c., to the Atlas frigate, which has been allotted as a smallpox hospital ship.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada, landed at Liverpool last week, show a marked decrease, there being only half the number of steamers arrived which convey live stock and fresh meat; making a total of 1693 cattle, 1673 sheep, 5818 quarters of beef, 531 carcases of mutton, and 99 dead hogs.

In London 2358 births and 1346 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 108 and the deaths 107 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 59 deaths from smallpox, a smaller number than in any week since March last; and 64 from measles, which malady appears to be causing many deaths in Bristol, Sheffield, and Liverpool; whilst scarlet fever is more prevalent in Norwich, Oldham, and Birmingham.

THE CHURCH.

In a pastoral letter devoted to the subject of spiritual destitution in his diocese, the Bishop of Liverpool says that district after district could easily be named in which ten, twelve, fifteen, and even twenty thousand souls are nominally under the care of a solitary incumbent.

A meeting of parochial choirs associated with the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union took place on Tuesday at the Cathedral at Canterbury. About 800 selected voices took part in the proceedings of the day. The service was choral throughout, and the cathedral was filled in every part.

The Archbishop of Canterbury paid a visit to the Isle of Sheppey on the 9th inst. to reopen the ancient Abbey Church of Minster, near Sheerness, which had become very dilapidated, and which has now been restored at a cost of upwards of £4000. His Grace preached the sermon at the service. Minster Abbey Church is one of the oldest in England. It is a Gothic structure, and was originally built in the year 670.

The Archbishop of York, speaking last Saturday at a gathering of Church school teachers and managers at York, said the Board School system, with its free access to the rate-payer's pocket, had got together a body of children not very much greater than the increment in the Church schools during the same period. It seemed that the more Church people had been taxed for a national system of secular education the more freely they had given to the system of religious education which they preferred. He rejoiced, for his part, that hereafter the boast might be accomplished that no untaught child should be found in the land. "All thy children shall be taught," was a goodly promise; but he preferred it with an old addition—"All thy children shall be taught of the Lord."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, next at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
May	22	30·368	56·4	39·1	·55	1	68·3	40·9	W. E.	358	0·000
	23	30·188	60·5	40·2	·50	0	70·3	49·0	ENE. NE.	363	0·000
	24	30·018	53·1	41·0	·56	2	68·1	51·1	ENE. E.	478	0·000
	25	29·783	56·9	47·6	·68	8	72·9	48·8	ENE. ESE.	131	0·105
	26	29·753	58·2	34·1	·85	9	66·9	50·2	ESE. NNE. NW.	109	0·000
	27	29·826	60·3	54·8	·83	10	66·9	56·4	NW. WNW.	138	0·005
	28	29·899	60·7	54·2	·80	8	72·2	54·3	WNW. N. NNE.	184	0·330
	29	30·038	56·2	49·3	·90	9	64·9	53·0	ENE.	259	0·005
	30	30·274	61·8	44·5	·56	0	70·9	46·0	ENE. E.	304	0·000
	31	30·300	62·5	42·7	·56	0	75·9	46·0	E. ENE.	95	0·000
June	1	30·162	63·6	44·7	·53	2	78·3	48·0	NNW. NE.	112	0·000
	2	30·108	62·9	51·4	·68	5	76·9	50·5	ENE. NE.	187	0·000
	3	30·101	64·0	46·8	·52	2	77·9	52·5	E. NNW.	105	0·000
	4	29·913	65·2	44·5	·50	4	78·6	54·8	W. SW.	284	0·000
	5	29·527	54·7	52·3	·99	10	63·7	52·1	SW. N.	391	0·500
	6	29·462	50·5	41·7	·74	9	59·6	46·5	NNW. W.	191	0·530
	7	29·633	47·1	39·5	·67	9	55·1	44·9	WNW. NNW. NNE.	214	0·045
	8	29·951	47·0	36·4	·69	6	55·9	41·5	ENE.	294	0·000
	9	30·183	46·7	36·1	·60	8	54·8	38·2	N. NNW. NE.	222	0·000
	10	30·123	51·4	39·0	·63	7	60·0	45·3	NE. NW. SW.	129	0·000
	11	29·923	53·9	45·0	·74	9	64·7	46·8	SW. SSW.	106	0·070

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—

FROM MAY 22 TO MAY 28.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·410	30·222	30·065	29·897	29·779	29·996	29·893
Temperature of Air	62·1°	57·8°	61·6°	63·0°	61·3°	60·7°	62·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	53·4°	51·2°	52·0°	55·2°	57·9°	57·0°	56·7°
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	ENE.	ENE.	NNE.	NW.	NW.

FROM MAY 29 TO JUNE 4.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·892	30·247	30·350	30·206	30·121	30·137	30·092
Temperature of Air	59·4°	55·3°	56·0°	59·6°	58·7°	57·2°	58·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	55·7°	53·7°	57·4°	56·7°	55·6°	57·2°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	NE.	NNW.	NE.	NW.	SW.

FROM JUNE 5 TO JUNE 11.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·610	29·457	29·534	29·878	30·172	30·176	29·997
Temperature of Air	60·0°	53·4°	50·4°	51·4°	49·8°	51·8°	57·1°
Temperature of Evaporation	56·4°	48·1°	45·3°	44·7°	42·6°	42·5°	51·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	N.	N.	N.	N.	NW.	SSW.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19.

First Sunday after Trinity.
Hospital Sunday in London.
Cambridge Commencement Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Joshua iii. 7—iv. 15; Acts iii. Evening Lessons: Joshua v. 13—vi. 21, or xxiv.; 1 Pet. iv. 7.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev Prebendary Moore; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. N. T. Garry.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 4 p.m., Rev. George Body; 7 p.m., Rev. G. H. Connor.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (papers by Messrs. N. B. E. Baillie, Albert Grey, and Dela Couperie).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Printers' Pension Corporation, anniversary festival (Earl Spencer in the chair).
Domestic Economy Congress, conversazione at Albert Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Longest Day.
Cambridge Commencement.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the English Stations in the Hill Regions of India).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m. (Prof. W. H. Corfield on the Sewage Question.)
Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Domestic Economy Congress: meetings at Society of Arts (two days).
Races: Windsor June Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12.
Oxford Encœnia, or Commemoration of Founders.
Normal College for the Blind, concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
The Archbishops and Bishops entertained by the Lord Mayor.
Burton-on-Trent Dog Show.
Newton Races.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Flower on Dolphins).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
International Bazaar in aid of Society for Relief of Foreigners, Duke of Wellington's Riding School (three days).
National Orphan House, amateur concert; Grosvenor Gallery, 3.30.
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, triennial festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Royal Cinque Ports Club matches Hampton Races. [four days).

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Midsummer Day.
Cambridge Easter Term ends.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. R. Lumley on Officers in the Prussian Service).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Marshall, jun., on the Morphology of the Indo-Germanic Root).
Wiltshire Society ball, Willis's Rooms.
Her Majesty's State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
Alexandra Palace Horse Show.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Accession of Charles I., King of Wurtemburg, 1864.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Lord Northbrook's reception at the Admiralty.
Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
The Lord Mayor's dinner to representatives of literature.
Athletic Sports: Ealing, Huddersfield

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OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

"THE BEAUTIFUL WRETCH."

The great charm of Mr. William Black's literary style—the art of describing Englishwomen and Englishmen as they are—is as noticeable as ever in his latest novel, which forms the Holiday Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It is too soon to say whether Miss Anne Beresford, the attractive young lady whose family sobriquet "The Beautiful Wretch," gives the title to the story, will be coupled by the general reader with the fascinating and wilful "Madcap Violet" of Mr. Black. But somewhat of a resemblance to that popular heroine may be detected in the opening lines of "The Beautiful Wretch," which draw a bright picture of "a young girl of about seventeen or so who was walking over the downs that undulate, wave on wave, from Newhaven all along the coast to Brighton." That the tale thus pleasantly opened abounds in scenes and adventures of deep interest may be judged by a glance over the numerous Illustrations which adorn the pages of "The Beautiful Wretch." It is, indeed, a special feature of this Holiday Number that the complete novel here published for one shilling is enriched with a profusion of pictures which conclusively show that English Artists and English Engravers can equal, if not surpass, those American designs that have been deservedly lauded for their dainty elegance and soft beauty of outline and tint. Thus it will be seen that the various drawings of "The Beautiful Wretch" by Messrs. R. Caton Woodville, Montbard, W. H. Overend, Harry Furniss, and Davidson Knowles—here bold and vigorous, there tenderly poetical, and having the most strongly contrasted interiors and landscapes for backgrounds—are engraved with singular excellence by Messrs. R. Loudan, W. J. Palmer, J. Greenaway, Joseph Swain, W. I. Mosses, R. and E. Taylor, and other artists. The allied arts have, in a word, been united with such good effect in this Holiday Number that the result is a work of rare interest. The admirers of Mr. William Black will be furthermore gratified with a faithful portrait of him, engraved by Mr. W. B. Gardner from the well-known painting of Mr. John Pettie, R.A.

What may appear at first sight a replica of a classic drawing by Alma Tadema is presented as a Supplement to "The Beautiful Wretch;" but this masterly picture of the audience "At a Greek Play" is really the work of Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, finely printed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

TOURGENIEFF THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, devoted his fourth lecture to the novels of John Sergiewitz Tourgénieff, who was born at Orel, Nov. 9, 1818, educated at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, and for a time attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Since 1847 he has resided much in Germany and France. His works afford rich materials for the student of the social and political movements that have successively agitated Russia during the last thirty years. Each of his principal novels treats of the particular question occupying the intelligent class of his countrymen at the time of its composition. In his first work of any importance, "Stories from a Sportsman's Notebook," we remark how the serf is painted as a man, and we are made to feel that beneath his rough sheepskin there beats a human heart, and that centuries of slavery have not been able to efface altogether the warm and kindly instincts common to our nature. The political life of modern Russia may be divided into two periods. The first is marked by a general awakening to a consciousness of the latent force it possesses in the untried and unpractised energies of its people. The second coincides with the practical employment of those energies under the leadership of wise guides competent to give a healthy direction to the aspirations of the nation. It is with the first of these stages that the novels of Tourgénieff, beginning with "Roudine" and ending with "Virgin Soil," are concerned. In "Roudine," and to a less extent in Lavretski, the hero of "A Nobleman's Retreat," we have sketches of progress-ranters, "minikin Hamlets," as the novelist calls them, who talked eloquently of liberty and brotherhood, but remained aristocratically ignorant of the wants of the peasantry, and did nothing to redress the wrongs from which they suffered. In Russia, as elsewhere, the age of talkers precedes the age of practical reformers. Accordingly, in the novels "On the Eve" and "Fathers and Children," we observe an advancing change in the life of the nation. In place of mere theorists we have Insaroff, the devoted patriot, Ellen, with her longings to do good, and not merely to be good, and Bazaroff, with his calm, unselfish, passionless devotion to truth. Though a professed Nihilist, we must not confound him with those who have of late usurped the title to themselves; and, by rendering it a synonym for "assassin," made it an offence to every honest man. We must regard him rather as a positivist; the scorner of red-tapeism, and the sworn foe of all shams and hypocrisies. The great lesson we have learnt from the story of his life is that it is in the people, rather than in the artificial refinements of the upper classes, we should look for the strength that will enable their country to play a dominant and worthy part in the new phase of civilisation on which we are now only entering.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Professor Henry Morley began his fourth and concluding lecture on Scotland's Part in English Literature, given on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by describing Thomas Carlyle as a man of the true Scandinavian type, in many points resembling John Knox, and like him in believing that it was his mission to prophesy sternly against the vices and follies of his age. He was trained in a severe school, his father being a mason and his mother a domestic servant. He was born Dec. 4, 1795, when his parents were in deep poverty. His uncles are characterised as "pithy, bitter-speaking bodies, and awfu' fichters," and very coherent to each other; traits which appeared in their nephew, who was frequently harsh and repulsive to strangers, and tenderly affectionate to those near him. When his deeply-religious father prospered by great industry and frugality he designed Thomas for the ministry, and sent him to Annan grammar-school (the "Hinterschlag Gynasium" of "Sartor Resartus," a book which is full of Carlyle's early life and training). Here he endured the severe discipline of the time, which he and his friend Edward Irving themselves practised when schoolmasters at Kirkaldy. At the University of Edinburgh Carlyle was rather a voracious reader than an assiduous student. In a graphic sketch, Professor Morley described how Irving became an earnest minister, and how Carlyle, after wrestling with himself, renounced the office, devoting himself to the pen for his livelihood. Many details, with comments, were given of his engagement with Brewster to write biography for the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia;" of his acting as tutor to the gifted Charles Buller; of his gaining the genuine friendship of Jeffreys, which greatly conduced to his prosperity; of his marriage to Jane Walsh, who had been a child pupil of Edward Irving; and of the publication of his various great works, "The Life of Schiller," the translation of "Wilhelm Meister," "Past and Present," &c. Professor Morley protested against recent adverse criticisms of Carlyle, as based upon mere inferences. In his egotism he only resembled other men of genius, such as Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, and Ruskin. In his efforts to regenerate society, he proposed to deal specially with the individual rather than with the community, which was aimed at by Mazzini; and both were carried into extremes by their ardent enthusiasm. In concluding, Professor Morley read some passages from "Sartor Resartus," as the leading principles of Carlyle's moral philosophy. "Most true is it, as a wise man teaches us, that Doubt of any sort cannot be removed except by Action. . . . Do the Duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a Duty. Thy second Duty will already have become clearer. . . . The situation that has not its Duty, its Ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable, Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere, is thy Ideal. Work it out therefrom; and, working, believe, live, be free."

SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on the 10th inst., gave a summary account of the profound experimental researches of Professor Liveing and himself, carried on in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, where the indispensable resources needed for such investigations are amply provided. The intensely hot and bright arc of light required was obtained from the dynamo-electric machines of Siemens and De Meritens; and crucibles of lime and afterwards of compressed magnesia were employed to contain the gases, vapours, and other substances to be spectroscopically examined. Immense pains were taken to eliminate impurities, but absolute purity could not be obtained. By these means the beautiful spectra of various metals, gases, hydrocarbons, and even of water, were procured and studied. The various distinct brilliant coloured rays were exhibited, and their reversals—that is, bright rays were replaced by black lines by certain modifications. The remarkable influence of variations of pressure and temperature were also shown. The modifications of some metallic spectra by the introduction of hydrogen or nitrogen into the crucible were very remarkable. The spectra of hydrocarbons, such as a candle-flame, coal gas, &c., were exhibited, and an intensely white light was produced by introducing oxygen gas into the flame of cyanogen, which contains very little carbon. Among other results, it was stated that all the rays that have been proved to be broken up in the chromosphere of the sun have been broken up by Messrs. Liveing and Dewar in their crucibles. The identity of the character of the iron vapour in the solar atmosphere with that obtained from our iron has been confirmed, and the supposition that the different elements may be resolved into simple constituents, or into a single one, long a favourite speculation with chemists, and recently revived, has received scanty support from the most powerful method of investigation yet devised. In addition to the numerous spectra exhibited, photographs of others were shown, some taken by Professor Liveing during the discourse.

NEKRASOFF—THE POET OF THE PEOPLE.

Professor Turner began his fifth and concluding lecture on Saturday, the 11th inst., with a biographical sketch, in which he stated that Nicholas Alexeivitch Nekrasoff was born Nov. 22, 1821, in the government of Kamenetz-Podolski, at a small town where the regiment in which his father served happened to be quartered. His mother, a good, brave woman, died whilst he was still young, and many of his poems are dedicated to her memory. Shortly after her death, the father quitted the army with the rank of Major, and was appointed Commissioner of the Country Police at Yaroslaff. The duties of this office were fulfilled with a harshness characteristic of Russian police administration, and the boy, who often accompanied his father in his official journeys, was witness of many a cruel extortion practised on the poor peasantry. These scenes left on his mind an indelible impression, and inspired him with those liberal opinions of which his poetry is so faithful an exponent. His determination to devote himself to literature gave great offence to his father, who at once disinherited him, and Nekrasoff was reduced to a state of absolute penury. He himself has given a most interesting record of these years of suffering and hunger. But he possessed a brave heart. "I swore to myself," are his own proud words, "that I would never die in a garret." He was for the rest of his life a hard worker. He edited two of the chief Liberal monthly journals of St. Petersburg; and though, as he boasts in one of his poems, he "set out for the far-distant capital with just fifteen-pence in his pocket," after forty years' constant toil, he won to himself high fame as a poet, and a by no means inconsiderable fortune. He died in 1878. He is essentially the poet of the people—the representative of the new generation; and enjoys a popularity far greater than any of his contemporaries ever succeeded in attaining. The most characteristic of his poems are "Red-Nosed Frost," "To Whom is Life in Russia Worth Living," and "Russian Women." In the last we have the story of how the Princess Volkouski and the Princess Trubetskoi followed their husbands into exile in Siberia, and bravely shared all their sufferings and privations. The lecture was illustrated by analyses and extracts. Some of these lectures will appear in the *Fortnightly Review*.

The Royal Institution season is now concluded.

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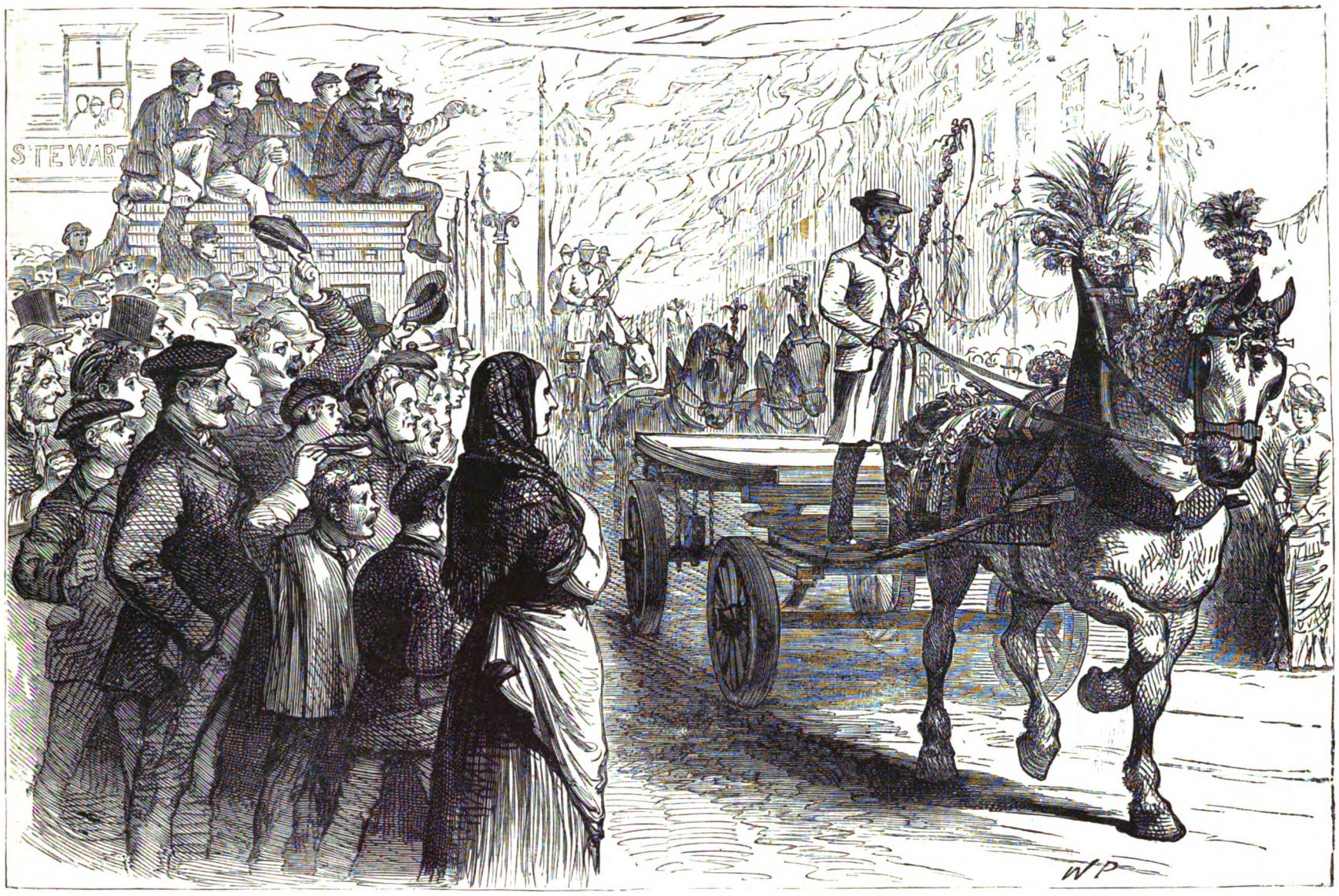
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THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: PROCESSION OF DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGGONS, ETC.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SCENE FROM "MICHAEL STROGOFF," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE GEORGE STEPHENSON CENTENARY AT NEWCASTLE.

The celebration, on Wednesday week, of the hundredth anniversary of George Stephenson's birthday, in anticipation of which an Illustrated Memoir of the author of railways was published with this Journal on the 4th inst., took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne, according to previous arrangement.

The town was abundantly decorated for this occasion, by Messrs. J. Defries and Son, of London, and partly by Messrs. Womersley and Co., of Leeds. Above 400 tall Venetian masts, covered with red cloth, and surmounted by gilt spear-heads, each supporting a trophy of flags, were ranged along the principal streets; and there was a grand show of banners and a variety of garlands, ornamental mottoes, wreaths of foliage, and floral decorations, on the fronts of the houses and shops. The Grey column, which was erected in honour of Earl Grey, the Reform Bill Minister of 1832, had affixed to its base an inscription bearing the name of George Stephenson, accompanied by those of Hedley, Blenkinsop, Trevithick, and others who preceded him in attempts to contrive the locomotive engine. The monument or statue of George Stephenson, by the sculptor Lough, in Neville-street, was adorned with a tasteful arrangement of plants and flowers. The High Level Bridge, of which we gave an Illustration last week, the Central Railway Station, and the Townhall of Newcastle, were handsomely decorated with appropriate festive designs.

The town was early filled with thousands of holiday people, and with visitors from other places of Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire. The first notable exhibition of the day was the procession of modern railway engines, which started from the Central Station to Street House, Wylam, George Stephenson's birthplace, shortly after eight o'clock. The engines which took part in this procession were:—

1. No. 363, furnished by the North-Eastern Railway Company, built by the company at Gateshead, express passenger engine on six wheels—four wheels coupled, 7 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5½ in.; length of stroke, 2 ft.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
2. No. 493 (Netherby), furnished by the North British Railway Company, built by the company at Cowlairs Works; bogie passenger engine on eight wheels—four wheels coupled, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 6 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; D. Drummond, engineer.
3. No. 619 (Mabel), furnished by the London and North-Western Railway Company, built by the company; standard main-line passenger engine on six wheels—four wheels coupled, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft.; F. W. Webb, engineer.
4. No. 1521, furnished by the Midland Railway Company; built by Messrs. Neilson and Co., Glasgow; express passenger engine on six wheels—four wheels coupled, 6 ft. 9 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 6 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; S. W. Johnson, engineer.
5. No. 664, furnished by the Great Northern Railway Company; built by the company; bogie passenger engine on eight wheels—driving-wheels, 8 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 6 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 4 in.; P. Stirling, engineer.
6. No. 653, furnished by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company; built by Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., Manchester; bogie passenger engine on eight wheels—four wheels coupled, 6 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5½ in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; W. B. Wright, engineer.
7. No. 1268, furnished by the North-Eastern Railway Company, built by the company at North-road, Darlington; express passenger engine on six wheels—four wheels coupled, 7 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
8. No. 329 (Stephenson), furnished by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company, built by them at Brighton Works; express passenger engine on six wheels—driving-wheels (single), 6 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft.; length of boiler, 10 ft. 2 in.; diameter ditto, 4 ft. 3 in.; length of fire-box, 5 ft. 8¼ in. outside; breadth of ditto, 4 ft. 1 in. ditto; W. Stroudley, engineer.
9. No. 1060, furnished by North-Eastern Railway Company, built by the company at Gateshead; bogie tank passenger engine on eight wheels—four wheels coupled, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 1 ft. 10 in.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
10. No. 313, furnished by Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, built by same company; goods engine on six wheels, all coupled, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5½ in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; W. B. Wright, engineer.
11. No. 1451, furnished by Midland Railway Company, built by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., Newcastle; main line goods engine on six wheels, all coupled, 5 ft. 2½ in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5½ in; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; S. W. Johnson, engineer.
12. No. 626, furnished by North-Eastern Railway Company, built by North-Eastern Railway Company, North-road, Darlington; goods engine on six wheels, all coupled, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
13. No. 484, furnished by the North-Eastern Railway Company, built by the company at Gateshead; express goods engine on six wheels, all coupled, 3 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
14. No. 247, furnished by Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, built by Messrs. Ritson and Co., Leeds; goods tank engine on eight wheels, six wheels coupled, 5 ft. 1 in. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 5½ in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 2 in.; W. B. Wright, engineer.
15. No. 1435, furnished by North-Eastern Railway Company, built by R. and W. Hawthorn, Newcastle; bogie passenger engine on eight wheels, four wheels coupled, 5 ft. diameter; diameter of cylinders, 1 ft. 4 in.; length of stroke, 1 ft. 10 in.; E. Fletcher, engineer.
16. Locomotive furnished by London and North-Western Railway Company, built by Grand Junction Railway Company, 1812; passenger engine; outside cylinders, 1 ft. 3¾ in. diameter; stroke, 1 ft. 10 in.; single driving wheels, 6 ft. diameter; leading and trailing wheels, 3 ft. 6 in. diameter; this engine has a six-wheel tender; specially constructed with tank under couple floor; F. W. Webb, engineer.

The procession was witnessed by large crowds of people, who cheered it along the entire route. The engines were linked together and ran thus on to Wylam, eight miles from the town. They were there placed for exhibition together with the five old original locomotives, which were the Killingworth engine (the first that Stephenson ever made), the Hetton Colliery engine, the old Darlington engine, No. 1 Locomotive from Darlington, and the "Victor" from the North-Eastern Railway. A special train followed, carrying the Mayors of Newcastle and neighbouring towns, with other members of the municipal corporations, and persons of local distinction. On reaching Wylam the train slowed until it came opposite the house where Stephenson was born, when it stopped to allow the occupants of the train to inspect the old place. Here the Mayor of Newcastle and his friends alighted, and in commemoration of the event an oak-tree was planted by his Worship the Mayor. The return journey was then made, and upon reaching Newcastle the typical engines were shunted into a siding for public inspection during the remainder of the day. The next event was a monster procession of draught horses, gaily caparisoned, with carts and lorries, and prizes were awarded for those best groomed and most tastefully decorated. Prizes were also given by the Mayor for the best decorated locomotive engine in the procession from the central railway station.

A representative procession, consisting of the members of the Corporations of Newcastle, Gateshead, Jarrow, and South Shields, the foreign Consuls, various public bodies, friendly and benefit societies, trade councils, and workmen connected with the different workshops and factories of the district, together with the miners of Northumberland and Durham, paraded the streets at noon, the numbers in this procession being estimated at upwards of 40,000. The procession was divided into halves, each taking a separate route from the Central Railway Station to the Town-moor, where three platforms were provided for speaking purposes. Each portion occupied upwards of three hours in passing a given point. The streets were crowded, and, viewed from the balconies and windows, presented a spectacle which has never been equalled in the district. The platforms on the Town-moor were occupied by the various trade representatives, who delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. Resolutions extolling the genius of Stephenson and the beneficial results of his work, and pledging the meeting to support the erection of a Stephenson College, were carried amidst great acclamations.

At an earlier hour of the morning a public breakfast was held in the Bath-lane School-room, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., when a Stephenson Scholarship Fund was established. The scholarships will be of a threefold character—the Stephenson University Exhibition, open to any candidates in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, under twenty-one years of age; the Stephenson Engineering Exhibition, open to any candidate of sufficient merit, not more than nineteen years of age, attending any science school or class in Northumberland or Durham; and the Stephenson Science and Art Scholarship, open to any scholars from the public elementary schools of Northumberland and Durham who have passed the sixth standard. It is proposed to establish three of these latter scholarships for the children of agriculturists; three for the children of miners; and four for the children of mechanics and engineers. The scheme was launched this morning under most promising auspices, and it is likely to be carried through with great energy. In addition to this memorial of the day, a scheme is on foot to raise £20,000 to erect a new building for the School of Physical Science in the town.

The proceedings concluded in the evening with a banquet in the Westgate Assembly Rooms, at which the Mayor of Newcastle presided. There was also a popular fête in the Leazes Park, and an exhibition of models of engines, relics of Stephenson, foreign orders, letters, and pictures in the Literary and Philosophical Society's Library and Lecture Room. At ten o'clock at night there was a display of fireworks.

At Chesterfield, where George Stephenson resided in the latter part of his life, the centenary of his birth was commemorated, as well as at Newcastle. There was a procession, a special choral service in the church, a banquet, a concert, and a display of fireworks in the evening. At the Crystal Palace an exhibition of models of important railway appliances was opened in aid of the funds of the Railway Orphanage at Derby. At Rome the centenary was celebrated by the unveiling of a memorial slab at the railway station, the English Ambassador, Sir Augustus Paget, taking part in the proceedings; and several of the Berlin papers published long articles referring to this event.

THE LATE SIR W. M. JAMES.

We had to announce last week the death of this esteemed Judge of the Court of Appeal, whose portrait appears in the present number of our Journal. Sir William Milbourne James was the son of Christopher James, Esq., of Swansea, by Anne, daughter of Mr. Williams, of Merthyr Tydvil. He was born in 1807, was educated at the University of Glasgow, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1831; appointed a Queen's Counsel, 1853; married, in 1846, Maria, daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester; was Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster from January, 1853, to January, 1869, when he became one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, and was on that occasion knighted; was appointed a judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery (now of the High Court of Judicature) in June, 1870, and was then added to the Privy Council. Sir William James is described in a letter recently published by Sir Laurence Peel, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta, and a judicial member of the Privy Council, as one of the best of many great Judges who have sat on the Bench in his time. At the sitting of the Court of Appeal, on Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Baron Bramwell spoke of the deceased Judge in the highest terms of esteem, and so did the Master of the Rolls, in the Chancery Division.

"MICHAEL STROGOFF."

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN TROUBLE.

The career of the play of "Michael Strogoff" on the English stage promises to be as fitful and contradictory as that of its gifted and imaginative author. It possesses the corklike capacity of bobbing up when everyone considered it was about to sink; and the announcement that it would be withdrawn from the Adelphi was followed by a rush to see the play greater than on its first production. According to his own story, Jules Verne was not born a writer of boys' books and exciting adventure, but a dramatist pure and simple. The world thought otherwise. They would not have his plays; but they greedily devoured his romances, steeped and saturated as they were with the fascination of the unreal and the poetry of progress. Wherever Jules Verne led the way, the lads followed him—under the sea, up in a balloon, round the wide world in eighty days, from one end of Russia to the other with the Courier of the Czar. An acute manager of a Parisian playhouse coincided with the idea of the original production of the author, considered him a neglected dramatist, and introduced him to old D'Ennery, the constructor of innumerable successful melodramas. The partnership was successful; and so it came about that "Round the World in Eighty Days" and "Michael Strogoff," originally written for the stage, came back to it after running through countless editions as works of fiction. To start at a fixed point, with a view to get at another fixed point, and to meet with countless adventures in the way, is the very essence of dramatic excitement. The audience knows perfectly well that the feat will be accomplished, but desires to know how it will be done. This is what made a success of the adventure of the enterprising gentleman who wagered that he would put a girdle round the world in eighty days, Greenwich time; and this is why Michael Strogoff, the faithful Russian soldier, became a hero of romance.

The thing to be done is to carry a message of vital importance to the commander of an army in a beleaguered city. The matter is one of life and death; there are no means of getting at the imprisoned commander, except by personal bravery and enterprise; the telegraph wires are cut by the Tartars, and in this predicament what is to be done? Up starts a young Russian courier, one Michael Strogoff, and undertakes the mission, not for reward or military glory, only "For God, my country, and the Czar." This is surely an excellent starting-point for novel or drama. It is the very inspiration of the excitement that must never end, but is always to be "continued in our next." So Michael Strogoff becomes a kind of practical example of the hero of Longfellow's "Excelsior." He is always mounting higher and higher. Old men as he passes call upon him to "beware the awful avalanche;" young maidens beg him "to stay and rest" his manly head upon "their breast;" but on goes Michael Strogoff with undaunted persistency, though lashed on the face by a cowardly villain, taunted with ingratitude and cowardice by his own mother, through battlefields and burning cities, suffering the torture of his eyes being put out, and recovering the shock the next day, in danger of perils and sieges, until he at last defeats his old enemy in a hand-to-hand combat, and keeps his word to the very letter before the curtain falls. But no drama of the kind can possibly hope for success without a strong comic interest. An Adelphi drama of the most harrowing kind would be nothing without a low or comic comedian. This ingredient has been very cleverly supplied by Mr. Henry J. Byron, who himself enacts an English special correspondent, as cool as the traditional cucumber, and accompanied by a foil in a perky and jerky little Frenchman, cleverly acted by Mr. F. W. Irish. These two comedians supply the necessary intervals of fun; they react upon the play and upon one another just as Wright and Paul Bedford, and later on as Toole and Paul Bedford used to do. No one can utter Mr. Byron's jests so well as Mr. Byron himself; he is so delightfully cool and self-possessed; and one of the funniest, because the most outrageous, scenes of the play is where the special correspondents are saved from death by the intrepidity of the Englishman, who cracks cockney jests with the Emir of Bokhara. This is the scene delineated in our Illustration. The production of "Michael Strogoff" at the Adelphi will be remembered by the accident that occurred to Mr. Charles Warner during a dagger fight in the last act, whereby that impulsive young actor has unfortunately lost the use of one of his fingers.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

We give another Illustration of the distressing scenes lately witnessed at Kiev, in Southern Russia, following similar occurrences at Elisabethgrad, in the province of Kherson, where the Jews have been cruelly attacked by a furious and rapacious mob; and some outrages of the same kind have also taken place at Odessa.

Kiev is an administrative city, containing 95,000 inhabitants, and has a powerful garrison and a strong police force. The outbreak took the authorities by surprise. Commencing on May 4 (St. George's Day in Russia, and a holiday) with an attack on the bazaar, it lasted four days without intermission, and continued fitfully afterwards. The work of destruction was done by no single mob, but by bands of thirty to a hundred men, mostly under the age of thirty, and armed with choppers, hammers, and bludgeons. Their proceedings were watched by large crowds of spectators, and it was difficult to distinguish the rioters from the well-disposed public. According to the Kiev correspondence of the *Moscow Gazette*, these bands seemed to have been under the control of some organisation. A crowd of people would be promenading a thoroughfare. Suddenly a whistle would be heard, and in a moment men would issue from the crowd and form themselves into a band, and an attack would be made upon a house. When the work of destruction was over, another whistle would be heard, and the band would then disperse and mingle with the crowd again. Nearly all the largest and finest shops in Kiev and the principal storehouses in the bazaar belonged to the Jews. None were left unmolested. Warehouses were opened and sacks of flour poured out into the streets; teashops were entered, and the chests of tea emptied into the gutter; jewellers' shops were broken open, and gold watches and all manner of jewellery thrown by handfuls among the crowd. At one place a Cossack officer interposed to save a shop. Some of the rioters began to leave the premises, when a whistle was heard, and a stone struck the officer. Directly afterwards, such a shower of missiles fell about him that he had to run for his life. Everywhere cries and groans and shrieks were heard. The city looked as though it were given over to pillage; the streets were littered with broken furniture, goods of every description, and articles of clothing, among which carriages passed slowly, carrying away fugitive Jews and their property. In the best part of the town—the Krestchatikar—troops were drawn up, and crowds of officers were visible. A band of one hundred rioters advanced close to these and commenced pulling a house to pieces. At the end of ten minutes the infantry marched against them and dispersed the mob. Half an hour later another band approached the troops again, and under their very eyes destroyed the magnificent mansion belonging to the millionaire Brodsky, in the Vladimir-street. The fine collections of old china and bronze were pitched into the street and destroyed, and the rioters had time even to play a *razetchka* on the grand piano before the military marched to interfere. The Governor, General Drenteln, betrayed great want of firmness throughout. The authorities seemed paralysed. After allowing the riots to continue three days, they made a display of vigour on the fourth, when they surrounded a house and captured fifteen Nihilist printers' proclamations. On the fifth day cannon were placed in the principal streets, and the military began to fire on the crowds. The police also began to exert themselves, and 1400 people were arrested. On the seventh day the riots were reported at an end. Fifteen thousand troops had then arrived at Kiev from various points to protect the city.

The total number of people arrested at Kiev was 1783, including seventy-three women, and afterwards gangs of prisoners continued daily to arrive from the outlying districts, being driven in by Cossacks. From one village alone, Aboukova, on the estate of Prince Gortschakoff, 109 peasants were driven in and cast into prison. The prisoners were so numerous that the authorities were at their wits' end to know what to do with them. Many were incarcerated in the fortifications. The number of persons killed was six, three Jews and three Russians; 187 persons were injured, including three Cossacks, three soldiers, two gendarmes, and nine women. One man had his head split open by a sewing-machine, which his fellow-rioters recklessly threw out of a top-story window. Bloody headed as he was, he refused to go to the hospital, and continued wrecking the Jews' property till loss of blood compelled him from sheer exhaustion to desist. More than 500 shops and 500 houses were looted. Upwards of 20,000 Jews fled from Kiev to Berditcheff. The Jews there armed themselves and marched to the station to defend the fugitives from attack. When the latter arrived the Jews so largely outnumbered the Russians that the latter thought it wiser to keep quiet. Three thousand families remaining behind at Kiev were placed for shelter in the Arsenal, but it is not to the credit of the Russian authorities that for forty-eight hours they were without medical succour or food. In the end some compassionate Russians exerted themselves, and subscriptions were freely given by the educated classes to furnish them with the necessaries of life.

The *Dublin Gazette* notifies that the Earl of Bandon has been chosen to sit in the House of Lords as representative peer for Ireland, in the room of Lord Dunboyne, deceased.

With reference to our notice last week of the tunnel under the river Mersey between Liverpool and Birkenhead, Mr. A. A. De Metz wishes to state that the original Act was passed in the Session of 1866—not in 1868; and that Messrs. Robertson Gladstone (elder brother of the Premier); Harold Littledale, a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; Edward Laurence, Mayor of Liverpool in 1865; Edward Stewart Jones, shipowner; and Mr. De Metz himself, were the directors named in that Act. In the Session of 1871 the same directors, with the assistance of Mr. Gill, solicitor; Mr. Bell, Parliamentary agent; and the late Mr. Tolmé, engineer, obtained an Act for extensions and deviations of their authorised line.

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Extra Supplement.

AN ALBANIAN NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT DURING RAMAZAN.

The Mohammedan Lent, or Ramazan, is observed with strictness by the Skipetars of Albania, fasting religiously from sunrise to sunset of each day. But when the evening signal-gun has been fired, at Scutari, and the Muezzin has chanted from the minaret his solemn summons to vesper prayers, these devout and valiant Moslem warriors bethink themselves of breakfast, and of something more. They meet in festive company, to kill the hours of night with music and singing, as well as eating and coffee drinking.

Our Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, who was in Northern Albania last year, has chosen for his subject the occasion of an entertainment given by a noted Mohammedan Agha. The interior of the room here depicted is typical of the style of chamber in the houses of that class at Scutari. It is the reception-room of the head of the house, on the side of the building opposite to the chambers of the women. The room is square and lofty; the walls and ceiling are panelled with wood, carved in many a grotesque device. On the floor are carpets of bright contrasting colours, and of strange Oriental patterns; all round the room run divans, covered with crimson cloth. Here and there, in the carved panelling of the walls, are hidden the doors of the cupboards that contain some of the gold-embroidered garments and draperies of the household; and every corner of the room is taken up with quaint carved recesses, in which are placed glasses, coffee-cups, and cigarettes ready for the guests. Above the cupboards, and all round the room, runs a shelf, which holds the glass and cups that are only used on great occasions. One side of this shelf is occupied by a collection of common English blue willow-pattern plates; but the shelf on the opposite wall holds thirty or forty decanters of coloured Venetian glass, which are seldom removed from their retreat, being seemingly more for ornament than use. The shelf over the door supports a dozen pewter dishes of all sizes, from the family plate, large enough for the shield of Achilles, to the small platter, for individual use. Under the willow-pattern plates hang the Agha's arms. A Martini-Peabody breechloader, an Austrian rifle, a double-barrelled shot gun, a long silver-mounted "puska," a Gasser revolver, two chased silver flint-lock pistols, a splendid "handjar," a Turkish scimetar, and two long leather belts full of Martini cartridges, make a very warlike show. These arms are all kept and cleaned with that pride in his weapons which is a great characteristic of the Skipetar. To the right hand of the picture is the hearth, a curious piece of workmanship, ornamented with quaint patterns, and giving an ecclesiastical air to that side of the room.

On the left-hand side are the musicians, playing the wire-stringed mandolin of Albania, a violin, and a tambourine. The singer sits cross-legged on the floor, chanting one of their monotonous wailing songs, either of love or war, and shading his face with his hands, as all Skipetars, whether professional or amateur, do when they sing. To-night the talent is all professional, and the brave chiefs sit in a solemn circle upon the divans, each holding in his hands the long white staff that symbolises the need they have of support during the long month of fasting. Cigarettes in plenty are placed before each guest, while coffee, sugared in honour of the visitors, is handed round by a young relation of the Agha. All through the evening coffee is brought in at short intervals, and the amount one has to drink at these parties is something overwhelming. A kind of pink syrup is also in favour; and a horrible and bitter decoction, made of juniper berries soaked in water, is given to the guest as a drink of the choicest brand.

Foreigners in Albania, who visit the Skipetars, are usually made much of, and are treated as honoured guests. At the end of Ramazan, no party was complete or thoroughly fashionable that did not include our artist and correspondent. These entertainments in Ramazan last about five hours: being kept up till an hour after midnight, when the family prepare for the great meal of the night. The room is crowded with boys and chiefs, sitting cross-legged on the divans; the retainers and servants sitting on the floor at the lower end of the room. In Scutari the spirit of fanaticism is dying out, and Christians are readily admitted to these Mohammedan entertainments. Indeed, one of the musicians and the favourite singer are both Christians, and they visit at the houses of the boys, to assist at all the festivals of religion. The Skipetars, like the English, "take their pleasures sadly," and no one would imagine, to see the grave faces of the chiefs, that they were celebrating a night of feasting after a day of fasting.

JACOB'S WELL, IN PALESTINE.

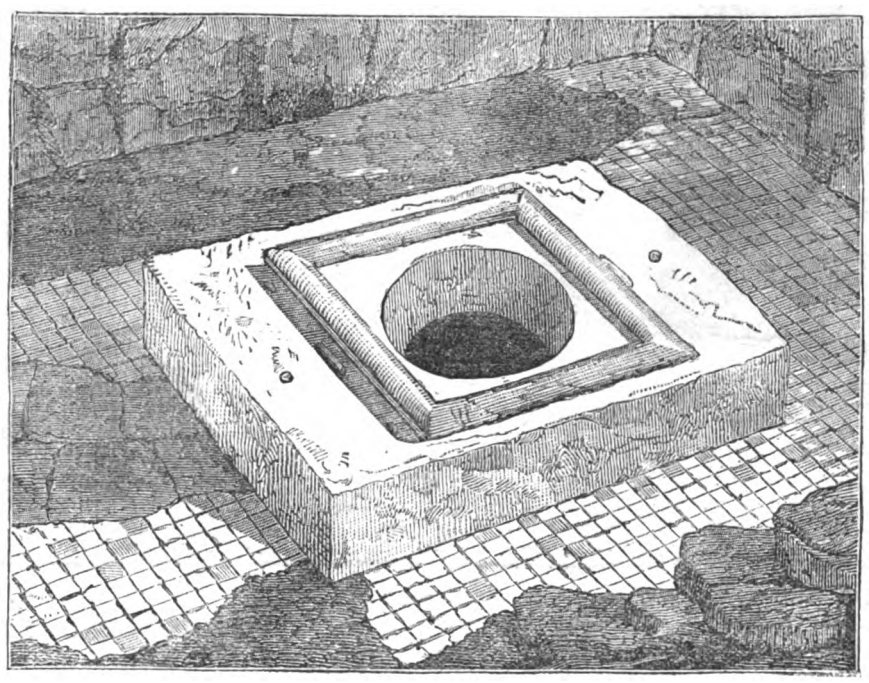
We are favoured by Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., with an interesting communication that he has received from Mr. Charles Wright Barclay, dated May 16, at Damascus, relating to what seems to be an important discovery concerning a point of Biblical archæology and topography, which has often been discussed. The accompanying Illustration is from a drawing by Mr. Barclay, who writes describing the subject as follows:—

"Many tourists in Palestine of late years have visited that deeply interesting spot, near Nablous, known as "Jacob's Well." Some of them have perhaps been much disappointed at finding but little semblance of a well; but little to recall to mind the scene, so graphically described by the Evangelist, of Our Lord's interview with the woman of Samaria. You approach the spot through a waste place incumbered with ruined walls and scattered masses of masonry, the remains of a church destroyed so long ago as the twelfth century, and said to have been erected in the fourth century of the Christian era. A series of vaults, upon which the church once stood, are still in tolerable preservation. Through a wide gap in the roof of one of these vaulted chambers you look down, and, amidst confused heaps of earth and stones, you see a dark, irregular opening, barely two feet wide. This it is which has long been looked upon as the true mouth of Jacob's well. It has been reverenced by travellers without number, who little dreamt that, hidden beneath the débris, scarcely four feet distant, was the true opening of the well. This is marked, to the present day, with grooves made by the ropes by which the water-pots were actually drawn up.

"A fortnight ago (Mr. Barclay proceeds to say) my wife and I were examining the spot, feeling somewhat keenly the disappointment that naturally arises, as one reads the fourth chapter of St. John, at being able so little to picture before us the spot as it must have been at that time. A few feet from the opening we noticed a dark crack, perhaps an inch wide, and, fancying it might be another aperture, we removed several stones and cleared away some earth, when we were able to distinguish part of a curved hole. Interested at finding this, we removed a number more stones, scraped the earth aside, and soon found a round opening in a large stone; but this was stopped up by an immense block, which had apparently been thrust into it. Calling to aid two men, our united efforts at length succeeded in dislodging it, and the mouth of the well was clear. It is impossible to describe the feelings with which we gazed down the opening that had been so long closed, and felt that we were sitting indeed on that same ledge on which the Saviour rested.

"We determined to devote the next day to the completion of the work we had begun, and, with the aid of three men, excavated completely round the well, and laid bare the sides formed of regular masonry.

"It is to be hoped that so intensely interesting a relic may remain uninjured, now that it has been exposed to light; and that no act of Vandalism, such as has ruined many a monument of antiquity, will disgrace any future traveller through the Holy Land."



JACOB'S WELL, NEAR NABLOUS, PALESTINE.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

"A Sheriff's Sale of Cattle for the Payment of Rent" is the subject of our Special Artist's drawing, which supplies the large Engraving that fills two pages of this week's Supplement. These proceedings have, during the past few months, been frequently attended with scenes of turbulence and riot. In many instances, as here, no auctioneer can be found who will dare to officiate, and the sheriff or sub-sheriff then has to mount the cart, which is placed in the market-square, in the pound, or in the court-yard of an hotel, according to convenience, or for safety against violent interruption. Several gentlemen, members of the "Emergency Committee" or friends of the landlord, attend to protect his interests, and stand ready to buy in the cattle if no bidders are forthcoming. The only response from the crowd, as each lot is offered for sale, seems to be the repeated outburst of furious yells, threats, and curses, unless it should have been arranged to buy in for the tenant, under the direction of local managers of the Land League. They assemble and march in procession to the place, with a band of music and banners; and, if they get possession of the cattle, will parade them, decorated with the Irish national colours, through the streets of the town. It more commonly happens, however, that the "Emergency men" gain the victory, though not without much cost. Three of this committee, in our Artist's drawing, are shown in the foreground standing beside the shafts of the cart; to the left are the cattle, defended by a line of policemen keeping back the mob; while to the right, with the officer of police behind the cart, is a detachment of dragoons, in readiness to aid the guardians of the peace if they should be attacked. A Land League meeting will afterwards be held, at which speeches will be made denouncing the whole class of landlords, and all those engaged in the administration of the law.

The return of the agrarian outrages committed in Ireland which were reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary during the month of May shows the total number of outrages to have been 337. They are classified as follows:—Murder, 3; firing at the person, 5; assault on police, 7; aggravated assault, 14; assault endangering life, 2; assaults on bailiffs and process-servers, 6; cutting or maiming the person, 3; incendiary fire and arson, 24; burglary and robbery, 6; taking and holding forcible possession, 8; killing, cutting, or maiming cattle, 15; demand or robbery of arms, 1; riots and affrays, 10; administering unlawful oaths, 7; intimidation—by threatening letters or notices, 140; otherwise, 36; attacking houses, 11; resistance to legal process, 3; injury to property, 31; firing into dwellings, 5. The total number of outrages reported in the return for March was 146, and in that for April 295.

From King's County, and from other parts of Ireland, further reports have been received of house-burnings, shootings, fence-breakings, and other outrages, the victims in most of the cases being farmers who had paid their rents.

Mr. Joyce, secretary to the Kilmallock Land League, was arrested this week and lodged in the County Limerick Gaol as a suspect, under the Coercion Act. The charge against Mr. Joyce is having written an alleged threatening notice in reference to the surrendering of a certain farm. The total number of persons now detained in prison without trial, under the Coercion Act, is 110, of whom 49 are in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Monday evening contained proclamations by the Lord Lieutenant declaring illegal and criminal such assemblages as might be held at Carlow, Kilcronin, county Louth, Conrath, county Meath, and Keadue, county Roscommon, on occasions of the carrying out of the process of the law. A meeting at Mills-street, county Cork, intended to be held next day, was also prohibited, and other meetings at Nenagh and Kildare.

Skibbereen, Skull, and Ballydehob, and the surrounding districts in county Cork, have been proclaimed, and all assemblages have been forbidden. No further disturbance has taken place in those districts. At a meeting of the executive of the Land League at Skibbereen resolutions were passed condemning the riots; but it was urged that the authorities by their action were greatly responsible for the disturbances that had taken place in the neighbourhood. The Bishop of Ross, in addressing his congregation at mass at Skibbereen, said by strong and vigorous constitutional action most, if not all, of what their fellow-countrymen were looking for would be sure to come; but by violence and the commission of outrages on persons and property most of what they had been striving for was in great danger of being withheld and lost.

The Archbishop of Cashel likewise attended a land demonstration at Tipperary, and said that only two things could now prevent the Irish people obtaining a material victory—namely, mismanagement or disunion on the part of the leaders; and indiscretion, or something worse, on the part of the people, whom he recommended to avoid coming into collision with the police or military.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly 6000 of the Metropolitan Volunteers paraded for the annual Government inspection and brigade drills on Saturday.

On the same day the annual camp of instruction for Engineer Volunteers was opened at Chatham.

Several companies of the Berkshire Volunteers competed last Saturday for the regimental challenge cup, held by the Newbury company; the cup was won by the B company (Reading), Cooper's Hill College company being second, and Newbury third.

At Cowglen, Glasgow, the shooting in the competition for the Scottish Eight in the International Match at Wimbledon for the Elcho Challenge Shield concluded on Tuesday. The scoring during the contest was unprecedentedly high. Mr. Martin Boyd both on Monday and Tuesday made 215 out of a possible 225. This score has been only once equalled in the competition for the Elcho Shield. The following marksmen have gained places in the Scottish Eight:—Martin Boyd, D. Fraser, Captain Thorburn, T. R. Bruce, C. Fletcher, and Lieutenant M'Kerrell.

Earl Percy, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association, at which it was announced that the camp would be open at Shoeburyness on July 30, and that a detachment of the Dominion of Canada Artillery would compete in the shooting.

The council of the National Rifle Association announce the conditions for shooting at the Wimbledon Meeting for the new prize at unknown distances, to establish which, it will be remembered, Mr. Mullens, of Lombard-street, recently gave the handsome sum of £2500. The prize is to be called the Mullens Prize, and will be shot for on Monday, July 18. The teams are to consist of six efficients (not officers) from any battalion. The men will shoot at moving targets representing the head and breast of a soldier at distances varying from 300 yards down to 50. Part of the firing will be independent and part volley, and celerity of movement will form part of the conditions. The contest will finish with independent firing for 30 seconds at 50 yards standing.

Persons who have had experience in hacking open the covers of tinned meats and fruits will be glad to hear that Mr. Featherstone Griffin, C.E., has patented an invention for opening tins of preserved foods by the application of a few blows upon the edge of the cover, which acts as a wedge-shaped knife. It is so simple and effective in its operation that it bids fair to come speedily into general use.

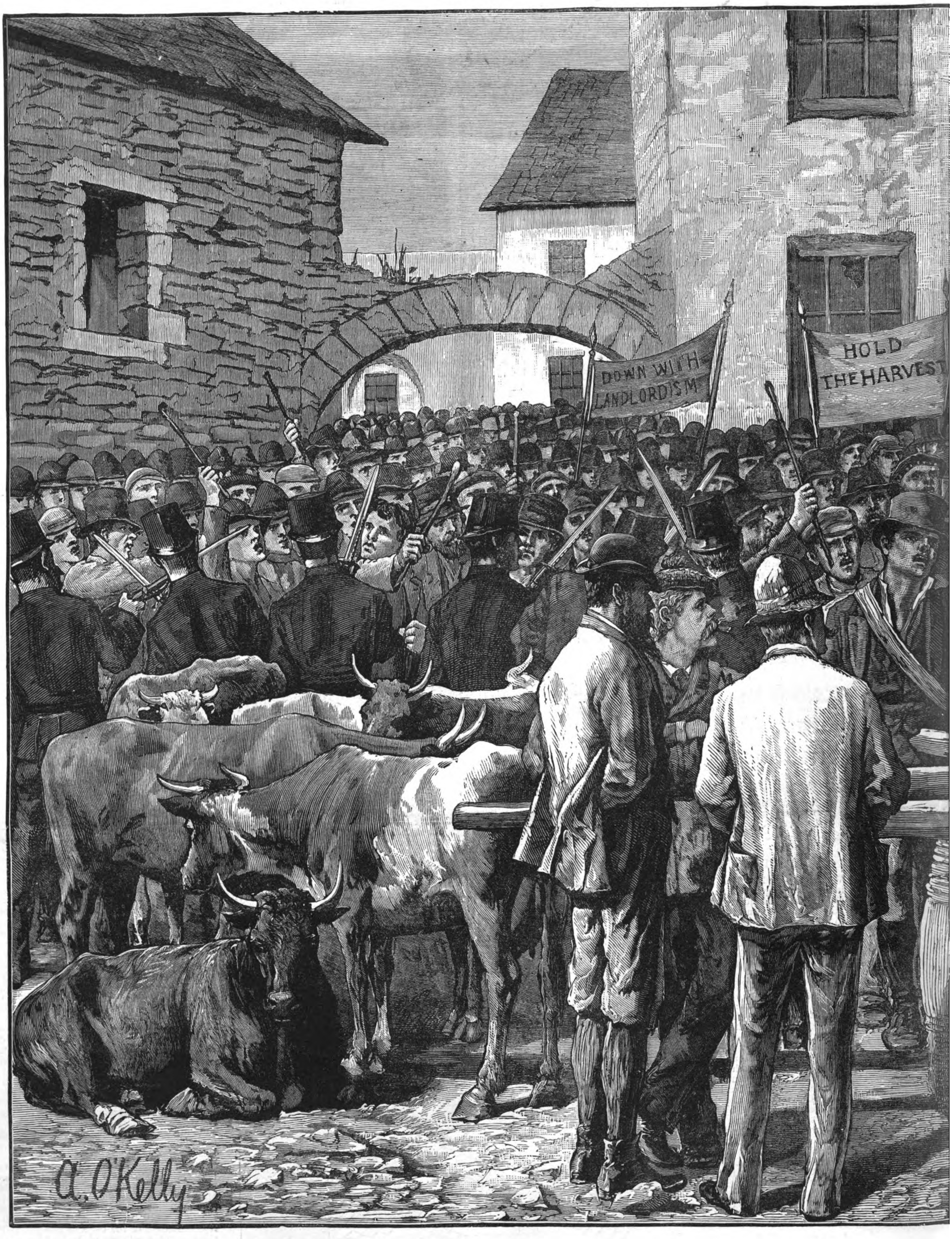
The Charity Organisation Society, following up its efforts last year for the establishment of convalescent homes, has arranged with several ladies to take into their own houses in the country girls and women of respectable character who require change of air and good food. Another similar plan, which the Rev. S. A. Barnett has tried with good results, is the boarding out of children, and also of adults, in the homes of villagers under the supervision of responsible people in each place. The help which is asked for would certainly be well bestowed.

Mr. Eugene Valck has been sent to prison for three months as a reward for his attempted solution of the problem how to obtain postage-stamps without paying for them. He asked for a number of stamps, which he proceeded to inclose in an addressed envelope, and then for a single stamp to frank the letter. On receiving the last he suddenly found he had no money, but proposed to leave the stamps purchased on the counter while he went to fetch some. As he did not return, the addressed envelope was opened, and it was then found that the stamps had disappeared, and been replaced by a blank sheet of paper and some loose leaves from an Italian bible.

A Royal Warrant states that "Whereas doubts have arisen as to the qualification required for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, and whereas the description of such qualification in our warrant of Jan. 29, 1856, is not uniform, our will and pleasure is that the qualification shall be 'conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy,' and that our warrant of Jan. 29, 1856, shall be read and interpreted accordingly. It is our further will and pleasure that officers and men of our auxiliary and reserve forces (naval and military) shall be eligible for the decoration of the Victoria Cross under the conditions of our said warrant, as amended by this our warrant."

At the Mansion House on Thursday the Lord Mayor entertained the Judges; on the 22nd inst. he will entertain the Bishops, and on the 25th inst. literary notabilities. The Lord Mayor will entertain the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works at dinner on Friday, July 8. His Lordship will give a banquet on July 16 to the principal representatives of the colonies and colonial interests now in this country, the Prince of Wales having honoured his Lordship by accepting an invitation to be present. A dinner to the commanding officers of volunteer regiments throughout the country is fixed for the following Saturday, July 23. Dinners will be given at the Mansion House on Wednesday, July 27, and Friday, July 29, in honour of the Mayors of the municipal cities and boroughs in the kingdom and their wives.

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THE LAND LEAGUE AGITATION IN IRELAND: A

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF CATTLE, TO PAY RENT.

311.

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OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR DUNCAN MACGREGOR.

General Sir Duncan Macgregor, K.C.B., formerly Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, died on the 8th inst., at Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, in his ninety-fifth year. He entered the Army so far back as 1800, and served successively in Sicily, Italy, Egypt, Holland, the Peninsula, the West Indies, and North America, and was one of the last survivors of the Walcheren expedition. He commanded for a long period the 93rd Highlanders, and held the office of Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary twenty years, from 1838 to 1858. Sir Duncan attained the rank of General in 1864. He married, March 19, 1824, Elizabeth Douglas, who died in 1858, youngest daughter of Sir William Dick, Bart., of Prestonfield, and had five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John Rob Roy, is married to Anne Bethia, daughter of Admiral Sir James Crawford Caffin, K.C.B.: the fourth son, Douglas Alexander, was killed at the Redan, Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1853; and the fifth son, Henry Grey, 29th Regiment, married, in 1863, Rosetta, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart. The only daughter, Elizabeth Joanna Anne, is wife of Colonel Robert Wilmot Brooke.

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Hope, G.C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, of Carriden, county Linlithgow, J.P. and D.L., whose death is just announced, was born March 3, 1808, the only son of Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., of Carriden, by Lady Jemima, his wife, fifth daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. Entering the Royal Navy, he passed the earlier part of his career in the African squadron in the suppression of the slave trade. His commission as Lieutenant bears date in 1827, that of Captain 1838, of Rear-Admiral 1857, Admiral 1870, and Admiral of the Fleet 1879. From 1854 to 1855 he served in the Baltic; from 1859 to 1862 was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and China; in 1864 Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America, and at Portsmouth from 1869 to 1872. From 1873 to 1878 he was principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen. He married, first, Aug. 16, 1838, Frederica Eliza, daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Kinnaird (which lady died May 27, 1850); and secondly, Dec. 6, 1877, Elizabeth, daughter of General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I. Sir James was one of the leading patrons of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Edinburgh.

ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM ROSE.

Alderman Sir William Rose, Knt., F.R.G.S., Hon. Colonel Royal London Militia and one of the senior magistrates of the City of London, died suddenly on the 9th inst., while driving from his residence at Upper Tooting. He was born in 1820, the son of Mr. Arthur Miller Rose, and was educated at University College, London. In 1854 he was elected Alderman of Queenhithe Ward, and became Lord Mayor of London in 1862. From 1862 to 1865 he sat in Parliament for Southampton in the Conservative interest. He was a D.L. for the city of London, and a magistrate for Middlesex and Londonderry. For a long period he was Governor of the Irish Society, the controlling body of the Corporation's extensive Irish estates. He was knighted in 1867. Sir William married, first, in 1851, Charlotte, widow of Thomas M. Flockton, Esq.; and secondly, in 1857, Charlotte Grace, elder daughter of Captain Winterton Snow, Madras Army.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. DANELL.

The Right Rev. James Danell, D.D., the second Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who had been ailing for a considerable time, died suddenly on the 14th inst., at his residence, St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Dr. Danell was born in 1821, and, educated at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. He received priest's orders in 1846, and was appointed in the same year to the mission of St. George's, Southwark. He acted for a long time as Vicar-General to Bishop Grant, on whose death he succeeded to the see of Southwark. He was consecrated by the Cardinal-Archbishop at St. George's Cathedral in 1871.

MR. C. S. GREAVES.

Mr. Charles Sprengel Greaves, M.A., Q.C., of Mayfield, in the county of Stafford, died on the 3rd inst., at 11, Blandford-square, in his eightieth year. He was eldest son of the late Dr. William Greaves, of Mayfield, by Anne Lydia, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Charles Greaves, of Ingleby Hill, Derbyshire, and was the descendant of an old family seated at Beeley, in that county, until the reign of Charles I., when, in consequence of losses in the cause of Royalty, the head of the family removed to Mayfield. Mr. C. S. Greaves graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1827. He went the Oxford Circuit for many years, attained his silk gown in 1850, and was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was also J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire and J.P. for Derbyshire. He married, Feb. 11, 1841, Emma Frances, daughter of Mr. William Tyson, of Ashbourne.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Miss Frances Moore, authoress (under the nom de plume of "Madame Panache") of "Life of Joanna, Queen of Naples," and other works, on the 6th inst., at Exeter, aged ninety-two.

Mr. Richard Dennistoun, late of Kelvin Grove, on the 2nd inst., at Rowmore Cottage, Dumbartonshire, in his eighty-fifth year. He represented a younger branch of the old Scottish family of Dennistoun, of Colgrain.

Mr. Edward Tyrrell, formerly City Remembrancer, on the 5th inst., at Berkin Manor, Horton, near Slough, in his ninetieth year. His father, the late Mr. Timothy Tyrrell, was also at one time City Remembrancer.

Major W. H. Pierson, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, aged forty-five. He entered the Army in 1858, saw some active service in India, and was military secretary to Lord Ripon when Viceroy there.

Mr. Reginald Wynniatt, of Staunton and Dymock, county Gloucester, J.P., at Brighton, on the 9th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He married, 1869, Caroline Betha, daughter of Mr. William Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor. The Wynniatts are an old Gloucestershire family.

John William Prout, Esq., M.A., Oxford, F.R.G.S., of Neasdon House, Neasdon, Middlesex, recently. He was the eldest son of William Prout, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, &c.), by Agnes, daughter of Alexander Adam, LL.D. (author of the "Roman Antiquities," &c.). He was born in 1816, and married Catherine Maria, daughter of Colonel Nicoll, of the 70th Regiment, and of Copt Hall, Hendon, Middlesex.

Mr. Solomon Alexander Hart, R.A., at his residence in Fitzroy-square, on the 11th inst. Mr. Hart had long been in failing health, though he was able to attend the Royal Academy banquet last month. He had produced some notable pictures in his time, chiefly of an historical and scriptural character. Mr. Hart was born at Plymouth in 1806; was elected A.R.A. in 1835, and R.A. in 1840. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Painting to the Academy, and in 1865 librarian of the same institution.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T M M (Secunderabad).—The correction of your problem No. 5 is noted; but please to understand that all of them await the receipt of your proposed solutions before being submitted to any examination whatever.

Va (U.S.).—Your analytical power is improving without doubt. Facility comes with knowledge.

A E S (Bayswater).—Please send us the amended diagram for comparison with the one in our possession, as arranged.

J H (Burnley).—The move is, obviously, Kt to K 4th.

C E T (Clifton).—There is a problem of yours in hand marked "withdrawn by the author as incorrect." Have you amended the position?

D W K (Brighton).—The late Major Jaenisch, who was a distinguished Russian chess-player and mathematician, published an exhaustive treatise on the Knight's Tour of the Chessboard. It contained references to earlier authorities, notably Euler, but is probably out of print. The latest work on the subject, of which we have any knowledge, is a quarto volume, published in 1874, by Professor Volpicelli, of Rome, in which the author claims to have completely solved the problem.

G A (Bonchurch).—Your problems are not, at present, up to publication standard; but they show promise, and you should, therefore, persevere.

W P K (Clevedon).—We do not understand your question, "Is it a disadvantage that Black has no option as to moves, if he avoids mate in two." Anyhow, your proposed solution of No. 1943 by way of 1. Q to B 6th will not answer.

Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 1937 and 1938 received from W Pocock, of Capetown; of Nos. 1938 and 1939 from T M Manickum, of Secunderabad; and of Nos. 1942 and 1943 from Va (U.S.).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1944 received from Espanol, James Dobson, F E Purchas, Norman Rumbelow, H H (Oxford), Sidmouth, W J Eggleston, J W W, Emile Frau, G A (Bonchurch), John Perkins, Pierce Jones, Shadforth, J Tcherniac and T H Norton (Paris), and "Iroquois."

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1945 received from D W (Guernsey), Espanol, F E Purchas, R B Duff, Jorgen, Bosworth, Theodor Willink, H Stebbing, Lavinia Grove, John Perkins, Pierce Jones, F Johnston, Albert Maas, Shadforth, James Atkinson, J Tcherniac and T H Norton (Paris), and D A (Dublin).

Correct Solutions of the First Prize Problem received from E Casella (Paris), G L Mayne, An Old Hand, W J Rudman, R J Vines, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, J J Heaton, R H Brooks, and F Johnston (Coventry).

Correct Solutions of the Second Prize Problem received from E Casella (Paris), R Grey, O Fulder, An Old Hand, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, J J Heaton, and R H Brooks.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1946 received from James Dobson, F E Purchas, O Fulder, Sudbury (Suffolk), G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, F Ferris, L L Greenaway, R T Kemp, R Gray, N S Harris, Otto Fulder, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), An Old Hand, C Oswald, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Nerina, Jupiter Junior, Kitten, H Blacklock, E Elsbury, A Kentish Man, Ben Nevis, T H Holdron, W Hillier, G W Law, L L Greenaway, C Darragh, H H Noyes, S Lowndes, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, G A (Bonchurch), E Louden, Dr F St, Pilgrim, Pierce Jones, J Tcherniac and T H Norton (Paris), F Johnston, Hereward, Fire Plug, J W W, and D W (Guernsey).

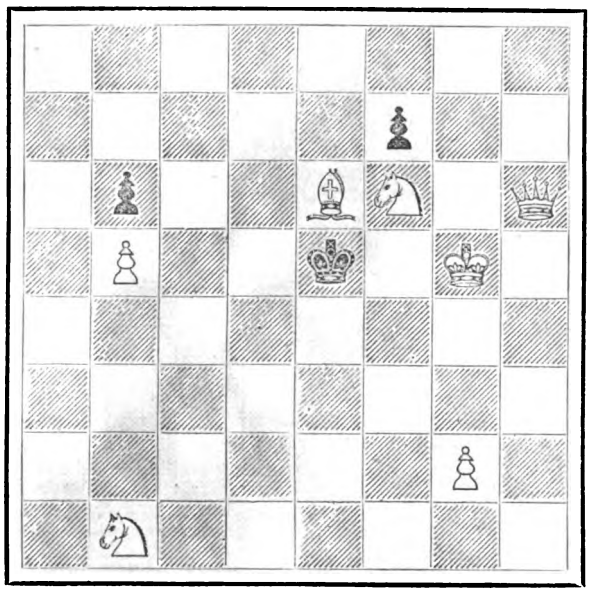
Note.—Correspondents will please observe that this problem cannot be solved by way of 1. K to Q 7th, or 1. K to K 7th, or 1. K to Q B 7th, or 1. Q takes Kt P, or 1. P to Q 4th (ch), or 1. Q takes Kt. The answer to any move of the White King is 1. Kt takes Kt. To 1. Q takes Kt P, Black has a good reply in 1. Kt takes K P; and, should White continue with 2. P takes Kt, 2. Kt to Q B 4th prevents the mate; and if 2. Kt to Q 7th (ch), 2. K to B 5th is equally effective. The attack, 1. Q takes Kt, although favoured by many of our readers, seems scarcely to call for notice, the obvious reply being 1. R takes Q; and if then 2. K to B 7th or K 7th, 2. Kt takes Kt.

Solution of Problem No. 1945.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K sq	Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1948.
By Dr. F. St.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game in the Tournament at the Clifton Chess Club.
(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. Fedden).	BLACK (Mr. Harsant).	WHITE (Mr. Fedden).	BLACK (Mr. Harsant).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14 P takes P *en pas.*	Kt P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q R to Q sq	P to Q 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16 P takes Q P	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	17. K R to K sq	Q to B 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	Black's game is extremely loose and ill-developed, and his last move gets the K Kt into trouble. His best course here is to play that piece to K Kt 3rd at once.	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	B to Kt 3rd		
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	18. B to R 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	If 18. B to B 4th, White wins by 19. Kt to Q Kt 5th.	
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	19. B to Kt 5th	R to Q sq
12. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	20. K B takes Kt	Kt takes B
Not so good a line of defence as either 12. P to Q B 3rd, with the view of breaking up the adverse centre, or 12. Kt to K Kt 3rd.		21. Kt takes P	Q to Kt 2nd
13. Q to B 2nd		He has nothing much better to do, for if 21. R takes Kt, White checks with K R, driving the K to K 3rd, afterwards taking the R with a winning game.	
13. Kt to Kt 5th is generally preferred at this point.		22. Q takes Kt, and Black resigned.	
13.	P to Q B 4th		

In the solution of Problem No. 1944, published last week, the first move of the defence in the leading variation should be 1. P Queens, instead of 1. K to Q 4th. Against that move White's continuation is, 2 Q to K B 6th, &c.

Of the twenty-four games which Captain Mackenzie engaged to play against twelve Amateurs of St. Louis, yielding to each the odds of a Knight, he has won 17, lost 1, and drawn 1. Of the other five games, "the event has yet to name the winner."

We like readers of old books, and, if we mistake not, the author of a brief essay upon Burmese Chess, which appeared in the *St. James's Gazette* last week, is one of them. But readers of old books should refer to new ones occasionally. If "Shway Yoe?"—that is the name or pseudonym of the writer—had done so, he would not have fallen into the same error as his original. Captain Cox, who, about the end of the last century, resided at the Court of Amarapoorah. Captain Cox contributed an account of Burmese chess to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, published in the "Transactions" of that association for 1799, including a diagram, which he pronounced to be the array of the pieces at the beginning of a game in Burmah. But Captain Cox was not aware that Burmese chess differed only in the augmented power of the Bishop (*Chien* or *Tsin*), from the Hindoo game *Shatranj*, wherein the players, almost always, agreed to take up strategic positions without moving alternately, just as in our own time games by correspondence are frequently commenced at known positions in favourite openings. In the *Shatranj* the battle array was precisely the same as it is now in Europe, and "Shway Yoe's" diagram represents the game after more than twenty legitimate moves have been made on each side. The position is not, as he supposes, a fanciful arrangement of the pieces behind the pawns "in any way" at the caprice of the players.

In response to numerous requests for more of the Hermit of Tyrnau's problems, we give this week one published over twenty-three years ago, when the idea it embodies was not so hackneyed as it has become since. For the information of some correspondents who have importuned us on this subject, we may say that the Hermit's problems have not been published in collected form, and that it is only by diligent search through the old magazines and newspaper chess columns that his works are to be found.

White: K at Q B 6th; Q at K B 2nd; Kt's at Q Kt 3rd and Q 3rd; Pawn at Q Kt 5th. (Five pieces.)

Black: K at K 5th; Pawns at Q Kt 3rd and Q 5th. (Three pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 13, 1871) of Mr. Brampton Gurdon, J.P., D.L., late of Letton Hall, Norfolk, and of Grundisburgh Hall, Suffolk, who died on April 28 last, at 38, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 28th ult. by Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator devises to his eldest son, the said Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, the manor of Grundisburgh Hall, the advowson of the church of Culpho, and certain other manors, messuages, farm lands, and hereditaments in the county of Suffolk, and he bequeaths to him all his furniture, plate, linen, china, pictures, wines, carriages, horses, and live and dead farming stock, £20,000 Consols, and the cash at his bankers in Norfolk and Suffolk; to his son William Brampton Gurdon, £35,000 Consols; to his son-in-law, Horace Broke, £2000 Consols, and £10,000 Consols upon trust for him for life, and then for his children by testator's late daughter Charlotte; to his brothers, Philip, William, and Edward, and his sister, Mrs. Anne Wodehouse, £500 Consols each; to Lady Nugent, Mr. H. M. Farquhar, and Mr. J. M. Heathcote, £100 Consols each; to the domestic servants who have been three years in his service at his decease, one year's wages, and to those who have been ten years in his service, two years' wages. The residue of the personalty he leaves to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Susannah Gurdon, but as this lady predeceased her husband, such residue becomes divisible between all his children, and the issue of such as may be dead. The testator was M.P. for West Norfolk, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1865.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1881) of Mr. Alexander Croll, late of Mavis Bank, Grange-road, Upper Norwood, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by David Lionel Thomson, Frederic Clift, Frederick Durand Deare, and Henry John Von Rönn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and all his pictures, plate, household effects, wines, consumable stores, horses and carriages; to his coachman and female servants who have been three years in his service at his decease £30 each, and £10 for every year over that period; to his butler, Thomas Laker, £100, and £10 for each year over three that he has been in his service; and there are several legacies of £1000 and £500 each to nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust, to pay three fourths of the income to his wife for life, but she is not to receive in any year less than £3000, in addition to all provision made for her by settlement or otherwise; one eighth of such income, during the life of his wife, to his niece Margaret Niven; and one eighth, during the same period, to his nephew John Laird Halson. At his wife's death £10,000 is to go as she shall appoint; and the ultimate residue is to be divided into ten parts, four of which he gives to his said niece, one to his said nephew, and one to his great-nephew, Harry Alexander Halson. As to the remaining four tenths, he leaves ten thirtieths thereof to the University of the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of creating and endowing two scholarships, tenable for three or four years, for students of South Africa under British rule, or which may hereafter come under British rule, and the Orange Free State, without distinction of class, creed, or colour; five thirtieths to the South African College, Cape Town, to endow one scholarship under the like conditions; five thirtieths to Gill College, Somerset East, for one scholarship under the like conditions; five thirtieths to the Grey Educational Institute, South Africa, for the purpose of creating and endowing exhibitions tenable for one or more years, under the same conditions as the scholarships; three thirtieths to the Provincial Hospital, Port Elizabeth, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining a children's ward to be called the "Croll Ward;" one thirtieth to St. George's Orphanage and Mission School for Girls, Harrington-street, Cape Town; and one thirtieth to the Christian Home for Aged and Indigent Ladies, Cape Town.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1879) of Mr. William Burges, late of No. 9, Melbury-road, Kensington, architect, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Richard Popplewell Pullan, Joseph Henry Christian, and John Starling Chapple, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to the British Museum such manuscripts and antiquities as the authorities may select; to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute such object of art designed by him as they may respectively select; upon trust for his clerk, Mr. J. S. Chapple, for life, and then for his wife for her life, £4000; and legacies to pupils, clerks, and others. Two thirds of the residue of his real and personal estate are to be held upon trust for his sister Mrs. Mary Leschallas Pullan for life, and then for her husband for life; and, subject to such life interests, he gives the said residue to his nieces, Elizabeth Burges and Eleanor Burges.

The will (dated Sept. 5, 1879) of Mr. William Kinsey, late of No. 34, Sussex-gardens, and of No. 9, Bloomsbury-place, solicitor, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Kinsey, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives £100 to his clerk, Thomas Gilbert Hicking; a leasehold house in Bond-street and £5600 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Elizabeth Anne; a leasehold house in Regent-street and £5000 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Emily Mary; and the residue of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated June 16, 1876) with a codicil (dated Aug. 23, 1877) of Miss Eliza Ann Bult, late of No. 1, Houghton-place, Ampthill-square, who died on April 16 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Brown Twist and George Francis Twist, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are numerous legacies, and the residue of the personalty the testatrix divides between her nephews and nieces, John James Twist, Frederick Twist, George Francis Twist, George Frederick Bult, Frances Elizabeth Purton, and Amelia Elizabeth Longbottom.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1879) of the Rev. John Arthy, Rector of Caistor, near Norwich, who died on April 25 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Thomas William Hansell, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after leaving legacies to his executor, nieces, and nephew, gives the residue of his property to his wife.

The will (dated May 7, 1881) of Count Adolphe Danilecki, commonly known as C. Adolphus, late of No. 54, York-terrace, Regent's Park, medical electrician, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by William Hampden Lawless and Joseph Skerrett Blake, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. There are some bequests in favour of Elsi Cooper; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, is directed to be held upon trust for Blanchi Regina.

C. G. C.

Monsignor Gonzalo Camilla, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar, was on Sunday consecrated a Bishop, by Cardinal Manning, at the pro-Cathedral, Kensington, the function taking place, like all such ordinations, in the course of low mass, and beginning at the early hour of eight.

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NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

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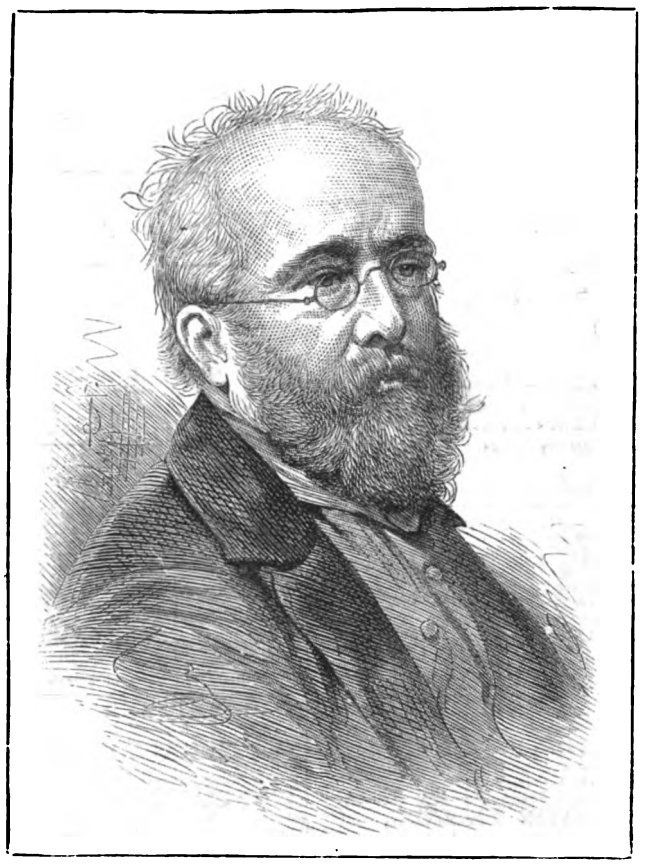
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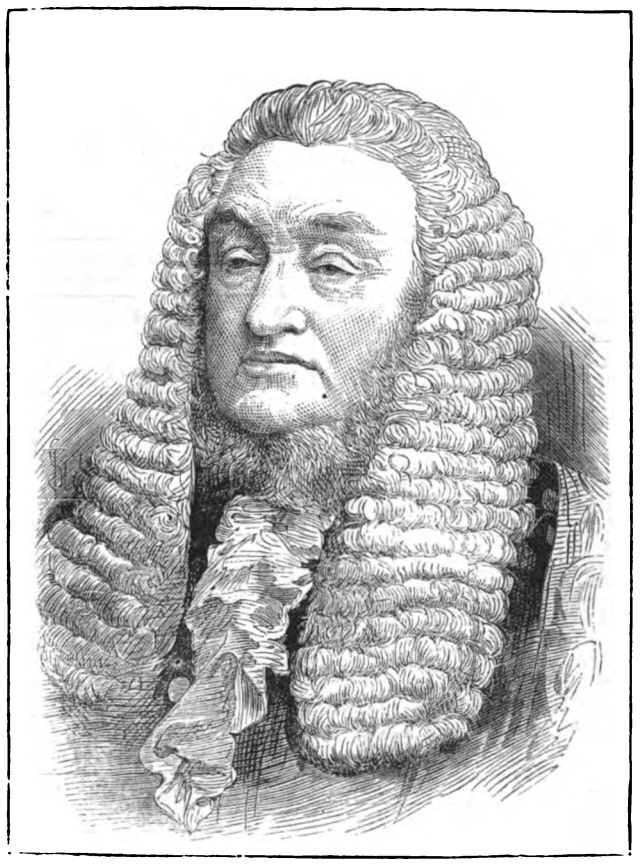
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THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PALMER, ARTIST.



THE LATE SIR W. M. JAMES,
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL.—SEE PAGE 610.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PALMER.

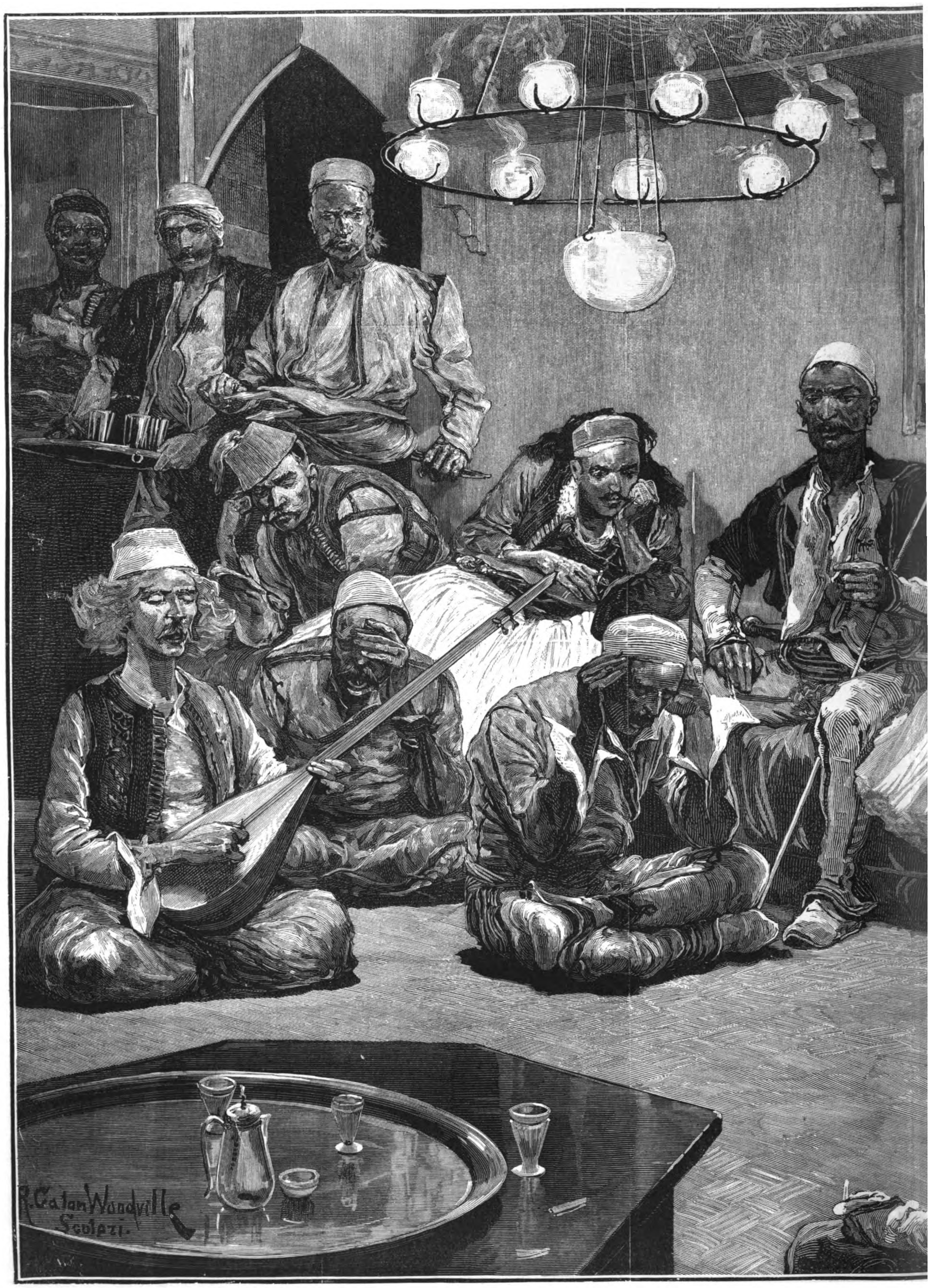
The death of this accomplished and genial artist took place on the 24th ult., at his residence at Redhill, Surrey. He was born in 1805, and began to practise painting at thirteen years of age. It was not long before he received news of the sale of his first exhibited picture at the British Gallery. By the advice of Mr. Linnell, his future father-in-law, he went through a course of figure and other serious artistic studies. He was introduced also to William Blake, who gave him decided encouragement. Mr. George Richmond, too, was one of his friends through life. He lived many years, with his father, at Shoreham, near Sevenoaks. He there painted landscapes fraught with the spirit of poetry, and sometimes with an indescribable archaic charm. "The Gleaning Field," "The Bright Cloud," "Twilight," and "The Harvest Moon," exercised his feeling for nature; and so did many smaller drawings executed about the same time. A picture of his was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1820, and two at the British Institution; one at the Academy, in 1821; three in Pall-mall, in 1822; one in Somerset House, in 1823; two at the same place in 1824, and so on, from year to year. Mr. Palmer was married, in 1837, to a daughter of Mr. Linnell. They spent the two succeeding years in Italy, both working indefatigably with the brush, and laying by a store of elaborate studies. In 1843, Mr. Palmer was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Up to 1855, the year of his election as a member, he exhibited in their gallery sixty-five works, and from that date to the present year sixty-two more, besides many at the winter exhibitions. In 1853 he became a member of the Etching Club, and in that and following years he executed thirteen etchings. The last, "Opening the Fold," was published by the Fine-Art Society, not long before his death. It showed his unabated mental vigour, and the skill which had placed him, by common consent, in the first rank of English etchers. His love for this art was very great, and the pains he bestowed upon such plates as "Christmas," "The Rising Moon," "The Skylark," "The Herdsman," and "The Early Ploughman," was rewarded by their popularity. Mr. Palmer removed, in 1861, after the death of his elder son, from Kensington to Redhill, in Surrey. He there executed many of his larger and more important works in water-colours, such as "The Colosseum," 1871; "Pompeiian Memories," 1869; and "A Golden City," 1873. To his friend, Mr. L. R. Valpy, he owed the undertaking of perhaps the most congenial task that could have been given him—the execution of a series of large drawings, illustrating selected passages from the exquisite minor poems of his favourite Milton. These works were the outcome of a long life of careful study, and of a mind tuned to harmony with all that is grand and beautiful. He lived just long enough to put the completing touches to the last of this noble series. The two preceding it, "The Prospect" and "The Eastern Gate," both from "L'Allegro," are now hanging upon the walls of the gallery in Pall-mall. Mr. Palmer's faculties of mind were perfectly preserved to the day of his death.



PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA: SCENE INSIDE THE ARSENAL AT KIEV.—SEE PAGE 610.

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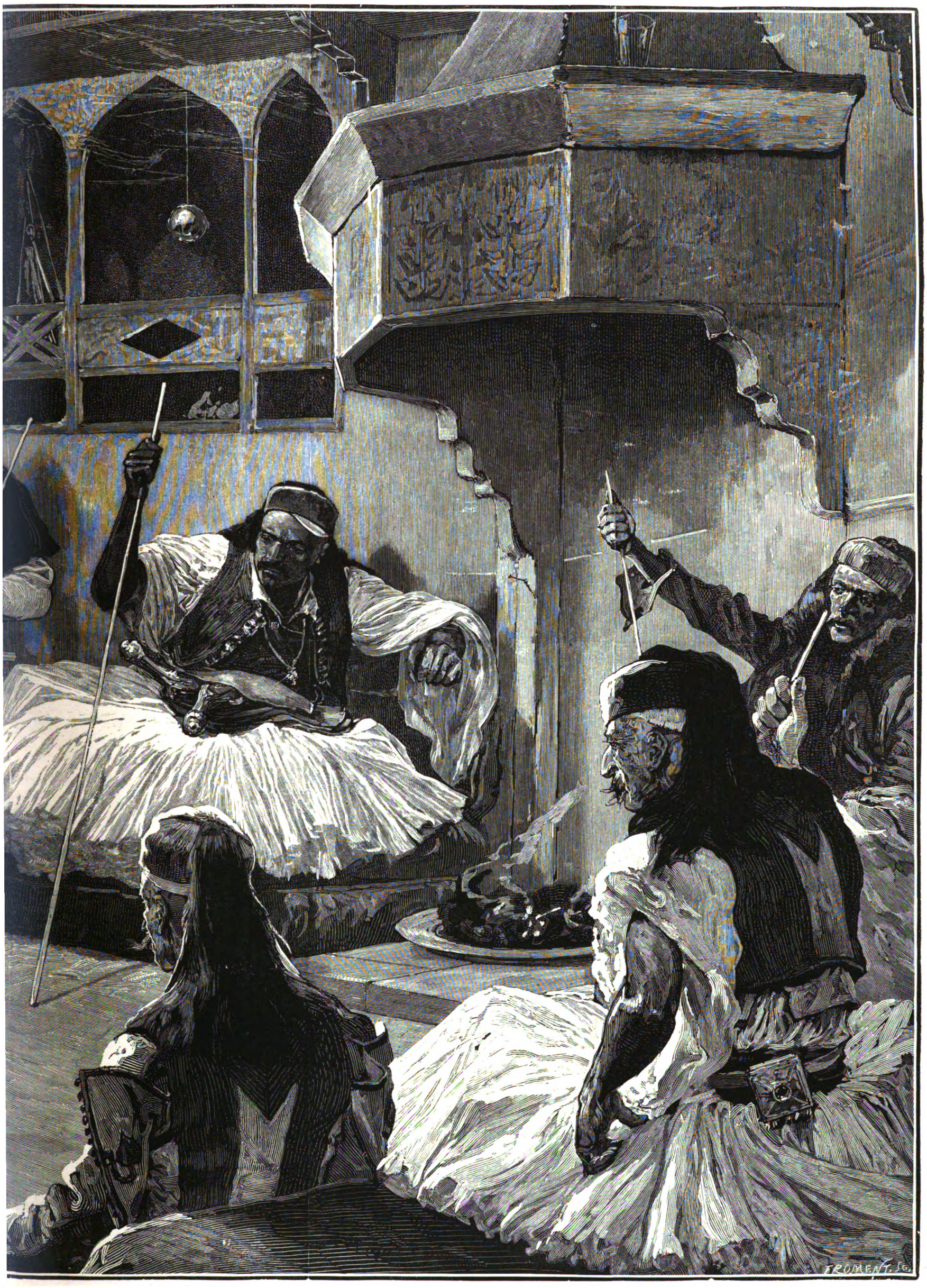
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A NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT DURING

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RAMAZAN, AT SCUTARI, IN ALBANIA.

C. WOODVILLE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2197.—VOL. LXXVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE DUKE OF ALBANY (PRINCE LEOPOLD).—SEE PAGE 622.

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BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 13, Harlington-gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of T Senior Gardiner, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Bexley, the wife of Walter Comyn Jackson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st inst., at Greycrook, St. Boswells, N.B., Henry Makdougall John Fairfax, only child of the late James L. and Elizabeth Mary Somerville Gregory.

DEATH.

On the 7th inst., at Daly's Green, in the county of Galway, Peter Paul Daly, Esq., J.P., aged 68 years. R.I.P.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge, 10.55 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE VIÂ NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
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Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.
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To visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).
Every Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.
London, June, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
NEW AND UNUSUALLY STRONG PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE ALREADY MAGNIFICENT COMPANY OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the acknowledged supreme head of every similar entertainment in the world; the source whence all imitators obtain the best features of their entertainments.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.
ALWAYS OPEN FROM YEAR'S END TO YEAR'S END.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts. No charge for booking.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
Second Week of the very successful American Skit upon
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS and MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT,
which will be performed EVERY NIGHT at Ten, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON (only) at Four o'Clock, the exertion being too great for Mr. W. H. RICE to appear at the other two Matinees.

SPIRITUALISM and its PROFESSORS on TRIAL.
Mr. W. IRVING BISHOP at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, at Eight o'Clock, will reproduce the most Marvellous Manifestations claimed by the Spiritualists to be done by aid of the Spirits of the Dead. And on Wednesday Evening, June 29, repeating the Manifestations, he will expose them under the Electric Light in full view of the audience.
The following attestation, selected from the large number received by Mr. Bishop since his arrival in this country, is a pledge that the experiments will be carried out upon purely sincere and scientific principles.
"Glasgow, Oct. 4, 1880.
"We, the undersigned, having had an opportunity, in February last, of witnessing Mr. W. Irving Bishop's reproduction and explanation of many so-called Spiritualistic Phenomena, hereby certify that both the reproduction and the explanation were satisfactory, and well calculated to show that such phenomena as were exhibited by Mr. Bishop can be produced by physical forces, and explained by physiological laws. (Signed by) Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy; JOHN G. M'KENDRICK, M.A., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine."
Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony and Orchestra Seats, 3s.; Admission, One Shilling. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall, and at all the Libraries.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square.
LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bouvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gérome, Hebert, Hemer, Jalabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinay, Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. NOW OPEN, from Eleven a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke. YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from Ten to Six.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at a Quarter to Eight, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Terriss, Howe, Tyars, Beaumont, Archer, Stuart, Hudson, Carter, Johnson, Child, Mead, and Miss Pauncefort. Box office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION of SPANISH and PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on payment of Sixpence. By order.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION now OPEN at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond-street, comprises Pictures by Royal Academicians and other eminent Artists, English and Foreign Designs of all Kinds, Sculpture, Bronzes, Carvings, Gold and Silver Smiths' Work (including reproductions from antique originals in the principal Museums of Europe), Cameos and other Italian specialities, Works of Art in Wrought and Chased Iron, Pottery and Porcelain, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Doultons, Wedgwoods, Modelled Pottery, Painted China and en Carlottine, Tiles, Mosaics, Limoges and other Enamels, engraved and Venetian Glass, Art Furniture of all Styles, House Decorations, Wall Coverings, Embroideries, Tapestries, Lace, Japanese and other Oriental Art Works; Publications on the Decorative Arts, &c. Admission, 1s. T. J. Gullick, Director.
"The Exhibition has been formed in order to illustrate the progress which has been made of late in most departments of decorative art, although, by way of affording grounds for comparison, some fine examples of ancient work have been admitted. It is international in its scope, and specialities of French, Italian, Persian, and Japanese art are among the many interesting exhibits . . . . In the next room (No. 3) one may linger a long time over the many beautiful specimens of metal-work, wood carving, embroidery, and tapestry."—Times.
"The collection is certainly more varied and novel, and presents more to interest and charm than any other exhibition now open. Anyone may obtain here, or at least learn where to procure, all that is requisite or imaginable, in order to render a house, mansion, or even palace delightful to cultivated taste."—Morning Post.
"We trust that the exhibition will become one of the annual treats of the London season. There is plenty of room for an exhibition which shall bear the same relation to the South Kensington Museum as the Royal Academy does to the National Gallery."—The Academy.
"It may safely be predicted that this new gallery will have considerable influence on public taste."—Illustrated London News.
"C'est une entreprise vraiment combler une lacune et répondre à un besoin réel en ouvrant aux arts décoratifs une galerie spéciale."—Revue des Arts Décoratifs.

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a Brighton Story

by William Black

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This Holiday Number is published apart from the ordinary weekly issue.
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WITH THE NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Next Saturday, July 2, will be Given

A LARGE ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

IN SANDRINGHAM GARDEN:

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER DAUGHTERS.

FROM A DRAWING BY M. W. RIDLEY.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for Vol. 78 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from Jan. 1 to June 25, will also be given with next week's Number.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.
NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the
PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.
Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

The disturbances that broke out on Saturday and Sunday between the French and Italians at Marseilles are deeply to be deplored. The disembarkation of the first detachment of troops from Tunis, and their subsequent march through the streets, was witnessed by exulting crowds, who rejoiced in the success of the national flag, not the less, we fear, because it involved an indirect humiliation of Italy. Many thousands of Italians from the neighbouring kingdom find employment in the factories of Marseilles, and the usual jealousy which obtains between rival populations in close proximity must have been greatly stimulated by recent events in Tunis. The hissing, which is said to have been heard amid the prevalent plaudits as the returning troops passed the Italian National Club, sufficed to fan this ill-feeling into a flame. The exasperated crowd demanded the removal of the Italian escutcheon, and the promise of the Prefect to close the club did not appease them; but some municipal councillors, in order to ward off an attack, took down the insignia, and the place was closed. But the incident had stirred up bad blood on both sides. For twelve hours, from Saturday night till Sunday morning, desperate street fights, fought with revolvers and knives, took place in various parts of the city, but chiefly in the Mairie Quarter, where the Savoyards mostly live; and the police and military were unable to suppress the riots till several persons had been killed, more than thirty wounded, and some two hundred arrested. According to one authority, these scenes of savage violence and reckless bloodshed were worthy of the worst periods of the Revolutionary era. This outbreak will, we fear, widen the estrangement between two neighbouring nations who were lately on terms of cordial amity. Though Italy stands alone among the European Powers in protesting against the recent policy of the French Government in Tunis, and is unable openly to resent it, she can hardly fail to treasure up bitter enmity against her more powerful neighbour. Apart from their considerable commercial relations, the two nations, as representing Western freedom and civilisation, are natural allies; and it may be questioned whether the material advantages which M. Roustan has gained for French enterprise in Tunis are worth the alienation of a proud and sensitive people like the Italians, who will hardly fail to nurse the revengeful spirit that cannot now find adequate expression.

Sir Edward Watkin has provided the public with a new sensation. At the meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, the other day, the Chairman held out the prospect of completing a tunnel under the bed of the English Channel within the short space of five years. He was able to report that the preliminary experiments had thus far been highly favourable. Shafts have been sunk near both the shores, from which galleries have been driven some hundreds of yards through a solid and uniform substratum of chalk, impervious to water, which, if it should be found to extend, as is believed, from coast to coast, will reduce this gigantic enterprise to a question of time and expense. New appliances and improved machinery are expected to facilitate the boring of this stupendous tunnel; and one of these days we may hear of the starting of a great Channel Submarine Tunnel Company, with a capital of, say, some twenty-five or thirty millions, to realise Sir Edward's daring vision, and abolish "the silver streak of sea." At all events, the whole question is being seriously discussed, and military critics are entering the field to frighten us with the prospect of losing our secure isolation, and to conjure up the phantom of Continental invasion. Whether the Tunnel would pay—whether the game would be worth the candle—may possibly become a problem worthy of practical discussion two or three years hence. But political and international misgivings ought to be removed by the assurance that at any time a pound of dynamite, or the opening of a well-devised sluice, would render the Channel Tunnel impassable; still more so by the statement of Sir Edward Watkin that a convention, yet subsisting and covering the whole question, was made some years ago between France and England. If this great submarine road is required in the interests of international intercourse and commerce, it is not likely to be frustrated or delayed by chimerical fears of an invasion of Great Britain.

Now that the Irish Land Bill is making real progress, and the business-like debates that are taking place are bringing its clauses into a form generally acceptable, with the prospect of the committee stage being completed by the middle of July, attention is being directed to the important negotiations relative to a renewal of the French Treaty of Commerce. The memorable Convention of 1860, whatever its theoretical shortcomings, has been the means of enormously developing the commercial relations between the two countries; and, unfortunately for both, Mr. Cobden's treaty expires next November. The astute manufacturing Protectionists of France lately succeeded in inducing the Legislature to adopt a new general tariff, which raises the duties on imported goods all round—in some cases to a prohibitory standard; and four months only remain to consider whether the treaty with England shall be renewed, with some modifications, or be altogether abandoned. Commissioners on both sides have been busy this week with negotiations on the subject, and in a few days it will probably be decided by Sir Charles Dilke and his colleagues whether it would not be better for the interests of this country that the treaty should lapse, unless adequate time can be secured for deliberate discussion. It is said that, at the eleventh hour, the French Commissioners are about to ask for fresh instructions—these gentlemen having become aware that the general interests of their country are in danger of being sacrificed to subserve those of the cotton and woollen textile manufacturers of France; and further, that the termination of the treaty would have a most disastrous effect upon the already declining export trade of France. The present dilemma, which involves the prosperity of a vast trade on both sides the Channel, has been brought about by the scheming of a coterie of selfish manufacturers, who have been able to hoodwink the Legislature and bring about a crisis which may end in the entire abrogation of special commercial arrangements between the two countries, to the injury of both.

The death of Sir Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, at the ripe age of eighty-six, removes from the scene of his earthly labours one of the greatest industrial benefactors of the age. His life was a romance in our commercial records. Beginning as a journeyman shoemaker, and afterwards as a costermonger at Kidderminster, he tramped to Birmingham, where he obtained employment as a maker of gilt toys and subsequently of split steel rings; and eventually the plodding young man became identified with the firm of Perry and Co., the celebrated steel-pen manufacturers, and with other enterprises in the Midland capital. In these several pursuits Mr. Mason, who was subsequently knighted for his philanthropic munificence, amassed a large fortune. The wealth thus carefully acquired was lavishly expended for public objects—such as the Erdington Orphanage, an unsectarian institution, for the foundation and maintenance of which £260,000 was expended, and the Mason Science College, erected at a cost of £60,000 and endowed with £100,000, in order that his young fellow-townsmen might have those educational and scientific advantages which he himself had never enjoyed. Both these noble institutions, with a view to their being preserved from narrow and ecclesiastical influences, are placed under the control of the Town Council of Birmingham; and Sir Josiah Mason has thus honourably used his great means for, and associated his memory with, an unsectarian educational work which is likely to prove a blessing to the present and succeeding generations.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Last Monday, at the commendably early hour of eleven thirty a.m., the annual meeting of the subscribers to and supporters of the National School for Cookery at South Kensington was held, by courteous permission of the Duke of Devonshire, in the grand saloon of Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, honoured the proceedings with her presence; and Burke's and Debrett's Peerages, Boyle's Court Guide, and Webster's Royal Red Book were largely represented among the distinguished audience. It was a very fashionable gathering indeed; and his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was in the chair. His Excellency the American Minister made a speech which could scarcely fail to be witty and humorous. He talked about Alfonso the Wise, and "Lord" Bacon (no, estimable Mr. J. R. Lowell, there never was a "Lord" Bacon); but he contributed little to the practical business of the morning, beyond making the candid admission that there was as much bad cookery in the United States as in any country with which he was acquainted.

The accomplished Transatlantic diplomatist might, however, have told his English hearers that in the Great Republic there are cooks and cooks. The hotel cuisine is, as a rule, execrably bad throughout the States; and its badness is due to the excessive ambition of the bill of fare and the excessive number of guests to be provided for. Among hotels and restaurants where one could really obtain a well-cooked and appetising dinner, I noted, during our last trip to America, the Brevoort House, Delmonico's, the Hotel Brunswick, and Pinaud's, at New York; Wormley's at Washington (Mr. Wormley is a coloured man, and the Ethiop is a born cook); the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago, and the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The last named is in all respects the finest hotel, and has one of the best cooks (M. Harder) in the world. On the cookery at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, I must not be too hard, as I was there at a period of exceptional pressure—Carnival time; but we could find little to our taste, gastronomically speaking, at the St. Charles, and were fain to dine, on most evenings, when we had no invitations, at Moreau's French restaurant in Canal-street, a modest little place, but, from a culinary point of view, equal to the Moulin Rouge, Paris, in its palmiest days.

Mem.: You dine superbly in private houses in the hospitable city of Baltimore, in the beautiful State of Maryland. Richmond overwhelms you with hospitable propositions, and does her best; but the Old Dominion has scarcely recovered yet from the desolation of war, and Virginian Udes and Francatellis have yet to be resuscitated. On the whole (always granting the dire atrocity of the vast majority of the hotel tables-d'hôte and the railway refreshment-rooms), Mr. J. R. Lowell should not induce English people to think over disparagingly of the cuisine of a country which can boast of terrapin, canvas-back ducks, green corn, succotash, gumbo soup, soft shell crabs, clam-chowder, striped bass, shad, and the finest oysters in creation.

They talked much at the meeting of the National School for Cookery; and, on the whole, I am inclined to think that his Grace of Beaufort was the best among the speakers of the morning, because he said the least. There was a wearisome wilderness of talk about physiology and other "ologies," and the chemistry of food, and the educational advantages of cookery, and so forth; and one lady digressed into a dissertation on dressmaking classes as organised in Scotland. I wish that she had talked more about Scotch collops, and haggis and cock-a-leekie, and the other toothsome *plats* for which the recipes are given in "Meg Dod's Cookery Book."

Of course our ancient friend "the boiled potato" turned up in the course of the morning. Beshrew the boiled potato! That delusive tuber has done as much to keep the English and Irish kitchens in a condition of stupid savagery as plain needlework (I perceive from the programme of the Domestic Economy Congress that there is a Lady Demonstrator of a London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework) has done to keep Englishwomen in a state of semi-pauperism and semi-"starvation." Wither plain needlework! I hope to see it utterly driven out by the sewing-machine; so that women may be taught such mechanical trades as are suited to their sex, and be able to demand the wages of men. And, *brava, bravissima!* Mrs. Fawcett (speaking at the seventh annual meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League) for counselling working women to band themselves together, and combine and organise associations to demand higher wages from selfish and tyrannical employers. I see from the report of a recent trial that five-and-twenty pounds was deemed an excessive price for a lady's dinner dress. Remembering that American ladies think little of paying the great Worth forty or fifty pounds for a silk or satin dress, full trimmed, I should not stumble at the English costumière's much more moderate charge if I knew that the young ladies employed in making the dress could each earn thirty shillings a week. "Strike, girls, strike" for higher wages. I like the refrain as well as "Cheer, boys, cheer."

The National School for Cookery is in need of "public support." In plainer terms, it wants money; and if the public wish to see the number of good cooks in this country increased it should support the School at South Kensington. In the talk about physiology and the other "ologies," the chemistry of food and the like, I have the very smallest amount of faith; and I have not much more in brief courses of cookery lessons given to girls at the Board Schools. The National School at South Kensington would do the most tangible amount of good by becoming a College of Cookery, where cooks could be trained by first-rate French *chefs*, and whence the trained pupils could be sent into families. By degrees the cookery so practiced would reach the poor; and every female servant accustomed to the ways of a thoroughly well-appointed upper-class or middle-class kitchen would be, when she married, a missionary, a teacher, and a "cooking centre" among her sisters. The poor are very kind to the poor, and are generally eager to teach and help one another. But I fear that we shall have no perceptible augmentation in the number of good cooks till English ladies devote themselves with greater frequency to the active duties of housekeeping. It is one thing to put on fine clothes and, in the hours between early service at the "too utterly High" Church of St. Simon Slyboots and a Charity Bazaar at Kensington, to listen to a lecture about the "ologies" of cookery; but it is quite another thing to tuck up one's sleeves and "have up" the cook and "have out" the tradesmen's books or explore the store closet, or descend into the lower regions and ascertain how things are getting on in the kitchen and the pantry. Aye! and in the scullery. Our great-grandmothers used to do this. At present ladies are far too much occupied with lectures, public meetings, lawn-tennis, polo, morning performances, and "pianoforte recitals."

Mem.: To the plagues of Modern Egypt, too much Talk, too many gossiping "Echoes" and *on dits* (you see that I can look at home, but I am going to hold my tongue shortly, for good), too many Public Dinners, the Boiled Potato, Plain Sewing, and the Eastern Question, add too much "Pianoforte Recital."

Perhaps you will say that there are too many Charity Bazaars. That may be a moot point; but you will grant, I hope, that there cannot be too much Charity; and so long as mankind require to be tickled with a straw to make them loose their purse-strings, I do not see why we should discourage fancy fairs, even if the distinguished lady stall-keepers sell straws, gilt or ungilt, at the rate of half a guinea apiece. So I have no hesitation in telling my charitably-minded readers that on Wednesday, June 29, and the two following days there will be held, by kind permission of the Duke of Wellington, at his Grace's riding-school at Knightsbridge, a Bazaar and Fancy Fair for the benefit of the Military Benevolent Fund. I note in the list of lady stall-keepers announced the names, among others, of the Marchioness of Conyngham, the Countess of Shannon, Lady Abinger, Lady Edward Pelham-Clinton, Lady (Francis) Seymour, Lady (Frederick) Roberts, and Mrs. Mountsteven.

This Charity, of which Princess Christian is Patroness and the Duke of Cambridge is Patron, is as modest and unobtrusive as it is deserving. The fund grants annuities not exceeding forty pounds to ladies in necessitous circumstances, being exclusively the widows and unmarried daughters of deceased officers in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines. My dear readers, there is as much misery and wretchedness among these poor gentlewomen as there is, in degree, among sempstresses. The poor ladies suffer in secret. They are the real *pauvres honteuses*. They cannot dig; to beg they are ashamed; and very often they lack (through early deficiency in training) the capacity to become governesses. Not every daughter of a poor half-pay officer can hope to become the spectacled instructress so admirably depicted by M. Du Maurier in this week's *Punch*, who is so whimsically astounded when her pupils, the Duke's daughters, tell her that they intend to become, respectively, great painters, pianistes, and actresses. So, when you have done laughing over your *Punch*, remember Wednesday, the 29th instant, and betake yourself to the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School at Knightsbridge, and help the poor ladies who are languishing in elegant indigence and genteel hunger and shabbiness.

I never was, and I hope that I never shall be, ashamed of making a confession of sheer crass ignorance. I declare that until the other day I did not know that there was no such word in the English language as Starvation. The circumstance that, as a boy, I did not learn English out of grammars and dictionaries may have had something to do with my shocking ignorance. But, happening recently to be delving (I think for a purpose heraldic) in the "Encyclopædia Perthensis," published in the early years of the present century, I came on the following entry:—

> STARVATION, n. s. (from starve), a word first used by Lord Viscount Melville, then Mr. Secretary Dundas, in the House of Commons. It is not yet generally adopted; but the English language stands in need of it, for it has no synonym, that we recollect, to express the same idea. Famine expresses the dreadful state of a nation, or country, or quarter of the globe in total want of provisions; starvation expresses the melancholy condition of a family or individual without meat, money, or work to procure it. It also implies, as the verb does, a deficiency of heat or clothing.

Now, I confess that, in the first instance, I was slightly incredulous as to Starvation not being a legitimate English word, because I was, and am still, haunted by the impression of having somewhere read that the illustrious but somewhat parsimonious John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, used to be called "Starvation Jack" by his soldiers. But I searched in vain for the word in all the dictionaries which I (now) possess. I turned up Cruden's Concordance to the Scriptures and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakspeare, in vain. Then I turned to my Swift and to the "Drapier's Letters," knowing that I should find much there about misery and want and hunger. But, alack! one of the first phrases I came across satisfied me that there was no Starvation in Swift. "It is very well known," writes the "Drapier," "that they (the Irish labourers) are every day dying and rotting by cold and *famine* and filth and vermin as fast as can be reasonably expected." Swift would never have used the word Famine if he had had Starvation to the fore. In my despair I wrote to Professor W. W. Skeat. That learned philosopher was so kind as to send me in reply a slip from his Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, not wholly compiled yet, I imagine, in which "Starvation" is irremediably banned as "a ridiculous hybrid word now in common use." Professor Skeat notes that it is a Scottish word, but doubts its antiquity; and he mentions that it was first used in an English Parliamentary debate by Mr. Dundas, who proposed to subdue the rebellious Americans by "Starvation," and was nicknamed "Starvation Dundas" in consequence. It is clear, then, that we are no more entitled to talk of starvation than of "kill-ation," "wound-ation," or "beat-ation."

Mem.: Why do we laugh at, as vulgarians, the people who speak of "Ruination"? It is in the Dictionaries.

I learn that on Sunday, the nineteenth, the Hanover Gallery in New Bond-street was thrown open, between the hours of 6 and 8.30 p.m., to the members of the Sunday Society and their friends; and that, although the notice given was very short, between seven and eight hundred of the working classes went to the gallery to gaze on the great pictures of the "Daniel" and the "Moses with the Tables of the Law," in the collection of works painted by Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A. I hear that the interest shown by the working people in the exhibition was very great, and that they expressed a wish to deputations from various clubs to thank Mr. Herbert for the treat afforded them. On Sunday, the third of July, the Hanover Gallery will be again thrown open, and there will probably be an even greater attendance. Perhaps not much harm was done to the working classes last Sunday by the contemplation of pictures, mainly of a directly devotional and as directly elevating and ennobling character.

At Steinway Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd, Mr. Clifford Harrison, the accomplished son of a late favourite English tenor, gave before a fashionable audience a public Recital. Mr. Clifford Harrison is well known in intellectual society as an elocutionist of the very highest gifts and the most highly trained capacity. His voice is as clear, melodious, and sympathetic as his elocution is graceful and his delivery dramatic. He is to be congratulated on the success which he has deservedly achieved. I am one of those who believe in elocutionary training, and would like to see all young ladies and gentleman thoroughly taught the art not only of public speaking but of oratorical gesticulation. But, because we are the vilest public speakers in Christendom, and do not know what to do with our hands (I generally put mine in my pockets) when we get upon our legs, we are accustomed to sneer at studied elocution as "high falutin," "buncombe," "tall talk," "spoutomania," and the like.

Mem.: I have many definitions or suggestions for the definition of the name "Gesana." Will the spouse of the lady bearing that graceful but mysterious prænomen "bide a wee?" Next week I will open the budget of "Gesaniana."

In connection with "Beaconsfield" *versus* "Becon," or rather "Beckonsfield," a correspondent writes that at Lincoln College, Oxford, a representation of a beacon in a tun frequently occurs on the walls as a rebus in memory of Thomas Beckyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, about the year 1465, gave a sum of money towards building the Rector's lodgings. How about the old tavern sign of the Bolt-in-Tun? Was the Bolt a Beacon?

A correspondent, writing from Moulsey, Surrey, continues to be deeply exercised over the riddle ascribed to Archbishop Whately. He is evidently a gentleman with a strictly literal understanding; yet the riddle causes him to break forth in verse, thus:—

> Archbishop Whately's Riddle
> Seems really quite absurd:
> Boots were not then invented;
> So the "sound" could not be "heard."

But did not Canning offer a witty explanation, which has found general acceptance, of the tardiness of the elephant in quitting the ark? He was detained, opined Canning, "packing up his trunk." Were trunks and portmanteaus, "warranted solid leather," known in the days of Admiral Noah? Several correspondents also indignantly point out, in the interests of natural history, that Noah's ark was not an aquarium, and that the "soles and eels" were outside and not inside the ark. I think that it is about time this controversy about "the sound of boots upon the stairs" should cease. The really trumpery little question has brought me so many letters that I am beginning to shudder at the sound of the postman's "highlows" on the doorstep.

Mem.: From the esteemed clergyman who originally asked for the solution of the riddle I have just received a note stating that he has learned from the very highest authority (from the daughter of Dr. Whately, indeed) that the Archbishop was *not* the author of the riddle. So the whole question tumbles over.

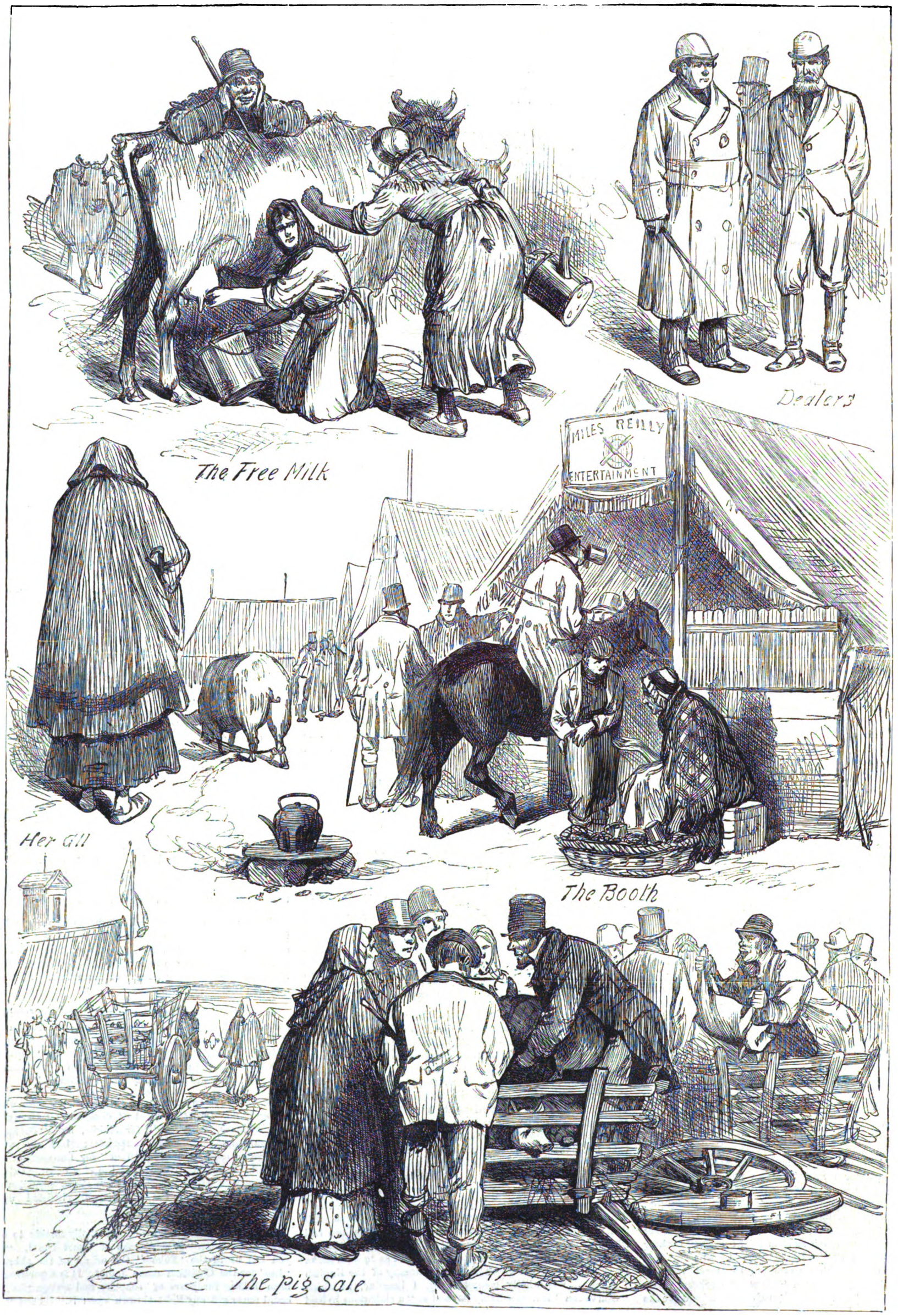
A respected American correspondent, writing from Hadley, near Barnet, after making one more contribution to the "Ralph" discussion, adds that "while 'Amurrican,' 'advertisement,' 'deepot,' 'bokay,' and also 'inquiry' and 'áddress' for inquíry and addréss, are far too common in America; they are not by any means universal."

Mem.: Is it customary, or only a facetious Americanism, to say "deputised" instead of deputed? "Orleenes" for New Orleans, "Mobilly" for Mobile, and "Bosting" for Boston, are manifestly vulgarisms; but do well-bred Americans ever say "Connetticut" for Connecticut; and is the full "Saint" in the name of the city of St. Louis, which we pronounce "S'nt," with even the slight suspicion of an i between the s and the n, invariably insisted upon by Americans?

A cognate question, which I am wholly unable to answer, comes to me from "J. M.," Inns of Court Hotel. "Would you tell us in the 'Echoes' the origin of the abbreviation 'Jno' for the Christian name John? It is a question I have been asking for years of scholars and antiquaries; but I could never get any light thrown upon it." Thus "J. M." The most irritating thing is, that there is a very simple explanation of "Jno" for John. I have seen this explanation in print, somewhere; but am utterly unable to recall it to mind. But I will dig and delve in my common-place book between this and next week.

G. A. S.

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SKETCHES AT AN IRISH CATTLE FAIR.

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A JAPANESE ARCHERY HOUSE.

It has often come in our way to notice the amusing Illustrations of Japanese social and domestic life and manners, furnished by Mr. Wirgman, of Yokohama, and by other resident or travelling Artists, who have used their observant eyes and skilful pencils among that entertaining nation of the Asiatic Far East. Mr. Joseph Bell, our Special Artist now roving about in that region of the globe, has been looking about him in the great metropolitan city formerly named Jeddo, which now bears the name Tokio by an Imperial decree of the Mikado; and he has visited one of the accustomed places of recreation for natives of the leisurely and elegant class. It is a tea-house, built of thin wood and paper in the midst of a grove or garden, and simply furnished with a few mats and stools, and with a small charcoal-fire box to keep the tea-kettle always boiling: just the nicest place that can be devised for lounging through a warm summer afternoon. The special kind of diversion that is offered to ladies and gentlemen in this apartment, in the intervals of music and singing or play-acting, which are provided in the theatre at the appointed hours, is a little mild archery practice, reminding us of the miniature rifle-shooting gallery and target, often seen at an English popular holiday meeting. Here are two Japanese visitors—nay, we perceive that he is a real Englishman, and not a Japanese wearing the polite European dress—here is our Special Artist himself, accompanied by an amiable Japanese young lady, to whom he is paying courteous attentions, both now innocently proving their comparative dexterity in the use of the harmless bow and arrow, at an indoor range of six or seven yards. It seems a very pretty sort of occupation for such idle minutes as most people sometimes contrive to while away, in something or other which is called "pastime," because it helps them to pass the time.

THE LATE MR. S. A. HART, R.A.



THE LATE MR. S. A. HART, R.A.

The death of this veteran artist, who held the office of Librarian to the Royal Academy, was recorded last week. Mr. Solomon Alexander Hart was of the Jewish race and religion. He was born at Plymouth, in 1806, but his father, who was an artist and pupil of Northcote, came to dwell in London, and here Solomon Hart entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1823, and exhibited his first work, a miniature of his father, in 1826. He continued for a time to paint miniatures for a livelihood, but showed his first exhibition oil-picture, "Instructions," at the British Institution in 1828, and the "Elevation of the Law," which was purchased by Mr. Vernon, at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830. In the same year he produced "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front-de-Bœuf." "Wolsey and Buckingham," 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," 1835, led to his election as an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1840 he was elected a Royal Academician. During a visit to Italy in 1841-2 he made an elaborate series of drawings, originally intended for publication, of architectural interiors and sites famous in history. Mr. Hart employed the materials then collected in several pictures. Of his works "Menasseh Ben Israel Pleading with Oliver Cromwell for the Admission of the Jews" was the most successful. Great pains were taken with this work, which was designed by the artist as an offering to the memory of the Protector, by whose statesmanship the ancestors of the painter had been permitted to settle in England. Mr. Hart also painted landscapes and portraits, and contributed to the *Athenæum*, the *Jewish Chronicle*, and other periodicals. He served repeatedly on the hanging committee of the Royal Academy and on the committee of the Athenæum Club. In 1857 he succeeded Mr. Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen librarian of that institution. Mr. Hart contributed to the present exhibition of the Royal Academy a picture of "A Hoarder," who locks up a casket, saying to himself, in the words from "The Merchant of Venice,"

Safe bind safe find,
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.

AN IRISH CATTLE FAIR.

The harshness and bitterness of the Land League agitation, and the hateful acts of murderous malice instigated by false notions concerning agrarian property, have not yet entirely deprived Irish rustic life of its humorous and diverting aspects. It is still possible for the benevolent spectator at a country fair or market, such as our Special Artist has delineated in his Sketches that fill the opposite page, to relish the picturesque oddity of various figures and groups of those vivacious Western peasantry, whose real welfare, by just and prudent measures, we earnestly wish to promote. The cow and the pig—more power to both of them! are here manifestly brought forward as the natural allies of husbandry and home thrift, in the practice of this class of petty agriculturists, unfortunately too numerous for the extent and fertility of their land. There is something both comic and pathetic in their familiar association with these domesticated animals, which yield, living or dead, an essential part of the subsistence of the humble families. "Her All!" is the motto which our sympathising Artist subscribes to his Sketch of a poor widow driving a pig to market; while, in the ideal foreground, by an imaginative license almost poetical, he has introduced the good woman's tea-kettle, the simple solace of her bare household existence, to be kept up only by the price of her pig. "The Free Milk," in the Sketch just overhead, betrays the perpetration of a heartless act of petty larceny, and the consequent rightful indignation of another dame, proving that milk is not always quite so innocent as may be supposed. The arrival of farmers and dealers at the fair, some on horseback, from a distance of many miles, and gladly partaking of liquid refreshments at Miles Reilly's booth in the field, introduces men of different classes, keen bargainers all of them, and neither more nor less truthful in their assertions than such people are apt to be in other countries. Cart-loads of swine, literally crammed into the vehicles, which have had the wheels taken off to be lowered to the ground for more convenient inspection, are scrutinised by the critical customers, handled, poked, lifted and "hefted," as they say in the West; the vendor's gesture reminding us of that English poulterer, in a once popular representation of the "Humours of a Country Fair":—

Feel the weight of that duck, ma'am, do just feel—
It was fed three times a day, on barley meal!

But the Irish pig is seldom fattened on that material. It used to be said that it was *he* who paid the "rint." In too many cases, it is to be feared, he has lent an ear to the Land League, and has been dissuaded from performing his obligations on quarter-day.



A JAPANESE ARCHERY HOUSE IN JEDDO.

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THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the Queen's youngest and fourth son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, recently created Duke of Albany, Earl Clarence, and Baron Arklow, took his seat among the Peers of the United Kingdom. Prince Leopold, as we shall be permitted still to call him, retaining in popular usage the name under which his personal character has justly won public esteem, is twenty-eight years of age, having been born on April 7, 1853. He is the youngest but one—namely, Princess Beatrice—of the nine children born to her Majesty and to the late Prince Consort. He was educated mainly by private tutors, but in 1872 matriculated at the University of Oxford, and is well known to have inherited a large share of his father's taste for literature and art, and of the intellectual habits of studious reflection, by which Prince Albert was so highly distinguished. A certain lack of physical robustness has debarred Prince Leopold from those pursuits of the English sportsman for which his elder brothers have shown much predilection, and he has, perhaps from the same cause, not yet undertaken any distant travels. There is good hope, nevertheless, that his health in future years will be such as to enable him to bear an active part in the offices of social usefulness for which he seems peculiarly fit, and of which the late Prince Consort has left a perfect example. The title of Duke of Albany, which originally belonged to junior members of the ancient Scottish Royal family, has been revived, by the Queen's good pleasure, in favour of this esteemed young Prince. We trust that he will bear it through a long and happy life.

Our Portrait of his Royal Highness is from a photograph taken by the Electric Light Process of Mr. Van der Weyde, in Regent-street.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, June 21.

Troubles in Algeria, riots at Marseilles, speeches and triumphal progress of M. Jules Ferry in the Vosges, discussion of the Budget in the Chamber, the visit of the Minister of the Bey of Tunis, close of the Salon, the departure of *tout Paris* for the seaside and the thermal springs—such are some of the leading topics of the day. The troubles in Algeria are being stirred up by some of the frontier Arab tribes, under the leadership of Bou Amena. The riots of Marseilles broke out on Friday last. It appears that as the first detachment of troops, returning from Tunis, was passing the Italian Club at Marseilles some Italians hissed. This incident caused great excitement among the people, and during Saturday and Sunday there was a general *mêlée* in the streets, and fighting and stabbing between the French and Italian workmen, who are very numerous (49,000) at Marseilles. Several persons were killed, some thirty or forty seriously wounded, and the streets had to be occupied by the military in order to restore external order. Even yesterday the streets were by no means safe. To-day order once more reigns in the town.

During his visit to the Vosges, M. Jules Ferry delivered, at Epinal, an important speech, which has thrown all other political events of the week into the shade. M. Ferry's speech is an echo of M. Gambetta's recent speech at Cahors; it may be summed up in two words—neither revision nor division. M. Ferry traced the line of conduct to be followed at the coming elections; dwelt upon the considerable results obtained by the moderate Republicans during the past four years under the protection of the Constitution, all attempts at the revision of which he strongly condemned. Furthermore, as long as the Legitimists and other enemies of the Republic had not disarmed, M. Ferry deprecated the division of the Republicans into Tories, Moderates, and Radicals. This speech has been received everywhere with a chorus of applause, except by the Radicals; it may safely be said to correspond with the average sentiments of the nation, which, when left to itself, is not readily led astray by the wild divagations of party journalism.

At a banquet of the Combmakers at Saint-Mandé on Sunday last M. Gambetta made a few reassuring remarks as to the state of the French nation, the powerlessness of the rival parties, enemies of the Republic and the happiness and democratic solidarity of the people. M. Gambetta declared it to be his opinion that a French Republic would never resemble any other Republic, and that the French would always have, thanks to a sort of gift of the national character, a gaiety, a sweetness of manners, an openness of heart, a good taste, which other nations might envy. There is certainly an immense sum of happiness in France, and nowhere does one see its expression more strikingly and more agreeably than in popular meetings and fêtes. The national fête on July 14 last year was a spectacle never to be forgotten, and preparations are already being made for a repetition of it next month. The general features will be the same as last year, and everything leads one to anticipate an equal if not a greater outburst of popular enthusiasm.

The visit of Mustapha Bey to Paris has not been marked by any particular incident. His Excellency, like most of our Oriental visitors, has visited the Opera, some of the theatres, and other sights of Paris; he has been struck with the beauty and agility of the ladies of the corps de ballet; he has been received in state by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the President of the Republic, while zealous reporters have watched and faithfully recorded the smallest details of Mustapha's existence for the greater delectation of the newspaper readers.

The heading *Déplacements et Villégiature* has made its reappearance in the Parisian boulevard journals, and under it they record the departure of the Marquis X for Vichy, of Madame de Z for Dieppe, &c. The moment of the grand exodus has come, and from now until September it will not be *chic* to be seen on the Boulevards or riding in the Bois de Boulogne. Society has taken up its summer quarters on the coast of Normandy and Brittany and around the mineral springs of Auvergne. Apropos of the Brittany coast, it may interest some of your readers to know that the French have just discovered Dinard and the bay of Saint-Malo, which has hitherto been almost a British possession. A monster joint-stock company is being started to exploit the natural beauties and health-giving qualities of the bay, and an invasion of the Parisians may therefore be expected.

It seems to be fated that politics shall take up the greater part of my letter this week. The new novel, the book of the week, bears the significant title of "Monsieur le Ministre" (Paris, 1 vol., Dentu). M. Jules Claretie, however, has not treated the political world from a political point of view; his book is, as the sub-title truly indicates, a Parisian novel, *roman parisien*. It is a study of Parisian life of which the hero is a Minister of the Interior, the heroine an adventuress, and the secondary characters prominent Parisians, the prototypes of whom will occur to any one at all familiar with the political salons of Paris. It is a study of modern life, of Paris in 1881, by a Parisian who knows how to be an elegant sceptic and at the same time an idealist, and a philosopher while remaining *homme du monde*. "Monsieur le Ministre" is very brilliantly written, and, as I have already intimated, it is studied from life.

The Salon closed yesterday. From a financial point of view the exhibition has proved to be a great success, the receipts, 362,300f., being 100,000f. more than they were last year. The Palais de l'Industrie is now in the hands of an army of workmen, who are making it ready for the exhibition of electrical appliances, which is to open in August.

A clumsy attempt was made at St. Germain on Wednesday night, last week, to blow up the statue of Thiers, the erection of which last year was the occasion of a scandalous scene. The attempt was abortive. No trace of the culprits has been found.

M. Dufaure is very ill, and his life is almost despaired of by his friends.

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

GERMANY.

Leave of absence to recruit his health has been granted by the Emperor to Prince Bismarck. Herr von Botticher is named as the Chancellor's representative while he is away. Count Stolberg Wernigerode's request to be relieved of his offices in the Imperial and State services has been granted by the Emperor. The transfer of Herr Puttkammer from the Department of Public Worship at Berlin to the Home Office, and the appointment of Herr von Gossler, late President of the Reichstag, to the post so vacated, are formally announced.

GREECE.

The Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of M. Athanasiades, hitherto President of the Audit Board, as Minister of Finance. M. Athanasiades and MM. Kekakis and Romas, the new Ministers of Justice and Public Instruction, have taken the oaths of office. All three Ministers hold office for the first time.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial family left Gatschina on the 16th inst. for Peterhof. The road from the palace to the station was lined with mounted troops. A special train, preceded by a pilot engine, conveyed the Imperial party to Peterhof, where the Court will remain for the present.

An Imperial ukase was published on the 18th inst. appointing Senator Gotawzeff Assistant-Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Kakhanoff, who has been relieved of that post in order to be intrusted with a special mission.

Another discovery of concealed dynamite has been made by the St. Petersburg police. The police have for some time been dragging the Ekaterinhof Canal, and last Saturday they found two gutta-percha bags filled with dynamite, and connected by wires. Experts have pronounced the substance to be black dynamite mixed with nitro-glycerine, and it is believed to have been placed in the water very recently. The quantity in both bags was 1 cwt. 20 lb. A St. Petersburg telegram says that "the whole country is undoubtedly in a most disturbed state."

Of ten persons, including four women, convicted at the last political trial before the court-martial at Kieff, two were sentenced to death, and the remainder either to penal servitude or exile to Siberia. The Emperor has commuted the death sentences to penal servitude for life.

TURKEY.

Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan on Tuesday to present his credentials. His Majesty received the Ambassador cordially, and at a private interview after the formal audience invited his Lordship to dine at the palace on the day following.

CANADA.

Both Houses of the British Columbia Legislature have adopted a bill for the reform of the Constitution of British Columbia. This year's Census fixes the population of Victoria, British Columbia, at 6364.

A telegram from London, published by the *Toronto World*, announces, on the authority of "a prominent and well-informed official," that Sir John Macdonald will be shortly raised to the Peerage, and will succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada.

According to the official report upon the recent great fire at Quebec, 6028 persons were burnt out. Of this number two thirds were uninsured, and have lost everything they possessed.

The magisterial inquiry into the causes of the disaster to the excursion steamer Victoria at London, Ontario, began on Monday.

AUSTRALIA.

A ball has been given by the Mayor of Adelaide in honour of the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated June 17, states that the bill for the reform of the Victoria Constitution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The measure reduces the qualifications for councillors to £100, and fixes the qualification for freehold electors at £10 and for occupiers at £25. Great satisfaction is felt at the settlement of the question.

The Agent-General for Queensland is advised of the safe arrival at Townsville, Queensland, of the ship Scottish Knight on the 15th inst.

On the 11th inst. the Corpus Christi procession took place in Lisbon, the King joining it. During the procession a panic occurred, and many of the priests fled.

The brewers' strike in New York has ended in a triumph for the masters. Many of the Union beer saloons which were professing to Boycott the masters' beer are said to have "simply continued on, and the leading brewers have been successful in obtaining new hands."

It is officially announced in New York that during May 117,482 immigrants arrived in the United States. Of these 10,700 were from England and Wales, 18,879 from Ireland, 11,418 from Canada, 34,310 from Germany, 16,523 from Sweden, and 6812 from Norway.

A wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia has bought of the State of Florida four million acres of land—the largest purchase of land ever effected—with the intention of organising a great emigration scheme, with offices in England, France, and Germany.

Further details have been received of the loss of an Australian steamer, the Tararua, reported by telegraph some weeks ago. The steamer was wrecked on the Waipapa Reef, on a voyage from Dunedin to Melbourne, in a heavy fog, on the morning of April 29, with the loss of 104 lives.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Indian Government has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided that the young Gaikwar of Baroda shall assume the administration of that State at the end of the year. He will then be nearly nineteen.

The Ashantee difficulty is at an end. The steam-ship Volta arrived at Madeira on Sunday, with Captains Barrow, Preston, Swinburne, Paine, and Underwood, of the special staff of Sir Samuel Rowe, bringing the golden war axe from the Ashantee King for the acceptance of Queen Victoria, as a token of his sincere desire for peace, together with 1400 oz. of gold—a portion of the indemnity. At the final interview of the Ashantee Ambassadors with the Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe instructed them to inform the King of Ashantee that the British Government would not consent to the conclusion of any treaty with the King so long as he permitted the practice of human sacrifices to continue. The Ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the balance of the indemnity (600 oz.), and one of them will remain at Cape Coast Castle as security for its payment.

A mission, composed of seventy-two persons, has arrived at Cairo bearing friendly letters and presents from King John of Abyssinia to the Khedive, together with a sum of 45,000 dols. for presentation to the Coptic Patriarch. The latter will be requested by the members of the mission to appoint a Bishop for Abyssinia.

An official inspection of the St. Gothard Railway has been completed. According to the report of the inspector, the lines of access will be ready for traffic some time in the autumn, and the mails may regularly traverse the great tunnel before the beginning of the winter. No opinion is expressed as to when the entire line will be opened for through traffic.

The New York papers state that two claimants to the Tichborne estates have recently appeared, one at Winnipeg (Manitoba) and the other at San Francisco, both pretending to be Sir Roger Tichborne. The account adds that the San Francisco claimant was subjected to a rigid examination by an eminent lawyer, who declares him to be either the real Roger Tichborne or a most adroit swindler. The Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Russell also had an interview with him during their stay in San Francisco.

Telegrams from Tunis report that a serious accident happened on the 17th inst. on board a steam-pinnace belonging to H.M.S. Monarch at Goletta, the port of Tunis. The boat was manned for experiments, when an explosion occurred, whereby one officer was killed and eight men were wounded, one of whom has since died. Captain Tryon, in his message to the Admiralty, states that two pounds and a quarter of gun-cotton exploded. Reuter, however, alleges that a number of torpedoes exploded.

During a parade of Barnum's menagerie and circus in Salem, Mass., a week or two ago, the six horses drawing the big glass cage that held forty serpents of various sizes became unmanageable and ran away. The cage was smashed and the streets strewn with a medley of anacondas, boa-constrictors, and other reptiles. There was, an American paper says, "a general stampede of the immense throng of spectators, even the unterrified small boy seeking refuge up lamp-posts and trees. The keepers succeeded, however, in recapturing the scaly monsters without injury or loss."

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

This society is now exhibiting at their new galleries, 112, Strand, the painted drama in five scenes, by Mr. Frith, R.A., entitled "The Road to Ruin," which attracted so much attention when exhibited at the Royal Academy a few years back. It will be remembered that the series represent the career of a young man who, commencing with gambling in his rooms at Oxford, ends by committing suicide in an attic. These fine pictures were purchased by the London Art-Union, and very satisfactory engravings of the set have been made by Mr. L. Flameng, and will be issued to subscribers for the current year; a chance in the annual prize distribution also attaching to each subscription. No doubt the Art-Union act wisely, from every point of view, as well as liberally, in offering this, the handsomest guinea's-worth they have ever produced. "Esthetes" may pretend that art has no business to have a didactic purpose; but these pictures tell a story and enforce a moral well, and the reproductions of them are likely to do good wherever they go.

The Duke of Beaufort presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the National Training School for Cookery, which was held at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Amongst the speakers was the United States Minister, who expressed his sense of the importance of the question and his earnest hope that an entire reform might be effected by the training which the association sought to bring about. The report stated that the depressed condition of business in the country had adversely affected the funds, though, in spite of financial difficulties, good work had been done during the year.

The annual official inspection of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers (Liverpool Rifle Brigade) took place last Saturday in Sefton Park, the inspecting officer being Colonel H. de Renzy Pigott. The corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilney, C.B., mustered 855 of all ranks, the total strength of the battalion being 961. After having witnessed the evolutions and carefully inspected officers and men, Colonel Pigott expressed himself well pleased with the way in which the movements had been executed, and intimated that he should report favourably of the regiment to the War Office. It was stated that the regiment will attend the Windsor review.

James M'Grath and James M'Kevitt, who are in custody on a charge of having attempted to blow up the Liverpool Townhall, were brought up on remand last Saturday. Amongst the evidence given was that of Dr. Campbell Brown, the public analyst for the city, who stated that the bomb had been filled with a compound resembling nitro-glycerine. A detonating cap found on one of the prisoners was charged with fulminating mercury, a highly explosive substance. Both men were sent for trial. M'Grath was also committed on similar charges in respect to the explosion at the police-office, the wooden plugs found in the bomb which exploded there having been identified by a joiner, who made them for M'Grath.

An entire week has been devoted to the proceedings of the Domestic Economy Congress, which was inaugurated on Monday by a conversazione and musical promenade in the Royal Albert Hall and in the adjacent conservatory of the Horticultural Society, where there was a display of flowers. The business consisted mainly of the reading of papers and discussions thereon, which took place from day to day in the great room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The Needlework Section Committee have collected together a small but representative exhibition of plain needlework, which will be on view at the Royal Albert Hall during the meeting of the congress.

On Wednesday the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Pontefract. The proposal extended over two days, and included both business and pleasure. Sir Edward Baines, President of the Union, took the chair at the conference in the Townhall; and the evening meeting in the Congregational School-room, at which the special prizes, including those of the Clothworkers' Company, were distributed, was presided over by Lord Houghton. On Thursday morning visitors inspected the objects of interest in that historical town; the afternoon being devoted to an excursion to Broc-o-Dall, Wentbridge, closing with a luncheon at Carlton Grange.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

While Madame Sarah Bernhardt is delighting refined audiences every night at the Gaiety Theatre as Marguérite Gauthier in "La Dame aux Camélias" and Gilberte in "Frou-Frou;" while the stock Gaiety company have taken decorous Sadler's Wells by storm with "The Forty Thieves," and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft find no diminution in the admiration of their numerous and distinguished patrons for "Society" and "Good for Nothing;" while the brilliant success of the revival of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum—a revival not necessitated by any falling off in the popularity of "Othello," or of the "Corsican Brothers," or of "The Cup," but made simply because Mr. Irving, in his managerial thoughtfulness and artistic modesty, did not wish to give his audiences a surfeit of "*toujours perdrix*," and so favoured them with a change of dramatic diet; while Madame Helena Modjeska, at the Princess's, is taking a farewell, much to be regretted, in a series of her most characteristic performances; while the management of the Adelphi have discovered, to their pleasant surprise, that "Michael Strogoff," after a three months' run, has not yet lost its attractiveness, and have prudently kept Mr. Byron's clever version of the stirring French spectacle in the bills; and while the wondrously well-disciplined Meiningeners at Drury Lane have added the grotesquely melodramatic "Ahnfrau," the classic but tedious "Iphigenia auf Tauris," and the romantic "Fiesco" to their repertory;—while, in fine, twenty first-class London theatres are nightly drawing good houses, and half a score more in the outlying districts of the metropolis are doing a capital business, and new theatres are being built in every direction, it would be idle to contend that the drama is declining.

Its present popularity fills me, indeed, with amazement, remembering as I do the days when theatrical management almost invariably ended in bankruptcy, and yet when good plays were numerous and first-rate actors and actresses abundant. The talents of Vestris and Charles Mathews, even with the assistance of Liston and Wrench as comedians, and of Planché and Charles Dance as dramatists, were insufficient to make the Olympic pay; nor were they more financially successful in their splendid management at Drury Lane, and long years afterwards at the Lyceum. Mr. Maddox made a tolerably large fortune at the Princess's; but Mr. Augustus Harris, *père*, lost a small fortune there. Covent Garden ruined Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North." Drury Lane certainly did not make Mr. Macready a millionaire; and it utterly ruined Jullien, Falconer, and crippled Mr. Chatterton. I will say nothing about Mr. Joseph Stammers, because he rather seemed to like ruin than otherwise. It refreshed him. The English Opera-House broke Michael William Balfe, who, were he living now, would probably be making ten thousand a year as a composer of opéra bouffe. Alfred Bunn, Poet and Gentleman-at-Arms, was, between Covent Garden and Drury Lane, in a state of chronic collapse. Mr. Phelps did not acquire riches at Sadler's Wells; Mr. John Mitchell was not a great gainer by the French plays at the St. James's, which, in conjunction with the Colosseum, had helped to ruin John Braham; Mrs. Davidge lost at the Surrey Theatre the large fortune made there by her husband in the "Black-Eyed Susan" days; and the mantle of Mr. Osbaldistone, in a money-making sense, assuredly failed to fall on the shoulders of his successors in the management of the Victoria. Even the sumptuous Shakspearean revivals produced by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at the Princess's brought them, in the long run, more renown than hard cash; that veteran caterer for the amusement of the public, Mr. E. T. Smith, subsided into an unsuccessful promoter of a wine-vaults in the City; poor John Baldwin Buckstone died in indigence; and Fortune has frowned most unkindly on Benjamin Webster. What was the cause of these most melancholy vicissitudes? Here were a number of shrewd and experienced managers, many of them (I had forgotten Fechter) first-rate actors themselves. They gathered splendid companies around them; they produced multitudes of brilliant actable plays, many of which were original; and yet, as a rule, the culmination of long years of labour and endeavour was disastrous financial failure.

I repeat that to contrast the present with the bygone state of the Playhouses fills me with amazement. Very nearly all that modern managers touch seems to turn to gold. Amended versions of long-since-translated French pieces have tremendous runs. Dramas that were declared to be worn threadbare half a score years ago are revived with immense success. Casting my eyes down the list of performances at the twenty first-class theatres on Wednesday, June 22, I find that at ten of them the leading attraction is either a play, or an opéra bouffe translated from the French, or a foreign piece performed in a foreign tongue. And I feel equal cause for astonishment when I am told of the earnings of actors and actresses of the present day and contrast them with the modest salaries paid to leading dramatic artistes forty or even twenty years ago. I believe that until that admired actress Miss Herbert assumed the management of the St. James's Theatre her salary never exceeded ten pounds a week. An actress of her calibre would now command from fifty to eighty pounds a week; and young walking gentlemen of the "Charles his Friend" type, who were formerly content to receive from thirty shillings to two pounds, now complacently draw their five and even eight pounds weekly. There is one other thing that fills me with bewilderment. At the first-class theatres the price of admission to the stalls is, as a rule, ten shillings. Where on earth do the "gilded youth" who nightly throng the stalls of our fashionable theatres (and who smoke their cigarettes in the corridors) procure the half sovereigns to pay for their stalls withal? They are not all, surely, eldest sons of peers or heirs to large landed estates, or junior partners of Sir Gorgius Midas. Say that, on a very moderate computation, they go to the play twice a week, how do they contrive to afford the fifty pounds a year? They must pay for their stalls; for the practice of indiscriminately "papering" the house, or sowing orders broadcast seems to be all but abandoned among managers.

There is nothing really interesting in the way of dramatic novelty to record this week; and although I deeply admire the Meiningeners, I think that my readers in this column, at least, have had enough of dissertation on the acted German drama, and panegyrics on the astonishing skilful grouping of the supernumeraries at Drury Lane—groupings which in their almost perfect but somewhat monotonous mechanism remind me equally of the automaton figures in the Strasburg clock and military skirmishing drill in fancy dresses. So I have indulged in a brief general conspectus of things dramatic. In conclusion, I may note a special Amateur Performance which took place at the Imperial Theatre on Tuesday, the 21st, for the benefit of Mr. Coe. The performance comprised a laughable medley piece called "White and Brown," and the comedy of "The Serious Family," which a gentleman in the stalls was heard loudly to complain of as being a gross plagiarism from Mr. Burnand's "Colonel." Among the performers were several pupils of Mr. Coe; and "The Serious Family" was very vivaciously played, and displayed no objectionable admixture of the amateur element. In "White and Brown" much merriment was excited by Mr. W. Webster as Mr. Peter White, Miss Pressenger as Mrs. White, and Miss Feildman as the Widow White. The début of the last-named young lady was a decidedly successful one. She had but a small part of the "Lady Gay Spanker" order, but she made the most of her opportunities, and by her pleasing presence, her lively elocution, and her graceful carriage, at once attracted favourable attention.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of this week has been the production of "Il Demonio," the latest stage work of Herr Anton Rubinstein, whose previous opera, "Néro," has, like its successor, been received with much favour abroad. The remarkable pianoforte-playing of Rubinstein in this country, and the performances of several of his orchestral symphonies, pianoforte concertos, and other elaborate works have rendered his name familiar to the London public for several years past; and great interest attached to the first hearing in this country of an opera from his pen.

The work now referred to was given first—in Russian—at St. Petersburg in 1876; and afterwards (in 1879) at Moscow; a German version having been produced at Hamburg last year. The original book was based on a poem by Lermontoff. The incidents are of a romantic and supernatural kind, and may be thus briefly summarised: the Demon falls in love with Tamara (daughter of Prince Gudal), who is about to be wedded to Prince Sinodal, then on his way to the Castle of Gudal, where the marriage is to be celebrated. The Demon—repulsed by Tamara and by the interposition of the Angel of Light—causes her betrothed to be attacked and slain by Tartars; the arrival of the corpse being followed by the despair of Tamara, and her resolve to end her life in the cloister. The remembrance of the Demon's persecution still haunts her in her seclusion, and his appearance and mysterious influence are followed by the renewed interposition of the Angel of Light; the Demon being vanquished and consigned to the abyss, the nunnery destroyed by a thunderbolt, and Tamara—who has fallen dead—being seen amidst the ruins, borne aloft by angels.

The work is in three acts, in each of which there is some masterly dramatic writing, with strong contrasts between the expression of the demoniac, the human, and the angelic sentiment. The orchestral details are, throughout, highly skilful and effective, and full of colour and variety. The music of the introduction—illustrative of the storm, with the contrasted choruses of Evil Spirits, Winds, Waters, and Fountains, &c., and the Demon's declamatory phrases—is very characteristic. Among the most effective pieces in the first act may be specified the brilliant and florid solo music for Tamara, with chorus of attendant Maidens, rejoicing in the anticipation of the marriage festivities; the scene in which Tamara first experiences the evil influence of the Demon; that which follows, including the rejoicings of Prince Sinodal and his followers, the expressions of the Demon's vengeance, and the catastrophe of the Tartar attack.

The second act opens with some spirited concerted writing for the assembled guests at the castle (comprising some bright ballet-music), this being powerfully contrasted by the following expressions of dismay and horror at the arrival of the body of Prince Sinodal. The solo passages for Tamara are very dramatic; and here, as elsewhere, Madame Albani sang and acted in the highest style of vocal and histrionic excellence. Very good, also, are the phrases in which the Demon seeks to console Tamara, those of Tamara's farewell to her home; and the following climax expressing the general desire for vengeance, this bringing the second act to an effective close.

The third act is shorter than the others, and is chiefly noticeable for a prolonged scene, in the Nunnery between Tamara and the Demon; a fine piece of declamatory writing, in which the varied emotions of each character are well expressed. This important movement was sung and acted to perfection by Madame Albani and M. Lassalle. This gentleman had, indeed, in previous scenes given fresh proofs of that vocal and dramatic skill which he has manifested in other characters. The concluding music—the tranquil and soothing phrases for the Angel of Light and the celestial chorus—comes with reposeful effect after the declamatory scene referred to, and the impassioned orchestral writing that accompanies the destruction of the nunnery. The co-operation of Madame Trebelli was of special value in the character of the Angel of Light, whose music derived its full impressiveness from the singer's rich voice and polished style. Signor Marini sang well as Prince Sinodal, as did Signor de Reszké as Prince Gudal; the part of the faithful old servant who follows the doomed lover having been efficiently filled by Signor Silvestri; and the less important characters of Tamara's Governess and Sinodal's messenger, respectively, by Mdlle. Ghiotti and Signor Sabater. The Italian text of the book used here is by Signor G. Vacotti, the English version being from the skilled and practised hand of Mr. J. Pittman.

The opera has been splendidly placed on the stage, Messrs. Dayes and Caney's scenery (especially the Hall of Prince Gudal's Castle) being very beautiful, and the costumes rich and appropriate.

Herr Rubinstein conducted, and was enthusiastically received; he and the principal singers having been several times called before the curtain. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking further of the music of "Il Demonio."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first performance this season of "Carmen," on Thursday week, brought back Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, who repeated her well-known fine impersonation of the title-character; the part of Michaela having been transferred to Mdlle. Dotti. The cast was otherwise as before, including Signor Runcio as Don José and Signor Del Puente as the Toreador.

On Saturday Signor Campanini made his first appearance this season, and was well received in his performance as Faust, one that is too familiar to need fresh comment. Madame Nilsson again sang and acted with great effect as Margherita, the cast having been otherwise also as often before.

Boïto's "Mefistofele" was announced for reproduction on Thursday last, again with Madame Nilsson and Signori Campanini and Nanetti in the principal characters.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert was again of special interest in its recurrence on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, having included brilliant vocal performances by Mesdames Albani, Sembrich, and Trebelli, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera, besides the skilful playing of Mr. Kuhe and M. Musin in pianoforte and violin solos.

Mr. John Boosey's last Morning Ballad Concert of the season took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was effectively rendered by well-known artists.

The series of Richter concerts closed this week, with the eighth and ninth performances. At the eighth, on Monday evening, the orchestral pieces were Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolan," and his "Eroica" Symphony—and the Overture and "Venusberg" music of Wagner's "Tannhäuser—the remainder of the programme having consisted of Pogner's Anrede, and Hans Sachs's monologue from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the vocal portions of which were effectively declaimed by Herr Henschel. The series culminated, appropriately, on Thursday evening, with a performance of Beethoven's colossal Mass in D ("Missa Solennis"), of which we must speak next week.

The eighth and last of Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recitals took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Herr Rubinstein's third pianoforte recital took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, when he played, with his well-known characteristics, Beethoven's sonata in C minor (op. 111), Schumann's "Carneval," and a series of pieces by Chopin and Rubinstein. The fourth recital was announced for Thursday. Next Tuesday he will appear at the Musical Union's matinée; and he will give next Saturday afternoon an orchestral concert at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

Owing to Mr. Sims Reeves's continued indisposition, the remainder of his farewell oratorio performances have been postponed indefinitely; "Elijah," in which he was to have sung at the Albert Hall on Wednesday last, having, however, been given as promised, with the exception referred to.

The Royal Normal College for the Blind announced performances by the pupils at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon—the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the establishment of a musician's scholarship.

A grand opera concert is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. Bird, organist of St. Mary Abbots, gave his annual concert last Saturday morning at the New Townhall, Kensington. Mr. Frank Elmore and Madame Strindberg-Elmore's annual complimentary benefit concert took place at Aberdeen House last Tuesday evening. Mr. Isidore de Lara gave a matinée musicale at the Marlborough Rooms on Wednesday; and, in the evening, Herr A. Kummer (violinist) gave a concert at the Royal Academy of Music; the last subscription concert of the South London Choral Association taking place at the same time in St. James's Hall. Herr Heino Hugo gave a vocal and instrumental concert on Thursday evening at the Royal Academy of Music.

The Madrigal Society has awarded the first prize for an original madrigal to Mr. Frank Moir.

The arrangements for the Norwich Musical Festival—beginning on Oct. 11—are complete. On the mornings there will be performances of "St. Paul," Dr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie," the "Messiah," and a new sacred cantata, "Saint Ursula," composed expressly for the festival by Mr. F. Cowen—the libretto by Mr. R. E. Francillon. At the evening concerts, five new works will be performed:—An overture to Shakspeare's "King Henry V." by Mr. W. Macfarren; a musical ode, "The Sun Worshippers," by Mr. A. G. Thomas; a dramatic cantata, "Graziella," by Sir Julius Benedict—words by Mr. H. Hersee—a symphonic poem, "The Harvest Festival," by Mr. J. F. Barnett; and a new orchestral suite by Mr. E. D'Albert. Berlioz's "Faust" music will also be given at one of the evening concerts. The solo vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brockbank, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Alberto Randegger, will be the conductor—Sir Julius Benedict, Dr. G. A. Macfarren, Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Walter Macfarren, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Thomas conducting their own compositions.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

One page of this Number of our Journal is occupied by Sketches of the designs and composition of a few of the Pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. These pictures have been noticed, with many others, by our Fine-Art Critic, in his account of the Exhibition. Not many words are therefore needful, upon the present occasion, with reference to works that have already become the subjects of public comment.

The first is "Cinderella," that charmingly true and natural representation of the simple heroine of the wonderful fairy tale, which the foremost of living English artists has painted for the Proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. Its merits as a work of art have been generally appreciated, and such is the reputation of Mr. Millais that no one has had any notion of his being overpaid with three thousand guineas, the price which was agreed to by the owner of this picture on giving the commission for its execution. Our readers will look forward to the Christmas of 1882, when they may expect the pleasure of getting "Cinderella," finely printed in colours, as a Special Supplement to the Christmas Number. We feel quite sure that the estimation in which the picture is held by all who see it will not have diminished at the end of next year.

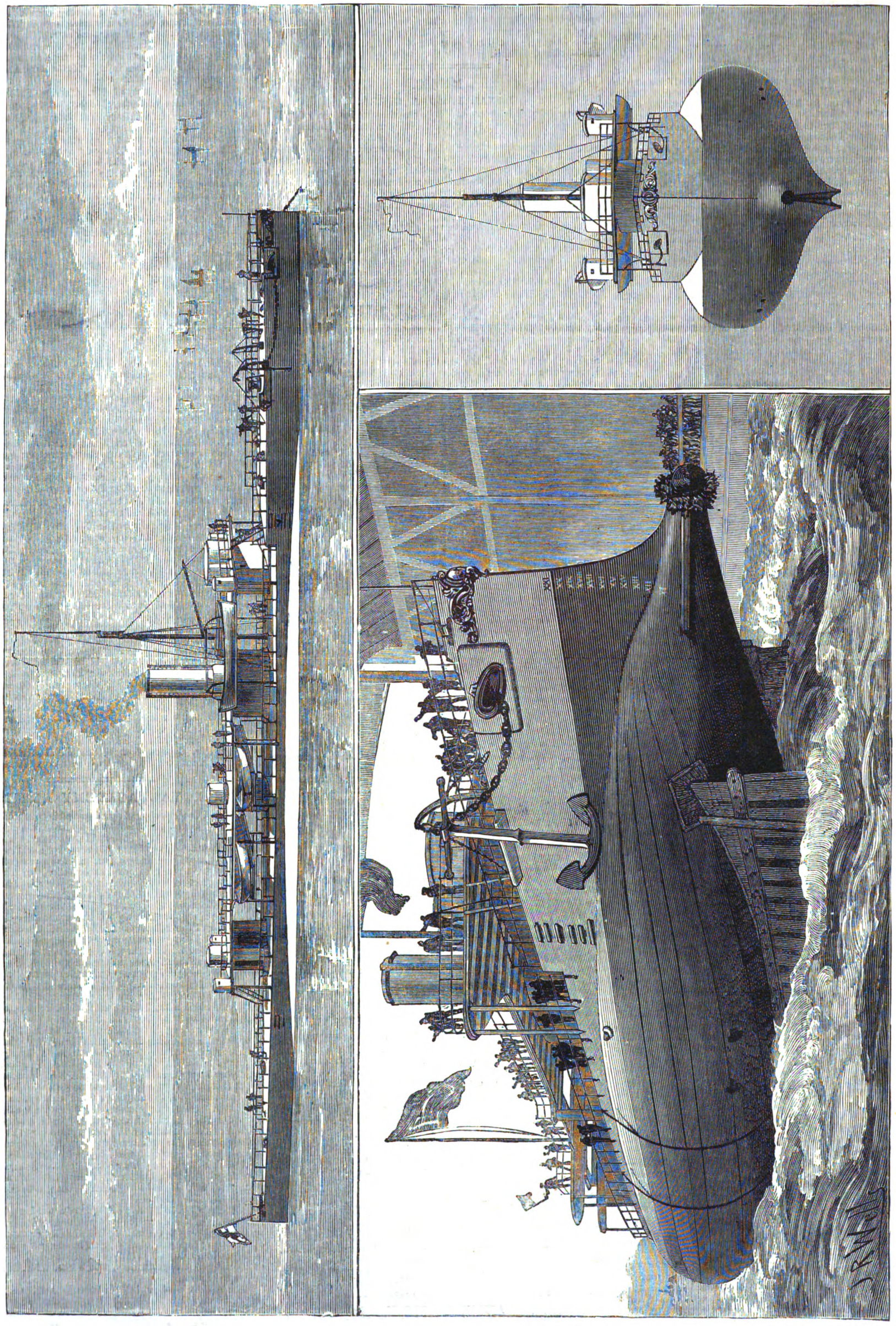
The readers of Nathaniel Hawthorne's deeply interesting story "The Scarlet Letter" will be disposed also to recognise in Hester Prynne, as depicted by Mr. Boughton, another successful attempt of the painter to invest with a visible shape and countenance the author's ideal conception of personal character. Hester appears at the door of a cottage, built in the old rustic fashion, of wooden planks or shingles, common in America at the date of the story. She wears the mysterious letter A, the token of a sin long repented and atoned for, but she comes with gifts of womanly and Christian kindness to visit and relieve the sick poor. "None so self-devoted as Hester, when pestilence stalked through the town. She came not as a guest, but as a rightful inmate, into the house that was darkened by trouble."

A Bishop at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in calm contemplation of the Egyptian pelicans, is introduced by the title of "An Episcopal Visitation;" and is a fair example of that quaint and pregnant humour, rich in suggestiveness of partial or apparent congruity, but of qualities and characteristics of an essential oppositeness, which Mr. H. S. Marks has the power to express.

The wildly and weirdly romantic tale, an old Italian story, related by Tennyson in his poem of "The Golden Supper," has obtained an illustration in Mr. Herbert Gandy's picture. It shows Julian in the act of carrying home the seemingly inanimate form of Camilla—happily not really dead—to "the mother's house where she was born."

The other three pictures, the designs of which are here reproduced, require no explanation, being those masterly renderings of landscape scenes, by Mr. Colin Hunter, Mr. M'Whirter, and Mr. Leader, respectively entitled "The Mussel-gatherers," "Mountain Tops," and "February Filldyke." They have been very much admired, and these mere Sketches of their subjects may serve to recall the pictures to the mind's eye.

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LAUNCH AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD. H.M.S. POLYPHEMUS, NEW TORPEDO RAM. BOW VIEW, SHOWING HULL BELOW WATER LINE.—SEE PAGE 620.

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SKETCHES OF PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SEE PAGE 623.



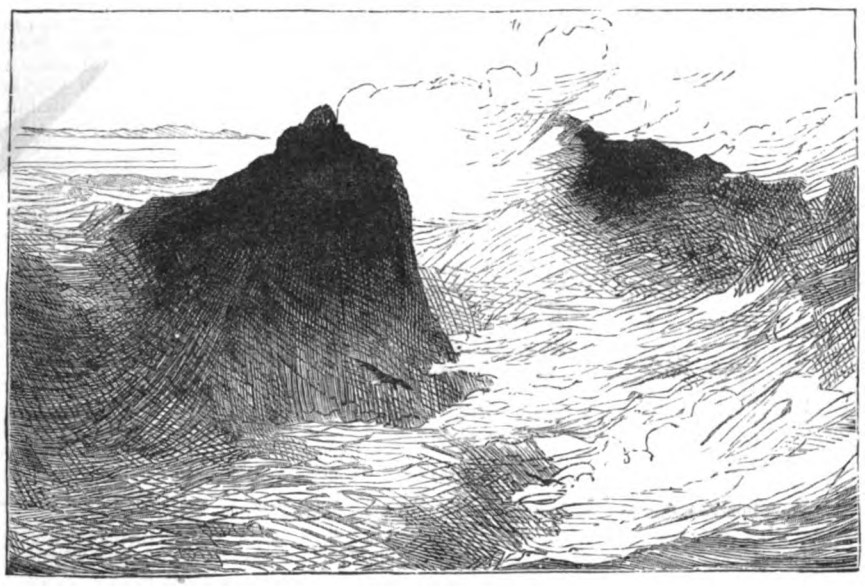
CINDERELLA. J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.



HESTER PRYNNE. G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.



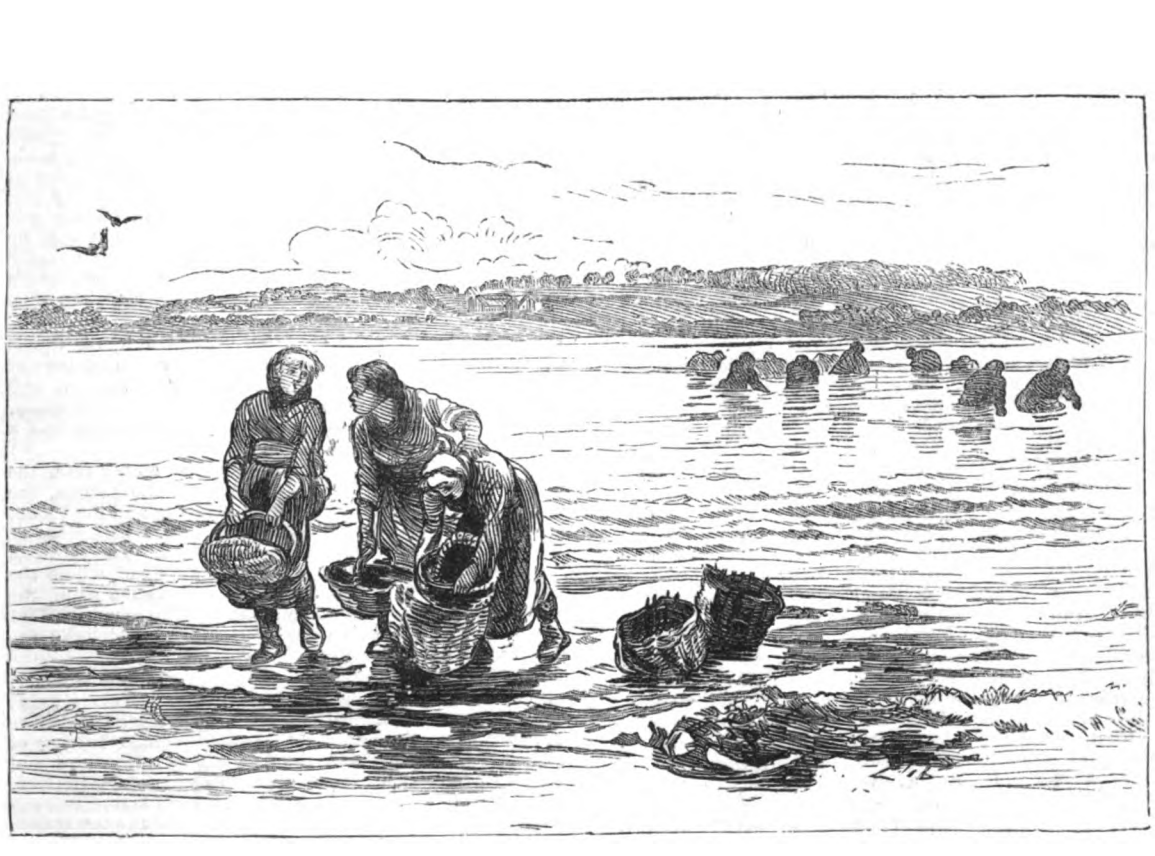
AN EPISCOPAL VISITATION. H. S. MARKS, R.A.



MOUNTAIN TOPS. J. M'WHIRTER, A.R.A.



FEBRUARY FILL DYKE. B. W. LEADER.



MUSSEL GATHERERS. COLIN HUNTER.



JULIAN AND CAMILLA. H. GANDY

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Tarry, tarry, ere ye marry," is the title of a new song, composed by Mr. A. Scott Gatty, and published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. Of a lively and taking character, this will be acceptable to voices of limited range; as likewise will be Mr. A. J. Caldicott's pretty song "When all the world is young." From the same publishers we have two pleasing pianoforte pieces, a transcription, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of Donizetti's "O Santa Melodia," very effectively arranged; and a brilliant "marche militaire," entitled "Les Chevaliers," composed by J. Duval.

From Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we have received the *Organist's Quarterly Journal*, by Dr. Spark, which maintains its high character as a valuable addition to organ music.

Novello's collection of trios, quartets, &c., for female voices (issued by the same publishers) has reached its fourth volume, which contains a varied and interesting collection of pieces of vocal harmony by modern composers, English and foreign.

Among recent publications by Mr. Joseph Williams are several arrangements for the pianoforte of well-known themes from standard compositions. Mr. Kuhe has transcribed, in a very effective way, and free from difficulty, some of the prominent subjects from Sir Michael Costa's oratorios, "Eli" and "Naaman;" and Mr. J. B. Waldeck has arranged the charming "Ballet of Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Faust" music. The use of three staves, à la Thalberg, gives a specially full effect to the piece, which, however, is not particularly difficult. "Parfait Bonheur," by H. Roubier, and "La Cloche de Chamounix," by S. J. Schad, are spirited waltzes. "Sérénade Hongroise," by V. Joncieres, is a pleasing piece, both melodious and brilliant. Mr. Joseph Williams has also issued some attractive vocal music. A series of favourite songs, for voice and piano, with obbligato accompaniment, begins with Gounod's charming serenade, "Quand tu chantes," with additional parts for violin, violoncello, organ, and flute. The series also includes Spohr's beautiful song "The Bird and the Maiden," with flute or clarinet; and other compositions bearing eminent names. "The two faces," by J. B. Waldeck; and "Land of Enchantment," by J. Leybach; are songs in a pleasing, melodious style, and within moderate compass. "The Progressive Music School," edited by J. Leybach, contains a series of easy pieces by various composers, calculated to interest and improve very juvenile players. Resch's popular gavotte, "Heimliche Liebe," has been issued by Mr. J. Williams in various forms—as piano solo, piano duet, and for violin and piano arranged by Mr. H. Farmer. In "Our Favourites," by C. Tourville, we have a collection of popular subjects, very easily arranged, for the benefit of little pianists.

"English Hands and English Hearts," by W. Spark, is a song (with chorus) with a good deal of national character in the melody, which is bold and spirted. "That dream of ours," song, by M. Watson, is a good specimen of the sentimental style. Both these are published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; as also is "Some Night," a melodious song by Isidore de Lara.

Madame Patey's Vocal Tutor, published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, will be found a most useful compendium of rules for singers. It is suitable for soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto voices, and contains various exercises and scales. From the same firm we have some graceful songs, notably "The Dream of a Violet," and "The First, the Last," both composed by Joseph L. Roeckel, and easy as regards compass and execution.

Eleven part-songs by Franz Abt (also from Messrs. Patey and Willis) are written for two treble voices, and are all pleasingly melodious, and well suited for drawing-room use.

From the firm of J. B. Cramer and Co. we have a song, by that facile composer Ciro Pinsuti, "Minster Windows," full of expression and feeling. It is published in three different keys, to meet the requirements of various ranges of voices. Also a pretty valse, "L'Abandon," composed by W. H. J. Cambridge.

We notice a most useful instruction-book for the pianoforte, by F. W. Seume, from the house of C. Jefferys. It contains a variety of original exercises, and will be found a valuable aid to students.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have recently published an acceptable addition to the répertoire of juvenile vocalists, entitled "Little Songs for Little Voices," composed by Alfred Scott Gatty. The name of this indefatigable caterer for youthful tastes is a guarantee for the wholesome fare offered. From the same firm we have a charming song by Joseph Barnby, "Light," which is a relief after the haze of commonplace through which we have too often to wade. We may also specity a graceful song by A. Goring Thomas, "A Summer Night," and "New and Original Compositions for Organ or American Organ," by Doctor William Spark; "Over London River," a song by Frederic Henley; and a pretty valse, "La Ruse d'Amour," by Georges Lamothe.

We have received from Messrs. Czerny and Co. several interesting songs; one by Mr. Berthold Tours, "Bright days to come," with violin, flute, or violoncello and pianoforte accompaniment, deserves especial notice, being graceful and flowing in melody, and effectively adapted for the instruments. "Thy time of roses," arranged for the voice by Mr. Czerny, from a violin romance by Mr. B. Tours, is melodious and pleasing, as are also "A tiny floweret," by George Gear; "Three trusty friends," by Frank L. Moir; "The Snowflakes Falling," by Edward Pursell Cockram; and "The Reaper," by F. L. Moir, which is somewhat more sentimental in character.

From Mr. Czerny's house we also have an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by E. Marlois, of the well-known Rakoczy March, which is introduced in Berlioz's "Faust" music; and several numbers of Mr. Czerny's cheap series of choruses for ladies' voices, which have now reached upwards of fifty numbers, the contents being of a varied and interesting character.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have issued twelve easy drawing-room sketches for the pianoforte, by Immanuel Liebich, which will be found useful for teaching purposes. They are varied and pleasing in style, most of the numbers being based on national airs. "Children's Duets," for the pianoforte, by L. Leigh, will interest juvenile students. From Messrs. Forsyth we also have a very skilful and effective transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Charles Hallé, from Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ," the work which, it will be remembered, was recently produced by Mr. Hallé at Manchester, and in London.

"The Maiden's Dream" (third Rêverie), by Lillie Albrecht, published by Duncan Davison and Co., is a showy, yet graceful, pianoforte piece, in which a pleasing melody is very effectively embellished with ornamental passages.

C. Kühne's Grammar of Music (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) contains a great deal of useful information in small compass. The mode adopted, of impressing the mind through the eye, is ingenious. Among the diagrams for this purpose are: the bar, illustrated by a basket of fruit: the circle of fifths in shape of a clock dial; expression represented by a light thrown upon a landscape, &c.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Rarely in these unceremonious days has Black Rod (General Sir William Knollys) the honour to take part in a piece of State pageantry equalling the brilliant formality which surrounded with a certain old-world pomp the installation on Monday of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Earl Clarence, and Baron Arklow, as a peer of the realm. The bright eyes of many a noble dame—the Princess of Wales with her daughters and Princess Mary being particularly noticeable in their favourite balcony—looked down on this Royal ceremonial, to which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge contributed all the brightness they could by wearing their heavy peers' robes as they escorted the berobed Prince Leopold to the uncovered Throne. Other great dignitaries assisted, including the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) and Lord Aveland (Lord Great Chamberlain). The new peer, having taken the oath and signed the roll, was conducted by Black Rod and the other distinguished functionaries round the House to the Throne, on the left of which two chairs were placed for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany. The Princes had then only to shake hands with the Lord Chancellor; and the ceremony was at an end.

The Earl of Galloway's motion on Monday for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of desertion from the Army was not successful; but it led to a general expression from all parts of the House save the Ministerial Bench of uneasiness at the present condition of the Army.

The weather-eye which the Upper House ever keeps vigilantly fixed on foreign affairs was especially wide awake on Tuesday. The Earl of Camperdown, by a seasonable question, gave Earl Granville the opportunity to offer some sage advice to the Prince of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian representatives, whom he strongly urged to moderate their ardour, and to settle their differences amicably. Why Earl Delawarr should exhibit such zeal as champion of the Bey of Tunis against the French is not very obvious. The noble Earl, nevertheless, again couched his lance and rode full tilt at the Foreign Secretary, with "Tunis" as his knightly cry. Yet Earl Granville, easy and dextrous of wrist as ever, had no difficulty in adroitly disarming his mild antagonist, and in clearly showing that British interests had not suffered in Tunis, with the Bey of which England had no treaty right of access. This latter admission afforded the Marquis of Salisbury an opening, of which he was quick to avail himself by expressing some concern at the seeming indifference of the Government on this point. Though offering no opposition to the French protectorate of Tunis, the late Foreign Secretary firmly drew the line at Tripoli, which, he affirmed, undoubtedly belonged to the Ottoman Empire.

Of Her Majesty's Ministers who have had the honour to sit in the Lower House, perhaps the most consistently cheerful is the right hon. gentleman, who, having made a particular study of India, was, in accordance with the Ministerial plan of placing square men in round holes, appointed to the Post Office. Lest it should be imagined by his constituents in Hackney that Mr. Fawcett has suffered undue perturbation of mind in consequence of the independent tone adopted by the telegraph clerks in asserting what they are pleased to consider their rights, a characteristic sketch of the former Professor is here given. Mr. Fawcett evidently finds a seat on the Treasury bench congenial to his tastes. Indeed, so naturally has he fallen into the Ministerial manner that he adopted quite an injured air when he complained yesterday week of the threatening attitude of the telegraph clerks. Mr. Fawcett qualified this by stating that the revised scheme would this week increase the public charge by £68,000, whilst the ultimate increase would be £150,000 a year; and on Monday the Postmaster-General, who has signalised his first year of office by the issue of Postal Notes, by the encouragement of Penny-Postage-Stamps Savings, by bringing Stock investments within the reach of the thrifty poor, and by making postage stamps available for receipt stamps, furthermore proved his substantial sympathy with the useful class of public servants employed at the Post Office by his considerate reply to Lord Randolph Churchill's question in the interests of a telegraph clerk mentally deranged through overwork. Viewing, in fine, the administrative ability and political eminence of the present Postmaster-General, it is difficult to see why Mr. Fawcett should be excluded from the Cabinet, when Lord John Manners was admitted.



Mr. Gladstone (all the better for the Saturday and Sunday holiday in the suburbs he has sensibly accustomed himself to) had the sympathy of the House with him on Monday when he informed Mr. Stanhope that the Government *had* deemed it a duty to call the attention of the Foreign Minister of the United States to the Fenian incitements to outrage which had appeared in the American Press.

Ascot has come and gone; and, happily, the Ministerial "horse of battle," surnamed Irish Land Bill, has progressed some few steps nearer the distant goal. The mode of progression is somewhat statélier than the lightning style with which Fred. Archer, the great jockey of the day, witched the visitors to Ascot. But, if slow, it is sure. Clause 1 was carried by 204 to 47 votes at the close of an important sitting on Thursday week. Earlier that evening, an important amendment was "within a measurable distance" of being adopted. It came from the Liberal ranks. Mr. E. Heneage, the member for Great Grimsby, moved it; and its aim was to "mitigate the severity" of the bill in the case of estates managed on English principles. To effect this object, Mr. Heneage moved that "the provisions of this section shall not apply to the tenancy of any holding which has heretofore been maintained and improved by the landlord or his predecessors in title." During the debate, there was a lively passage between Mr. Long and Mr. Parnell, the latter emphatically denying the accuracy of the statement that he had increased his rent seventy per cent above Griffith's valuation. In the end, Mr. Heneage's amendment was only negatived by the small majority of 225 to 220; whereat the Opposition cheered lustily. On the Friday, Clause 2 was agreed to; and Mr. Gladstone gave notice of an alteration with the view of allowing the landlord the same access to the Court as the tenant. By Monday, Clause 3 had been disposed of; and on Tuesday considerable progress was made with Clause 4. So the Bill moves at last.

Wednesday was only noteworthy for two things: the vain endeavour of Mr. O'Donnell to make the grievance of the telegraph clerks a stalking-horse behind which to fire at the Lords of the Treasury for their ungracious minute; and the negativing, by 175 to 79 votes, of Mr. Pease's motion for the second reading of his bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ascot would scarcely be itself without a little rain, and, this year, there was a heavy storm on the Cup Day, which fell while the great race was being decided; still, on the whole, the weather was wonderfully favourable. The programme opened with the Eighteenth New Biennial Stakes, in which Valentino came out all the better for his short rest, and proved a little too good for Toastmaster and Elizabeth, though the race between the three was a very close and pretty one. Iroquois had only Léon to beat for the St. James's Palace Stakes, which proved a mere exercise canter for him; and then a good field of ten ran for the Rous Memorial Stakes. Ishmael and Poulet were the only ones backed in earnest, and they had the finish to themselves, Mr. Jardine's colt having to put up with second place once more, as Poulet displayed very different form to that which he showed in the City and Suburban. The scratching of Bend Or had deprived the Gold Cup of its chief feature, and when Chippendale broke a small blood-vessel on the previous day, and was also struck out, Robert the Devil was left without an opponent at all "worthy of his steel." The field of five was made up by Foxhall, Petronel, Zealot, and Exeter, the last-named being merely started to make running for the crack. This he did at a fair pace until reaching the straight, where "Robert" deprived him of the lead, and, going on, won in a common canter from Petronel, who stayed far better than was generally anticipated. Possibly Exeter might have been second, but neither of the remaining two ever showed in the race. The defeat of Golden Eye in the Nineteenth New Biennial by Skipetar and Roysterer was a terrible blow to the plungers, but Kermesse did them good service in the New Stakes, when she was backed against the field, and made a sad example of Kingdom and eight others. This filly is undoubtedly the smartest two-year-old that has appeared in public this season, and is a great credit to Cremorne. The unbeaten Océanie was brought out, for the first time since last autumn, in the All-Aged Stakes, but had no chance against Charibert, though he was giving her 15 lb. for the year.

On the Friday, Limestone gave weight to all his five opponents in a triennial stake, and won in such easy fashion that he has been generally marked down as a likely outsider for the Leger. The victory of Bruce in the Windsor Castle Stakes was a genuine surprise, as he was not half fit, and ran completely unbacked, even by his stable. Mr. Rymill gave 1100 gs. for him last season at the sale of the Marden Deer Park yearlings, and has refused a very long price for him since his successful début. Though Bend Or had been specially reserved for the rich Hardwicke Stakes, it was found impossible to run him, as he was suddenly attacked with dry influenza, an epidemic that has been very rife in the Russley stable of late. Had he been able to start, his meeting with Peter would have been most exciting, as Sir John Astley's eccentric wonder proved to be on his very best behaviour, and made a sorry show of Geologist and Co. The form shown by Robert the Devil on the previous day frightened away nearly all opposition in the Alexandra Plate, and he and Exeter had merely a strong exercise gallop, with Reveller in respectful attendance. Of course, long odds were laid on Charibert for the Queen's Stand Plate, but incessant work on the hard ground seemed to have told on him at last, and Ishmael, to whom he was giving 30 lb., beat him by a head. A grand programme was wound up by the Ascot High-Weight Plate, in which the unlucky Sword Dance (8 st. 11 lb.) at length made some amends for innumerable seconds.

According to annual custom, the sale of the Cobham yearlings took place on Saturday, when the twenty lots made the capital average of 304 gs. Only one of them ran into four figures, and this was a splendid chestnut colt by Wild Oats from Jocosa, the dam of Sabella, for whom Mr. Rymill gave 1500 gs. A filly by the same sire from Sweet Cicely made 600 gs., and Mat. Dawson gave 550 gs. for a daughter of Kaiser and Molly Carew. Eighteen yearlings bred by Mr. Henry Waring were then brought into the ring, a black colt by Cymbal—La Rosaraie (470 gs.), and a chestnut colt by Cymbal—Symmetrical (450 gs.) materially assisting to make up an average of just over 200 gs. Mr. Combe's half-dozen did not do quite so well, though he could not complain of a total of 1150 gs.

On Friday last a prize of £100, presented by Sir Curtis Lampson, was sailed for by yachts belonging to members of the Royal London Y.C. There were five starters, and eventually the Miranda won a pretty race from the Florinda, which beat the Samoena for second place by less than half a minute.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Channel match from the Nore to Dover was sailed on Wednesday by the Latona, the Florinda, and the Gudrun, yawls, the Miranda and the Fiona, schooners, and the Samoena, cutter. The start took place at half-past nine, with a fine south-west wind. The Miranda took the lead and held it to the North Foreland, where the Latona went ahead, and in beating to windward along the Goodwin headed the schooner very fast. The Samoena went second off Deal. The Latona won at three o'clock; the Samoena was second; and the Miranda third.

Cricketers are taking full advantage of the fine weather, and several county matches are wiped off the list every week. Sussex has scored her first win this season by beating Hampshire by 197 runs, a result mainly due to the splendid batting of Mr. M. P. Lucas (131), and the bowling of Lillywhite and Bettesworth. Lancashire has beaten Surrey in a single innings, with 125 runs to spare. All the winning team except two ran into double figures, Watson (not out, 60) being the top scorer. Cambridge University has succumbed to the M.C.C. and Ground by 70 runs, in spite of the fine batting of Messrs. G. B. Studd (70) and C. T. Studd (58 and 23); Barnes (42 and 35) and Midwinter (44 and 35) did most for the club. Nearly the same team of the M.C.C. was pitted against the Oxford University eleven this week, and beat them by 56 runs.

To-day (Saturday) L. E. Myers and E. Merrill, the American cracks, will make their first appearance in England at a London Athletic Club Meeting at Stamford-bridge.

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C. Rowell and E. P. Weston began a six days' go-as-you-please race at the Marble Rink, Clapham-road, on Monday last. The former gained such an overwhelming lead in the first twenty-four hours that his success seems assured, in which case the belt will become his own property.

On the same day Captain Webb and W. Beckwith started for a six days' (ten hours per day) swimming-race at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. At the time of writing there is every prospect of a most exciting finish.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Her Majesty has forwarded portraits of herself and the late Prince Consort to adorn the walls of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at Devonport.

Collections were made on Sunday in over 1300 churches, chapels, and places of worship in London in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey in the morning, when Canon Barry preached, and in the afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral, when Bishop Claughton preached. Lord Coleridge and several of the Judges were present at the afternoon service in St. Paul's. The collections at St. Paul's amounted to £273, being an increase of £102 over the sum obtained last year; and at the Abbey the collections amounted to £208, against £269 in 1880. Some of the principal collections were—at St. Michael's, Chester-square, £604; at St. John's, Wilton-road, £104; at St. Anne's, Soho, £106; at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, £205; at the City Temple, £120; at Union Chapel, Islington, £131; at Clapham Wesleyan Chapel, £110; at St. Nicholas', Chiselhurst, £161; and at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £180. Sermons on behalf of the fund were preached at several of the Jewish synagogues last Saturday, and it is anticipated that the aggregate sum contributed by the synagogues will be about £900.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided last Saturday evening at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner. He dwelt upon the advantages which the newspaper enterprise of the present day confers upon the community, and upon the debt of gratitude which politicians and other speakers owe to those engaged in the various branches of newspaper work. Among the other speakers were the American Minister, Cardinal Manning, Lord Houghton, Colonel Marter, and the Governor of the Bank of England. The subscriptions amounted to £1100, including £100 by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*.

The council of the Artist's General Benevolent Institution have received £50 from Admiral Carr Glyn under the will of the late Miss Adelaide Neilson.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., president of the institution, took the chair yesterday week at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. There are 2700 children in the school; 98 per cent passed the last Government examination, and the school stands at the head of institutions of the kind.

In support of the Scottish charities of the metropolis, the annual Scotch gathering took place last Saturday at Stamford-bridge; the Duchess of Athole presenting the prizes.

Last Saturday the anniversary meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was held at Hampstead, and an address was given by General Sir F. Roberts.

The annual inspection of the training-ship Exmouth, which is under the direction of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was made by the managers on Saturday. The prizes of medals were distributed by Dr. Brewer. Subsequently there were rowing-matches, in which the boys took part.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of Field-lane Refuge and Ragged School, Vine-street, Clerkenwell, was held on the 16th inst., under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. From the report, read by Mr. Platt, the secretary, and adopted, it appeared that 512 persons, driven into reluctant idleness by slackness of employment, had been received into the refuge. Applicants of the vagrant class were rigorously excluded. The Working Boys' Home provided a respectable abode for poor boys. Nothing was charged for their lodging, and only a few shillings weekly for their board. The Servants' Training Home received thirty-six friendless girls; and in the Industrial Home 104 boys and ninety-seven girls were under training. The income of the institution was £7938, the expenditure £7141.

On the 15th inst. the sixty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Aberdeen presiding. The subscriptions amounted to £1750.

We are glad to hear that, at the bazaar lately held at Cannon-street Hotel in aid of the building fund of the Home for the Daughters of Missionaries, over £2200 was realised.

Earl Spencer presided at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held at Freemasons' Tavern on Monday evening, when the subscriptions amounted to £1200.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the festival dinner in aid of the annuity fund of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, held at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, when subscriptions amounting to nearly £900 were announced.

At the Dundee School Board meeting on Monday it was announced that Mr. William Harris, formerly a Dundee merchant, had offered to give £10,000 to build an intermediate school, to be managed by the School Board, and £20,000 towards rendering the existing High School in the town a more efficient institution than it is—in all £30,000. It was agreed that a Private Act of Parliament should be applied for to give effect to Mr. Harris's benefactions, and the new school to be erected is to be known as the Harris Institution.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, at 37, Grosvenor-square, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, a fancy sale, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, was held in aid of the English Orphanage connected with the mission homes at Paris, founded by Miss Leigh.

Mrs. Fawcett took the chair on Tuesday at the meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League.

Sir H. James, M.P., presided at the anniversary festival on Wednesday evening of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

The Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided at the annual inspection of the Warspite training-ship at Woolwich, on Wednesday, and Lady Emma Baring presented the prizes to the boys.

Princess Christian opened on Wednesday the new wing of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The Prince of Wales presided over the triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Kingston-on-Thames, held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday; and next Wednesday the Prince and Princess will open the new infirmary of the parish of St. Marylebone.

On Thursday Countess Stanhope presented prizes to the boys of the House-boy Brigade, a useful institution situated in the Marylebone-road; Earl Stanhope presiding.

An International Bazaar opened on Thursday at the Riding School of the Duke of Wellington, Albert-gate, on behalf of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress; being continued on Friday and Saturday. The stalls (presided over by ladies of rank and fashion) represented a cosmopolitan street of the houses of all nations, and were furnished with attractive displays of articles from many countries, offered for sale at moderate prices—the last bit of information being almost too good to be true, and to be taken, perhaps, with just a grain of suspicion.

The anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, is held to-day (Saturday), at the Asylum, Wanstead, the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in the chair.

Sir W. V. Harcourt presents the prizes awarded at the Midsummer examination of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphange, at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, to-day (Saturday).

An entertainment, recitals and music, takes place at Alford House, Princes-gate, for the benefit of the Ladies' Home, Abbey-road, N.W., this (Saturday) afternoon.

Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) will open the new house of the Girls' Friendly Society at Brixton next Monday afternoon, the 27th inst.

The Anniversary Festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School has been appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, the 28th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Albert O. Worthington, of Burton-on-Trent.

Lord Lytton will preside at the annual distribution of prizes to take place at the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, next Saturday, July 2.

Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar has received, for her private fund for the relief of the wives and children of soldiers, £105 from Mr. Clement G. Hoey, being the proceeds of a concert held in London.

This year twenty-one scholarships are to be awarded by the London School Board—nine to boys and twelve to girls. They vary in annual value from £26 to £35; and fifteen of them are tenable for four years. The remainder for three.

The Artists' Benevolent Fund will hold its seventy-second anniversary dinner on the 2nd prox.

A military tournament has been held this week in the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

The committee of the Fox-court Ragged Schools, Gray's-inn-road, Holborn, appeal to the public for funds to enable them to give a day in the country to 300 children dwelling in the close and crowded courts of Gray's-inn-road and Leather-lane. Contributions will be thankfully received by the treasurer of the schools, Mr. H. W. Elcum, 13, Bedford-row, W.C., or by Thomas Fagg, hon. sec., 136, Pentonville-road, N.——A like appeal is made by the Rev. J. R. Stacey, of St. Thomas's Vicarage, Lambeth, who has 400 very poor children in the New-cut and back streets, and, having only poor in his parish, he is very anxious to enlist public sympathy towards giving those children a day in the country.——The Rev. W. R. Sharpe, Vicar of St. Chad's, Haggerstone, solicits funds to assist in taking 500 children and others for a day at the seaside; donations for which purpose will be gladly received by Mr. F. J. Warren (churchwarden), 99, Albion-road, Dalston, E.

HOME NEWS.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Lewes.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Mr. J. Grosvenor Mackinlay has been chosen ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received a telegram from Ottawa announcing an urgent demand for mechanics and farm and general labourers in the Dominion.

The Royal Spanish Academy has awarded a medal to the Rev. Alexander D'Orsey, of King's College, London, for his poem on Calderon's bicentenary.

Dr. Barclay last Saturday gave the Harveian oration at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall East. Sir W. Jenner, the president of the college, occupied the chair.

A fine new graving-dock, which is being constructed by the Dock Company at the west end of the William Wright Dock, Hull, at a cost of £80,000, was opened on the 16th.

Lord Dunraven on Tuesday made the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the medical and surgical college of St. Thomas's Hospital.

It is officially notified that the name of the "Implacable," training-ship for boys at Devonport, is to be altered to the "Lion," and the officers transferred and reappointed.

Further outrages, including an attempt to murder, the shooting of horses, and the burning of a farm, and a large number of arrests are reported from Ireland.

A popular life assurance society is offering premiums of £100 and £25 each for the best essays on the advantages of life assurance in promoting economy, thrift, and temperance.

On Wednesday the charter of incorporation of the new borough of Chorley was received by the representatives of the ratepayers.

Mr. John Walker, "citizen and spectacle-maker," was unanimously elected an Alderman on Wednesday, in the room of the late Sir W. A. Rose.

Lord Crawford and Balcarres has been appointed by the Foreign Office Chief Commissioner for England in connection with the forthcoming exhibition in electrical science at Paris.

At a meeting of representatives of various educational institutions held in Birmingham on the 15th (the Mayor, Alderman Chamberlain, in the chair) it was resolved to invite the British Association to hold their meeting for 1883 in that town.

At Hammersmith Police Court a young man was charged with kissing a girl against her will. The case was settled by defendent making an apology and giving compensation, the nature of which did not transpire.

Mr. Bushby, the Worship-street magistrate, on Saturday refused to grant an order on the application of a school board officer in the case of a girl who was kept from school to attend a child two years old.

Sir Frederick Roberts on Sunday morning inspected the London Corps of Commissionaires within Westminster Hall, and in a subsequent address to the men touched on the subject of long service in the Army.

Mr. S. B. Bristowe, County Court Judge for the Ipswich Circuit, has accepted the County Court Judgeship of the Nottingham Circuit; and Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., takes his place at Ipswich.

The annual display of rhododendrons by Messrs. John Waterer and Son, of Bagshot, in the gardens of Cadogan Place, is now in the height of perfection, and will well repay a visit by lovers of the beautiful plant.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Institute; or, Philosophical Society of Great Britain, will take place next Thursday evening, at the house of the Society of Arts. Lord O'Neill will give the address.

Mr. Marsham, the magistrate sitting at Greenwich, informed a defendant, who persistently refused to have his child vaccinated, that he himself had undergone the operation twelve times.

The statue of Sir Rowland Hill, which has been erected at Kidderminster, was unveiled on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Willis, the Mayoress. The ceremony was made the occasion of a general holiday in the town.

The Encœnia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors of Oxford University, took place on Wednesday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre, which was well filled, raised area seats having been provided additionally for the ladies, who assembled in unprecedentedly large numbers.

The Duke of Teck, the president, visited the Royal Botanic Society's gardens in Regent's Park on Monday, and spent much time making arrangements for the evening fête on Wednesday. Mr. Anthony Waterer's exhibition of rhododendrons at these gardens is now at its best, and may be seen daily.

Mr. Bradlaugh is once more unsuccessful. Justices Denman and Watkin Williams have overruled his demurrer in the action brought against him by Mr. Clarke for the recovery of penalties for having sat and voted as member for Northampton, without having first taken the statutable Oath.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show an increase in both live stock and fresh meat in comparison with the preceding week; making a total of 2477 cattle, 1438 sheep, 7244 quarters of beef, 627 carcases of mutton, and 75 dead hogs.

The *Times* believes that it is proposed to take the administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund out of the hands of the Royal Commission appointed for that purpose, and to place it under the direct control of the Government. The boys' school, with the grounds pertaining to it, have been offered for purchase by Westminster School.

A new uniform stamp, applicable for letters as well as for receipts, will shortly be issued by the Post Office. It will be of a colour and texture which, it is to be hoped, cannot be tampered with for fraudulent purposes. The stamps now in use will continue to be available both for letters and receipts until the present supplies in the Post Office and in the hands of the public are exhausted.

At a special inquiry at the Oldham Workhouse on Monday into the accounts an item was disallowed. The guardians had bought some flower-vases for the house, costing about £10, but the auditor held that the expenditure was unnecessary, and was not connected with the maintenance of the poor. He added that the funds must only be spent for the relief of the poor, and pointed out that many ratepayers were almost as poor as those who were inmates of the house.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have issued a statement to the committee of contributories that, unless otherwise arranged, a further dividend must be paid to the creditors, and that it devolves on the liquidators to adopt some method to relieve liquidation from the extravagant stock it has in this one asset—New Zealand and Australian Lands Company's Stock. This stock has been nursed in hope that it would largely increase in value.

Permission to attend the review at Windsor on July 9 has been refused to as many as 12,000 troops, all of whom belong to the provinces, the limit of capacity for carrying troops to Windsor of the London and South-Western and the Great Western Railway Companies being reached with 50,000 men. The applications sent in up to June 1 having reached that number, all applications arriving after that date have been declined.

The Duke of Buckingham, at his rent audit held at Buckingham last week, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent of the rent of his tenants, the remission to extend over the next two years; at Sir Stafford Northcote's rent audit, held at Pynes, his steward presented to each of the tenants the right hon. Baronet's cheque for 10 per cent on the year's rental; and Sir T. C. C. Western, Bart., of Felix Hall, Essex, has again returned 10 per cent to his tenants.

In London last week 2480 births and 1403 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 29, and the deaths by 19, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General's report states that the fatal cases of smallpox in London, which had declined from 103 to 59 in the four preceding weeks, rose again last week to 82, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years by 40.

In the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved last Saturday judgment was given on a point of law raised at the trial of Johann Most, at the Old Bailey, where Most had been convicted of having encouraged assassination in the columns of the *Freiheit*. It was argued on behalf of the defendant that there had been no encouragement to induce or persuade any person to commit a murder within the meaning of the statute. The Court unanimously affirmed the conviction, and sentence will be passed on the 29th inst.

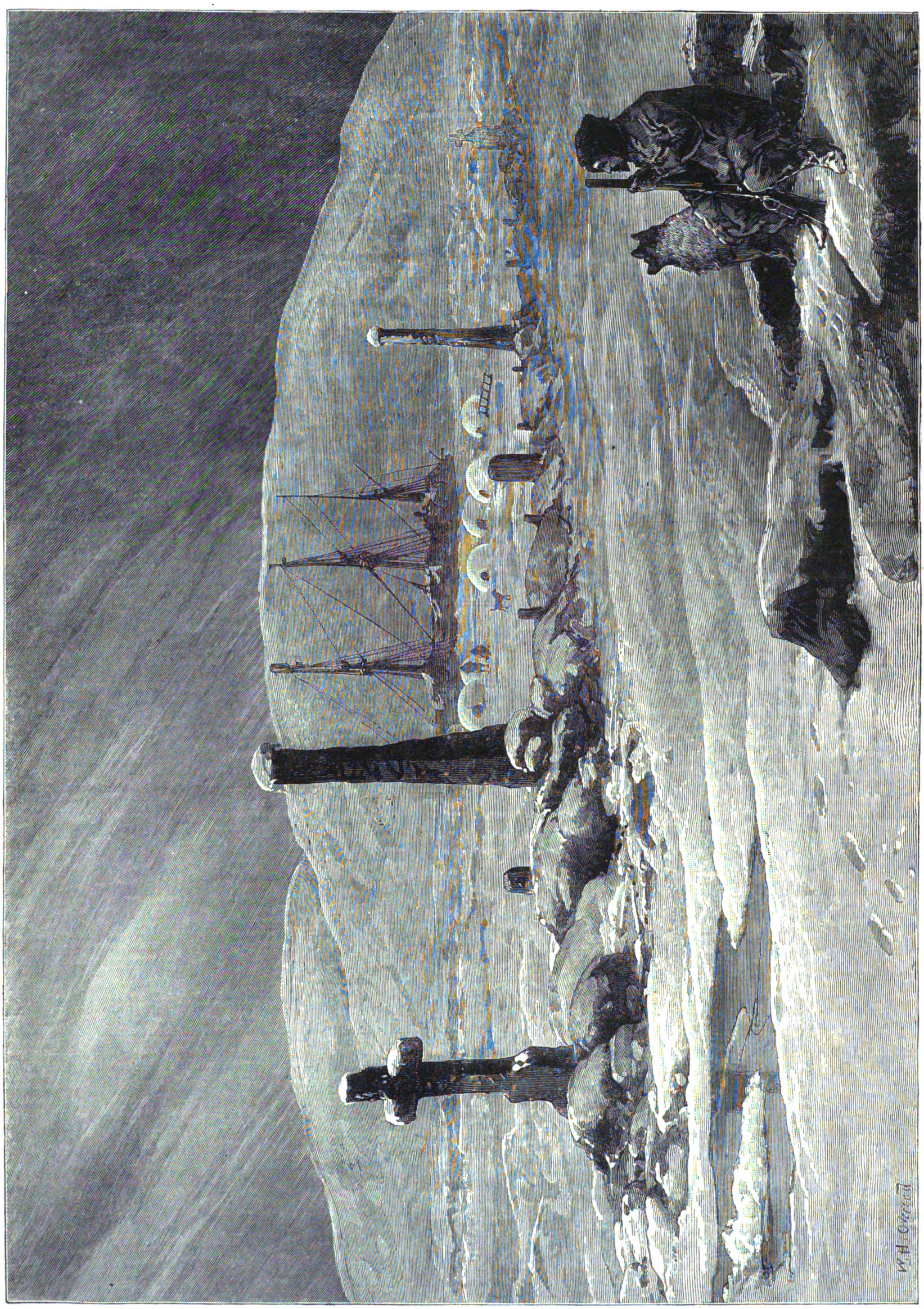
The Board of Trade have awarded their silver medal to Captain Edward Clements, of the steam-ship Khalitat, for gallantry and courage displayed by him when his vessel was attacked by a band of Arabs, whilst proceeding up the River Tigris with a number of passengers on board. Captain Clements was wounded by a bullet in the arm and body at the commencement of the attack, and, the helmsman and the rest of the crew having deserted their posts, he succeeded with one arm in steering the vessel, and was exposed during the attack, which lasted thirty-five minutes, to the fire of the Arabs.

At the recent representation of "Hamlet" at the New-cross Public Hall, Mr. Charles Ward departed from recognised rules in his personation of Hamlet, the Danish Prince being presented as a light-hearted and thoroughly genial gentleman. Mr. Ward was familiar with the text, his delivery was distinct, and his bearing graceful; and when he has toned down his exuberance, has subdued his continuous over emphasis, and has added dignity to his deportment, his Hamlet may be admitted to the playgoers' Shakspearean gallery. Miss Earle was an impassioned Queen, Miss Alwyn a sympathetic Ophelia, and Miss Parnell an intelligent actress. Mr. J. G. Ward, as the Gravedigger, gave prominence to a small part; and Mr. Wigley as Horatio, Mr. Otway as the Ghost, and Mr. Warnton as Laertes, assisted in securing the success of the entertainment.

The portrait of the late Lord Justice Sir W. M. James, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal in Equity, which was published last week, was copied from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

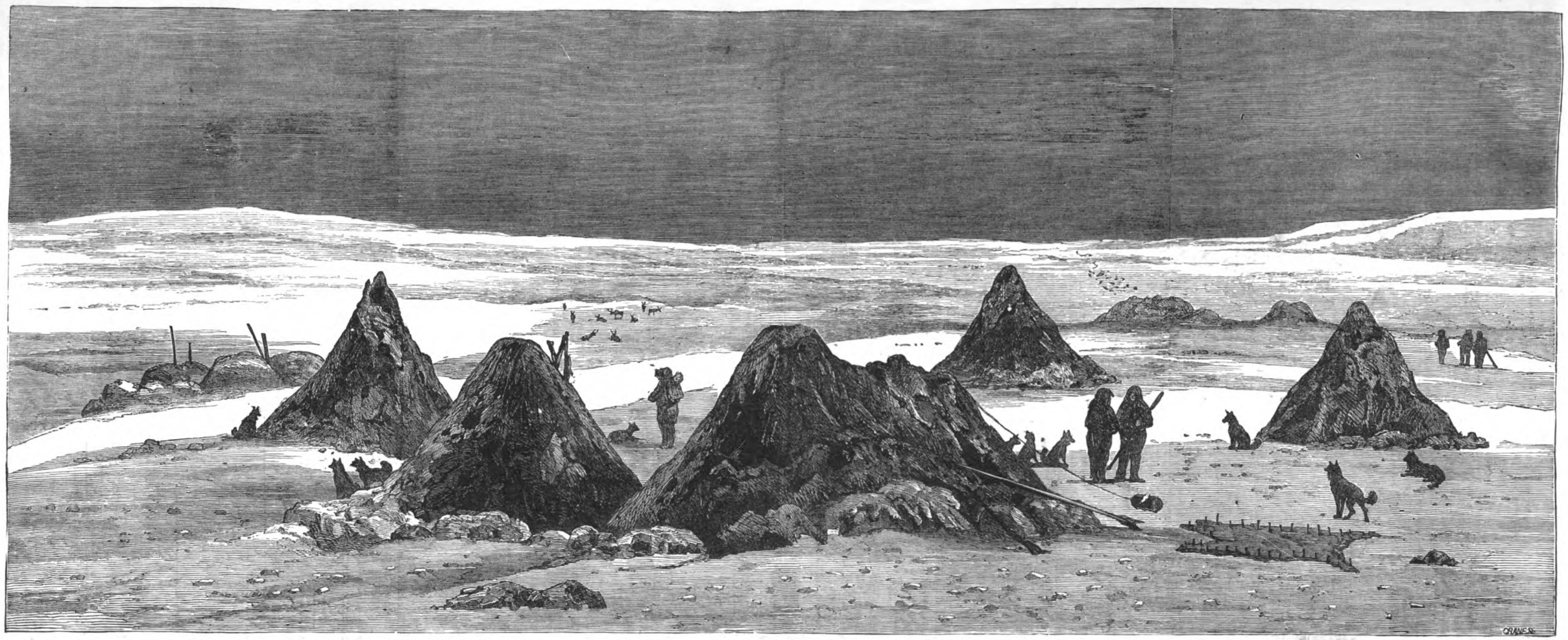
In our remarks, last week, upon the satirical "Opera Comique," which is called "Patience," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, it was intimated that the design of making fun, upon the stage, of the fashionable extravagance of æsthetic affectation, was first entertained by these authors. We are informed upon Mr. Sullivan's authority, that they did not start the idea till August or September last, by which time the first two acts of Mr. E. C. Burnand's "Colonel," begun at Easter, were not only completed by him, but had been read by him to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: GRAVES OF THE COMRADES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: AUTUMN CAMP ON KING WILLIAM'S LAND.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

H.M.S. POLYPHEMUS.

This novel specimen of naval architecture, which is the subject of three of our Illustrations, was launched on Wednesday week at Chatham Dockyard. It is not exactly a ship, but a "torpedo-ram"—that is to say, a vessel designed, with a projecting point at the bows, to pierce or run down the enemy's ships, and also to discharge explosive torpedoes for the purpose of blowing them up. The Admiralty Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Barnaby, C.B., was the designer of the Polyphemus, and the construction of it (or of her, to use the customary female personal pronoun) was begun in September, 1878, by Mr. R. P. Saunders, Chief Constructor at Chatham Dockyard, and Mr. Penny, senior foreman in charge. The shape of the hull is a cylinder with tapering ends, the upper side or hull deck being arched, though not so much as to present a circular midships section. Upon this hull is mounted a superstructure of iron and timber, consisting of a main deck running fore and aft, and above it a hurricane deck. At intervals along the sides of the hurricane deck will be placed six turrets—three on either side—which will carry the heaviest class of Nordenfelt guns. Protruding upwards through this deck are two protected conning towers, one at each end, which form means of ingress and egress to and from the interior. There are also two ventilators and a smoke funnel. The superstructure may all be shot away without injuring the vessel herself or impairing her powers, save only as regards the Nordenfelt guns.

The steam steering apparatus is placed below, over the after boiler-room; the steering-room is in telegraphic communication with the forward conning tower. The steering apparatus can, however, be actuated from the conning tower by manual gear which is fitted therein. As the Polyphemus carries no canvas, masts are dispensed with, and beyond a flag-staff or two nothing will appear above her decks but the towers, the ventilators, and the funnel. She will be propelled by twin screws, which are carried in framings, one on each side near her stern. These screws are three-bladed, 14 ft. in diameter, from 15 ft. to 17 ft. pitch, and with a blade surface in each screw of 45 ft. She is also fitted with two rudders, which are placed under her hull near her bows, and can be lowered for use and raised again into recesses in which they are ordinarily carried. They are intended to be used for special manœuvring purposes. There is an ordinary rudder at the stern. The ram projects some 14 ft. beyond the body of the vessel, and is made hollow for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. The port or opening is covered by a solid steel cap, which forms the ram-point, but which, by means of a twisted sliding bar, can be easily pushed forward and turned up to allow of the discharge of the torpedo some 8 ft. below water-level, and is as easily closed afterwards. Besides this, there are four other torpedo ports for the discharge of the same class of weapon, two being placed on either side of the vessel near the bows. She will also carry spar or deck torpedoes.

The framing of the Polyphemus is of Landore-Siemens steel, over which is a double layer of half-inch plates of the same material. Upon this, again, is superimposed a plating of Whitworth fluid compressed steel, the plates measuring 10 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 1 in. thick. Her outer armour consists of small plates or scales, also of Whitworth compressed steel, measuring 10 in. square by 1 in. thick, running off to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the ends. The plates are fastened on by five screws, one at each corner, which holds three other plates, and one in the centre. This plating covers her curved deck, and extends a short distance down below water level. The vessel measures 240 ft. long between perpendiculars, and has an extreme breadth of 40 ft., with a depth of hold of 18 ft. 9 in. Her immersed midship section is 625 square feet, and she draws 19 ft. 6 in. of water forward and 20 ft. 6 in. aft, her displacement load being 2640 tons. The hull is divided into a number of water-tight compartments.

The engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., are of the compound, horizontal, single piston-rod type, having four cylinders, the two high-pressure being 38 inches in diameter, and the two low-pressure 64 inches in diameter, with a 39-inch stroke. Her indicated horse power is 5500, and her estimated maximum speed seventeen knots. Steam will be supplied from ten boilers of the locomotive type, at a working pressure of 120 lb. per square inch, they having been tested to double that pressure—viz., 240 lb. per square inch. The air-compressing machinery for the torpedoes and the steam steering apparatus are by Mr. Peter Brotherhood. The weight of the machinery, inclusive of the water in the boilers and ten tons of spare gear, is 490 tons.

The ceremony of the launch was attended by Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and other official persons, with several Members of Parliament. After the usual prayers and benediction pronounced by the Chaplain, with the quaint formality of "Christening," by dashing a bottle of wine against the bows, Mrs. G. O. Trevelyan handled a lever which released the "dogshores," and allowed the Polyphemus to glide down into the river Medway. The vessel had all her engines on board. She has been taken into dock, to be made ready for her steaming trials.

SKETCHES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Several notices of the American Franklin Search Expedition, with accompanying Sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist, who was one of the party, have appeared in different Numbers of this Journal. It will be remembered that the expedition, which was fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, was engaged from the July of 1878 to the August of 1880, in the undertaking to look for relics or traces of the fate of the British Arctic explorers, the officers and crews of H.M.S. Erebus and H.M.S. Terror, on the shores of King William's Land and of the Adelaide Peninsula, beyond the mouth of the Great Fish River, and on the coasts, north and south, of Simpson's Strait. The party consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, of the United States Army; Mr. W. H. Gilder, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*; Mr. H. W. Klutschak, special artist, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukie, with Mr. J. Eberling, who had served in preceding Arctic expeditions. They landed on the north shore of Hudson's Bay, and there passed the winter of 1878. In April of the next year, they started overland with sledges, dogs, and Esquimaux Indians, to journey northward four hundred miles to Simpson's Strait, which they crossed to King William's Land. They employed the summer and autumn of 1879 in carefully examining the western shores of that large island, finding the graves of Lieutenant Irving, R.N., and of other comrades of Sir John Franklin, collecting many small articles which had belonged to that ill-fated party of Britons in 1847 or 1848, and gaining some further information about their movements after the abandonment of the two ships. In the winter of the same year, 1879, Lieutenant Schwatka and his four companions, still aided by the Esquimaux, returned southward across the mainland of Adelaide Peninsula, and arrived at Camp Daly, their former resting-place on the coast of Hudson's Bay, near the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet. They were conveyed home to New York, in August following, by an American whaling-ship. These particulars have already been stated, with some of the incidents of their Arctic life and travel related in Mr. Klutschak's private Journal; and to those accounts we must now refer once more. The Illustrations presented this week are views of Cape Felix, the most northerly point of King William's Land, where the Erebus and Terror were beset with ice in September, 1846; of the Autumn Camp of Lieutenant Schwatka's party in 1878: and of the graves and cairns, or rude stone monuments, erected by Captain F. M. Crozier, R.N., senior officer surviving in April, 1848,

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on the coast of Adelaide Peninsula, to commemorate the dead, before they attempted to retreat to the Great Fish or Back River. The tall crosses and obelisks now surmounting those cairns were raised at a later period, this place having been several times re-visited. We have also prepared, for our Extra Supplement, a large Engraving from the Sketch of a strange and exciting scene, that of the shooting of musk oxen, on the homeward winter journey. Those animals, as is the wont of their kind when famished, lost their usual timidity and came up quite close to the men and dogs, so that they were very easily killed. But one or two of the dogs, rashly venturing to attack the oxen, were tossed by their formidable horns, and got more or less hurt. The Musk Ox (*Ovibos Moschatus*) has a large quantity of fine down or wool, brownish ash-coloured, intermixed with or rather growing beneath its hair. This material can be used in manufacture, like the wool of sheep, and stockings have been woven of it. The animal chiefly inhabits the barren region of North America, where grass is replaced by lichens, between the 60th and 67th degrees of latitude; it was found by Captain Parry on Melville Island, in the month of May. It is called *oomingmak* by the Esquimaux, and has frequently been described in the narratives of Arctic travellers.

NEW BOOKS.

A remarkable personal character, and the record of some arduous labours in a philanthropic service, will command public notice for the volume entitled *Colonel Gordon in Central Africa* (Thomas De la Rue and Co.). It is scarcely needful to say who Colonel Gordon is—Charles George Gordon, of the Royal Engineers—or what he has done. In China, during the formidable rebellion of 1863 and 1864, when he organised and commanded the Chinese Imperial forces, and quickly defeated the Tai-ping host, which had captured several great cities, and which threatened Shanghai, his performances were marvellous; and their result was of immense value both to the people of China and to the safety of British commerce. Our own Government has never seen its way to employ the acknowledged genius of this born soldier and civil administrator in South Africa or any other part of the British dominions. He was employed for some time in engineering work on the Commission of the Lower Danube, and at Gravesend, for several years, in superintending the construction of the Thames forts. In 1873, upon Sir Samuel Baker's relinquishment of the task he had begun, under a commission from the late Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, to put down the slave trade of the Upper Nile, and to enforce an orderly settlement of those territories up to the Equatorial lakes, Colonel Gordon was invited to carry on that work. He accordingly went to Egypt, in February, 1874, and received the appointment of Governor-General of that barbarous region. It was overrun by lawless hordes of savages, and was further despoiled by the cruel and extortionate oppression of petty tyrants, in league with corrupt Arab officials of the Egyptian ruler. Colonel Gordon had no trustworthy agents or military force at his disposal. He did all that a man could do; but it was utterly impossible for one Englishman, so indifferently supported, entirely to overcome the enormous difficulties of his task. Only by his personal influence, which was due to the exhibition of a most determined will, of unflinching courage and fortitude, and of heroic self-devotion to the high duty he had undertaken, was it possible to repress disorders so long as he remained in the country, a period of five years. This volume contains a selection, by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, of extracts from Colonel Gordon's familiar letters to his elder brother, Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B., written during his residence and travels on the Upper Nile, relating the various incidents of his daily life and his private reflections upon them. They abound with the artless outpourings of his personal sentiments, with reference to the most intimate moral and religious experiences of life, as well as the emotions that were excited in a profoundly earnest mind by witnessing a horrible amount of human misery and wickedness, and social degradation. Many other travellers, coming from England or any Christian country, might have been expected to feel as Colonel Gordon did upon this occasion. But few men of any nation, and of Englishmen very few indeed, could have indulged so freely in the expression of these feelings amidst the incessant toils of a military and political command. A tone of austerity, not to call it harsh severity, in his judgments of mankind, with a disposition to scorn and to renounce the ordinary standards of social comfort and conventional esteem, is continually perceived throughout this correspondence. It was never intended for publication, and the writer has nothing to do with the editorship of his letters. The reader who does not know Colonel Gordon personally might be led to think him a less amiable man than he really is; but we are perfectly convinced of his thorough sincerity in professing to despise all worldly honours and rewards. This Puritan Stoicism, when it is associated with genuine benevolence, and with a vein of playful humour, as well as with extraordinary practical genius, energy, and force of will, presents a rare type of manliness, and is well deserving of study. Colonel Gordon's more recent public acts have not yet, we hope, been forgotten. He came home from Egypt at the end of 1879; and, when the present Government came into office, was asked, with a curious want of discrimination, to go to India as private secretary to Lord Ripon. It would have been far better to have made him High Commissioner for the Native Affairs of South Africa and the Transvaal. A few days after landing at Bombay, he resigned the appointment for which he felt himself wholly unfit. He was then instantly called to Pekin by the Chinese Government to help it out of the danger of an imminent war with Russia. In a very short time, comprehending at a glance all the perils and resources of China in that situation, Colonel Gordon was enabled to devise a plan of naval and military defence. But he did still better in persuading the Chinese statesmen, who knew him of old and trusted him entirely, to adopt a policy of peace. This took place some months ago. Our trade with China has not been stopped. But we have not yet observed that any public authority in England, officially or unofficially, either in our Government or in our Parliament, or in the City of London, or in the Chambers of Commerce, has awarded thanks or praise to this simple self-denying man, whose exertions alone prevented the huge national calamity of a Russo-Chinese War, thereby saving us a loss of probably one hundred millions sterling. But Colonel Gordon is one of those rare men who care not for human applause. And to such men the world is not apt to be grateful.

Forasmuch as there is an end to everything, except Wimpole-street, the English translation of the late M. Guizot's *History of France* (Sampson Low and Co.) has been now brought to a conclusion, as advertisements inform us and as the index would lead us to infer, in the eighth substantial volume. The work is a remarkable one in many ways: it is based upon the notes and lectures of the late illustrious statesman, M. Guizot, a historian of unusual ability, competence, and personal experience; it has been partly written and partly edited, with expansions and additions, by Madame Guizot de Witt, the illustrious statesman's daughter, a lady who appears to have inherited no small portion of her father's intellectual powers and literary faculty; it has been translated into English by various hands, or at any rate by more than one pair of hands, with more or less accuracy and felicity of expression; it has already, as regards about half of it, been abridged, annotated, and otherwise adapted for the use of schools by so excellent an operator as M. Gustave Masson; it has been, from the very first, illustrated with singular profusion, with occasional splendour, and with general effectiveness, by various gifted artists, some of them highly celebrated. It is, therefore, likely to be the handsomest, and it ought to be the most complete, work of the kind that was ever offered to the public; at any rate, it is very handsome, it has an appearance of completeness, and it is, for the most part, thoroughly readable, which is more than can be said for many translations. Even now, however, the history is only brought down to 1848, to the flight of that "citizen-king," who is said to have governed France for eighteen years "with a wisdom, prudence, and moderation acknowledged even by his enemies when they are attacking him." A few general remarks are made touching the vicissitudes to which France has been exposed since "Mr. Smith" left his French home and throne so precipitately and landed unshaven upon the hospitable shores of England; but no further history, properly so called, is attempted. The contents of the volume may be summarised briefly as follows:—The decline and fall of the First Empire; the First Restoration; the Hundred Days; the Second Restoration; Charles X. and the Revolution of 1830; the reign of Louis Philippe; the story of "reform banquets" and of the Revolution that followed. These are historical subjects which no amount of familiarity can deprive of interest or even of fascination.

A new volume of hunting adventures, related by Captain Parker Gillmore, who is well known as a veteran sportsman and traveller in South Africa and in North America, will afford congenial entertainment to all lovers of the sterner features and aspects of animated nature. *Encounters with Wild Beasts* is the title of this volume, which is published by W. H. Allen and Co. It is adorned with some very clever and spirited illustrations, drawn by Mr. Alfred Elwes, which are, we may observe, reproduced, by permission of the author and publisher, in the June numbers of the *Boys' Illustrated News*. Captain Parker Gillmore devotes his ten interesting chapters, severally, to the hunter's experiences with as many different kinds of wild beasts—namely, elephants, the rhinoceros, lions, tigers, leopards and panthers, wild dogs, bears, buffaloes and bisons, the elk or moose, and the American or Virginian deer. With regard to the tiger, which is found only in Asia, he contents himself with borrowing the Indian tiger-stories of Colonel Pollock and Mr. G. P. Sanderson; but his own extensive and familiar acquaintance with the African haunts of the elephant and rhinoceros, on the Limpopo, and in Bechuana Land, north and west of the Transvaal, and with lions in the Kalahari Desert, called by him "the Great Thirst Land," of which he told us in a former book, furnishes plenty of original matter. The readers, also, of his earlier narratives of North American travel, from the Atlantic provinces of Canada to the prairies and the Rocky Mountains, will know what to expect in the way of anecdotes concerning the pursuit of the large deer, described more recently by Lord Dunraven, and of the bisons on those vast open plains, and the grizzly and other bears in the backwoods, which afford a considerable variety in the successive contents of these chapters. There is a decided air of reality about Captain Parker Gillmore's personal reminiscences of this kind, and his remarks upon many odd human characters he met with are sensible and good-humoured.

Under the title *Afghanistan* (Griffith and Farran), Mr. P. F. Walker supplies a short account of that country, its history, and our dealings with it. This is a small work, giving a very short summary of the history of Afghanistan, from the invasion of Darius, B.C. 518, down to the celebrated march of General Roberts from Cabul to Candahar last year. As the brochure scarcely reaches beyond 160 pages, it does not pretend to give extended details. The author offers it as a condensation of the history into something like a convenient handbook, which will be useful for reference to anyone wishing to get a general outline of events, and particularly of our own campaigns, in Afghanistan. Mr. Walker was in the first part of the late Afghan War, acting as Special Correspondent of the *Times*. He entered Jellalabad with our own Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, when that place was occupied by the force under General Sir S. Browne, in December, 1878.

Amongst the numerous handy books of light reading suitable for railway travelling or the seaside we would recommend "Dick Boulin's Four-in-Hand." A collection of agreeably-written tales and sketches, interspersed with songs, all supposed to be said or sung by the coachman and passengers of the Peterborough and King's Lynn coach in the days before railways had absorbed all the traffic between those places. Dick Boulin, the coachman, is avowedly drawn from life, and the sketch has all the freshness of a study from nature. The author evidently recalls with delight those halcyon days when hearts were young and hopes were buoyant—when the coach which carried him "through many charming scenes of woodland and heathy moor" would land him at last where loving eyes were watching for his coming. If the more prosaic passenger by train desires to have a pleasant glimpse of the old coaching days, let him go to the bookstall and invest a shilling in "Dick Boulin's Four-in-Hand."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 12	30·021	50·0	46·2	·65	8	67·4	52·5	WSW. W.	174	0·000
13	30·030	58·3	47·0	68	6	67·6	53·4	WNW. NNW. NE.	170	0·000
14	29·991	57·7	44·2	·70	7	67·2	52·3	ENE. E. SE.	159	0·000
15	29·940	58·8	48·3	·70	6	72·9	48·0	SSW. SW.	130	0·000
16	29·904	62·0	49·8	·67	10	72·9	53·0	SW. SSE. S.	148	0·025
17	29·879	62·7	55·3	·78	10	71·5	57·4	S. SSE.	278	0·100
18	29·823	60·6	55·4	·81	10	69·4	56·9	ESE. S. SSW.	212	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·043	30·042	30·021	29·955	29·935	29·886	29·840
Temperature of Air	61·4°	50·8°	58·8	61·6	65·3	67·0°	61·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·9	51·7°	52·6	55·6	58·6°	61·2°	59·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	E.	SSW.	SSE.	S.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	2 55	3 15	3 50	3 50	4 7	4 23	4 40	4 57	5 15	5 30

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.

Second Sunday after Trinity.
New Moon, 2.4 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; Acts vii. 36—viii. 5. Evening Lessons: Judges v. or vi. 11; 1 John ii. 1—15.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Barter (offertory for Society for Propagation of the Gospel).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead; 4 p.m., Rev. W. J. Knox-Little; 7 p.m., Rev. Allan G. Munro-Meugens.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. C. E. Stewart—The Country of the Tekke Turkomans and the Tejend and Murghab Rivers).
Watford Orphan Asylum, elections.
Caledonian Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Alexandra Palace Horse Show (three days).

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
Statistical Society, anniversary, 4.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Society of Chemical Industry, first General Meeting, at Civil Engineers' Institution (two days), 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; Rose and Pelargonium Society's Show (two days), 6 p.m.
Boston Agricultural and Horticultural Shows (two days).
Races: Newcastle and Four Oaks, Birmingham.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
Military Benevolent Fund, Fancy Fair at Wellington Riding School, 2.30 p.m. (three days).
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Horticultural Society Exhibition, 6 p.m.
Doncaster Agricultural Society (three days).
Her Majesty's State Concert, Buckingham Palace.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

New University Buildings, Nottingham, to be opened by Prince Leopold.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Harting on Extinct British Quadrupeds).
Victoria Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. (address by Lord O'Neill).
Stockbridge Races.
Henley Regatta (two days).
Woodbridge Dog and Poultry Show (two days).

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major J. C. Ardagh on the Austrian Army).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. R. Humphrey on Workmen's Libraries).
Alexandra Park Races.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

First Annual Meeting of the National Volunteers' Association at Wimbledon, 1860.
Artists' Benevolent Fund, 72nd anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, 6.30 p.m.
Yachting: London Sailing, Junior Thames, Nore, Royal Cornwall (Falmouth), Royal Portsmouth, and Royal Alfred Clubs.

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HAYMAKING.

None of the pleasant perfumes of the country delight us more than the smell of new-mown grass. The scent of violets in the naked cheerless woods of February and March was exquisitely refreshing. Very sweet, too, later in the spring, was the fragrance with which the air was laden in those charming shady nooks, by rippling rills, where bluebells love to bloom. And beneath the leafy curtain of the woodlands in May and early June, when the foliage was at its freshest, the perfume that stole through sylvan solitudes from the modest lilies of the valley was positively ravishing. Still none of these, nor the hawthorn blossom on the hedges in flowery May, nor the trailing festoons of woodbine, nor even the June roses, exercise a more potent charm upon our animal spirits than the smell of the hayfields. The sweet wildings of the spring and early summer had to be sought for; nor could they always be found. But the scent from the hay is everywhere—on rolling upland and in sheltered valley, by river banks and by the shores of the restless sea, aye, and close up to the bricks and mortar and dust and smoke of the mighty city itself.

Nor is it only on the olfactory nerves that the haymaking acts with a quiet seductive charm all its own. Ear and eye are equally pleased. The whetting of scythes is not unmusical; and the haymakers, as a rule, form groups highly picturesque by the introduction of the feminine element. Wife and mother are there as well as the bread-winner, the village maid as well as the hardy swain. In that fragrant field down yonder by the river's marge, where willows trail their drooping branches on its cool and placid bosom, how pleasantly the sexes blend—the stronger bending to their scythes, the weaker tossing in air the grass that was mown yesterday. And in that field beyond—where the hay is for the most part "made," and where waggons are slowly creeping in and out amongst the haycocks, their loads gradually increasing in bulk as forkful after forkful is pitched up—the sexes again mingle in picturesque harmony, the men lifting those heavy forkfuls and building the loads, the women raking. Highly interesting, too, is that choice little picture in yon patch of meadow, where "the rustic youth, brown with meridian toil," is loosening some haycocks that show signs of heating, and a girl beside him, like the Lass of Patie's Mill,

> A tedding of the hay
> Bareheaded on the green,
> Love mid her locks doth play,
> And wantons in her e'en.

The infusion of the gentler sex into these pastoral scenes brings with it an air of gaiety sadly lacking where the men toil alone. The humming of country ditties, and the banter inseparable from such gatherings, are often as agreeable to the ear—smile not scornfully ye fair ones bred in the lap of luxury—as the click of mowing-machines, the whetting of scythes, and the swish of the sweeping blades through tangled grass; which latter, on the authority of the Laureate, is a "sound to rout the brood of cares—the sweep of scythe in morning dew."

When the morning dew is upon the grass, we shall find only the men at work, that is, if there be any more grass to cut. The gentle sex will not appear in the hay-fields until the sun has sucked up the moisture of the night, for it would not do to rake up the hay while damp. But no matter how dripping-wet the grass, whether from dew or a fall of rain, the mowers will be in their swaths, as the grass receives its death-wound from the keen-edged scythes more readily when damp than when dry.

Too often, however, the rain comes at most inopportune moments. We will suppose it is raging noon, a moment when, thirsting for her needful rain, "distressful Nature pants." Wherever there is a shade-tree, the cattle are huddled together under its umbrageous foliage, and—whisking their tails uneasily, every now and again lashing their sides in the vain hope of driving away the tormenting gadflies—gaze wistfully into the boding silence. Not a leaf stirs in the branches up above them, nor even on the aspens down there by the river-side. Not a bird so much as twitters. The grasshoppers have ceased chirping. Silence reigns supreme—when, suddenly, there comes the low dull sound

> That from the mountain, previous to the storm,
> Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,
> And shakes the forest-leaf without a breath.

Some rumbling intimations of what is coming, a flash of livid flame, a burst of thunder, and then down comes the pattering rain in a sonorous deluge upon raked-up windrows, haycocks, waggon-loads, and half-built stacks. How many tons of hay, alas, have been completely spoilt by rain!—sometimes by thunder-storms, sometimes by rain less noisy but more provokingly persistent, sometimes by the meanest of drizzling mists.

English farmers are, of course, always subject to the possibility, nay the probability, of having their haymaking interrupted by rain. Yet how much better off they would be, did they but follow the American and Canadian custom of building wooden barns in which to store their hay and cereals. The English farmer dares not carry his hay until it is quite dry, lest it should heat in his closely-packed stacks. On the other side of the Atlantic, however, they take the hay from the fields much greener; for their barns are constructed so that they need not press down their hay until quite safe to do so. The waggon is driven right into the barn, and the loads are pitched alternately into the "mows" right and left of the gangway. If the hay be barely cured, or damp from rain, it is not trodden down tight and square as in the haystacks of Old England, but is pitched into the mows in a loose condition. If not very wet, there need be little fear of the hay heating; for, besides a sprinkling of salt, a free draught of air is admitted by throwing wide open the barn-doors at either end of the building. Moreover, a last waggon-load can be left standing in the gangway, and need not be thrown into the mows until the other hay is packed.

It seems highly probable that, of our English pastoral scenes, haymaking will, as time goes on, become more and more characteristically English. Whether it be attributable to foreign competition, to successive failures of the harvest, to the allurements of town life, or to the tempting invitations from the other side of the Atlantic—certain it is, that our rural population is rapidly decreasing: according to the recent Census, no less than ten per cent in the last decade. As a consequence, a great number of farms are now untilled; and the only resource for landowners will be laying down the land to grass for permanent pastures.

The beauty of the country will be enhanced rather than otherwise; for, lovely as are the acres of waving corn in July and August, we cannot forget that the arable land during the greater part of the year is an unsightly brown. And let us hope that the farmers—those of them whom no temptations can lure from their place of birth—may find the change from corn land to pasture a delivery out of their distresses!

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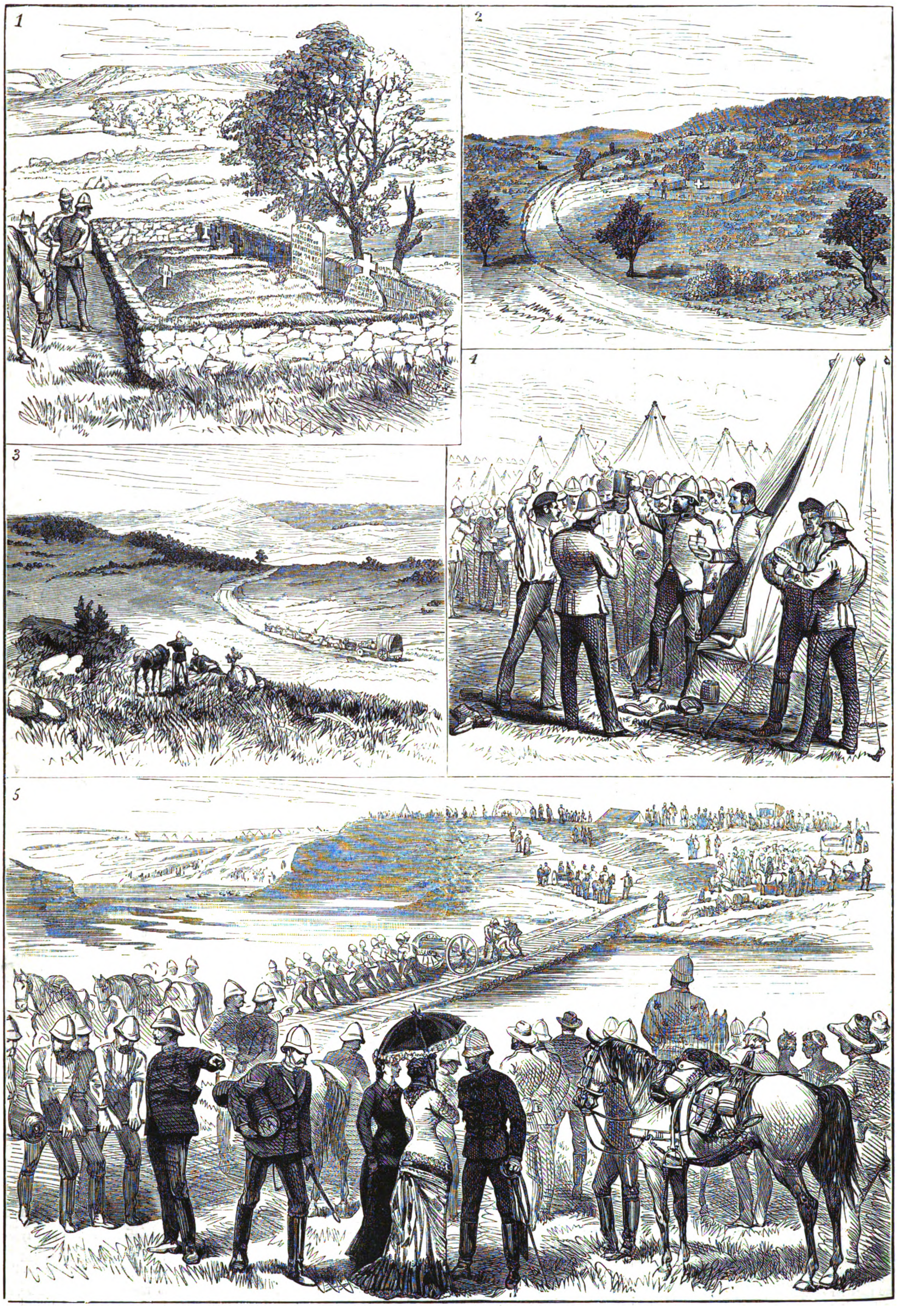
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SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 640.



1. Officers' Graves at Bronkers' Spruit. 2. Soldiers' Graves at Bronkers' Spruit; View towards Middelburg. 3. Bronkers' Spruit; Position of Rear-guard of 94th Regiment, looking towards Pretoria.
4. Selling a Deceased Soldier's Kit in the Camp at Mount Prospect, Natal. 5. Royal Artillery crossing River by Pontoon Bridge, near Newcastle, Natal.

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FINE ARTS.

BLACK-AND-WHITE EXHIBITION.

Peculiar interest attaches to two drawings in this exhibition at the Dudley Gallery as being by the Princess of Wales—the first, we believe, exhibited by her Royal Highness. Assisting her husband as she does so frequently in the discharge of public and social duties, and always to the advantage of the community, one wonders that she can find time for the practice of art. The drawings are in black-and-white water-colour, and represent a snow scene at Sandringham, with deer, tamed by the cold; and another winter view, probably in, or suggested by, the Highlands, with an effectively disposed snow-cloud—appropriately called "Mountain Gloom." Both drawings are evidently executed freely, and even swiftly, but with artistic feeling for general effect. With regard to the English contributions generally, we regret to find that the present display hardly bears out even the modest promise of previous years. It was hoped that by the establishment of this exhibition our artists would be induced to pay greater attention to draughtsmanship, tone, and design. But, if we are to judge by the present collection, they pay less heed than ever to those first essentials of good art. The very few works which rise very decidedly above a commonplace aim, and passable technical skill, are nearly all by foreigners.

Among the English contributions there is a painfully significant dearth of the preparatory and often alternative schemes for pictures, and the careful study of separate figures or groups, often in the nude, and details of drapery, &c., by means of which the careful conscientious foreign painter arrives at his more finished and perfect results. The only study of the nude that we observed here is a female figure (95) of some merit, but smooth and timid, by R. S. James. Mr. F. Powell sends a large charcoal study of "Wind-tossed Waves" (380); but the artist evidently thought only of feeling his way to render gradation of light in a finished drawing: we miss the analysis of wave-action that might have been expected from him, and a much smaller study would have answered his purpose as well. Mr. W. Cave Thomas has a "sketch," or more properly a study "for a picture," "The Beauty of Good Deeds" (572); but the elevated monumental intention of the design is imperfectly carried out at present. The rising painter and sculptor H. Holiday might have formed an exception to our remark as to the paucity of studies for pictures, for no artist is more painstaking in preparatory work; but he is only represented by several small illustrative drawings for reproduction. All these, however, deserve careful attention for their intelligent, appropriate design and beautiful draughtsmanship of "the figure." Two clever sepia studies by J. W. Waterhouse, are presumably, but only presumably, "first thoughts" for pictures. Both have classic accessories; the one represents a "Girl Waiting" (32), the other a young witch drawing "The Magic Circle" (363) in a hollow resembling the crater of the Solfatara, the extinct volcano near Naples. A small drawing, by Carl Haag, of a bedawee preparing "The Evening Meal" (312) in the desert, with his camel tethered beside him, is rich in tone, as might be anticipated. And a similar remark applies to S. Read's lonely "Woodleigh Grange" (71), darkling under sombre after-sundown effect. But the most important, or at all events the largest, pictorial work in monochrome is by a foreign artist—"The Death of Jacob" (181), in oil, by A. Pichler—a huge composition, with many lifesize figures, filling the end of the room. Though by no means quite first rate (and not to be estimated according to the price put upon it), yet it is a valuable example where it hangs of the ability to fill a large canvas efficiently and with dignity which Continental training imparts.

Distinguished as our school is mostly, perhaps, in portraiture, we should naturally look for many studies of facial character here; but we may look almost in vain. The only examples (not etchings) which forcibly arrested our attention were a study of a female head in chalk (101) by J. E. Breun; another of a monk looking up (382), powerful in its almost violent contrasts, by A. Wassie; and a delightful group of a Bavarian burgomaster and his wife in their Sunday finery at church (511), by J. W. Leatherbrow. Capitally discriminated are the simple, pious, candid nature of the old man; and the more humorous disposition of his helpmate, evinced in the habitual puckering of one corner of the mouth, though now primly restrained by a sense of the proprieties.

A larger proportion of the gathering than on previous occasions consists of drawings for the wood engraver, made for our own and other illustrated newspapers and periodicals—not forgetting Mr. Punch. The majority, however, were executed for the *Magazine of Art* and other publications of Messrs. Cassell and Co., the contingent from this firm numbering as many as 120. This section of the exhibition certainly comprehends much of the ability to be found in the whole; it is, moreover, almost exclusively British, and strikingly exemplifies how much of the national pictorial talent is absorbed in illustrative work, how many of our distinguished artists are occupied in its production. It is questionable, nevertheless, whether art that has already been reproduced, and is, after all, rarely of very noteworthy mark, should be so largely represented in this small gallery. In any case, our limits absolutely preclude our attempting to review this section in detail. We can only make an exception in favour of the exquisite art and delicacy and care which Mr. F. Dicksee has brought to his small illustrations—particularly the "Romeo and Juliet" (236) and "Romeo and the Apothecary" (238).

The etchings form another considerable factor in the show, although, probably, many works of this class were sent to the recent exhibition of the Painter-Etchers that would otherwise have figured here. As it is, several of the works are not new to the public. However, it is not to the fascinating and fashionable art of etching—the pride of the amateur, the play of the artist—so fortuitous in its results, so "suggestive" by force of its sheer limitations—that we must look as a means for bringing about a severer, purer mode of draughtsmanship: quite the contrary. The etchings comprise examples of S. Palmer, "Early Morning—Opening of the Fold" (596), which we have already noticed, and which might as justly be regarded as an engraving; J. C. Hook, T. G. Cotman, R. W. Macbeth, C. Hunter, J. H. Bradley—"Views in Venice," L. J. Steele, A. H. Haig—"The Aisles of Chartres" (389), the naturalised French artist J. Tissot, the American artist S. Parrish, and others. But here the foreign artists at least divide the honours—witness the "Raffiné" (14) of L. Leloir; "Le Fils Unique" (70) of P. Jazet, where the father fills the glass of the returned young officer, and the housekeeper, or *mater* herself, delightedly brings in the next dainty; the etching by Madame Bracquemond, after Delacroix, of the tumultuous sitting of the Convention on May 29, 1795 (166); and the portrait in the first and last "states" by the same of E. de Goncourt, the Paris street scenes by A. Bertrand, and the etchings of M. Lalanne, Veyrassat, and Rudeaux..

But the works which we have had all along in view as *hors ligne*, and tests for comparison, are the designs in lamp-black by J. Jimenez-y-Aranda; and the drawings in charcoal of L. Lhermitte. The Spanish master enjoys a European reputation as a painter rivalling Meissonier in precision and truth, but with a character and style all his own. He here appears as a great imaginative designer also. His three drawings form a series, but are ignorantly or carelessly divided; and, although by far the finest works in the exhibition, two of them are placed much below "the line." The series illustrate a Spanish poem, by D. G. Nunar de Avec, "La Vision de Fray Martin," with which we are unacquainted; but the subjects are as follow:—The first in order of time (the second on the walls) seems to be the drawing (377) representing the Friar Martin seated in a stall of his church choir with clasped hands and bowed head. We yet see enough of him to discern that his type is superior to those of the stolidly contented, or bigoted or sensual brethren, who chant their chorale more or less stentorially about him. So far the drawing may recall the "Neophyte" of Gustave Doré. But, beside these figures, there is the "vision" of the monk—a vision analogous to the temptations of St. Anthony. From before the very altar rises a mass of mocking skeletons; a full-bosomed female temptress hovers over him, placing one hand on his head, another in his bosom—firing heart and brain; while over him disport evil spirits, in male and female guise, like the devils and witches in a mediæval Sabat. In the second drawing (313) the poor friar stands on an eminence, his temptress still at his side. Above the clouds is a glimpse of the dome of St. Peter's—the goal of a Spanish ecclesiastic's ambition (that passion now taking the place of love as the more potent); but, in mid-air, a cardinal is being dragged down by demons clinging to his skirt; and below a more apostolic figure, with the papal tiara, preaches, but preaches in vain, to a mocking, ribald crowd; while at the side a victorious general passes triumphantly at the head of his army. In the last of the series (377) the monk has fallen—is falling—bodily headlong amid broken columns and fragments of a statue down a vast chasm as the temptress flies aloft like a Nemesis shouting his doom. For intensely weird, and, so to speak, realistic imagination, these drawings far surpass the commonplace melodrama of Gustave Doré, while they are infinitely superior in all technical qualities. For characterisation, drawing, modelling, foreshortening, and knowledge of effects of light and shade, they are simply marvellous. M. Lhermitte's numerous charcoal drawings are also extremely admirable for the mastery displayed in the rendering of the illumination, supported as it is by perfectly accurate draughtsmanship. This last is most apparent—perhaps, more so than even in "Le Menuisier" (61) and "L'Imprimeur" (99)—in "Cours de Philosophie à la Sorbonne" (123), where the rows of heads are wonderfully individualised, though, properly only emphasised where the downward light impinges on them.

A few other works should be commended to the visitor, notably "St. Simon Stylites" (79), by the late Mr. Burges, which is conceived and executed in curious fidelity to the grotesque manner of the early German engravers; N. H. J. Westlake's able "Design for a Mortuary Card" (470); W. Coulter's "Beauregard Farm, Sark" (405); A. Quinton's "Beside the Still Waters" (8); and J. C. Dollman's droll oil sketch (137) of geese challenging a donkey on a common.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ART.

An exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese art is being held in the North Court of the South Kensington Museum. The Governments and many municipalities, and clerical bodies of the two countries, as well as numerous private persons, have contributed to the collection; and the whole course of Iberian art, from the earliest times down to near our own day, is illustrated. The gathering is far too extensive for detailed review in our columns, but we may glance at its principal divisions. The collection is, of course, rich in metal-work, in which branch of ornamental art the Spaniards have attained, perhaps, greater proficiency than in any other. The Church and other plate, the Toledo rapiers with their ornamented hilts, the guns, richly inlaid, and the daggers are especially worthy of notice; but one might have expected a finer show of ornamental armour. There is, however, a splendid demi-suite of blackened steel, damascened with gold and silver, which belonged to Philip III.; as also richly embossed shields of *cuir bouilli*. We may mention also part of the Visigothic treasure, dating from the seventh century, found near Toledo, the remainder belonging to the Musée de Cluny, Paris; together with gold personal ornaments, from the National Archæological Museum at Madrid; caskets, candelabra, lamps, plateaux, &c. The priestly vestments, Royal robes, and other garments are embroidered, often with religious subjects, with lavish sumptuousness. Among the earliest of these are the cap of state and tunic of the Infante Philip, brother of Alfonzo X., a work of the thirteenth century. The Hispano-Moorish pottery, with its resplendent iridescent lustres, is another striking feature of the show. There are also ivory carvings, dating from the eleventh century; illuminations from the same and subsequent periods, ancient tapestries, glass vessels, and a multitude of other objects. There is, likewise, a lofty reredos, inclosing twenty-nine pictures, which formerly stood behind the high altar of Ciudad Rodrigo, interesting only as an archæological illustration of the comparatively debased condition of Spanish art towards the end of the fifteenth century. As a whole, the collection demonstrates that the art of the Peninsula, however picturesque, ornate, or grandiose, is uninventive, and therefore uninstructive. The best it can show is derived from Moorish, Netherlandish, Italian, French, and other foreign sources; and the process of imitation has ever been apt to result in clumsiness, exaggeration, and vulgar ostentation.

Mr. Millais has just finished a portrait of Sir Henry Thompson.

The travelling studentship offered by the Architectural Association has this year been awarded to Mr. H. Kemp.

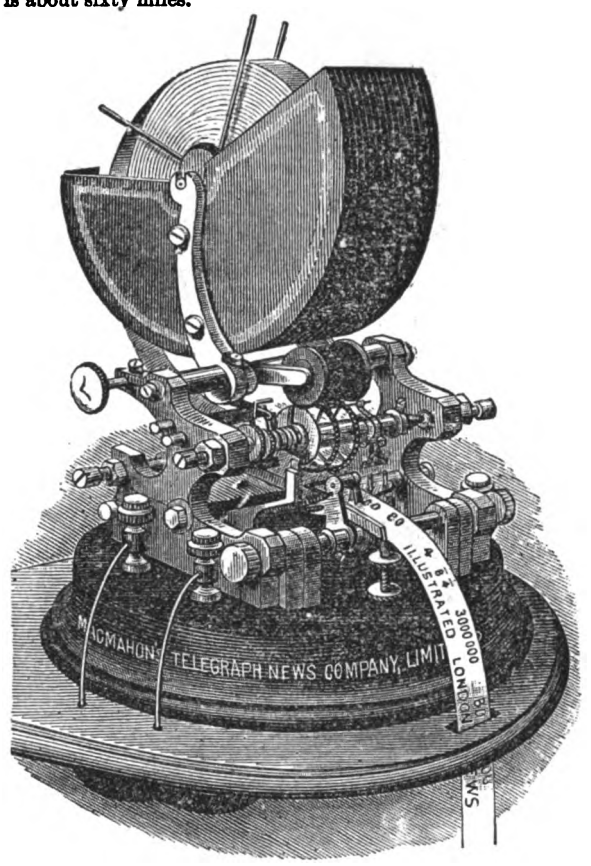
Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., has received from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Chief Commissioner of Works, an order to execute the statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, which is to be placed as a national memorial in Westminster Abbey. The City Lands Committee, who are about to erect a memorial in Guildhall to the late Earl of Beaconsfield, have decided to intrust the work to Mr. R. C. Belt.

Messrs. Marion and Co. have just published a set of photographs of the Princess of Wales in state costume, taken in the conservatory of Marlborough House, just before the Drawingroom of May 5. The Princess, decked in tiara and diamonds, looks every inch a queen. The large portrait—called the Panel Portrait—is at once graceful, beautiful, and artistic. Before the introduction of dry gelatine plates, Mr. Bassano, the tasteful producer of these portraits, could not have hoped for such successful results away from his studio. Of the eleven negatives taken on the above occasion not one was a failure.

A silver cradle of the value of £100 was presented to the Mayoress of Hanley on Monday Afternoon, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir during her husband's mayorality. The Town Council of the borough of Harwich are about to present Mrs. Vaux, wife of the Mayor, with a silver cradle, in honour of her having give birth to a son on the 4th inst.

MACMAHON'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS TYPE-PRINTING APPARATUS.

Step by step, type-printing telegraphs, though amongst the earliest inventions of the pioneers of the electric telegraph in this country, were first applied to the simultaneous distribution of intelligence in the United States. In the year 1867 an ingenious apparatus, invented by the assistant-engineer to the American Telegraph Company, Mr. E. A. Calahan, was worked by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, at New York. A modification of this apparatus, by Messrs. T. L. Pope and T. A. Edison, of New York, was introduced to this country in the year 1872; but was found, after trial, not to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, where it was first employed, the speed being then insufficient. Improvements in this respect were made by Mr. F. Higgins, of London, electrical engineer, in the following year, which had the effect of increasing the rapidity of working to the desired extent. The improvements were promptly adopted in the United States, where some thousands of instruments of this class are at work for various purposes. The system is fast coming to be adopted here, and its successful operation in this country is due to the enterprise of Mr. F. Macmahon, whose name is now inseparably connected with it. The lines employed for such a system, throughout the country, should be exclusively devoted to public news intelligence, and should not be liable to be disturbed by the fluctuating pressure of ordinary postal telegraphic business. The progress of its introduction had not therefore been very rapid in the past few years; but the British public appear now to be awakening to the necessity for a more prompt dissemination of important news than is possible by hand distribution. The average length of printed tape already distributed weekly in London by this apparatus is about sixty miles.



The apparatus consists of a type wheel, or, where the characters are very numerous, of two wheels, side by side, either of which may be brought into action and printed from, by being first slid laterally into position over the paper and then rotated, until the required letter is over the paper, which is moved upwards, and receives the impression in the usual way. Synchronism between the various instruments is ensured by means of an arrangement which arrests the type wheels at zero, whenever they have been rotated through two revolutions without having been printed from. One operator is capable of working 1500 instruments at a time, the motive power being entirely supplied from the central office; no weights or springs are employed in the receiving apparatus, nor is any winding up of the instrument required. We give an Illustration of the compact little machine, which has been furnished to all the leading West-End clubs, to some newspaper offices, and to many hotels and other establishments all over London. The central office is at 8, Piccadilly, which is in constant communication with its own reporters at the Houses of Parliament, at the Government Offices and the Law Courts, at the ports of arrival and departure for mail steam-ships to all parts of the world, at Paris, and in other capitals of foreign States, besides special arrangements at the racecourses for instantaneously reporting all events of sporting interest.

In the last-mentioned department of news, Macmahon's Telegraphic Company has lately surpassed every achievement of this kind. The result of the race for the Derby, with the names of the first three horses as they were placed, was made known in America to the *New York Herald*, and to Mr. Lorillard, the owner of Iroquois, within a very few seconds—positively before Archer, who rode the winning horse, dismounted for weighing. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was on Epsom Downs that day, inspected the telegraphic apparatus, and obtained personally from Mr. Macmahon an explanation of its working, very much to his admiration. The assassination of the late Emperor of Russia was made known to customers of Macmahon's Telegraph Company in London, on the Sunday afternoon when that shocking event took place, before it was communicated to the Court and to her Majesty's Government. It is obvious that a type-printing telegraphic apparatus, emitting its strip of printed paper, by automatic action, before the reader's eyes, will usually deliver its intelligence half an hour or an hour sooner than it can be made known by the ordinary electric telegraph, whose messages have to be written out and sent in manuscript. The first type-printing telegraph was invented by that eminent electrician Mr. E. Hughes, but was modified by Messrs. Phelps and Edison, of New York, and has been further improved by Mr. F. Higgins, engineer to this company. It is now proposed to extend the system from London to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other great towns of the United Kingdom, which will be connected by a Morse line with the Central Office here, and will thus receive all the news simultaneously with the Company's customers in London.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderton, Henry, to be Vicar of Hopton Congeford, Salop.
Barker, Frederick, to be Rector of Cottenham, Cambs.
Bisson, P. N.; Curate of Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey.
Bone, William Middleton; Retor of Winthorpe, Notts.
Brealey, Frederick; Vicar of Little Linford, Bucks
Brown, Richard Garlick; Curate of Holy Trinity, Great Malvern.
Burney, Alexander D'Arblay; Vicar of Berrow.
Burrell, S. B.; Vicar of Merton-cum-Hilton.
Caswell, Emil G. H.; Vicar of Hunwick.
Chamberlain, James Slade ffoster; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Kearsley.
Cole, W. B., Curate; Vicar of Shanklin.
Cox, Sir George William. Bart.; Rector of Scrangham, alias Scrayingham.
Cremer, F. D.; Vicar of Upholland.
Curtis, Edward; Curate of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln.
Dawson-Damer, Lionel Digby William, Vicar of Canford Magna, Dorset; Canon of Yetminster Secunda in Salisbury Cathedral.
Dickins, C. A.; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Dover, John William; Rector of Abinghall.
Durst, Canon, Vicar of Alton, Hants; Rector of Alverstoke.
Farley, Henry; Vicar of Lytchett Minster, Dorset.
Fearon, Arthur; Vicar of Great Marlow.
Fletcher, J. P. A.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, North Bow.
Fowler, A. C.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Liffey.
Gedge, Edmund; Vicar of Aldsworth.
Hale, G.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Chesterton.
Helder, F. W.; Vicar of St. Mildred's, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee.
Hepple, Richard Joseph; Curate of Long Marston.
Hoste, James R. P.; Rector of Alverstoke.
Jacob, James John; Canon of Teinton Regis in Salisbury Cathedral.
Jones, F. W., Curate of Brackley; Rector of Dumbleton.
Leach, John, Vicar of Kirkby, near Liverpool.
Lo ke, Cecil John Hay; Rector of Lufton.
Luttey, Edward Chorley; Curate of West Camel.
Maclure, Edward Craig; Rural Dean of Rochdale.
Matthew, R. G.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Wigan.
Meigh, J.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Portland Roads.
Morris, George Edward Clifton; Curate of Baldersby.
Mules, Francis Howard; Rector of Dowlishwake-cum-West Dowlish.
Newman, Rowland; Rector of Hawkridge-cum-Withypool.
Pelly, Raymond; Vicar of St. John's, Stratford.
Ramsay-L Amy, J. A. R; Minor Canon of York Minster.
Ramsden, H. P.; Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Chester.
Rawson, W. I. S.; Vicar of Metheringham, Lincolnshire.
Rees, G. E.; Rector of Bagendon, Gloucestershire.
Rees, G. L. M.; Curate of St. Michael, Neepsend, Sheffield.
Richmond, Wilfrid; Warden of Glenalmond College, Perthshire.
Salisbury, E. E. B.; Rector of Winceby, and Curate of Asgerby, Lincolnshire.
Sherwood, William Edward; Chaplain of Bath College.
Smith, Henry Francis; Rector of Folke, Dorset.
Slater, F.; Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.
Walters, W., Vicar of Pershore; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Whittaker, E. J.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath.
Williams, Thomas J.; to the Consolidated Rectory of Waddesdon, Bucks.
Williams, Henry John; Curate of Preston.
Wilson, J. B.; Rector of St. Helen, Worcester, and Rector of St. Alban, Worcester—*Guardian*.

The contest for the chaplaincy of St. Saviour's, Southwark, ended in the return of the Rev. W. Thompson.

The concert given recently at St. James's Hall for the renovation of the Embassy Church at Paris realised £459 5s. 6d.

The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the English Church Union was begun on Tuesday by special services in some of the metropolitan churches.

The Marchioness of Salisbury opened a bazaar on Thursday, in the Cannon-street Hotel, the object being to raise funds towards repairing the Church of St. Thomas, Bethnal-green.

Lady George Hamilton has consented to open a fancy bazaar in the parochial mission-hall of St. Mary's, Newington, on the 5th proximo. The hall is attached to the parish church of St. Mary, of which the Rev. G. T. Palmer is Rector.

The annual meeting of Diocesan Inspectors in England and Wales was held in the Library of Lambeth Palace on Tuesday afternoon, the chair being taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and subsequently by the Bishop of Hereford.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the National Society on Wednesday, and among those who were present were the Marquis of Salisbury and as many as six Bishops. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishops and Bishops at dinner.

On Wednesday, July 6, and the three following days an exhibition of works of art and needlework will be held by the Countess of Caledon at her residence, 5, Carlton-house-terrace, the proceeds to be devoted to the restoration of Ridge church, Hertfordshire.

On the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday morning by the Bishop of Chichester. In the evening of the following day a service was held in the nave of Westminster Abbey, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Durham.

The fine old Church of St. Thomas, of Haverfordwest, was reopened by the Bishop of St. David's on the 2nd inst., after considerable enlargement and refitting by Mr. W. Reynolds of the same town. An organ by Messrs. Vowles of Bristol, the gift of the Rector and Mrs. Hilbers, and a stained-glass window by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, the gift of the Rev. G. Horn, are amongst the most striking additions. The architect engaged was Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, of Hereford.

The large east window of St. Andrew's Church, Newington, has been filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. Jerman Nobes. The window, which is rich and harmonious in colour, was designed by Mr. C. Evans, of Fleet-street.——A richly painted east window, from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been placed in the parish church of Pitminster, near Taunton. It is the gift of Mrs. Hobson and her family.——A three-light window, representing "Christ Blessing Children," has been placed on the north side of Heptonstall church, Yorkshire, by J. E. Greenwood, Esq., of Cragg, to the memory of his wife. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the monthly meeting of the court of assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Society last Saturday, at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place. The registrar (Mr. Paget Bowman) presented a large number of petitions sent in by clergymen from all parts of England and Wales, for the most part burdened with large families, and hard pressed by the difficulty of maintaining and educating them upon a very insufficient income. In every well-substantiated case a grant was made; the aggregate sum distributed in these benefactions was £1820, while £290 was awarded in grants towards the education and start in life of thirty clergy children.——On Wednesday, July 6, the Archbishop will entertain Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the other stewards of the recent festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at dinner in Lambeth Palace.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, Whitehall, on the 16th inst.—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches, at Aylesbury (St. John), £300, and Seaton (St. Paul), near Workington, £100. Rebuilding the parish church of St. Mary's, Truro (the future cathedral of the diocese of Truro), £500. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches of Billingford; near Scole, £40; Llandinabo, near Ross, £35; Marlingford St. Mary, near Norwich, £25; Salehouse (All Saints'), near Norwich, £50; and Staverton (St. Paul), near Totnes, £40. Under urgent circumstances the following grants formerly made were increased:—Towards building Christ Church, Hendon, Middlesex, from £180 to £230; and towards reseating and restoring St. Andrew's Church, Tywardreath, Cornwall, from £60 to £70. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Dean-lane, Bedminster (St. Paul), £25; Harrietsham, near Maidstone £10; and Herongate, Brentwood, £10.

A numerous meeting was held yesterday week in the lower Exeter Hall to give a welcome to the Rev. Donald Macleod, M.A., who has succeeded the Rev. Dr. Cumming in the London ministry of the Scottish National Church. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, took the chair, and the Countess was present on the platform, where were also Mr. James Campbell, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes, the Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, the Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, the Rev. Marshall Lang, D.D. (Glasgow), and the Rev. Professor Charteris (Edinburgh). The noble Earl expressed his interest in the happy settlement of the new minister of Crown-court Church, and the Rev. Donald Macleod having spoken at some length, speakers belonging to various religious bodies gave addresses of cordial greeting, Dean Stanley and Canon Fleming being among the number.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Congregational Body, held at Charing-cross Hotel on the 14th inst.—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presiding—it was resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the Congregational Union by the creation of a fund with which to pay off the debts on the Congregational chapels and to improve the incomes of the ministers. Upon a proposal that the fund should be £5000, Mr. R. S. Hudson, a well-known member of the body, exclaimed, "That's all nonsense; I intend to give £20,000 myself." He afterwards put his name down for that amount. Mr. S. Morley followed by a gift of £5000, and in thirty minutes £30,000 was subscribed.

The 112th session of the General Baptist Association has been held in Norwich this week. On Tuesday morning the president, the Rev. Dawson Burns, gave the opening address, and in the evening a public meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held in the Unthanks-road Baptist Church—Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., in the chair.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society was held at 36, Bloomsbury-street, on Tuesday; the Rev. Dr. Bayley in the chair.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE KINLOCH, BART.

Sir George Kinloch, Bart., of Kinloch, in the county of Perth, J.P. and D.L., died on the 16th inst. He was born Oct. 13, 1800, the eldest son of Mr. George Kinloch, M.P. for Dundee, by Helen, his wife, third daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Balhary, and was descended from a younger branch of the well-known Scotch family, Kinloch of Kinloch. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1823, succeeded to the Kinloch estates at the death of his father in 1833, and was created a Baronet April 16, 1873. He married, Oct. 21, 1845, Margaret, only child of Mr. George Canning, of Arbroath, J.P., and leaves three sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir John George Smyth Kinloch, second Baronet, was born Jan. 8, 1849, and married, Jan. 8, 1878, Jessie Montgomery, elder daughter of Mr. George Lumsden, of Balhary House, Perthshire, and has issue. Of the daughters, the third, Margaret Aimée, was married, in 1873, to Mr. W. J. S. Barber-Starkey, barrister-at-law. The late Baronet's father, George Kinloch, fled to France in 1819 to escape the consequences of an indictment for sedition, but was restored to his country in 1823, and within less than ten years was returned as the first member in the reformed Parliament for the town of Dundee, where a statue has been erected to his memory.

SIR JOSIAH MASON.

Sir Josiah Mason, the munificent philanthropist of Birmingham, died at Erdington, near that town, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-six. He was born, of humble parentage, at Kidderminster, Feb. 23, 1795, and began life as a street hawker of cakes, fruits, and vegetables. He became afterwards a shoemaker, a house painter, and carpet weaver. In 1814 he went to Birmingham to an uncle, and was employed in the gilt-toy trade, at which he worked until he entered on the manufacture of steel pens, and made his fortune—a fortune which he devoted to the most philanthropic works. He was also engaged, under the firm Mason and Elkington, in copper-smelting. Acquiring a large property, he erected a handsome orphanage at Erdington at a cost of £60,000, endowing it with land and buildings to the extent of £200,000. He also founded in Birmingham a scientific college, the outlay being about £70,000. In recognition of these princely gifts, he received the honour of knighthood in 1872. Sir Josiah married, in 1817, Ann (who died 1870), daughter of Richard Griffiths, of Birmingham. Mr. Mason's portrait was given in our Number for Sept. 11, 1869.

COLONEL CROMPTON.

Colonel Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Azerley Hall and Sion Hill, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., died at the former seat, near Ripon, which borough he formerly represented in Parliament, on the 17th inst., aged eighty-one. He was second son of Mr. Josiah Crompton, of York, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. William Rookes, of Roydes Hall, and was brother of Mr. William Rookes Crompton-Stansfield, of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Stansfield on succeeding to his mother's estates, his maternal grandmother having been Anne, sister and heir of Mr. Robert Stansfield, who purchased Esholt Hall in 1755. Colonel Joshua Crompton was educated at Harrow, and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1826. He sat in Parliament for Ripon from 1832 to 1834, and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd West York Militia. He married, first, Sept. 2, 1834, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Claude Alexander, of Ballochmyle, N.B. (by Helenora, his wife, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell), and had three sons, the eldest being the present Colonel William Henry Crompton-Stansfield, of Esholt, and one daughter, Mrs. Percy Stanhope. Colonel Crompton married, secondly, in 1870, Frances Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Horsley Palmer, and cousin of Lord Selborne.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Wicklow, a memoir of whom is deferred.

Henry Craigie Halkett, late Judge in the Bengal Civil Service, on the 13th inst., at Vernon-terrace, Brighton.

The Hon. Harold Gathorne-Hardy, M.A., J.P., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, on the 11th inst., aged thirty-one.

Brevet-Major Maitland Warren Bouverie Sabine-Pasley, on the 6th inst., at Woodbourne, third son of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine-Pasley, of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, Bart., K.C.B., by Jane Matilda Lilly, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, Rector of West Runcton.

Mr. William George Campbell, Commissioner in Lunacy, on the 13th inst., at 50, Ennismore-gardens, in his seventy-first year. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1836, and was appointed Commissioner in Lunacy in 1845.

Lady M'Dougall (Elizabeth Sophia), on the 8th inst., at her residence, Dunolly, Argyleshire, aged seventy-four. She was only child of Mr. Charles Sheldon Timins, R.N., of Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham; and was married, in 1826, to Vice-Admiral Sir John M'Dougall, K.C.B., who died in 1865.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, author of "The Abode of Snow," on the 8th inst., at Howton, Ullswater, aged fifty-one. He was author of several interesting works on travel, contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine* and to Indian newspaper literature, and was formerly editor of the *China Mail*.

Lady Alice Emily Mary Stuart, on the 7th inst., in the island of Jersey, aged forty-five. She was the youngest daughter of William George, seventeenth Earl of Errol, K.I., by Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, his wife, natural daughter of King William IV., and was married, May 16, 1874, to Colonel the Count Charles Edward d'Albanie, only son of the late Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie.

Professor George Rolleston, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, at Park Grange, Oxford, on the 9th inst., in his fifty-second year. He obtained a First Class in Classics in 1859 and became a Fellow of Pembroke College in 1851. He contributed largely to medical and scientific literature. Professor Rolleston married Grace, niece of Sir Humphrey Davy.

Coanstoun George Ridout, late Captain 11th Light Dragoons and 2nd Life Guards, on the 3rd inst., at his daughter's house, The Drive, Brighton, aged ninety-five. He entered the Army in 1801, and served throughout the Peninsular War, included Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo. Captain Ridout married, in 1815, Louisa, daughter of Dr. George Heath, Head Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

Mr. John Lecky Phelps, J.P., of Waterpark and The Lodge, Broodford, in the county of Clare, and of Albemarle, Lanerton, and Quamley, Australia, on the 28th ult., at Florence. He married, in 1864, Rosetta Anne, daughter of Colonel John Vandeleur, 10th Hussars, of Ballinacourty, in the county of Limerick, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.

Mr. James King King, of Staunton Park, Herefordshire, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1845. Mr. King sat in Parliament for the county in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1868. Mr. King married, March 17, 1835, Mary Cochrane, fourth daughter of Mr. Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, and had three sons and seven daughters.

Mr. Robert Tighe, Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, late Chairman of the county of Limerick, on the 15th inst. He was descended from a branch of the well-known Irish family of Tighe, of the county of Westmeath. Mr. Robert Tighe, a very accomplished scholar and archæologist, resided for a long period in Rome, and had made the study of its history, antiquities, and classic remains his chief occupation for many years.

The Hon. (Dowager) Lady Legard, at Scarborough, in her eightieth year. Her Ladyship was Frances, second daughter of Charles, first Lord Feversham, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, and was married, May 31, 1832, to Sir Thomas Digby Legard, eighth Baronet, of Ganton, in the county of York, and had, besides one daughter, three sons, Sir Francis Digby Legard, ninth Baronet, Sir D'Arcy Widrington Legard, tenth Baronet, and Sir Charles Legard, the present Baronet.

Mr. James A. Clarke, J.P. and D.L., of Summerhill, Ulverstone, and The Sound, Lancaster, on the 8th inst., the day before completing his seventy-second year. He was second son of Mr. James Clarke, of The Sound, for forty-eight years Recorder of Liverpool, and for twenty-three years Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Addison, of The Sound, J.P. and D.L. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Bond, J.P. and D.L. of Lancaster, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Joseph Stopford, of Ferney, Blackrock, in the county of Cork, on the 9th inst. He was born April 27, 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. William Stopford, Rector of Garrycloyne, in the county of Cork, by Abigail, his wife, daughter of Mr. Eyre Evans, of Milltown Castle, in that county, and grandson of the Rev. Joseph Stopford, also Rector of Garrycloyne. He married, Aug. 15, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, and leaves issue. His family, of ancient Cheshire lineage, was a younger branch of the noble house of Courtown.

In the notice given last week of General Sir Duncan Macgregor mention was accidentally omitted to be made of his second son, Duncan, married to Mary Selina, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly of the Scots Greys. Mr. Duncan Macgregor and his brother-in-law Colonel Wilmot Brooke, with other relations, followed Sir Duncan's remains to the grave at Harold's Cross, near Dublin, on the 16th inst.

The reply of the Treasury to the Postmaster-General's recommendations for improving the position of the telegraphists and sorting clerks is printed. Mr. Fawcett's letter is dated Monday week, and the reply of the Treasury was sent on Thursday, most of the recommendations being adopted, although the agitation of the telegraphists is condemned, and their claim as to status in the Civil Service is repudiated. It is said that the telegraphists are dissatisfied with the new scheme.

Sir Edward Watkin made a statement on the 16th inst., at a meeting of the shareholders in the South-Eastern Railway, of the progress that has been made in the experimental works relating to the Channel Tunnel. They have ascertained that there is a stratum under the Channel impervious to water; and that with the imperfect machinery now at their disposal they can excavate two miles per annum. At this rate, working simultaneously from both sides, the tunnel would be completed in five years. He suggested that it might be advisable to get up a small limited liability company to take the matter in hand.

Edwin John Parsons, assistant letter-carrier at Birmingham, was charged last Saturday with delaying 2031 letters. The prosecuting solicitor stated that it was most extraordinary that although a large number contained bank-notes, securities, and postage-stamps, only forty-two complaints were made during the six months over which the prisoner's irregularities extended. The prisoner made no attempt to open the missing letters, the contents being untouched. He appeared to have detained them from sheer laziness, and upon some occasions had evidently suppressed the whole of the letters for delivery on his round. The prisoner was remanded.

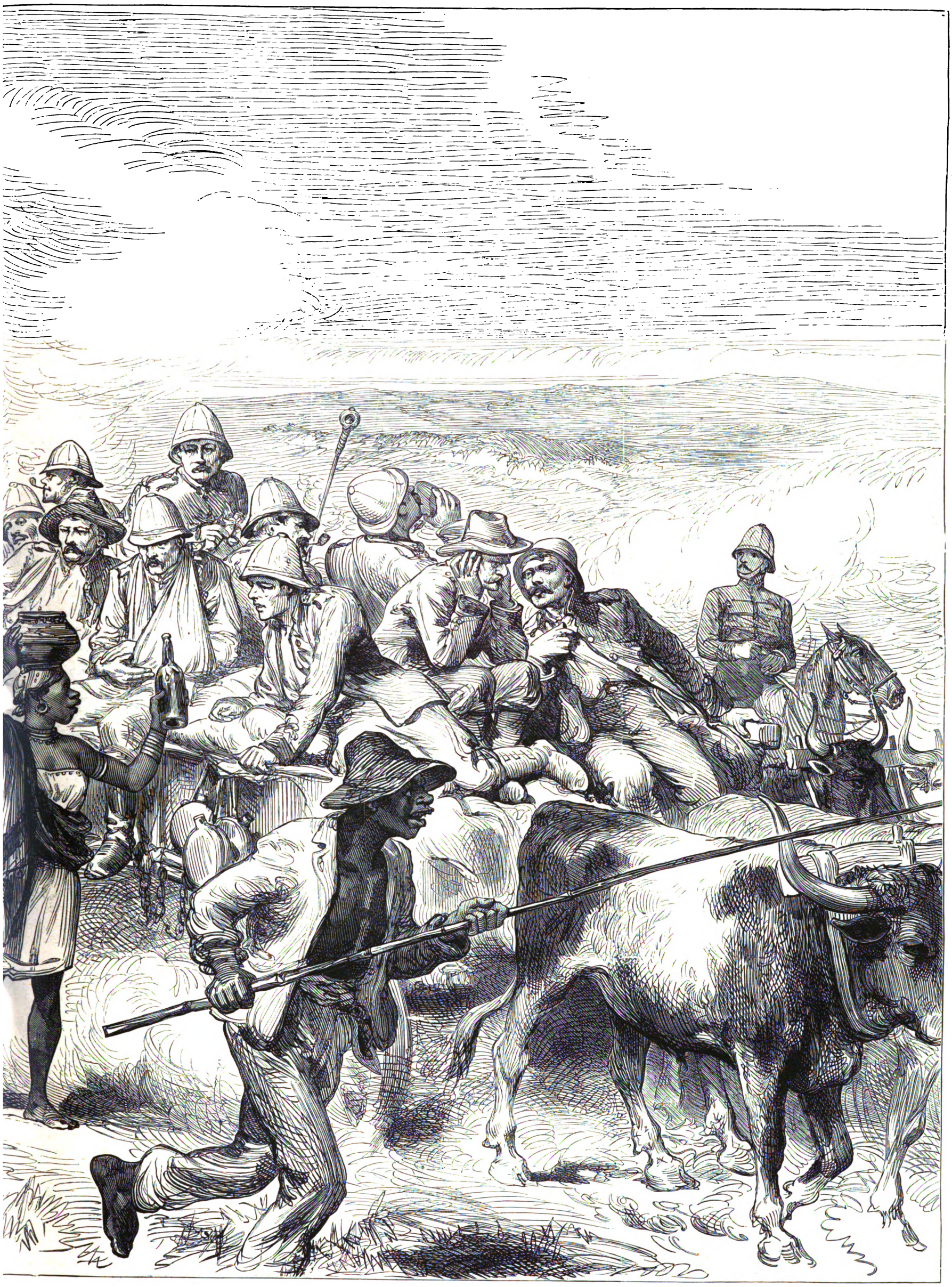
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THE LATE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: SICK AND

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SP

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WOUNDED PRISONERS RETURNING DOWN COUNTRY.

SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 640.

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THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, before leaving the Highlands, drove to Glen Gelder Shiel, Castleton, the Linn of Corrie Mullie, and other notable localities. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice also paid leave-taking visits to numerous families attached to the Royal demesne.

A ball was given at the Castle to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates; the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse being present a portion of the evening with the ladies and gentlemen of the household.

Captain De Lancey, Lieutenant Horne, and Lieutenant Rycroft, 71st Regiment (Highland Light Infantry), stationed at Ballater, were invited to luncheon at Balmoral, and were afterwards presented to her Majesty; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle, her Majesty and the Princesses being present.

The Court left Balmoral for the south on Tuesday, arriving at Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty was celebrated on Monday, with the customary honours.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed their stay at St. Leonard's Hill by identifying their interests with those of the Household Cavalry, of which corps his Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief. The Prince and Princess rode to Windsor Great Park, and witnessed the manœuvres of a field-day, the Duke of Cambridge being present. Their Royal Highnesses returned to St. Leonard's, and on Sunday they attended the church parade of the Royal Horse Guards at Windsor, and were afterwards present with the regiment at Divine service in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Arthur Robins and the Rev. G. C. Bateman officiating. Silver medals for long service and good conduct were subsequently presented to several members of the corps at the Spital Barracks.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House. The Prince went to the House of Lords in the afternoon and acted as a "supporter" of the Duke of Albany on the occasion of the introduction of his Royal Highness into the house; the Duke of Cambridge being the other "supporter." The Princess and her daughters, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck were present. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) at Willis's Rooms, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the Princess to a dance given by Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their residence in Queen Anne-street. The Grand Duke of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to their Royal Highnesses, he having been met at Dover by Major-General Du Plat and Colonel A. Ellis. The Royal party went to the Royal Italian Opera in the evening; the Prince and Princess going after to a ball given by Major-General and Mrs. C. Baring, at Grosvenor-place. On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and in the evening accompanied the Princess to Lady Julia Wombwell's first dance.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught embarked at Portsmouth on Monday in the Royal yacht Osborne, commander Lord Charles Beresford, and cruised off for Portland. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses steamed in a pinnace to Weymouth, where the Duchess landed and made a tour of the town. On Wednesday the Osborne, with the Royal party, left Portland Roads for Penzance and the Scilly Isles.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has returned to Germany.

The Duchess of Teck assisted at the Fancy Fair held on Tuesday at 37, Grosvenor-square, in aid of Miss Leigh's Home for English and American girls in Paris. The Duke and Duchess dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke, president of the Royal Botanic Society, held the annual evening fête in the gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, the various Royal personages in town being present.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, accompanied by his sons, Princes Frederick and George, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. William Nicholas Leader, of Dromaga Castle and Rosnaler, in the county of Cork (late of the Scots Greys), with the Hon. Eleanor Charlotte Burke Roche, eldest daughter of the late Lord Fermoy, took place at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, by special license, at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's, the bride being given away by Lord Fermoy, her brother. The bride wore a dress of rich cream satin, trimmed with fine point de gaze, and a wreath of orange-blossoms covered by a large tulle veil; and carried a bouquet of orange-flowers and white lilies. She was attended by four bridesmaids—namely, the Hon. Caroline and Hon. Ethel Roche, her sisters; Miss Leader, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss C. Millais, daughter of the Royal Academician. They wore Louis XIV. costumes—corsage of ivory moiré antique and jupes of ivory silk trimmed with Indian muslin and Mechlin lace; and Louis XIV. hats of ivory velvet trimmed with ostrich plumes. Captain the Hon. W. P. Alexander, Royal Scots Greys, was best man. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Dowager Lady Fermoy's house in Onslow-gardens for refreshments. The newly-married couple took their departure for Dover en route to Switzerland for their wedding tour.

The marriage of Mr. Henry De V. Vane and Lady Catherine Cecil is arranged to take place next Tuesday, at St. Thomas's, Orchard-street.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Captain Lee Guinness, second son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and brother to Lord Ardilaun, and Lady Henrietta St. Lawrence, sister to the Earl of Howth.

On the application of Sir Llewelyn Turner, Mr. Gladstone has directed £75 to be paid out of the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund to Mr. Edwards, of the Navigation School, Carnarvon, from which hundreds of young men have passed into the shipping service as masters and mates.

The committee appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of undertaking a revision of the Welsh version of the New Testament according to the text adopted in the revision of the English version have met at Shrewsbury and agreed to recommend that the work should be carried out.

Seven regiments of Metropolitan Volunteers, representing about 3500 officers and men, underwent their annual official inspection last Saturday, namely:—The 5th (West) Middlesex, 10th Middlesex, 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), 2nd Tower Hamlets, 1st and 6th Surrey Rifles, and 1st London Engineers. The muster in the case of each regiment was good, and the drill satisfactory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T R R (Munich).—Thanks. One of the last batch shall have early insertion.

S G C (Humberstone).—We have not yet received a reply to the inquiry. You shall be notified of the answer when it comes to hand.

H H (Bath).—Mr. Morphy is still living, and resides at New Orleans, but he has retired from the practice of chess.

T M M (Secunderabad).—Your proposed solutions of Nos. 4, 5, and 7 arrived last week after the notice addressed to you in our last Number had been sent to press. These problems shall be examined. What about Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6?

F J (Coventry).—The amended diagram shall have early attention.

J D S (New Orleans).—We have attended to your request, and thank you for the trouble you have taken. Can you not favour us with some of Mr. Maurian's games?

E F (Lyons).—Yours was a curious optical delusion; but we are all subject to error at times. The resource of the defence in No. 1946 is not the least of the merits of that composition.

Alpha.—There is a general and very gratifying expression of regret by our solvers on the retirement of "East Marden."

Nuova Rivista (Leghorn).—We much regret that the exchange cannot be arranged.

J S (Boston).—According to the report of the Westminster Chess Club for the year 1834, the number of games played between Alexander Macdonnell and La Bourdonnais was eighty-eight. Of these, eighty-five have been published, and the record of the remaining three, if they were ever recorded, has been lost. You will find the eighty-five games in the late Mr. Walker's "Chess Studies." The total score to each player in the six matches played by these great masters of chess is—La Bourdonnais, 44; Macdonnell, 30; drawn, 14.

L L G (Brixton).—Why ask us for the solution of a problem published recently in another paper? It may save future trouble to notify that in no case should we comply with such a request.

B S (Sheffield).—Your diagram is obviously wrong, for the Black King is already in the position of checkmate, and your four moves are unnecessary.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1940 received from W Pocock of Cape Town, and of No. 1944 from Alfred Rowley.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1945 received from Alfred Rowley, Sudbury (Suffolk), C Edmundson, J Youssoufian (Constantinople), and S G C.

Correct Solutions of the First Prize Problem received from S Farrant, R T Kemp, W Hillier, C Oswald, H Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L L Greenaway, N S Harris, and Aaron Harper.

Correct Solutions of the Second Prize Problem received from S Farrant, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, Ben Nevis, C W Milsom, W J Rudman, W Warren, and M O'Halloran.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1946 received from Shadforth, John Tucker, G, W J Eggleston, E L G, Cant, S G C, and Emile Frau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1947 received from G A (Bonchurch), Pilgrim, Alfred Rowley, Sudbury (Suffolk), Plevna, S Farrant, E Louden, R H Brooks, W Hillier, Hereward, D W (Guernsey), Shadforth, R T Tweddell, R T Kemp, Jupiter Junior, S Horne (Llanelly), C Oswald, H Blacklock, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, O Fulder (Ghent), W Biddle, Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, Albert Maas, N S Harris, J W W, A Chapman, Lulu, W J Rudman, Aaron Harper, W Warren, Semaj, Woggiepoll, T R Rapp (Munich), M O'Halloran, F W Humphries, H J Grant, Joseph Ainsworth, E Elsbury, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Langford, B L Dyke, H H Noyes, J G Anstee, F Parslow, T H Holdron, Fire Plug, N Wardle, G W Law, An Old Hand, Nerina, G Fosbrooke, John Tucker, Pops, W J Eggleston, Sidmouth, Eastbach, R B Dufl, Smutch, J B (Twickenham), Cant, Lily, John O Mills, E Ridgway, Alpha, E L G, Dr F St, St George, Birkbeck Chess Class, S G C, J J Heaton, and Emile Frau.

Solution of Problem No. 1946.

White.	Black.
1. Q to K B sq	B takes Q*
2. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P (*en passant*)
3. Kt (from Kt 6th) to B 4th mates.	

* If 1. K takes Kt or 1. Kt to B 7th, White continues 2. Q to Q B 4th; if 1. Kt takes K P, then 2. Q takes P (ch); if 1. Kt takes R P, then 2. Kt to B 4th (ch), mating in each case on the third move. In the leading variation, if Black on his second move play K takes Kt, 3. Kt to B 8th mates.

SOLUTIONS OF THE PRIZE PROBLEMS IN THE FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

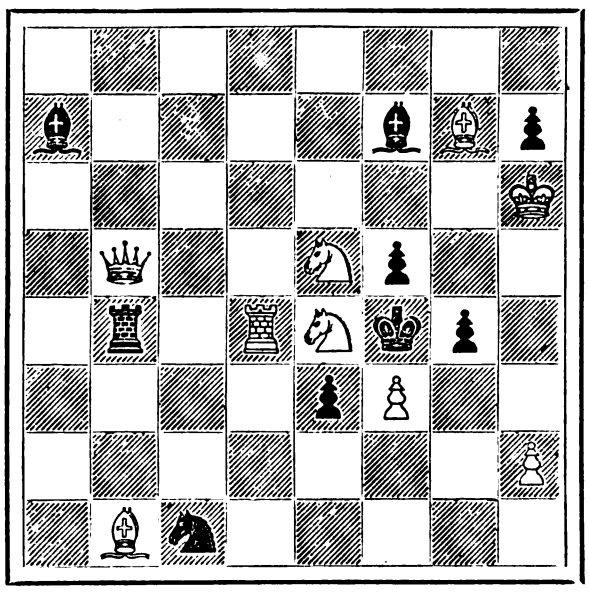
First.		Second.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Kt to Q B sq (dis. ch)	Q takes Q	1. R to Q 7th	P takes P (ch), (best)
2. B to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R sq	2. K takes B	Kt to B 8th (ch)
3. Kt to B 6th	Any move*	3. K to R sq	B to Q 3rd
4. Mates accordingly.		4. P to K 4th	P to B 7th
		5. R to Q 8th	Any move
		6. Kt or B mates.	

* If 3. P takes Kt, then 4. B takes P mate; if 3. Q to K 5th (ch), then 4. B to Q B 4th, discovering check and mating.

PROBLEM No. 1949.

By H. E. Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The issue of the second number of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, to which we have all been looking forward, has been delayed by an accident at the mill where the special paper on which it is printed is manufactured. It arrived in England on Tuesday last, and in quality and variety of contents is fully up to the high standard of the first number. Herr Falkbeer's "Sketches from the Chess World" are continued, the paper this month dealing with the first appearance of Morphy in Europe, and with the early days of Anderssen, with whom the author, himself one of the most distinguished players of a famous school, was very intimately associated. Ares, a Greek relative of "Mars," we presume, treats of the *tracasseries* of modern tournaments, and the "Tale of Ancient Chivalry" is a highly humorous satire, whose application, we suspect, lies nearer to London than to New York. A collection of games learnedly annotated by Mr. Barnes, and about thirty problems edited by Mr. Carpenter, make up the most surprising shilling's-worth ever seen in the literature of chess.

The commencement of the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort, which was originally fixed for June 20, has been postponed until the 25th.

The game between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Charles A. Maurian, of New Orleans, published in our Issue of April 2 last, was inadvertently described as one of a number played simultaneously by the American champion during his visit to the Crescent City. Mr. J. D. Seguin, of the New Orleans Chess Club, requests us to state that this game is one occurring in a series of single-handed encounters in which each player scored four and two were drawn.

We should be glad of an opportunity of presenting the other nine games to our readers, for Mr. Maurian is one of the most brilliant chessplayers in the Southern States of America. Of the band of Amateurs intimately associated with the early career of Paul Morphy, Mr. Maurian, Mr. James McConnell, and Mr. Benjamin are, we believe, the only survivors. The two first-named are still true to the old love (they played a drawn match of eight games recently); but Mr. Benjamin has deserted chess, has settled among us, and is now one of the most distinguished members of the English Bar.

The mechanical, or so-called automaton chessplayer, "Mephisto," has changed his quarters to 48A, Regent-street, where he may be interviewed every day by any of our country cousins disposed for a game of chess against a masterly opponent.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* announces that a prize has been offered by Mr. H. T. Davenport, M.P. for North Staffordshire, for competition by the established clubs of that district. Each club is to play a match with every other club, and the one that wins the largest number of matches will be entitled to the prize. The highest individual score will be rewarded by a prize to be provided out of an entrance-fee of one shilling, required from every competitor.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 7, 1879) of Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P., late of No. 13, Berkeley-square, of Preston, Lancashire, and of Wyfold Court, Henley-on-Thames, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Richard Hermon, the brother, Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., and John James, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £588,000. The testator leaves to his wife £3000, and his trustees are directed to keep up a domestic establishment for her, and to pay or apply a sum not exceeding £3500 per annum for her support and maintenance; to his son George Edward, and his daughter, Mrs. Frances Caroline Hodge, £3000 each; to his executors, £2000 each; to his said brother Richard, in addition, £2000; to his brother John, and to his sisters, Mrs. Mary Palmer and Mrs. Agnes Matilda Hughes, £1000 each; upon trust for his stepson, Edward Henry Ryan, his wife and children, £20,000; upon trust for his sister Mrs. Palmer and her daughters, £10,000; upon trust for his sister Mrs. Hughes and her children, £10,000; and legacies to nephews, nieces, bailiff, clerks, Scotch gamekeeper, and domestic servants. One half of the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his son George Edward, and the other half for his daughter Mrs. Hodge.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of Mr. Edward William Leyborne Popham, late of Littlecote, near Hungerford, Berks, who died on Jan. 24 last intestate, without having been married, were granted on the 31st ult. to Dame Isabella Leyborne Mundy, the sister and only next of kin, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000.

The will (dated March 5, 1879) of Mr. Robert Phillips, late of No. 23, Cockspur-street, and of No. 62, Regent's Park-road, jeweller and goldsmith, who died on April 21 last, at Torquay, was proved on the 30th ult. by Alfred Phillips, the son, and William B. Phillips, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife £500 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his son Alfred and his daughter Eugénie a freehold house each at Emperor's Gate; upon trust for his daughter Ada and his son Harvey such sums as will produce £200 per annum each; to his said brother William an annuity of £200; and legacies to employés and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to held upon trust to pay the annual income, including the profits of his share in the partnership business, to his wife for life, and at her death to divide the capital between his children, Palmyre Myer, Alfred, Claude, Eugenie, and Lilian.

The will and codicil of Mr. John Moore, late of Rosemount, Loose, Kent, who died on April 21 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Matilda Jane Moore, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves the Calcraft estate to his wife; £10,000 Consols, if he does not leave any issue, to his brothers and sisters, and, if dead, their children; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property, both real and personal, he gives to his wife for life; at her death, £30,000 and the house at Rosemount, with all it contains, are to go to Maria Louisa M'Alpine; and some other bequests are to be then paid. The remainder of his money, the testator says, his wife can do as she likes with.

The will (dated April 3, 1877) with a codicil (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of Mrs. Susanna Harvey, late of Greenway, on the river Dart, Devon, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George William Frederick Marsh and William Henry Marsh, the nephews, Sir Philip Prothero Smith and Robert Macleane Paul, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. There are numerous and considerable pecuniary legacies to nephews, nieces, friends, servants, tenants, and others, and many specific gifts of pictures, including some by Sir Edwin Landseer, G. Dow, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Paul Potter. The residue of the real and personal estate is to be divided between her nephews and nieces; but this bequest is not to include great nephews and nieces.

The will (dated May 31, 1880) of Dame Henrietta Buller, late of No. 23, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., the husband, and sole executor, the personal estate she had power to appoint or dispose of being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix gives to her husband her house in Bruton-street and £10,000; and there are legacies to nephews, nieces, and others, including an annuity of £40 to Mary Seward, a faithful servant of the family. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her husband for life, then, as to two thirds, for her niece Ethel Stanley, and as to one third, for her niece Venetia, Viscountess Pollington.

The will (dated April 21, 1881) of Mr. James Child, late of No. 228, Mare-street, Hackney, veterinary surgeon, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Nathaniel Starkey, the nephew, William Benjamin Fisher, and Alfred Robert Pite, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £700 to be invested and the dividends to accumulate until the lease of Trinity Chapel, Devonshire-road, Hackney, expires, when the capital fund and accumulations are to become part of the chapel funds; there is also a present legacy to the chapel of £200; £200 to the religious and benevolent institutions in connection with Mildmay Conference Hall; £150 to the Bristol Orphanage; £100 each to the Crystal Palace Bible Stand, Sydenham, the Mildmay Mission to the Jews, the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, and the Hackney Benevolent Pension Society; and £50 to the Protestant Blind Institution; all free of duty.

The will (dated July 26, 1880) of the Hon. Arthur Annesley, formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, late of No. 11, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on April 26 last at Cannes, was proved on the 28th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Clara Annesley, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator simply says, "All that I possess in the world I leave to my wife." The deceased was the fourth son of William Richard, third Earl Annesley, and brother of the present peer.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1880) of Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, LL.D., C.B., formerly Chief Justice of Barbadoes, late of Eldridge, Chiselhurst, Kent, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 28th ult., under a nominal amount, by Robert Bowcher Clarke, the son, the acting executor. There are bequests to his wife and daughter, and the residue of his property the testator leaves to his said son. C. G. C.

The members of the Oratory, Edgbaston, on Sunday presented Cardinal Newman with his portrait, painted by Mr. W. W. Ouless, A.R.A. The address which accompanied the painting expressed the gratitude and joy of the congregation at his elevation to the cardinalate.

A free public library was opened last Saturday at Richmond by Countess Russell. The library consists of 7100 volumes; and amongst the donors of books are the members of the Russell family, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., and Sir Erskine May.

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Under the supervision of Mr. Griswold this Knitting-Machine has been so simplified and perfected that it not only fulfils every requirement for domestic use, but may be advantageously employed in Schools, Reformatories, and other Institutions. Where these Machines are in use one or two inmates make all the stockings required at a saving of about half the price formerly paid. Upon it can be made not only a large variety of useful and fancy articles for domestic use, but also every class of ribbed, plain, or fancy socks and stockings which when finished are entirely seamless, and fit as perfectly and wear as well as those knitted by hand.

As soon as the facilities for manufacture are completed and the Machines are properly advertised, it is anticipated that this department of the Company's business will become exceedingly lucrative.

Further particulars of this Knitter, together with copies of some of the Testimonials which have been received from a large number of ladies and from Managers of Institutions who have used it successfully, are sent out with this Company's Prospectus.

MEANWHILE MR. SHAW, IN AMERICA, invented a Power-Loom for producing automatically, and at a speed never before attained, SEAMLESS PLAIN half-hose and children's socks, with ribbed tops, as perfect in shape and in fit as the Niantic.

This extraordinary machine is now being worked in America by the Shaw Stocking Company, of Lowell, Mass., which is at present producing from sixty-four Looms an average of 238 doz. of ribbed-top half-hose daily, or nearly 3½ doz. per loom per day.

These Looms are so simple in construction, and so positive and automatic in their operation, that they are worked exclusively by female labour; and, as one girl can tend from four to six Looms, THE ENTIRE COST IN LABOUR OF PRODUCTION DOES NOT EXCEED 3½D. PER DOZEN PAIRS, INCLUSIVE OF RIBBED TOPS.

Mr Shaw has at one stride done more to cheapen the cost of production of fashioned hosiery than has been accomplished during the last half century, and, besides this, the small wage cost of about ONE FARTHING PER PAIR leaves nothing more for inventors to do in this line.

The profits of the existing business, with the first one hundred Shaw Looms added, will, according to most careful calculations, amount to £21,000. After deducting the expenses of working and management, which will not exceed £5000, and writing off 10 per cent from the plant and patent rights, the balance of net profit will be sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 per cent on the called-up capital.

As £70,000 is sufficient to build and equip a mill and work 150 Shaw Looms and to fully develop the existing business, it is proposed to make a first issue of 10,000 Shares, but at present to call up only £7 per Share—viz., £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 within three months, and £2 within six months of allotment.

The purchase-money agreed to be paid for the various patents, including future improvements, &c., is £15,000 in cash and £15,000 in fully paid-up Shares. The Stock (value about £5000) and plant, &c. (value about £2000), of Griswold and Hainworth, Limited, will be taken over at a valuation.

If no allotment is made, the deposit paid will be forthwith returned without deduction.

One of the Shaw Stocking-Looms is on exhibition at 12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C., in order to afford intending investors an opportunity of seeing it at work and obtaining samples manufactured under their personal inspection. Any additional information which may be desired about the Mill at Lowell can be obtained from Mr. Shaw at the same address.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, of the Contracts, together with samples of the Hosiery, may be seen at the Offices of the Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and Testimonials may be obtained of the Secretary, the Solicitors, Bankers, or Brokers.

Payments may be made to the account of the Company at the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, or to the Leicestershire Banking Company, Limited, Leicester; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company.

The Subscription-Lists will be closed for London on or before Wednesday, June 29; and for the Country on or before Thursday, the 30th inst.

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BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL,
a New Make of Satin,
Rich in appearance,
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Patterns of the new French Regattas and Oxford Mat shirts, with collars attached, or two detached, sent by post to select from on receipt of two stamps. Prices from 27s. to 40s. the half-dozen.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

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THE GREAT
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THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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PURE COCOA ONLY.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.
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For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
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TWELVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS CARRIAGE PAID.
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RARE and PRECIOUS PERFUMES.
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have a nice Collection of delicious PERFUMES, with appropriate names and poetry, suitable for presents, with indicative titles, such as the following:

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SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

DAWN OF LOVE.
"Silence o'er the maiden fell,
Her beauty lovelier making;
And by her blush, I knew full well,
The dawn of love was breaking."

NEVER FORGOTTEN.
"Not long I've known thee, gentle one,
Nor often have we met;
But in my heart the joy aroused
I never can forget."

A MESSENGER OF LOVE.
"Neither too little nor too much
This message shall convey:
Go! mute ambassador of love,
And speed thee on thy way!"

TO THEE!
"Could I haste the coming Spring,
Ev'ry rare and pretty thing,
Ev'ry flow'r that's sweet—I'd bring
To thee." . . . . . .

LOVE'S ERRAND.
"Go, lovely rose!
Tell her that wastes her time, and me
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee
How sweet, and fair, she seems to be."—Edmund Waller.

THINK OF ME.
"Though the world may bid us sever,
And we dwell in distant climes;
Yet the heart will murmur ever,
Think of me, of me sometimes."

Together with about 100 others for choice, all as good as the above, equally suitable for lady or gentleman. Obtainable of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the world.
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THE RACES and FÊTES.—Ladies, and all exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR most Cooling and Refreshing to the Face. It eradicates all Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, &c., and produces a Beautiful and Delicate Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be. Ask any Dealer in Perfumery for Rowlands' Articles.

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SACHETS.
Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Eau, Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opopanax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157s, New Bond-street, London, W.

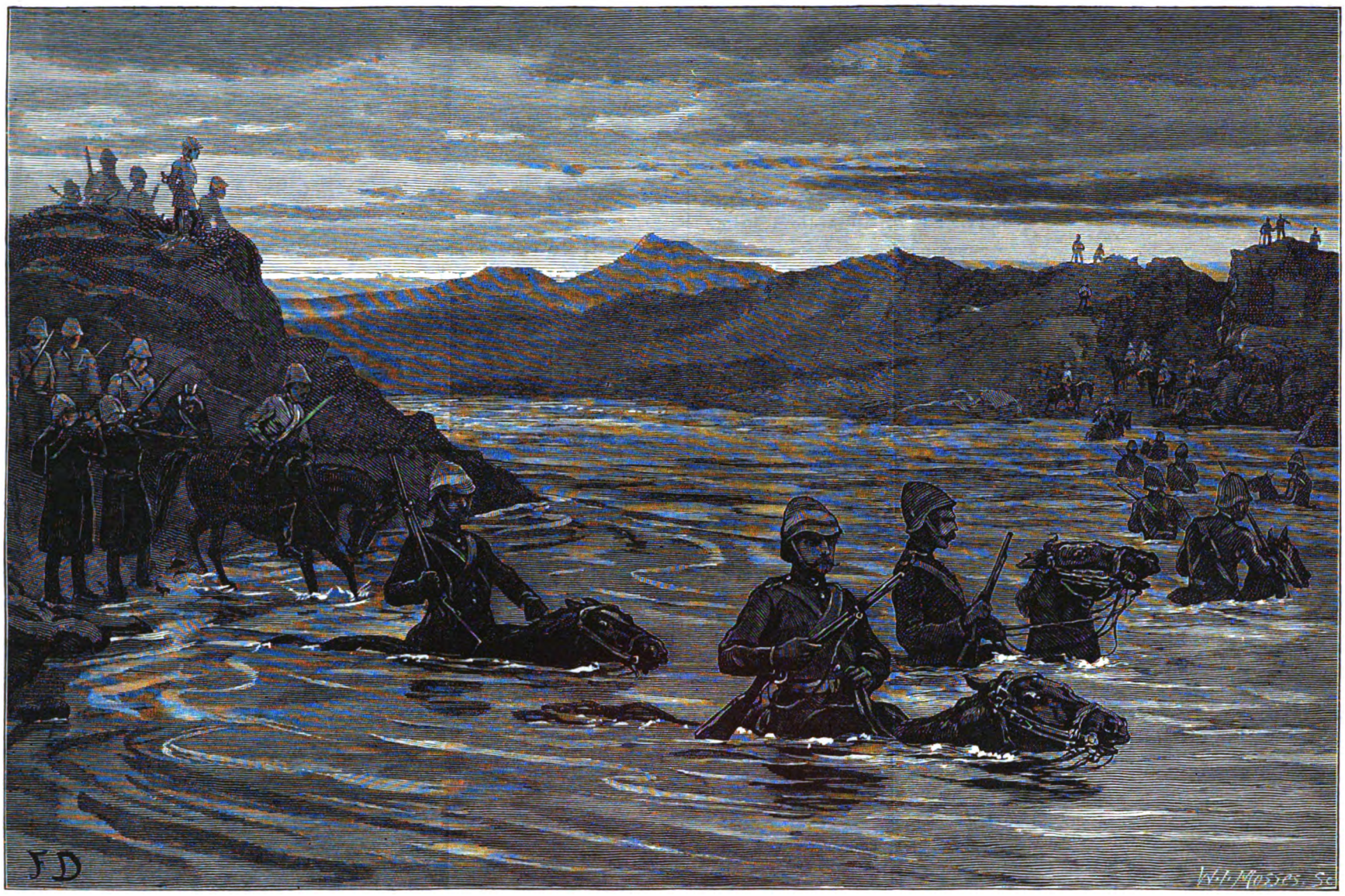
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JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE EAU DE COLOGNE (Registered).—This new and elegant Preparation retains the delicate perfume of the White Rose, with other choice flowers, and is all that can be desired for toilet purposes.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD RECONNOITRING WITH THE 15TH HUSSARS ACROSS THE BUFFALO RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN OLD LADY OF A HUNDRED AND TEN.

The favourite couplet in Tom Moore's "Fudge Family," referring to the famous Countess of Desmond, has been often quoted —

> She lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
> And died of a fall from a cherry-tree then!

We sincerely hope and trust that a more comfortable end will yet await, for some years to come, the excellent old lady—an Irishwoman too—whose portrait, from a photograph by Mr. Boyd, we are permitted to publish this week. It comes to us from the Rev. Thomas Hunter, librarian of Dr. Williams's Library, in Grafton-street, Euston-square, who has received it from a friend of his at Larne; and there is no doubt of the reality of this extraordinary instance of female longevity. Still living and in good health is this wonderful old lady—Miss Margaret Bailey—who completed her 110th year on Jan. 8 last. She resides in the townland of Ballygilbert, parish of Cairncastle, situate on the coast of the county of Antrim, between the towns of Larne and Glenarm. It is a picturesque neighbourhood, well known to tourists by the coast road from Larne to the Giant's Causeway. In addition to her own uniform statement and the concurrent belief of her relatives and neighbours, the age of this remarkable woman is attested by the Rev. Classon Porter, of Ballygally Castle, in the same parish, who has in his possession the original family record, giving not only the date of Miss Bailey's birth, but also that of her brother and sisters. "Mr. Porter is a highly respected Presbyterian minister, who has been forty years resident in Larne or in the adjoining parish of Cairncastle. In his learned retirement," says Mr. Hunter, "he takes an interest in antiquarian matters and local records, and has long been acquainted with Miss Bailey and her nephews and nieces in the parish." In a recent letter to the Larne *Weekly Reporter* he vouches for the genuineness of the document, the history and other evidences of the paper placing the truth of the record beyond dispute. Mr. Porter states for the gratification of a natural curiosity of readers at a distance, what is well known and corroborated by other residents in the locality, that Miss Bailey occupies, as her forefathers did for generations before her, the position of a tenant-farmer, and that she was born and has spent all her days in the house she now occupies. Her brother dying young and her sisters marrying early in life, she was for many years called upon to superintend personally the business of her farm. This she continued to do effectually until an accident a few years ago to some extent disabled her. But her mental faculties are not in the least impaired, and her bodily health in other respects being excellent, she is able with help to move a little about her house, in the management of which she still acts as mistress.

The Census of Ireland shows a population of 5,159,849, being a decreuse of 252,538 since 1871. The population is composed of 2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females. The decline of the last ten years was spread over every one of the thirty-two counties, with three exceptions. It was greater in Ulster than elsewhere, and was greatest in Monaghan. The three counties which did not decline were Antrim, Dublin, and Kerry.



MISS MARGARET BAILEY, OF CAIRNCASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM, NOW IN HER 111TH YEAR.

THE LATE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, whose sketches of Laing's Neck, the position successfully defended by the Boers against Sir George Colley, have appeared in this Journal, sends us the Illustrations now engraved of several incidents of the late campaign on the Transvaal border of Natal. The scene on the river, near Newcastle, where a detachment of the Royal Artillery is represented in the act of crossing by a pontoon bridge supported on empty beer-barrels, shows one of the expedients for conducting the movement of troops in a rough country like the interior of South Africa. In another sketch, General Sir Evelyn Wood, escorted by a few troopers of the 15th Hussars, is seen out upon a reconnoitring expedition, swimming across the Buffalo, the frontier river between Natal and the Wakkerstrom district of the Transvaal. The large Engraving that fills two pages of this Supplement is a delineation of the appearance of a party of sick or wounded British prisoners, released by the Boers in the Transvaal, and sent down the country to Natal, where they could obtain more efficient medical attention. They have, indeed, according to the uniform testimony of British military commanders, been very kindly treated during their detention by the Boers, who nevertheless could not have their ailments properly treated by skilled surgeons and physicians, there being scarcely any Dutch professional men of that faculty in the Transvaal. The first action of the late war, on Dec. 20, when the British Administrator of the Transvaal had called up the detachment of the 94th Regiment, from Lydenburg, to reinforce the garrison at Pretoria, left a number of our soldiers captive in the hands of the Boers, while Colonel Anstruther and many of the others were killed in that conflict at Bronkers' Spruit. Our Artist has visited the spot, which is not far from Middelburg, in the eastern part of the Transvaal; and he presents three views of it, one looking towards the road to Pretoria, the direction in which the regiment was marching when suddenly stopped by the Boers. The other two views represent the graves of the officers, and those of the soldiers, of the 94th Regiment, on the ground where they fell. Returning to the British head-quarters' camp at Mount Prospect, four miles south of Laing's Neck, the selling of deceased soldiers' kits by auction, which is a customary practice of military life, is the subject of our remaining Illustration for this week. In this instance the pair of boots and other articles of personal equipment, put up for sale to the best bidder, had belonged to a man who was killed on Majuba Hill. Other Sketches have been received, some of which may probably appear in our next.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The report laid before Parliament states that the number of persons admitted to view the general collections (exclusive of readers) in 1880 was 655,688.

The electric light has been successfully used in the Reading-room until seven o'clock in the evening through the darker months, from the earlier part of October. With a view to expediting the service of the Reading-room, by bringing in close connection to it books often required by readers, the galleries in the room itself will receive a new selection of books, to consist of additional works of reference, and generally such books as are most often asked for by students.

Amongst the acquisitions are a considerable number of rare Mexican books, several rare liturgical works, a large number of books from a collection of rare German literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; a curious collection of German broadsides of the same centuries; and above 300 works in every branch of music. The number of MSS. and documents acquired during the year comprise the following: General collection of MS. 439, Egerton MS. 2, Rolls and Charters 226, and detached seals 24. Of Oriental MSS., 111 have been acquired during the year, amongst which are a volume containing portraits of 86 Emperors of China, with historical notices, and a collection of 99 coloured drawings by Chinese artists.

In the department of Oriental Antiquities, the acquisitions number 3046. Other valuable acquisitions had been made in the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities, British and Mediæval antiquities, coins and medals, natural history, geology, botany, and prints and drawings.

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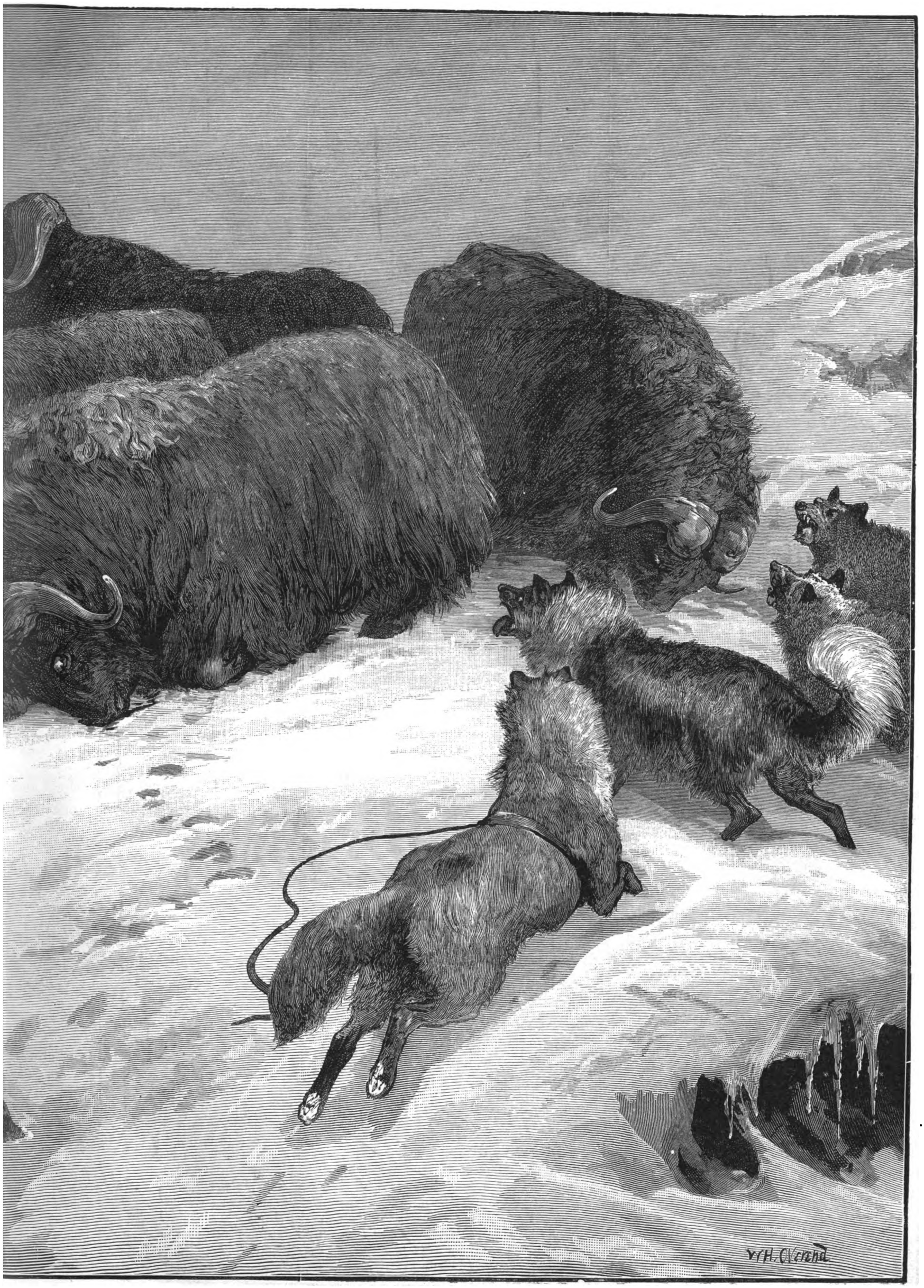
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SHOOTING MUSK OXEN

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, O

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THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

HE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

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